52:17B-193.2 to 52:17B-193.4
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY CHECKLIST

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LAWS OF: 2023 **CHAPTER:** 19

NJSA: 52:17B-193.2 to 52:17B-193.4 Requires public agencies and government contractors to report cybersecurity incidents to New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness.

BILL NO: S297 (Substituted for A493)

SPONSOR(S) Greenstein, Linda R. and others

DATE INTRODUCED: 1/11/2022

COMMITTEE: **ASSEMBLY:** Homeland Security & State Preparedness

SENATE: Law & Public Safety

AMENDED DURING PASSAGE: Yes

DATE OF PASSAGE: **ASSEMBLY:** 1/26/2023

SENATE: 5/26/2022

DATE OF APPROVAL: 3/13/2023

FOLLOWING ARE ATTACHED IF AVAILABLE:

FINAL TEXT OF BILL (S297 Sca (1R) enacted) Yes

S297

INTRODUCED BILL: (Includes sponsor(s) statement) Yes

COMMITTEE STATEMENT: **ASSEMBLY**: Yes

SENATE: Yes

(Audio archived recordings of the committee meetings, corresponding to the date of the committee statement, ***may possibly*** be found at www.njleg.state.nj.us)

FLOOR AMENDMENT STATEMENT: No

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ESTIMATE: No

A493

INTRODUCED BILL: (Includes sponsor(s) statement) Yes

COMMITTEE STATEMENT: **ASSEMBLY**: Yes

SENATE: No

(Audio archived recordings of the committee meetings, corresponding to the date of the committee statement, ***may possibly*** be found at www.njleg.state.nj.us)

FLOOR AMENDMENT STATEMENT: No

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ESTIMATE: No

VETO MESSAGE: No

GOVERNOR'S PRESS RELEASE ON SIGNING: Yes

FOLLOWING WERE PRINTED:

To check for circulating copies, contact New Jersey State Government Publications at the State Library (609) 278-2640 ext.103 or mailto:refdesk@njstatelib.org

REPORTS: No

HEARINGS: Yes

Committee meeting of Senate Law and Public Safety Committee: "The Committee will hear testimony from invited guests on cybersecurity issues affecting New Jersey, including current and future efforts to address those issues," March 21, 2022 (https://hdl.handle.net/10929/83586)

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES: No

CL/JA

§§1-3
C.52:17B-193.2
to 52:17B-193.4

P.L. 2023, CHAPTER 19, ***approved March 13, 2023***
Senate, No. 297 ***(First Reprint)***

AN ACT requiring public agencies [1]and government contractors[1] to report cybersecurity incidents to the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness and supplementing Title 52 of the New Jersey Statutes.

BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:*

[1]**[**1. As used in this act, P.L. , c. (C.)(pending before the Legislature as this bill):

a. "Public agency" means any public agency of the State or any political subdivision thereof.

b. "Government contractor" means an individual or entity that performs work for or on behalf of a public sector institution on a contract basis with access to or hosting of the public agency's network, systems, applications, or information.

c. "Cybersecurity incident" means a malicious or suspicious event occurring on or conducted through a computer network that jeopardizes the integrity, confidentiality, or availability of an information system or the information the system processes, stores, or transmits.

d. "Cyber threat indicator" means information that is necessary to describe or identify:

(1) malicious reconnaissance, including, but not limited to, anomalous patterns of communication that appear to be transmitted for the purpose of gathering technical information related to a cybersecurity threat or vulnerability;

(2) a method of defeating a security control or exploitation of a security vulnerability;

(3) a security vulnerability, including, but not limited to, anomalous activity that appears to indicate the existence of a security vulnerability;

(4) a method of causing a user with legitimate access to an information system or information that is stored on, processed by, or transiting an information system to unwittingly enable the defeat of a security control or exploitation of a security vulnerability;

(5) malicious cyber command and control;

(6) the actual or potential harm caused by an incident, including but not limited to, a description of the data exfiltrated as a result of a particular cyber threat; and

EXPLANATION – Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

Matter underlined thus is new matter.
Matter enclosed in superscript numerals has been adopted as follows:
[1]Senate SLP committee amendments adopted March 21, 2022.

