By the Committees on Appropriations; and Military and Veterans Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security; and Senator Hutson

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1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to public records and public meetings;
3	creating s. 119.0725, F.S.; providing definitions;
4	providing an exemption from public records
5	requirements for certain cybersecurity insurance
6	information, critical infrastructure information, and
7	certain cybersecurity-related information held by an
8	agency; providing an exemption from public meetings
9	requirements for portions of a meeting that would
10	reveal certain cybersecurity-related information held
11	by an agency; requiring the recording and
12	transcription of exempt portions of such meetings;
13	providing an exemption from public records
14	requirements for such recordings and transcripts;
15	providing retroactive application; authorizing the
16	disclosure of confidential and exempt information
17	under certain circumstances; authorizing agencies to
18	report certain cybersecurity information in the
19	aggregate; providing for future legislative review and
20	repeal of the exemptions; amending ss. 98.015 and
21	282.318, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made
22	by the act; providing a statement of public necessity;
23	providing a contingent effective date.
24	
25	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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27	Section 1. Section 119.0725, Florida Statutes, is created
28	to read:
29	119.0725 Agency cybersecurity information; public records

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30	exemption; public meetings exemption
31	(1) As used in this section, the term:
32	(a) "Breach" means unauthorized access of data in
33	electronic form containing personal information. Good faith
34	access of personal information by an employee or agent of an
35	agency does not constitute a breach, provided that the
36	information is not used for a purpose unrelated to the business
37	or subject to further unauthorized use.
38	(b) "Critical infrastructure" means existing and proposed
39	information technology and operational technology systems and
40	assets, whether physical or virtual, the incapacity or
41	destruction of which would negatively affect security, economic
42	security, public health, or public safety.
43	(c) "Cybersecurity" has the same meaning as in s. 282.0041.
44	(d) "Data" has the same meaning as in s. 282.0041.
45	(e) "Incident" means a violation or imminent threat of
46	violation, whether such violation is accidental or deliberate,
47	of information technology resources, security, policies, or
48	practices. As used in this paragraph, the term "imminent threat
49	of violation" means a situation in which the agency has a
50	factual basis for believing that a specific incident is about to
51	occur.
52	(f) "Information technology" has the same meaning as in s.
53	282.0041.
54	(g) "Operational technology" means the hardware and
55	software that cause or detect a change through the direct
56	monitoring or control of physical devices, systems, processes,
57	or events.
58	(2) The following information held by an agency is

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59	confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I
60	of the State Constitution:
61	(a) Coverage limits and deductible or self-insurance
62	amounts of insurance or other risk mitigation coverages acquired
63	for the protection of information technology systems,
64	operational technology systems, or data of an agency.
65	(b) Information relating to critical infrastructure.
66	(c) Network schematics, hardware and software
67	configurations, or encryption information or information that
68	identifies detection, investigation, or response practices for
69	suspected or confirmed cybersecurity incidents, including
70	suspected or confirmed breaches, if the disclosure of such
71	information would facilitate unauthorized access to or
72	unauthorized modification, disclosure, or destruction of:
73	1. Data or information, whether physical or virtual; or
74	2. Information technology resources, which include an
75	agency's existing or proposed information technology systems.
76	(3) Any portion of a meeting that would reveal information
77	made confidential and exempt under subsection (2) is exempt from
78	s. 286.011 and s. 24(b), Art. I of the State Constitution. An
79	exempt portion of a meeting may not be off the record and must
80	be recorded and transcribed. The recording and transcript are
81	confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I
82	of the State Constitution.
83	(4) The public records exemptions contained in this section
84	apply to information held by an agency before, on, or after July
85	<u>1, 2022.</u>
86	(5)(a) Information made confidential and exempt pursuant to
87	this section shall be made available to a law enforcement

