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CyberSecurity Awareness Month
Cybercrime and Copyright Infringement

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- Purdue student sued by RIAA
- PSA
Minnesota jury orders woman to pay RIAA $222,000 for illegal music sharing

Verdict possible shot in the arm for recording industry effort

October 05, 2007 (Computerworld) -- A federal jury in Duluth, Minn., on Thursday ordered a Minneapolis woman to pay $220,000 to six music companies for illegally downloading and sharing copyrighted music over a peer-to-peer network.

The 12-person jury said Jammie Thomas must pay $9,250 for each of the 24 songs that were the focus of the case. In their complaint, the six music companies that sued her had claimed that Thomas had illegally shared a total of 1,702 songs over the Kazaa file-sharing network, but they chose to focus on a representative list of 24 songs.

The verdict was greeted with dismay by many in the blogosphere who have been following the case closely for some time now.

New York lawyer Ray Beckerman, writing in the Recording Industry vs The People blog, called the verdict "one of the most irrational things I have ever seen in my life in the law."

"A verdict of $222,000 for infringement of 24 song files worth a total of $23.76?" he asked. "It is an outrage, and I hope it is a wake-up call to the world that we all need to start supporting the defendants in these cases."
Purdue steps in to discourage downloads

By BRIAN WALLHEIMER
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It seems the Recording Industry Association of America isn't the only thing Purdue students have to fear when illegally downloading these days.

Purdue officials said Monday that the university will start sending out its own letters to students to notify them when they've been caught downloading illegally on campus servers. After three letters, students will be brought into the Office of Student Rights and Responsibilities in the Office of the Dean of Students.

"One of the reasons behind this notification plan is to be sure students understand that these activities are being detected by various external groups trying to protect their interests," said Scott Ksander, executive director of information technology networks and security at Purdue. "In this way, students may get a better understanding that repeated activity is putting them at risk."

Jeanne Norberg, university spokeswoman, said students will be handled on a case-by-case basis. She said the most severe punishment could be loss of Internet privileges.

"Hopefully, once they're identified, they'll think twice about it," Norberg said.

The university's student code of conduct includes penalties for violating its rules ranging from probation to expulsion.

Ashton Frierson, a sophomore studying computer engineering, said he likes the idea that the university would give warnings, possibly before the RIAA starts suing. But he also thinks the punishments could be arbitrary because not everyone will be caught.
Protective Steps
Despite the increasing sophistication of technology, there's no magic bullet for protecting IP. "There is no absolute 100 percent foolproof way to protect trade secrets," says legal expert Sabett. "You could spend all your time and money on technological protections and yet your trade secrets could be flowing out of the organization in all sorts of other ways."

An effective protection program must include a number of strategies, including educating employees, contractors and partners about what constitutes trade secrets; establishing the right governance model (policies, roles and responsibilities, enforcement); process-level controls and procedural, physical and technical controls to minimize risk to a level acceptable by management.

The first step to protecting your trade secrets is to identify them through interviews with the business process owners and document them. Next,
• **Awareness and education:** Provide ongoing education to your workforce on the threats of economic espionage, intellectual property theft, counterfeiting and piracy. Help them understand your expectation that they will protect the enterprise's intellectual property, and by extension, their own livelihood. Provide general education for the entire workforce, and specialized education for executives, managers, technical personnel and so on.
Chris Burgess

- Christopher Burgess is a Senior Security Advisor to the Chief Security Officer of Cisco Systems, where he focuses on intellectual property strategies. Prior to joining Cisco, Christopher served as a senior national security executive for more than 30 years. He lived and worked in South Asia, Southeast Asia, Middle East, Central Europe and Latin America, where he acquired a deep understanding of the people, cultures and business practices.
- He is co-author of, "Secrets Stolen, Fortunes Lost," a study of the global threat to intellectual property, which was published by CSO Magazine in June 2006. In addition, he has been an invited speaker addressing various corporate Intellectual Property strategy teams and industry organizations on the many threats to intellectual property.
- Christopher serves as a member of the advisory board of Vadium Technology, Inc, a cryptographic solution company.
- Christopher Burgess also worked for the CIA for 30 years.

- He also serves as an advisor to Azimyth LLC a firm which develops and uses transformational technologies to power & deliver the next generation of services for broad classes of information delivery solutions across many communication media.
Resources

- Teaching, Research, and Outreach Policy on Intellectual Property
- Manager of Intellectual Property
  http://epics.ecn.purdue.edu/guidelines/teamroles/mip.php
- Biotechnology, Gene Flow, and Intellectual Property
  http://www.agriculture.purdue.edu/arp/agsummit.htm
- Intellectual Property Protection
  http://www.eere.energy.gov/inventions/energytechnet/ip/index.html
Dr. Marcus Rogers

• Dr. Rogers is a professor specializing in the area of Cyber Forensics. He is also a faculty member with the Center for Education and Research in Information Assurance and Security (CERIAS). Dr. Rogers is a Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP), a former Senior Lead Instructor for (ISC)2, a member of the QA team for the SSCP and CISSP certifications and the co-author of the Law Investigation and Ethics section of the CISSP CBK Review Course. He is also a former police detective with a background in computer crime investigations. His area of interests include Applied Computer Forensics, Cybercrime Scene Analysis, and Cyber-terrorism. He has authored several book chapters, and articles in the area of computer forensics and forensic psychology.

• Dr. Rogers is the Editor-in Chief of the Journal of Digital forensic Practice and sits on the editorial board for several international journals. He is a frequent speaker at international and national information assurance and security conferences, and guest lectures at various universities throughout the world.

Educational Background
• PhD (Forensic Psychology), University of Manitoba MB, 2001.
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• Questions??

• As always, be careful out there.
Credits:

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