(7) any other attribute of a cyber threat, if disclosure of such attribute is not otherwise prohibited by law.

e. "Defensive measure" means an action, device, procedure, signature, technique, or other measure applied to an information system or information that is stored on, processed by, or transiting an information system that detects, prevents, or mitigates a known or suspected cyber threat or security vulnerability, but does not include a measure that destroys, renders unusable, provides unauthorized access to, or substantially harms an information system or information stored on, processed by, or transiting such information system not owned by the entity operating the measure, or another entity that is authorized to provide consent and has provided consent to that private entity for operation of such measure.

f. "Information resource" means information and related resources, such as personnel, equipment, funds, and information technology.

g. "Information system" means a discrete set of information resources organized for the collection, processing, maintenance, use, sharing, dissemination, or disposition of information.

h. "Information technology" means any equipment or interconnected system or subsystem of equipment that is used in automatic acquisition, storage, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission, or reception of data or information used by a public sector institution or a government contractor under contract with a public sector institution which requires the use of such equipment or requires the use, to a significant extent, of such equipment in the performance of a service or the furnishing of a product.

The term information technology includes, but is not limited to, computers, ancillary equipment, software, firmware, and similar procedures, services, including support services, and related resources.

i. "Private entity" means any individual, corporation, company, partnership, firm, association, or other entity, but does not include a public agency as defined in this act, or a foreign government, or any component thereof.**]**[1]

[1]1. As used in this act, P.L. , c. (C.)(pending before the Legislature as this bill):

"Cybersecurity incident" means a malicious or suspicious event occurring on or conducted through a computer network that jeopardizes the integrity, confidentiality, or availability of an information system or the information the system processes, stores, or transmits.

"Cyber threat indicator" means information that is necessary to describe or identify:

(1) malicious reconnaissance, including, but not limited to, anomalous patterns of communication that appear to be transmitted for the purpose of gathering technical information related to a cybersecurity threat or vulnerability;

(2) a method of defeating a security control or exploitation of a security vulnerability;

(3) a security vulnerability, including, but not limited to, anomalous activity that appears to indicate the existence of a security vulnerability;

(4) a method of causing a user with legitimate access to an information system or information that is stored on, processed by, or transiting an information system to unwittingly enable the defeat of a security control or exploitation of a security vulnerability;

(5) malicious cyber command and control;

(6) the actual or potential harm caused by an incident, including but not limited to, a description of the data exfiltrated as a result of a particular cyber threat; and

(7) any other attribute of a cyber threat, if disclosure of such attribute is not otherwise prohibited by law.

"Defensive measure" means an action, device, procedure, signature, technique, or other measure applied to an information system or information that is stored on, processed by, or transiting an information system that detects, prevents, or mitigates a known or suspected cyber threat or security vulnerability, but does not include a measure that destroys, renders unusable, provides unauthorized access to, or substantially harms an information system or information stored on, processed by, or transiting such information system not owned by the entity operating the measure, or another entity that is authorized to provide consent and has provided consent to that private entity for operation of such measure.

"Government contractor" means an individual or entity that performs work for or on behalf of a public agency on a contract basis with access to or hosting of the public agency's network, systems, applications, or information.

"Information resource" means information and related resources, such as personnel, equipment, funds, and information technology.

"Information system" means a discrete set of information resources organized for the collection, processing, maintenance, use, sharing, dissemination, or disposition of information.

"Information technology" means any equipment or interconnected system or subsystem of equipment that is used in automatic acquisition, storage, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission, or reception of data or information used by a public agency or a government contractor under contract with a public agency which requires the use of such equipment or requires the use, to a

significant extent, of such equipment in the performance of a service or the furnishing of a product.

The term information technology includes, but is not limited to, computers, ancillary equipment, software, firmware, and similar procedures, services, including support services, and related resources.

"Private entity" means any individual, corporation, company, partnership, firm, association, or other entity, but does not include a public agency as defined in this act, or a foreign government, or any component thereof.

"Public agency" means any public agency of the State or any political subdivision thereof.[1]

2. a. [1]Every public agency and government contractor shall report cybersecurity incidents to the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness. The report shall be made within 72 hours of when the public agency or government contractor reasonably believes that a cybersecurity incident has occurred.

b.[1] The New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness shall receive and maintain cybersecurity incident notifications from public agencies [1]**[**and**]** ,[1] government contractors [1], and private entities[1] in accordance with this act.

