

Laws, Regulations, and Compliance

1. Categories of Laws
 - a. Criminal Law
 - i. Criminal law forms the bedrock of the body of laws that preserve the peace and keep our society safe.
 - ii. A number of criminal laws serve to protect society against computer crime.
 - b. Civil Law
 - i. They are designed to provide for an orderly society and govern matters that are not crimes but that require an impartial arbiter to settle between individuals and organizations.
 - ii. The executive branch of our government charges numerous agencies with wide-ranging responsibilities to ensure that government functions effectively.
 - iii. The major difference between civil laws and criminal laws is the way in which they are enforced.
 - c. Administrative Law
 - i. The executive branch of our government charges numerous agencies with wide-ranging responsibilities to ensure that government functions effectively.
2. Computer Fraud and Abuse Act
3. Intellectual Property
 - a. copyrights, trademarks, patents, and trade secrets
 - i. **Copyright law** guarantees the creators of “original works of authorship” protection against the unauthorized duplication
 - ii. **Trademark** words, slogans, and logos used to identify a company and its products or services.
 1. The main objective of trademark protection is to avoid confusion in the marketplace while protecting the intellectual property rights of people and organizations.
 - iii. **Patents:** Patents protect the intellectual property rights of inventors.
 - iv. **Trade Secrets:** Many companies have intellectual property that is absolutely critical to their business and significant damage would result if it were disclosed to competitors and/or the public—in other words, trade secrets.
4. Licensing
 - a. Contractual license agreements
 - b. Shrink-wrap license agreement
 - c. Click-through license agreements
 - d. Cloud services license agreements
5. Import/Export
 - a. Computer Export Controls
 - b. Encryption Export Controls
 - c. Privacy
6. Compliance

7. Contracting and Procurement
 - a. Security professionals should conduct reviews of the security controls put in place by vendors, both during the initial vendor selection and evaluation process, and as part of ongoing vendor governance reviews
8. Information security professionals should be aware of the compliance requirements specific to their industry and business activities.
9. Security professionals must take steps to ensure that vendors treat data with as much care as the organization itself would and also meet any applicable compliance requirements.