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INDEPENDENT U.S. GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO ASSESS RISK, COST, AND BENEFITS: GAO TESTIMONY OF MARCH 29, 2000 -- Weaknesses in Controls -- Raise Awareness -- Implement Software Patches -- Routinely Use Automated Tools to Monitor Security -- Identify and Propagate Pockets of Excellence -- Focus on the Most Common Vulnerabilities First -- Enforce a Strong Management Approach -- PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF GAO FINDINGS -- OTHER EFFORTS TO ASSESS RISK, COST, AND BENEFITS -- TECHNICAL RISKS, TESTS, AND EVALUATIONS OF IW PROGRAMS -- Chapter 6 Role of State and Local Governments -- Chapter 7 Role of Private Industry -- Chapter 8 Lessons from Other Nations: International Vulnerability -- Chapter 9

Sommario/riassunto

During the last two decades, the infrastructure of the U.S. economy has undergone a fundamental set of changes. It has steadily increased its reliance on its service sector and high-technology economy. The U.S. has come to depend on computers, electronic data storage and transfers, and highly integrated communications networks. The result is the rapid development of a new form of critical infrastructure--and one that is exceedingly vulnerable to a new family of threats, loosely grouped together as information warfare. This detailed volume examines these threats and the evolving U.S. policy response. After examining the dangers posed by information warfare and efforts at threat assessment, Cordesman considers the growing policy response on the part of various federal agencies, state and local governments, and the private sector. The changing nature of the threats is leading these actors to reassess the role they must play in critical infrastructure protection. Government at all levels, industry, and even friendly and neutral foreign governments are learning that an effective response requires coordination in deterrence, defense, and counterattack.