[1]**[**b.**]** c.[1] No later than 90 days after the effective date of this act, the Director of the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness shall establish cyber incident reporting capabilities to facilitate submission of timely, secure, and confidential cybersecurity incident notifications from public agencies [1]**[**and**]** ,[1] government contractors [1], and private entities[1] to the office.

[1]**[**c.**]** d.[1] No later than 90 days after the effective date of this act, the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness shall prominently post instructions for submitting cybersecurity incident notifications on its website. The instructions shall include, at a minimum, the types of cybersecurity incidents to be reported and any other information to be included in the notifications made through the established cyber incident reporting system.

[1]**[**d.**]** e.[1] The cyber incident reporting system shall [1]**[**include the ability for**]** permit[1] the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness to:

(1) securely accept a cybersecurity incident notification from any individual or private entity, regardless of whether the entity is a public agency or government contractor;

(2) track and identify trends in cybersecurity incidents reported through the cyber incident reporting system; and

(3) produce reports on the types of incidents, indicators, defensive measures, and entities reported through the cyber incident reporting system.

[1]**[**e.**]** f.[1] Any cybersecurity incident notification submitted to the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness [1]**[**as required under**]** pursuant to[1] P.L. ,c. (C.)(pending before the Legislature as this bill) shall be deemed confidential, non-public, and not subject to the provisions of P.L.1963, c.73 (C.47:1A-1 et seq.), commonly known as the open public records act, as amended and supplemented, may not be discoverable in any civil or criminal action, and may not be subject to subpoena, unless the subpoena is issued by the New Jersey State Legislature and is deemed necessary for the purposes of legislative oversight.

[1]**[**f.**]** g.[1] Notwithstanding the provisions of [1]**[**section e.**]** subsection f.[1] of this [1]**[**act**]** section[1], the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness may anonymize and share cyber threat indicators and relevant defensive measures to help prevent additional or future attacks and share cybersecurity incident notifications with relevant law enforcement authorities.

[1]**[**g.**]** h.[1] Information submitted to the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness through the cyber incident reporting system shall be subject to privacy and protection procedures developed and implemented by the office, which shall be based on the comparable privacy protection procedures developed for information received and shared pursuant to the federal Cyber Security Information Sharing Act of 2015 (6 U.S.C. s.1501 et seq.).

3. Not later than one year after the date on which the cyber incident reporting system is established and at least once each year thereafter, the Director of the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness shall submit an annual report on its activities to the Governor, and to the Legislature, pursuant to [1]section 2 of[1] P.L.1991, c.164 (C.52:14-19.1). The report shall include, at a minimum:

a. information on the number of notifications received and a description of the [1]cybersecurity[1] incident types and associated mitigating measures taken during the one-year period preceding the publication of the report;

b. the categories of public agencies and government contractors that submitted cybersecurity notifications; and

c. [1]**[**the types of cybersecurity incidents and**]** any[1] other information required in the submission of a cybersecurity incident notification, noting any changes from the report published in the previous year.

4. This act shall take effect immediately.

Requires public agencies and government contractors to report cybersecurity incidents to New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness.

SENATE, No. 297

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

220th LEGISLATURE

PRE-FILED FOR INTRODUCTION IN THE 2022 SESSION

Sponsored by:
Senator LINDA R. GREENSTEIN
District 14 (Mercer and Middlesex)
Senator FRED H. MADDEN, JR.
District 4 (Camden and Gloucester)

Co-Sponsored by:
Senator O'Scanlon

SYNOPSIS

Requires public agencies report cybersecurity incidents to New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

Introduced Pending Technical Review by Legislative Counsel.

(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 3/21/2022)

AN ACT requiring public agencies to report cybersecurity incidents to the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness and supplementing Title 52 of the New Jersey Statutes.

BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:*

1. As used in this act, P.L. , c. (C.)(pending before the Legislature as this bill):

a. "Public agency" means any public agency of the State or any political subdivision thereof.

b. "Government contractor" means an individual or entity that performs work for or on behalf of a public sector institution on a contract basis with access to or hosting of the public agency's network, systems, applications, or information.

c. "Cybersecurity incident" means a malicious or suspicious event occurring on or conducted through a computer network that jeopardizes the integrity, confidentiality, or availability of an information system or the information the system processes, stores, or transmits.

d. "Cyber threat indicator" means information that is necessary to describe or identify:

(1) malicious reconnaissance, including, but not limited to, anomalous patterns of communication that appear to be transmitted for the purpose of gathering technical information related to a cybersecurity threat or vulnerability;

(2) a method of defeating a security control or exploitation of a security vulnerability;

(3) a security vulnerability, including, but not limited to, anomalous activity that appears to indicate the existence of a security vulnerability;

(4) a method of causing a user with legitimate access to an information system or information that is stored on, processed by, or transiting an information system to unwittingly enable the defeat of a security control or exploitation of a security vulnerability;

(5) malicious cyber command and control;

(6) the actual or potential harm caused by an incident, including but not limited to, a description of the data exfiltrated as a result of a particular cyber threat; and

(7) any other attribute of a cyber threat, if disclosure of such attribute is not otherwise prohibited by law.

e. "Defensive measure" means an action, device, procedure, signature, technique, or other measure applied to an information system or information that is stored on, processed by, or transiting an information system that detects, prevents, or mitigates a known or suspected cyber threat or security vulnerability, but does not include a measure that destroys, renders unusable, provides unauthorized access to, or substantially harms an information

system or information stored on, processed by, or transiting such information system not owned by the entity operating the measure, or another entity that is authorized to provide consent and has provided consent to that private entity for operation of such measure.

f. "Information resource" means information and related resources, such as personnel, equipment, funds, and information technology.

g. "Information system" means a discrete set of information resources organized for the collection, processing, maintenance, use, sharing, dissemination, or disposition of information.

h. "Information technology" means any equipment or interconnected system or subsystem of equipment that is used in automatic acquisition, storage, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission, or reception of data or information used by a public sector institution or a government contractor under contract with a public sector institution which requires the use of such equipment or requires the use, to a significant extent, of such equipment in the performance of a service or the furnishing of a product.

The term information technology includes, but is not limited to, computers, ancillary equipment, software, firmware, and similar procedures, services, including support services, and related resources.

i. "Private entity" means any individual, corporation, company, partnership, firm, association, or other entity, but does not include a public agency as defined in this act, or a foreign government, or any component thereof.

2. a. The New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness shall receive and maintain cybersecurity incident notifications from public agencies and government contractors in accordance with this act.

b. No later than 90 days after the effective date of this act, the Director of the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness shall establish cyber incident reporting capabilities to facilitate submission of timely, secure, and confidential cybersecurity incident notifications from public agencies and government contractors to the office.

c. No later than 90 days after the effective date of this act, the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness shall prominently post instructions for submitting cybersecurity incident notifications on its website. The instructions shall include, at a minimum, the types of cybersecurity incidents to be reported and any other information to be included in the notifications made through the established cyber incident reporting system.

d. The cyber incident reporting system shall include the ability for the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness to:

(1) securely accept a cybersecurity incident notification from any individual or private entity, regardless of whether the entity is a public agency or government contractor;

(2) track and identify trends in cybersecurity incidents reported through the cyber incident reporting system; and

(3) produce reports on the types of incidents, indicators, defensive measures, and entities reported through the cyber incident reporting system.

e. Any cybersecurity incident notification submitted to the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness as required under P.L. ,c. (C.)(pending before the Legislature as this bill) shall be deemed confidential, non-public, and not subject to the provisions of P.L.1963, c.73 (C.47:1A-1 et seq.), commonly known as the open public records act, as amended and supplemented, may not be discoverable in any civil or criminal action, and may not be subject to subpoena, unless the subpoena is issued by the New Jersey State Legislature and is deemed necessary for the purposes of legislative oversight.

f. Notwithstanding the provisions of section e. of this act, the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness may anonymize and share cyber threat indicators and relevant defensive measures to help prevent additional or future attacks and share cybersecurity incident notifications with relevant law enforcement authorities.

g. Information submitted to the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness through the cyber incident reporting system shall be subject to privacy and protection procedures developed and implemented by the office, which shall be based on the comparable privacy protection procedures developed for information received and shared pursuant to the federal Cyber Security Information Sharing Act of 2015 (6 U.S.C. s.1501 et seq.).

