

Security is Always a Trade-Off



- You can have as much security as you want
 - What are you willing to give up to get it?
- Security always involves trade-offs
 - If no airplanes flew, 9/11 couldn't have happened
 - Gated communities offer more security but less privacy
- We make decisions every day about these trade-offs
- To do it thoughtfully, we must understand:
 - How security works
 - The threats and risks
 - The costs

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Is the Trade-Off Worth It?



- When faced with a security countermeasure, you have to figure out two different things:
 - Is the security countermeasure effective in mitigating your personal risk?
 - Are the problems and trade-offs caused by the security countermeasure worth the additional security?
- You are constantly making that decision
- Sometimes the decision is made for you by others
- I want to formalize that decision process

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Five-Step Evaluation Process



- Step 1: What assets are you trying to protect?
- Step 2: What are the risks to those assets?
- Step 3: How well does the security solution mitigate those risks?
- Step 4: What other risks does the security solution cause?
- Step 5: What costs and trade-offs does the security solution impose?
- Finally: Is the trade-off worth it?

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Why Is Security So Rarely About Security?



- People rarely perform this decision-making process
- People succumb to fear and uncertainty
- People believe in false promises of security
- People do things counter to their own security
- People say one thing and do another

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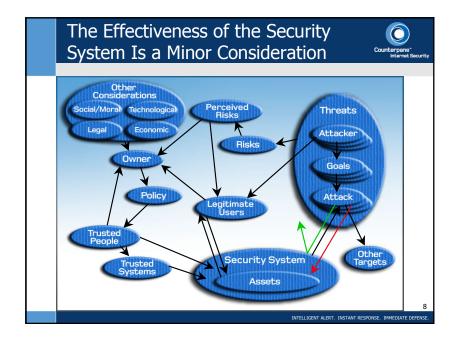
Security and Agenda



- Every security decision affects multiple players, and the party who gets to make the decision will make one that's beneficial to him
- Every player has his own unique perspective, his own trade-offs, and his own risk analysis
- This drives everything about security
- You have to evaluate security opinions based on the positions of the players
- Often, security decisions are made for non-security reasons
- The major security issues have nothing to do with security technology

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What's Going on? These graphics are an attempt at an explanation Maybe someone with more economics training than myself can help me put an actual model together



Examples



- · Detecting counterfeit money
- KAL 007
- · Salesclerks and credit card verification
- Counterterrorism in the wake of 9/11
- Tylenol poisonings
- Banning things on airplanes
- Home building inspectors
- Mercenaries
- DVD region encoding
- · Government regulatory bodies
- · Banks' verification of signatures on checks

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Negotiating for Real Security



- In the end, all security decisions come from a negotiation between players
 - Understanding how to be more secure involves understanding these negotiations
- Each player in a negotiation has his own agenda
 - The power of a player determines how much influence he has in the negotiations
- If you don't have power in the negotiation, there's not much you can do to affect your own security
 - You have almost no control over most of the security systems that affect your life
 - This doesn't mean you're completely powerless to affect your own security
- When you peel away the surface, security is all about money
 - Getting a bigger say in security means getting more power

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Changing Agendas



- The best way to affect your security is to change the environment
 - This changes the agendas of the players
- There are several ways to accomplish this:
 - Government intervention: laws and regulations
 - Marketplace
 - Technology
 - Social norms
- The method that makes sense in any given situation depends on the details of that situation

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Aligning Interests with Capabilities



- The goal of a security system should be to manage risks as effectively as possible
- Figure out an acceptable level of risk, based on what trade-offs are necessary to achieve it
- The best way is to have the player in the best position to mitigate the risk also be accountable for it
- A good security system is one where security requirements are aligned with the agendas of the players

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Examples



- ATM cards (in the U.S. vs. in the U.K.)
- "Your purchase free if you don't get a receipt"
- Making employees liable for fraud
- Airport screeners (airline-paid vs. TSA)

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Accepting Risk



- Even with all of the security countermeasures we can institute, we simply have accept some risks
- Countermeasures reduce risk, but never to zero
 - Trade-offs can quickly reach the point of diminishing returns
- Negotiate as best we can to mitigate the risks that are reasonable to mitigate, then accept the rest
- We have no choice but to accept residual risk—to do anything else is not to be alive