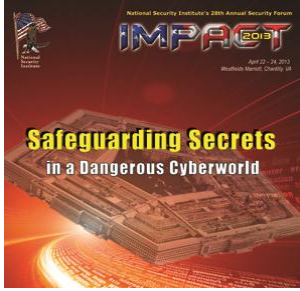
National Security Institute
28th Annual
IMPACT 2013 Security Conference



How the Cybersecurity Executive Order Will Impact You

April 23, 2013

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Rear Admiral, USN (Retired)
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Partner, Venable LLP
Co-Chair, Telecom

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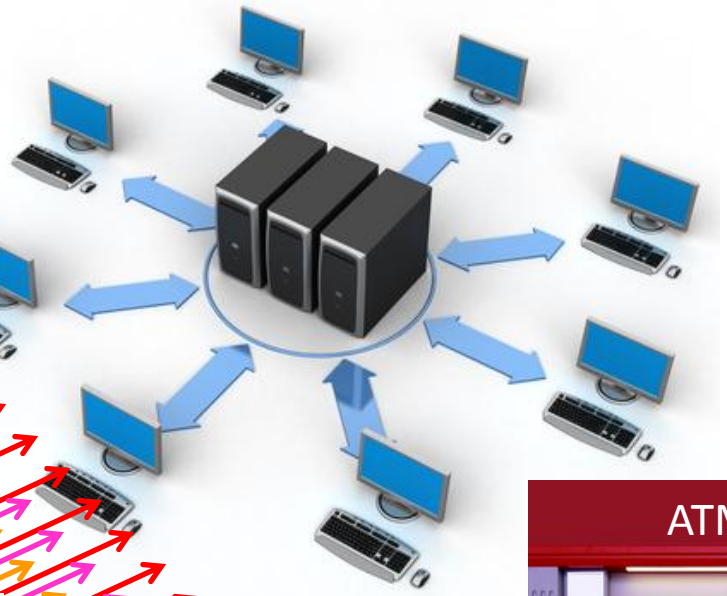
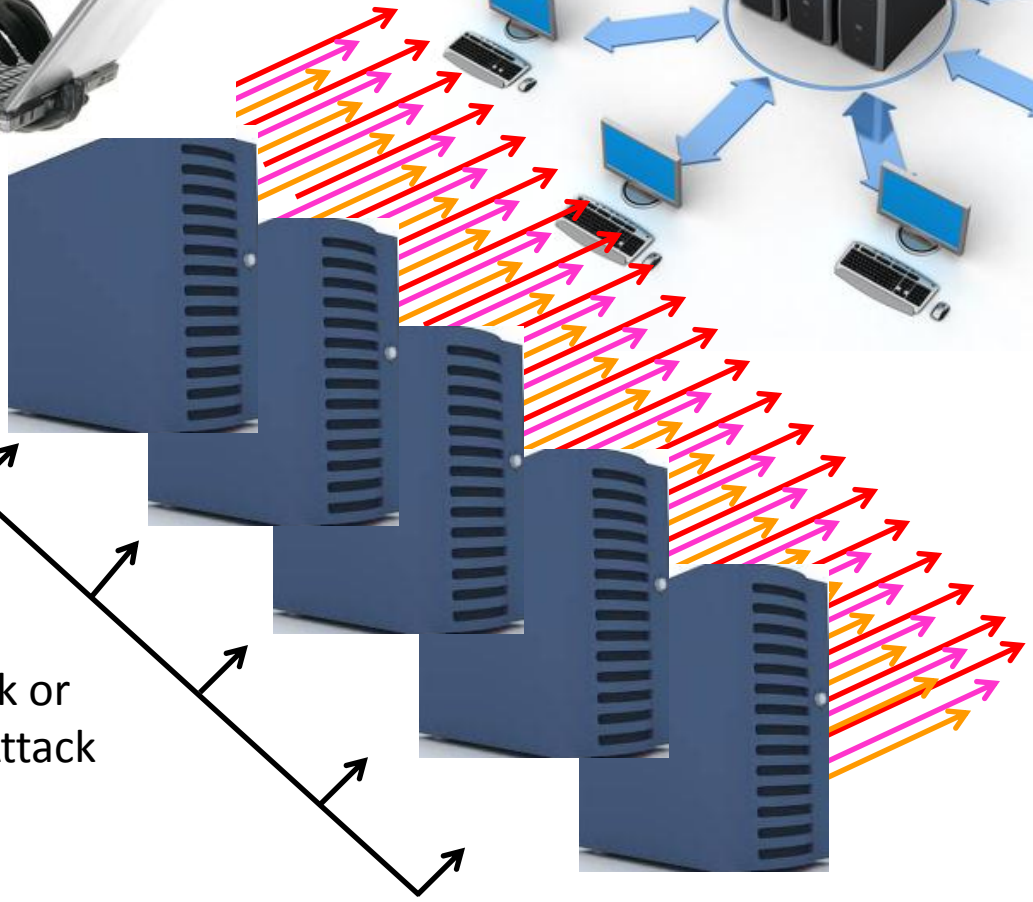
Distributed Denial of Service Attacks Against Banks