3. Not later than one year after the date on which the cyber incident reporting system is established and at least once each year thereafter, the Director of the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness shall submit an annual report on its activities to the Governor, and to the Legislature, pursuant to P.L.1991, c.164 (C.52:14-19.1). The report shall include, at a minimum:

a. information on the number of notifications received and a description of the incident types and associated mitigating measures taken during the one-year period preceding the publication of the report;

b. the categories of public agencies and government contractors that submitted cybersecurity notifications; and

c. the types of cybersecurity incidents and other information required in the submission of a cybersecurity incident notification, noting any changes from the report published in the previous year.

4. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATEMENT

This bill requires public agencies and certain government contractors in this State to report cybersecurity incidents to the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness. Reporting will be done through cyber incident reporting system established by the office for submission of cybersecurity incident notifications in a secure and confidential manner.

This bill applies to all State agencies and all agencies of the political subdivisions of the State. This bill applies only to certain government contractors. The bill also permits private entities to submit reports to the officer.

The office is required to develop privacy and protection procedures, which will be based on procedures outlined in the federal Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015 (6 U.S.C. s.1501 et seq.). The reports will be confidential and exempt from the provisions of the law commonly called the open public records act, as well as from evidentiary and subpoena purposes except legislative subpoenas. However, the office may anonymize and share cyber threat indicators and relevant defensive measures to help prevent additional or future attacks and share cybersecurity incident notifications with relevant law enforcement authorities.

The office is required to submit an annual report to the Attorney General that will include, at a minimum, information on the number of notifications received and a description of the incident types and associated mitigating measures taken during the one-year period preceding the publication of the report; the categories of public agencies and government contractors that submitted cybersecurity repots; and the types of cybersecurity incidents and other information required in the submission of a cybersecurity incident notification, noting any changes from the report published in the previous year.

This bill will facilitate the development of a central database of cyber threats across the State and enable the sharing of actionable cyber threat intelligence that can be used to mitigate risk, while enhancing the overall preparedness, protection, and response to a cyberattack perpetrated against the citizens, public and private institutions, and the critical infrastructure of New Jersey.

ASSEMBLY HOMELAND SECURITY AND STATE PREPAREDNESS COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

[First Reprint]
SENATE, No. 297

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: JANUARY 19, 2023

The Assembly Homeland Security and State Preparedness Committee reports favorably Assembly Bill No. 297 (1R).

As reported by the committee, Senate Bill No. 297 (1R) requires public agencies and government contractors in this State to report cybersecurity incidents to the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness.

Under the bill, the report is to be made within 72 hours of when the public agency or government contractor reasonably believes that a cybersecurity incident has occurred. Private entities are permitted to submit reports to the office.

In addition, under the bill, the Director of the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness is required to establish cyber incident reporting capabilities to facilitate submission of timely, secure, and confidential cybersecurity notifications from public agencies, government contractors, and private entities.

The bill further provides that any cybersecurity incident notification submitted to the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness pursuant to the bill's provisions is confidential and exempt from the provisions of the law commonly known as the open public records act, as well as from evidentiary and subpoena purposes except legislative subpoenas. The office, however, may anonymize and share cyber threat indicators and relevant defensive measures to help prevent additional or future attacks and share cybersecurity incident notifications with relevant law enforcement authorities.

Further, under the provisions of the bill, the office is required to develop privacy and protection procedures, which are to be based on procedures outlined in the federal Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015.

The bill also requires the office to submit an annual report to the Governor and the Legislature which is to include, at a minimum, information on the number of notifications received and a description of the cybersecurity incident types and associated mitigating measures taken during the one-year period preceding the publication of the report; the categories of public agencies and

government contractors that submitted cybersecurity reports; and any other information required in the submission of a cybersecurity incident notification, noting any changes from the report published in the previous year.

As reported by the committee, Senate Bill No. 297 (1R) is identical to Assembly Bill No. 493 which was amended and also reported by the committee on this date.

SENATE LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

SENATE, No. 297

with committee amendments

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: MARCH 21, 2022

The Senate Law and Public Safety Committee reports favorably Senate Bill No. 297, with committee amendments.

As amended and reported by the committee, this bill requires public agencies and government contractors in this State to report cybersecurity incidents to the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness.

