

Year and Semester 2018 FALL
Course Number CS-336
Course Title Intro. to Information Assurance
Work Number HA-02
Work Name Cybersecurity and The Law
Work Version Version 1
Long Date Wednesday, 5 September 2018
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Abstract

In this article I will be going over 6 Laws or statutes. Two of these laws will be ones passed by two different states. Three of them will be ones that have been passed by the national government, and the last law will be one that has been passed by a different country's government.

1 Idaho Statute 18-2202

Name Title 18 (Crimes and Punishments), Chapter 22 (Computer Crime), Statute 18-2202
Abbreviation 18-2202
Year Approved 1984
Description Idaho law 18-2202 defines the actions that are required to match that of a computer crime. The law defines that you are not allowed to knowingly access, alter, or damage any computer or computer system. The limitations of this law are that you know that what you are doing, and that you don't have authorization to do it. This law explains in detail that the act must be done for the purpose of: Obtaining money, property, or services. An act that is done for another purpose does not match this description and would therefor fall under another law [2].

2 Utah Law 76-6-703

Name Computer crimes and penalties – interfering with critical infrastructure.
Abbreviation 76-6-703
Year Approved 2017
Description Utah Computer crimes act 76-6-703 describes what actions are considered to be unlawful. This law, along with being much more descriptive than the Idaho law, covers many more acts such as the transmission or disclosure of data or technology. The Utah law expressly criminalizes alteration, destruction, copy, transmission, discovery, or disclosure of computer technology when the user knowingly commits the acts and is not authorized to do so. The law also states that if a person uses a computer service to prefer the act, and the computer service did not knowingly assist the person to commit the act, then the computer service is not guilty of violating the law [6].

3 Federal Laws

3.1 Digital Millennium Copyright Act

Name Digital Millennium Copyright Act

Abbreviation DMCA

Year Approved 1998

Description The Digital Millennium Copyright Act addressed a few major copyright topics, along with implementing a few other treaties that were created by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). The DMCA requires that before a lawsuit can be created by a copyright owner, the owner must first register the copyright with the copyright office. The owner of the copyright is not required to register the copyright with the copyright office, but they can choose to do so for additional legal benefits such as the ability to initialize law suits. The law prevents the copying of material for sale, and allows for appropriate security of the copyrighted materials. There are exceptions on the copyright act that permits the circumvention of access control measures for the purpose of testing the security. [3].

3.2 Computer Fraud and Abuse Act

Name Computer Fraud and Abuse Act

Abbreviation CFAA

Year Approved 2

Description The Computer Fraud and Abuse Act was created to protect computers that are used by the United States Government, or by a financial institution. The Act prohibits interference of communication to any person entitled to receive the transmission. The law prohibits accessing a "protected" computer without authorization or in a way that exceeds the authorized access. [4]

3.3 Can Spam Act

Name Controlling the Assault of Non-Solicited Pornography and Marketing Act

Abbreviation CAN-SPAM

Year Approved 2008

Description The CAN SPAM Act is a federal regulation on commercial mail messages. This Act was originally created to control commercial mail messages and the assault of non-solicited pornography. The Act required that all commercial mail that is not a direct response to a transaction or event on the user's account must contain a way to easily un-subscribe from further messages. The Act also prohibits charging a fee or requiring more information to unsubscribe from the messaging list. The Act also creates a requirement for all commercial mail that contains explicit content to not that the message body contains the content in the subject line of the message.[5].

4 Other Country law

Name C

Abbreviation 7

Year Approved 2

Description [1].

References

- [1] 2.
- [2] IDAHO. Section 18-2202 - idaho state legislature, 1994.
- [3] SUMMARY, U. C. O. The digital millennium copyright act of 1998, 1998.
- [4] U.S. Legal information institute, 2002.
- [5] U.S. Electronic code of federal regulations, 2008.
- [6] UTAH. Interfering with cirtical infrastructure, 2017.