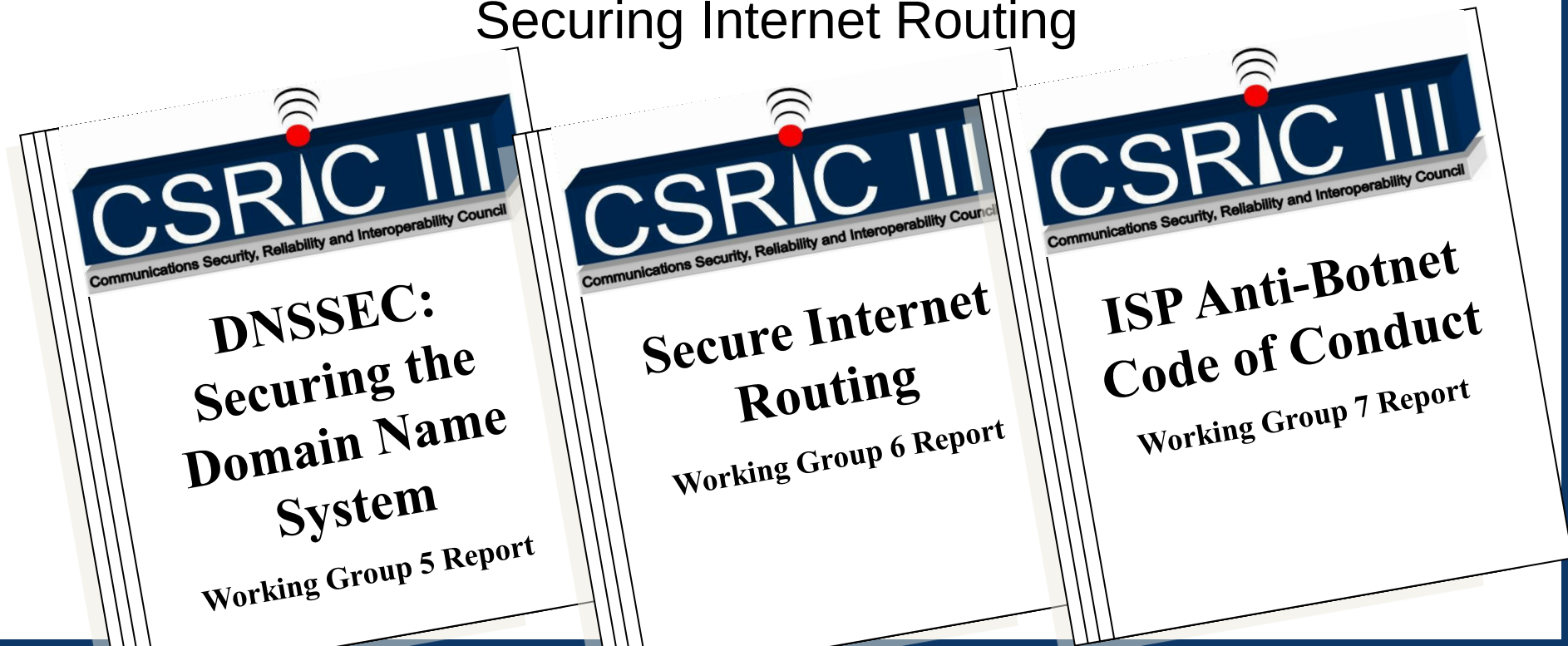
Botnet Attack or
Server Level Attack

Federal Communications Commission

Communications Security, Reliability & Interoperability Council (CSRIC III)

