

Congress of the United States
U.S. House of Representatives
Committee on Small Business
2361 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515-6315

Memorandum

To: Members, Committee on Small Business
From: Committee Staff
Date: April 20, 2015
Re: Hearing: "Small Business, Big Threat: Protecting Small Businesses from Cyber Attacks"

On Wednesday, April 22, 2015 at 11:00 a.m. in Room 2360 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the Committee on Small Business will hold a hearing to examine the current state of cyber security for small businesses and steps that entrepreneurs can use to strengthen information protection efforts. Information technology is a key conduit for conducting modern commerce among small businesses. However, the increasing opportunities for small businesses to exchange or hold information electronically have seen a corresponding rise of cyber attacks, which has potentially devastating impacts on both businesses and consumers.

I. Background

The Internet is altering small business operations and establishing a highly competitive marketplace in the 21st century. Advanced telecommunications technology provides a number of tools to help small firms increase their productivity, efficiency, and overall success. These include social media, mobile services, cloud data storage, and global video conferencing. However, the movement of information from paper to digital has resulted in greater opportunities for criminals. The risk of theft and manipulation of sensitive and valuable information has increased significantly. These events are referred to as cyber attacks.

Cyber attacks are a major threat to both the United States' national security and economy. The scope and capabilities of cyber attackers can vary immensely; they are viewed today as "mainly individual hackers with purely malicious intent, or perhaps criminal groups intending to use information networks for profit seeking."¹ However, "actors with political or ideological agendas—including terrorist groups, rogue countries and even big powers such as China and

¹ Richard Krugler, *Deterrence of Cyber Attacks*, at 5, in *CYBERPOWER AND NATIONAL SECURITY* (Franklin D. Kramer, Stuart H. Starr & Larry Wentz eds. 2009), available at <http://ctnsp.dodlive.mil/files/2014/03/Cyberpower-I-Chap-13.pdf>.

Russia—will also pursue cyber power and will play roles of growing importance.”² The outcome of an attack can be catastrophic for small business owners because many firms are unable to recover from the loss of their intellectual property and resources. In addition, small businesses generally have less capital to purchase computer security hardware and software, fewer staff members to monitor their systems, and less time to develop cyber security defense strategies.

The increase in cyber criminal activity has spurred interest among policymakers to develop legislation aimed at protecting digital infrastructure and individuals’ information. This hearing will provide Committee Members the opportunity to understand the rapid growth of Internet technology used by small firms, and to examine the increased threat of complexity of cyber attacks on small businesses.

II. Growth of the Internet and Information Technology (IT)

Like a chain, the Internet is comprised of technology links that are dependent upon each other to function. Components, include, but are not limited to, Internet service providers (ISP), website or application hosts, data storage facilities, and end users. The development and adoption of these technologies and the Internet continue to grow at a rapid pace. In a recent study, Cisco Systems stated that global Internet traffic has increased more than five-fold in the past five years and will increase three-fold over the next five years.³

The Internet is also of growing importance for small businesses due to it providing opportunities for small businesses to utilize a variety of tools to increase productivity, reduce costs, increase sales, and increase their overall efficiency. This is demonstrated by its ability to give small business access to global markets in a cost effective manner. According to the latest data, electronic commerce in the United States, also known as online sales, reached \$169 billion in 2010, which represents a nearly 3500 percent increase from \$4.9 billion registered in 1998.⁴ The Internet also has generated an entrepreneurship boom of businesses developing innovative technologies and new capabilities, such as cloud computing and mobile applications.

A. Cloud Computing

The term “cloud computing” is defined by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) as “a model for enabling ubiquitous, convenient, on-demand access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources (including networks, servers, storage, applications, and services) that can be rapidly released with minimal effort or interaction from the service

² *Id.*

³ http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/collateral/service-provider/ip-ngn-ip-next-generation-network/white_paper_c11-481360.html.

⁴ BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, MEASURING THE ELECTRONIC ECONOMY-TABLE 5 (2010), available at <http://www.census.gov/econ/estats/2010/all2010tables.html>.

provider.”⁵ For small businesses, cloud computing provides an opportunity to shift many of their information technology services (such as data storage, software, and security) to a cloud provider, instead of purchasing and managing the necessary IT on-site. Nearly 80 percent of United States small businesses will be fully adapted to cloud computing by 2020, more than doubling the current 37 percent rate.⁶ However, the centralization of sensitive information to cloud computing data warehouses has made them a growing target for cyber attacks.

B. Mobile Applications

The rapid growth of wireless smartphones and tablets has led to the innovation of mobile software applications. Mobile applications allow businesses and consumers to share information and communicate by a touch of a button. Smart phone and tablet manufacturers have reported that there are over 700,000 different applications available to be downloaded on their mobile devices.⁷ There are a variety of mobile applications that increase productivity and efficiency of small businesses, including mobile banking and social media.⁸ Mobile applications could be another avenue for potential cyber hackers to steal information.⁹

Given the evident benefits, it is not surprising that small businesses have reported an increase in utilization of technology, and, specifically, newer technology platforms such as cloud computing, smart phones, tablets, and high-speed internet options.¹⁰ However, the continued movement of information and commerce to the Internet has attracted a growing number of cyber attacks. Moreover, these cyber thieves are also utilizing new technology to develop more sophisticated attacks on small businesses.