Under the amended bill, the report is to be made within 72 hours of when the public agency or government contractor reasonably believes that a cybersecurity incident has occurred. Private entities are permitted to submit reports to the office.

In addition, under the amended bill, the Director of the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness is required to establish cyber incident reporting capabilities to facilitate submission of timely, secure, and confidential cybersecurity notifications from public agencies, government contractors, and private entities.

The amended bill further provides that any cybersecurity incident notification submitted to the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness pursuant to the bill's provisions is confidential and exempt from the provisions of the law commonly known as the open public records act, as well as from evidentiary and subpoena purposes except legislative subpoenas. However, under the amended bill, the office may anonymize and share cyber threat indicators and relevant defensive measures to help prevent additional or future attacks and share cybersecurity incident notifications with relevant law enforcement authorities.

Further, under the provisions of the amended bill, the office is required to develop privacy and protection procedures, which are to be based on procedures outlined in the federal Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015.

The amended bill also requires the office to submit an annual report to the Governor and the Legislature which is to include, at a minimum, information on the number of notifications received and a description of the cybersecurity incident types and associated mitigating measures taken during the one-year period preceding the publication of the report; the categories of public agencies and

government contractors that submitted cybersecurity reports; and any other information required in the submission of a cybersecurity incident notification, noting any changes from the report published in the previous year.

This bill was pre-filed for introduction in the 2022-2023 session pending technical review. As reported, the bill includes the changes required by technical review, which has been performed.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS:

The committee amended the bill to:

1) require every public agency and government contractor to report cybersecurity incidents to the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness;

2) require the report to be made within 72 hours of when the public agency or government contractor reasonably believes that a cybersecurity incident has occurred; and

3) make other clarifying and technical changes.

ASSEMBLY, No. 493

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

220th LEGISLATURE

PRE-FILED FOR INTRODUCTION IN THE 2022 SESSION

Sponsored by:
Assemblywoman CAROL A. MURPHY
District 7 (Burlington)
Assemblyman DANIEL R. BENSON
District 14 (Mercer and Middlesex)
Assemblyman CLINTON CALABRESE
District 36 (Bergen and Passaic)

Co-Sponsored by:
Assemblywoman Quijano

SYNOPSIS

Requires public agencies report cybersecurity incidents to New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

Introduced Pending Technical Review by Legislative Counsel.

(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 5/9/2022)

AN ACT requiring public agencies to report cybersecurity incidents to the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness and supplementing Title 52 of the New Jersey Statutes.

BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:*

1. As used in this act, P.L. , c. (C.)(pending before the Legislature as this bill):

a. "Public agency" means any public agency of the State or any political subdivision thereof.

b. "Government contractor" means an individual or entity that performs work for or on behalf of a public sector institution on a contract basis with access to or hosting of the public agency's network, systems, applications, or information.

c. "Cybersecurity incident" means a malicious or suspicious event occurring on or conducted through a computer network that jeopardizes the integrity, confidentiality, or availability of an information system or the information the system processes, stores, or transmits.

d. "Cyber threat indicator" means information that is necessary to describe or identify:

(1) malicious reconnaissance, including, but not limited to, anomalous patterns of communication that appear to be transmitted for the purpose of gathering technical information related to a cybersecurity threat or vulnerability;

(2) a method of defeating a security control or exploitation of a security vulnerability;

(3) a security vulnerability, including, but not limited to, anomalous activity that appears to indicate the existence of a security vulnerability;

(4) a method of causing a user with legitimate access to an information system or information that is stored on, processed by, or transiting an information system to unwittingly enable the defeat of a security control or exploitation of a security vulnerability;

(5) malicious cyber command and control;

(6) the actual or potential harm caused by an incident, including but not limited to, a description of the data exfiltrated as a result of a particular cyber threat; and

(7) any other attribute of a cyber threat, if disclosure of such attribute is not otherwise prohibited by law.

e. "Defensive measure" means an action, device, procedure, signature, technique, or other measure applied to an information system or information that is stored on, processed by, or transiting an information system that detects, prevents, or mitigates a known or suspected cyber threat or security vulnerability, but does not include a measure that destroys, renders unusable, provides unauthorized access to, or substantially harms an information

system or information stored on, processed by, or transiting such information system not owned by the entity operating the measure, or another entity that is authorized to provide consent and has provided consent to that private entity for operation of such measure.

f. "Information resource" means information and related resources, such as personnel, equipment, funds, and information technology.

g. "Information system" means a discrete set of information resources organized for the collection, processing, maintenance, use, sharing, dissemination, or disposition of information.

h. "Information technology" means any equipment or interconnected system or subsystem of equipment that is used in automatic acquisition, storage, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission, or reception of data or information used by a public sector institution or a government contractor under contract with a public sector institution which requires the use of such equipment or requires the use, to a significant extent, of such equipment in the performance of a service or the furnishing of a product.