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88	agency, the Auditor General, the Cybercrime Office of the
89	Department of Law Enforcement, the Florida Digital Service
90	within the Department of Management Services, and, for agencies
91	under the jurisdiction of the Governor, the Chief Inspector
92	General.
93	(b) Such confidential and exempt information may be
94	disclosed by an agency in the furtherance of its official duties
95	and responsibilities or to another agency or governmental entity
96	in the furtherance of its statutory duties and responsibilities.
97	(6) Agencies may report information about cybersecurity
98	incidents in the aggregate.
99	(7) This section is subject to the Open Government Sunset
100	Review Act in accordance with s. 119.15 and shall stand repealed
101	on October 2, 2027, unless reviewed and saved from repeal
102	through reenactment by the Legislature.
103	Section 2. Subsection (13) of section 98.015, Florida
104	Statutes, is amended to read:
105	98.015 Supervisor of elections; election, tenure of office,
106	compensation, custody of registration-related documents, office
107	hours, successor, seal; appointment of deputy supervisors;
108	duties; public records exemption
109	(13)(a) Portions of records held by a supervisor of
110	elections which contain network schematics, hardware and
111	software configurations, or encryption, or which identify
112	detection, investigation, or response practices for suspected or
113	confirmed information technology security incidents, including
114	suspected or confirmed breaches, are confidential and exempt
115	from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State
116	Constitution, if the disclosure of such records would facilitate
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117	unauthorized access to or the unauthorized modification,
118	disclosure, or destruction of:
119	1. Data or information, whether physical or virtual; or
120	2. Information technology resources as defined in s.
121	119.011(9), which includes:
122	a. Information relating to the security of a supervisor of
123	elections' technology, processes, and practices designed to
124	protect networks, computers, data processing software, and data
125	from attack, damage, or unauthorized access; or
126	b. Security information, whether physical or virtual, which
127	relates to a supervisor of elections' existing or proposed
128	information technology systems.
129	(b) The portions of records made confidential and exempt in
130	paragraph (a) shall be available to the Auditor Ceneral and may
131	be made available to another governmental entity for information
132	technology security purposes or in the furtherance of the
133	entity's official duties.
134	(c) The public record exemption in paragraph (a) applies to
135	records held by a supervisor of elections before, on, or after
136	the effective date of the exemption.
137	(d) This subsection is subject to the Open Government
138	Sunset Review Act in accordance with s. 119.15 and shall stand
139	repealed on October 2, 2026, unless reviewed and saved from
140	repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.
141	Section 3. Subsections (6) and (11) of section 282.318,
142	Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (5) and (10),
143	respectively, and present subsections (5), (7), (8), (9), and
144	(10) of that section are amended to read:
145	282.318 Cybersecurity

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146	(5) Portions of records held by a state agency which
147	contain network schematics, hardware and software
148	configurations, or encryption, or which identify detection,
149	investigation, or response practices for suspected or confirmed
150	cybersecurity incidents, including suspected or confirmed
151	breaches, are confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s.
152	24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution, if the disclosure of
153	such records would facilitate unauthorized access to or the
154	unauthorized modification, disclosure, or destruction of:
155	(a) Data or information, whether physical or virtual; or
156	(b) Information technology resources, which includes:
157	1. Information relating to the security of the agency's
158	technologies, processes, and practices designed to protect
159	networks, computers, data processing software, and data from
160	attack, damage, or unauthorized access; or
161	2. Security information, whether physical or virtual, which
162	relates to the agency's existing or proposed information
163	technology systems.
164	(6)(7) Those portions of a public meeting as specified in
165	s. 286.011 which would reveal records which are confidential and
166	exempt under subsection (5) $\frac{1}{2}$ or subsection (6) are exempt from s.
167	286.011 and s. 24(b), Art. I of the State Constitution. No
168	exempt portion of an exempt meeting may be off the record. All
169	exempt portions of such meeting shall be recorded and
170	transcribed. Such recordings and transcripts are confidential
171	and exempt from disclosure under s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art.
172	I of the State Constitution unless a court of competent
173	jurisdiction, after an in camera review, determines that the
174	meeting was not restricted to the discussion of data and