III. Increased Threat of Cyber Attacks

Targeted cyber attacks are steadily increasing in the United States. As a global leader in producing intellectual property, America’s private and public institutions will continue to be primary targets for cyber criminals. The Internet Crime Complaint Center within the United

⁵ NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY, THE NIST DEFINITION OF CLOUD COMPUTING 2 (2011), available at <http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/nistpubs/800-145/SP800-145.pdf>.

⁶ <http://www.intuit.com/company/press-room/press-releases/2014/IntuitStudyShowsHowtheCloudWillTransformSmallBusinessby2020/>.

⁷ Jessica E. Lessin and Spencer E. Ante, *Apps Rocket Toward \$25 Billion in Sales*, THE WALL ST. J., March 4, 2013, available at <http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424127887323293704578334401534217878.html>.

⁸ For example, mobile banking applications allow small businesses to expedite the processing of payments between customers, vendors, and financial institutions from a mobile device. Social media mobile applications, like Facebook and Twitter, provide an online platform for small businesses to communicate their marketing and branding messages from mobile phones and tablets to consumers who also have such devices.

⁹ MCAFEE, 2014 THREATS PREDICTION 3 (2014), available at <http://www.mcafee.com/us/resources/reports/rp-threats-predictions-2014.pdf>.

¹⁰ NATIONAL SMALL BUSINESS ASSOCIATION, 2013 SMALL BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY SURVEY 6 (2013), [hereinafter NSBA Survey] available at <http://www.nsba.biz/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/Technology-Survey-2013.pdf>.

States Department of Justice recorded 314,246 cyber security related complaints in its most recent report.¹¹ This is an increase of over 1700 percent from the year 2000 (16,838 reported complaints).¹² Some of the key targets include the nation's critical infrastructure,¹³ federal and state governments, and private businesses. According to a report by Verizon Enterprise, 71 percent of cyber attacks occurred in businesses with fewer than 100 employees.¹⁴

The methods to steal information vary in scope and sophistication. The most common forms of attacks include hacking,¹⁵ malware,¹⁶ physical error, and lost or stolen devices.¹⁷ The expansion of global communications technology, such as the Internet, allows criminals to conduct these attacks from nearly anywhere in the world. Moreover, many foreign nations are responsible for direct cyber attacks on the United States in an effort to gain intellectual property and economic information. The Office of the National Counter Intelligence Executive released a report on October 11, 2011 stating that tens of billions of dollars in trade secrets, intellectual property, and technology are being stolen each year from computer systems in the federal government, corporations, and academic institutions. They identified China and Russia as the two largest participants in cyber espionage.¹⁸

IV. Federal Government's Efforts to Prevent Cyber Attacks and Protect IT

Since President Clinton's 1998 directive (PDD-63), the federal government has taken an increasingly active role in protecting critical infrastructure and preventing cyber attacks. The most recent efforts are encapsulated in the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP).¹⁹ In addition to the NIPP, other divisions within DHS, particularly the Office of Cybersecurity and Communications (CSC)²⁰ and the United States

¹¹ INTERNET CRIME COMPLAINT CENTER, 2011 INTERNET CRIME REPORT 6, *available at* http://www.ic3.gov/media/annualreport/2011_ic3report.pdf.

¹² *Id.*

¹³ The term "critical infrastructure" is defined as "those physical and cyber-based systems essential to the minimum operations of the economy and government. They include, but are not limited to, telecommunications, energy, banking and finance, transportation, water systems and emergency services, both governmental and private." Presidential Decision Directive No. 63, at (PDD-63) (1998), *reprinted in* National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Notice, 63 Fed. Reg. 41, 804 (Aug. 5, 1998).

¹⁴ VERIZON, 2012 DATA BREACH INVESTIGATIONS REPORT at 9 [hereinafter Verizon], *available at* http://www.verizonenterprise.com/resources/reports/rp_data-breach-investigations-report-2012-ebk_en_xg.pdf.

¹⁵ Hacking is generally referred to as the act of an unauthorized user attempting to or gaining access to an information system. <http://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/ir/2013/NIST.IR.7298r2.pdf>.

¹⁶ Malware is generally referred to as software that compromises the operation of a system by performing an unauthorized function or process. <http://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/ir/2013/NIST.IR.7298r2.pdf>.

¹⁷ Verizon, *supra* note 14, at 12-13.

¹⁸ OFFICE OF NATIONAL COUNTER INTELLIGENCE EXECUTIVE, FOREIGN SPIES STEALING US ECONOMIC SECRETS IN CYBERSPACE 4 (2011), *available at* http://www.ncix.gov/publications/reports/fecie_all/Foreign_Economic_Collection_2011.pdf.