The term information technology includes, but is not limited to, computers, ancillary equipment, software, firmware, and similar procedures, services, including support services, and related resources.

i. "Private entity" means any individual, corporation, company, partnership, firm, association, or other entity, but does not include a public agency as defined in this act, or a foreign government, or any component thereof.

2. a. The New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness shall receive and maintain cybersecurity incident notifications from public agencies and government contractors in accordance with this act.

b. No later than 90 days after the effective date of this act, the Director of the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness shall establish cyber incident reporting capabilities to facilitate submission of timely, secure, and confidential cybersecurity incident notifications from public agencies and government contractors to the office.

c. No later than 90 days after the effective date of this act, the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness shall prominently post instructions for submitting cybersecurity incident notifications on its website. The instructions shall include, at a minimum, the types of cybersecurity incidents to be reported and any other information to be included in the notifications made through the established cyber incident reporting system.

d. The cyber incident reporting system shall include the ability for the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness to:

(1) securely accept a cybersecurity incident notification from any individual or private entity, regardless of whether the entity is a public agency or government contractor;

(2) track and identify trends in cybersecurity incidents reported through the cyber incident reporting system; and

(3) produce reports on the types of incidents, indicators, defensive measures, and entities reported through the cyber incident reporting system.

e. Any cybersecurity incident notification submitted to the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness as required under P.L. ,c. (C.)(pending before the Legislature as this bill) shall be deemed confidential, non-public, and not subject to the provisions of P.L.1963, c.73 (C.47:1A-1 et seq.), commonly known as the open public records act, as amended and supplemented, may not be discoverable in any civil or criminal action, and may not be subject to subpoena, unless the subpoena is issued by the New Jersey State Legislature and is deemed necessary for the purposes of legislative oversight.

f. Notwithstanding the provisions of section e. of this act, the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness may anonymize and share cyber threat indicators and relevant defensive measures to help prevent additional or future attacks and share cybersecurity incident notifications with relevant law enforcement authorities.

g. Information submitted to the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness through the cyber incident reporting system shall be subject to privacy and protection procedures developed and implemented by the office, which shall be based on the comparable privacy protection procedures developed for information received and shared pursuant to the federal Cyber Security Information Sharing Act of 2015 (6 U.S.C. s.1501 et seq.).

3. Not later than one year after the date on which the cyber incident reporting system is established and at least once each year thereafter, the Director of the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness shall submit an annual report on its activities to the Governor, and to the Legislature, pursuant to P.L.1991, c.164 (C.52:14-19.1). The report shall include, at a minimum:

a. information on the number of notifications received and a description of the incident types and associated mitigating measures taken during the one-year period preceding the publication of the report;

b. the categories of public agencies and government contractors that submitted cybersecurity notifications; and

c. the types of cybersecurity incidents and other information required in the submission of a cybersecurity incident notification, noting any changes from the report published in the previous year.

4. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATEMENT

This bill requires public agencies and certain government contractors in this State to report cybersecurity incidents to the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness. Reporting will be done through cyber incident reporting system established by the office for submission of cybersecurity incident notifications in a secure and confidential manner.

This bill applies to all State agencies and all agencies of the political subdivisions of the State. This bill applies only to certain government contractors. The bill also permits private entities to submit reports to the officer.

The office is required to develop privacy and protection procedures, which will be based on procedures outlined in the federal Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015 (6 U.S.C. s.1501 et seq.). The reports will be confidential and exempt from the provisions of the law commonly called the open public records act, as well as from evidentiary and subpoena purposes except legislative subpoenas. However, the office may anonymize and share cyber threat indicators and relevant defensive measures to help prevent additional or future attacks and share cybersecurity incident notifications with relevant law enforcement authorities.