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576-03524-22 20221694c2 175 information made confidential and exempt by this section. In the 176 event of such a judicial determination, only that portion of the 177 recording and transcript which reveals nonexempt data and 178 information may be disclosed to a third party. 179 (7) (8) The portions of records made confidential and exempt in subsections (5) and \overline{r} (6) \overline{r} and (7) shall be available to the 180 Auditor General, the Cybercrime Office of the Department of Law 181 182 Enforcement, the Florida Digital Service within the department, and, for agencies under the jurisdiction of the Governor, the 183 184 Chief Inspector General. Such portions of records may be made 185 available to a local government, another state agency, or a 186 federal agency for cybersecurity purposes or in furtherance of 187 the state agency's official duties. 188 (8) (9) The exemptions contained in subsections (5) and τ 189 (6), and (7) apply to records held by a state agency before, on, 190 or after the effective date of this exemption. 191 (9) (10) Subsections (5) and τ (6) τ and (7) are subject to 192 the Open Government Sunset Review Act in accordance with s. 119.15 and shall stand repealed on October 2, 2025, unless 193 194 reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the 195 Legislature. 196 Section 4. (1) The Legislature finds that it is a public 197 necessity that the following information held by an agency be 198 made confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1), Florida Statutes, and s. 24(a), Article I of the State Constitution: 199 200 (a) Coverage limits and deductible or self-insurance 201 amounts of insurance or other risk mitigation coverages acquired 202 for the protection of information technology systems, operational technology systems, or data of an agency. 203

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204	(b) Information relating to critical infrastructure.
205	(c) Network schematics, hardware and software
206	configurations, or encryption information or information that
207	identifies detection, investigation, or response practices for
208	suspected or confirmed cybersecurity incidents, including
209	suspected or confirmed breaches, if the disclosure of such
210	information would facilitate unauthorized access to or
211	unauthorized modification, disclosure, or destruction of:
212	1. Data or information, whether physical or virtual; or
213	2. Information technology resources, which include an
214	agency's existing or proposed information technology systems.
215	
216	Release of such information could place an agency at greater
217	risk of breaches, cybersecurity incidents, and ransomware
218	attacks. Such information could be used by criminals to identify
219	any vulnerabilities that may exist in an agency's security
220	system, thereby compromising the integrity of the agency's
221	information technology, operational technology, and data. If
222	information related to the coverage limits and deductible or
223	self-insurance amounts of cybersecurity insurance were
224	disclosed, it could give cybercriminals an understanding of the
225	monetary sum an agency can afford or may be willing to pay as a
226	result of a ransomware attack at the expense of the taxpayer. In
227	addition, critical infrastructure information is a vital
228	component of public safety and, if made publicly available,
229	could aid in the planning of, training for, and execution of
230	cyberattacks, thereby increasing the ability of persons to harm
231	individuals in this state. The recent cybersecurity hacking and
232	shutdown of the Colonial Pipeline by the criminal enterprise

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233	DarkSide in 2021 and the infiltration of the Bowman Avenue Dam
234	in Rye Brook, New York, by Iranian hackers in 2013 provide
235	evidence that such criminal capabilities exist. These events
236	also show the crippling effect that cyberattacks on critical
237	infrastructure may have. Further, the release of network
238	schematics, hardware and software configurations, or encryption
239	information or information that identifies detection,
240	investigation, or response practices for suspected or confirmed
241	cybersecurity incidents, including suspected or confirmed
242	breaches, would facilitate unauthorized access to or the
243	unauthorized modification, disclosure, or destruction of data or
244	information, whether physical or virtual, or information
245	technology resources. Such information also includes proprietary
246	information about the security of an agency's system. The
247	disclosure of such information could compromise the integrity of
248	an agency's data, information, or information technology
249	resources, which would significantly impair the administration
250	of vital governmental programs. Therefore, this information
251	should be made confidential and exempt in order to protect the
252	agency's data, information, and information technology
253	resources.
254	(2) The Legislature also finds that it is a public
255	necessity that any portion of a meeting that would reveal the
256	confidential and exempt information be made exempt from s.
257	286.011, Florida Statutes, and s. 24(b), Article I of the State
258	Constitution, and that any recordings and transcripts of the
259	closed portion of a meeting be made confidential and exempt from
260	s. 119.07(1), Florida Statutes, and s. 24(a), Article I of the
261	State Constitution. The failure to close that portion of a

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262	meeting at which confidential and exempt information would be
263	revealed, and prevent the disclosure of the recordings and
264	transcripts of those portions of a meeting, would defeat the
265	purpose of the underlying public records exemption and could
266	result in the release of highly sensitive information related to
267	the cybersecurity of an agency system.
268	(3) For these reasons, the Legislature finds that these
269	public records and public meetings exemptions are of the utmost
270	importance and are a public necessity.
271	Section 5. This act shall take effect on the same date that
272	SB 1670 or similar legislation takes effect, if such legislation
273	is adopted in the same legislative session or an extension

thereof and becomes law.