¹⁹ DHS, NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION PLAN 15-16, *available at* http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/NIPP_Plan.pdf. The plan was originally issued in 2006 and revised in 2009. *Id.* at 7.

²⁰ http://www.dhs.gov/xabout/structure/editorial_0794.shtm.

Computer Emergency Readiness Team²¹ are tasked with protecting the nation's IT and coordinating these efforts with states, local governments, and private entities.

On February 12, 2013, President Obama issued an Executive Order aimed at improving the critical infrastructure's security against possible cyber attacks.²² The order established DHS as having a lead role in cyber security²³ and encouraged the federal government to increase their information sharing with the private-sector entities.²⁴ The order also directed NIST to develop the framework to reduce cyber risks to the critical infrastructure, including working with the private sector to develop industry standards and best practices.²⁵ The NIST Cybersecurity Framework Version 1.0 was released on February 12, 2014.²⁶

V. Key Issues and Best Practices for Small Businesses

The government efforts to counter cyber attacks are vital to protect critical infrastructure. However, government sharing of information still requires implementation activities by the private sector. Small businesses generally have fewer resources available to combat security threats, which make them an easy target for cyber criminals. In a recent survey, 77 percent of small businesses believe their company is safe from a cyber attack; however the vast majority (87 percent) do not have a formal written security policy in place, and 60 percent surveyed do not have a privacy policy in place to protect company information.²⁷ To help small businesses be better prepared, the FCC launched the *Small Biz Cyber Planner* - an online tool to help small businesses create a customized plan guide against cyber threats.²⁸

Protective activities (such as those offered by the FCC) are particularly important to small business; even one cyber attack could be disastrous for a small business. In a 2013 survey, the average cost of a cyber attack on a small business was \$8,699.48.²⁹ Some statistics show that nearly 60 percent of small businesses will close within six months after a cyber attack.³⁰

VI. Policy Initiatives for the 114th Congress

There is a strong bipartisan commitment from both chambers of Congress and the President to update certain domestic laws related to cyber security. Recent legislative proposals have

²¹ <http://www.us-cert.gov/about-us>.

²² Exec. Order No. 13,636, 78 Fed. Reg. 11,739 (Feb. 19, 2013).

²³ *Id.* at § 4, 78 Fed. Reg. at 11,739.

²⁴ *Id.* at § 4(e), 78 Fed. Reg. at 11,740.

²⁵ *Id.* at § 7, 78 Fed. Reg. at 11,740-41.

²⁶ NIST, CYBERSECURITY FRAMEWORK VERSION 1.0 (2012), available at <http://www.nist.gov/cyberframework/>.

²⁷ NATIONAL CYBER SECURITY ALLIANCE/SYMANTEC, SMALL BUSINESS STUDY 4 (2012), available at <http://www.staysafeonline.org/stay-safe-online/resources/>.

²⁸ <http://www.fcc.gov/document/genachowski-small-biz-cyber-planner>.

²⁹ NSBA Survey, *supra* note 10 at 10.

³⁰ <http://www.businessinsider.com/the-challenges-in-defending-against-malware-2011-9>.

addressed data security, stronger federal agency coordination, reporting requirements, increased law enforcement and workforce, and education outreach. The most controversial issues involve the appropriate role of the federal government in working with private industry to protect critical infrastructure.

On January 8, 2015, House Intelligence Committee Ranking Member C.A. Dutch Ruppersberger introduced the Cyber Intelligence and Sharing Protection Act.³¹ This legislation would allow the federal government to provide classified cyber threat information to the private sector to better protect against a possible cyber attack.³² H.R. 234 also provides liability protection against companies acting in good faith to protect their network.³³

On April 13, 2015 Homeland Security Committee Chairman Michael McCaul introduced the National Cybersecurity Protection Advancement Act of 2015.³⁴ This legislation seeks to strengthen the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center's role as the lead civilian interface for the sharing of cyber-security risks and incidents.³⁵ It also aims to preserve existing public-private partnerships to ensure ongoing collaboration on cyber security.³⁶ The National Cybersecurity Protection Advancement Act of 2015 will be brought to the floor for votes on the week of April 20, 2015.

VII. Conclusion

The Internet and new technology are a key component for small businesses to compete in the 21st century. However, the movement of information and commerce to the Internet has provided a new opportunity for cyber criminals aiming to steal sensitive and valuable information from small businesses. Unlike large corporations, small businesses do not have the resources and capabilities to combat sophisticated cyber attacks. Cyber security in this area must strike a balance between the imposition of overly onerous burdens on small business and the need to protect America's IT.

³¹ H.R. 234, 114th Cong., 1st Sess. (2015)

³² *Id.* at § 1104.

³³ *Id.* at § 1104(b)(4).

³⁴ <http://homeland.house.gov/press-release/mccaul-ratcliffe-introduce-pro-privacy-pro-security-cybersecurity-bill-committee>.

³⁵ *Id.*

³⁶ *Id.*