The office is required to submit an annual report to the Attorney General that will include, at a minimum, information on the number of notifications received and a description of the incident types and associated mitigating measures taken during the one-year period preceding the publication of the report; the categories of public agencies and government contractors that submitted cybersecurity repots; and the types of cybersecurity incidents and other information required in the submission of a cybersecurity incident notification, noting any changes from the report published in the previous year.

This bill will facilitate the development of a central database of cyber threats across the State and enable the sharing of actionable cyber threat intelligence that can be used to mitigate risk, while enhancing the overall preparedness, protection, and response to a cyberattack perpetrated against the citizens, public and private institutions, and the critical infrastructure of New Jersey.

ASSEMBLY HOMELAND SECURITY AND STATE PREPAREDNESS COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

ASSEMBLY, No. 493

with committee amendments

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: JANUARY 19, 2023

The Assembly Homeland Security and State Preparedness Committee reports favorably Assembly Bill No. 493 with committee amendments.

As amended and reported by the committee Assembly Bill No. 493 requires public agencies and government contractors in this State to report cybersecurity incidents to the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness.

Under the amended bill, the report is to be made within 72 hours of when the public agency or government contractor reasonably believes that a cybersecurity incident has occurred. Private entities are permitted to submit reports to the office.

In addition, under the amended bill, the Director of the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness is required to establish cyber incident reporting capabilities to facilitate submission of timely, secure, and confidential cybersecurity notifications from public agencies, government contractors, and private entities.

The amended bill further provides that any cybersecurity incident notification submitted to the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness pursuant to the bill's provisions is confidential and exempt from the provisions of the law commonly known as the open public records act, as well as from evidentiary and subpoena purposes except legislative subpoenas. However, under the amended bill, the office may anonymize and share cyber threat indicators and relevant defensive measures to help prevent additional or future attacks and share cybersecurity incident notifications with relevant law enforcement authorities.

Further, under the provisions of the amended bill, the office is required to develop privacy and protection procedures, which are to be based on procedures outlined in the federal Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015.

The amended bill also requires the office to submit an annual report to the Governor and the Legislature which is to include, at a minimum, information on the number of notifications received and

a description of the cybersecurity incident types and associated mitigating measures taken during the one-year period preceding the publication of the report; the categories of public agencies and government contractors that submitted cybersecurity reports; and any other information required in the submission of a cybersecurity incident notification, noting any changes from the report published in the previous year.

This bill was prefiled for introduction in the 2022-2023 session pending technical review. As reported, the bill includes the changes required by technical review, which has been performed.

As amended and reported by the committee, Assembly Bill No. 493 is identical to Senate Bill No, 297 (1R) which also was reported to the committee on this date.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The committee amended the bill to:

1) require every public agency and government contractor to report cybersecurity incidents to the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness;

2) require the report to be made within 72 hours of when the public agency or government contractor reasonably believes that a cybersecurity incident has occurred; and

3) make other clarifying and technical changes.

Governor Murphy Takes Action on Legislation

03/13/2023

TRENTON – Today, Governor Murphy signed the following bills and resolution into law:

S-297/A-493 (Greenstein, Madden/Murphy, Benson, Calabrese) - Requires public agencies and government contractors to report cybersecurity incidents Homeland Security and Preparedness

S-428/ACS for A-3039 (Smith, Oroho/Thomson, Calabrese, Freiman) - Extends Right to Farm Act protections to certain shellfish aquaculture activities

S-743/A-189 (Lagana, Johnson/Rooney, McKeon) - Requires publication of certain information related to toll discounts on E-ZPass website

S-2709/A-4524 (Cruz-Perez, Singer/Moen) - Permits appointment of additional alternate deputy registrars

S-3124/A-4792 (Diegnan/Benson, Spearman, Wimberly) - Changes definition of eligible contract for DOT grant program to compensate certain contracto affected by supply chain shortages

AJR-171/SJR-79 (Mosquera, Lampitt, Chaparro/Ruiz, Cunningham) - Permanently designates first full week in April as “Week of the Young Child” in Ne

A-256/S-732 (Munoz, DeFuccio, Speight/Madden) - Requires certain health care facilities to adopt and implement policies to prevent exposure to surgica evacuation system