COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION

ADOPTED ____ (Y/N)

ADOPTED AS AMENDED ____ (Y/N)

ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION ____ (Y/N)

FAILED TO ADOPT ____ (Y/N)

WITHDRAWN ____ (Y/N)

OTHER ________

Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Civil Justice & Claims Subcommittee

Representative Giallombardo offered the following:

Amendment

Remove lines 32-121 and insert:

(NIST) Cybersecurity Framework 2.0;

2. NIST special publication 800-171;

3. NIST special publications 800-53 and 800-53A;

4. The Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program security assessment framework;

5. The Center for Internet Security (CIS) Critical Security Controls;

6. The International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission 27000 series (ISO/IEC 27000) family of standards;

7. HITRUST Common Security Framework (CSF);

8. Service Organization Control Type 2 Framework (SOC 2);

9. Secure Controls Framework; or

10. Other similar industry frameworks or standards.

(c) "Disaster recovery" has the same meaning as in s. 282.0041.

(d) "Personal information" has the same meaning as in s. 501.171(1).

(e) "Third-party agent" means an entity that has been contracted to maintain, store, or process personal information on behalf of a covered entity.

(2) A county, municipality, or other political subdivision of the state is not liable in connection with a cybersecurity incident if the county, municipality, or political subdivision has implemented one or more policies that substantially comply with cybersecurity standards or align with cybersecurity frameworks, disaster recovery plans for cybersecurity incidents, and multi-factor authentication.

(3) A covered entity or third-party agent that acquires, maintains, stores, processes, or uses personal information has a presumption against liability in a class action resulting from a cybersecurity incident if the covered entity or third-party agent has a cybersecurity program that does all of the following, as applicable:

(a) Substantially complies with s. 501.171(3)-(6), as applicable.

(b) Has implemented:

1. One or more policies that substantially comply with cybersecurity standards or align with cybersecurity frameworks, a disaster recovery plan for cybersecurity incidents, and multi-factor authentication; or

2. If regulated by the state or Federal Government, or both, or if otherwise subject to the requirements of any of the following laws and regulations, a cybersecurity program that substantially complies with the current applicable version of such laws and regulations:

a. The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 security requirements in 45 C.F.R. part 160 and part 164 subparts A and C.

b. Title V of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999, Pub. L. No. 106-102, as amended, and its implementing regulations.

c. The Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014, Pub. L. No. 113-283.

d. The Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act requirements in 45 C.F.R. parts 160 and 164.

e. The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Security Policy.

f. Other similar requirements mandated by state or federal law or regulation.

(4) A covered entity's or third-party agent's cybersecurity program's compliance with paragraph (3)(b) may be demonstrated by providing documentation or other evidence of an assessment, conducted internally or by a third-party, reflecting that the covered entity's or third-party agent's cybersecurity program has implemented the requirements of that paragraph.

(5) Any covered entity or third-party agent must update its cybersecurity program to incorporate any revisions of relevant frameworks or standards or of applicable state or federal laws or regulations within 1 year after the latest publication date stated in any such revisions in order to retain protection from liability.

(6) This section does not establish a private cause of action.

(7) If a civil action is filed against a county, municipality, other political subdivision of the state, covered entity, or third-party agent that failed to implement a cybersecurity program in compliance with this section, the fact that such defendant could have obtained a liability shield or presumption against liability upon compliance is not admissible as evidence of negligence, does not constitute negligence per se, and cannot be used as evidence of fault under any other theory of liability.

(8) In an action relating to a cybersecurity incident, if the defendant is a county, municipality, or other political

subdivision covered by subsection (2) or a covered entity or third-party agent covered by subsection (3), the defendant has the burden of proof to establish substantial compliance with this section.

Section 2. The amendments made by this act apply to any putative class action filed before, on, or after the effective date of this bill.