Voluntary Cybersecurity Initiatives for Internet Security Providers

Fighting Botnets, Securing the Domain Name System, & Securing Internet Routing



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FCC Communications Security, Reliability & Interoperability Council

The FCC recruited top leaders in cybersecurity to serve on CSRIC III and its working groups, for example:

Mike O'Rierdan
Chairman, MAAWG

Rodney Joffe
CTO - Neustar

Dr. Steve Crocker
CEO Shikuro &
Chair of ICANN

Danny McPherson
CSO - Verisign

Ed Amoroso
CISO – AT&T

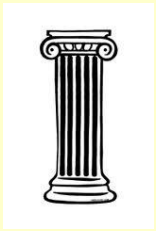
Prof. Jen Rexford
Princeton University

Alan Paller
Research Director
SANS Institute

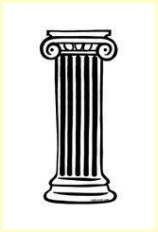
Rod Rasmussen
CTO – Internet Identity

Barry Greene
President – Internet
Systems Consortium

Executive Order 13636: Cybersecurity



Information Sharing: streamline the government's sharing of crucial information (volume, quality, speed) - 120 days



Privacy: Agencies must use Fair Information Practice Principles, DHS assesses and consults with the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board (PCOB)

Michael Daniel
White House Cyber Coordinator

Standards: NIST shall lead development of voluntary Cybersecurity Framework of standards, methods, procedures for critical infrastructure owners and operators

Three Pillars of EO 13636

Cybersecurity Framework & Process

- Not performance standards per se: methods, best practices
- Consultative and participatory: NIST convenes, stakeholders decide
- Sector Coordinating Councils play big role
- 240 days to draft framework
- 1 year to publish final Cyber Framework
- 120 days DHS/DoC/Treasury recommend incentives to adopt framework
- 120 days DoD/GSA recommend incorporating security standards into acquisition/contracts
- 150 days DHS identifies critical infrastructure at “greatest risk” (where cyber incident could have catastrophic regional or national effects)

Dr. Pat Gallagher
Under Secretary of Commerce
Director of NIST

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Cyber Framework Implications

- Government relies on the private sector for the input
- Voluntary, self-governed process and consensus-based
- Government will then set “performance goals”
- Companies will participate to certify that they are compliant
- So, voluntary, but incentives and comparisons may apply
- Defense and other Federal Government contracts: will this set the market?
- Liability if your company does not meet the voluntary standard?
- Will the practical effect be de facto cybersecurity standards
- ✓ Lesson: participate in the process, monitor what is happening

If you don’t have a seat at the table, you may be on the menu

Legislation: CISPA 2013

Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act of 2013

- House passed CISPA on April 18, 2013 (218-127)
- Bi-partisan effort of House Intelligence Committee Rep. Rogers, Rep. Ruppersberger (but chances in the Senate?)
- CISPA authorizes DNI to share cyber threat intelligence with 'certified entities' or persons with security clearances
- CISPA also authorizes sharing of cyber threat information with the federal government and sets up some protections and privacy safeguards
- But privacy advocates are up in arms and claim that CISPA allows warrantless searches of information from personal email and Internet providers
- Facebook and Microsoft had supported but now do not support CISPA
- White House veto threatened (privacy and 4th Amendment concerns)

Rep. Mike Rogers, R-Mi

Rep. Dutch Ruppersberger, D-Md

Cyber Policy Needs

- Legislation: Incentives, limitation of liability for information-sharing, cyber firehouse (government support during attacks when called)
- New organs of government
- Reconciliation of existing authorities and targeted expansion of new authorities (recognizing that the first line of cyber defense is in the commercial sector)
- National Critical Infrastructure Cyber Exercise Capability
- National Cyber Doctrine

Doctrine: (n.) a body of principles that is advocated and taught

Questions

Backup slides follow

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