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SPEAKER 1: Good afternoon. May I have your attention. I'm (inaudible) senior vice-president and general vice-counsel of Apple Computer, the chair of the BSA Board of Directors and I'd like to welcome all of you to a very special luncheon address. Security has become a national call but while most of the nation and the world are focussing on improving our physical security since the tragedy of September 11th there's an alarming level of complacencies about our vulnerability in cyberspace. Under the auspices of the BSA a new CEO task force was announced yesterday that will hopefully elevate cyber security to the most senior levels in companies, businesses and throughout government. There's not just one answer to protecting our information networks and infrastructure, security is not just a tech issue. It is in fact a corporate governance issue. No one understands that more than our two distinguished speakers. Homeland Security Secretary Tom Ridge and Congressman Chris Cox. Congressman Cox will introduce Secretary Ridge, so I'd like to take a moment to

1 introduce Congressman Cox. We hope to have a few minutes
2 for questions afterwards. Congressman Chris Cox from my
3 home state of California where we have a new governor elect
4 is the highest ranking chief Californian in the majority of
5 Congress. He chairs the House Policy Committee and is the
6 fourth ranking member of the leadership behind the Speaker
7 of the House. Chairman Cox's leadership on cyber security
8 issues to appoint him to head the new Homeland Security
9 Committee. Chairman Cox has been a long time supporter of
10 hi-tech industry and has led numerous efforts in Congress on
11 policies and is critical to the tech economy and the global
12 marketplace. Chairman Cox also serves on the prestigious
13 House Congress Committee. Mr. Chairman, thank you for being
14 with us today.

15 MR. COX: Thank you very much. This gathering
16 is a wonderful opportunity I hope for all of you, it
17 certainly is for all of us in Washington because virtually
18 every solution that we envision to the challenges of
19 Homeland Security involve technology. It is an outstanding
20 opportunity for us to put in service of our nation and
21 Homeland Security is the best that American ingenuity has to

1 offer. There probably is no more difficult challenge or
2 difficult mission that our government faces today than
3 Homeland Security. It is as challenging indeed as it is
4 important. The job requires integrated technology with
5 systems, people and with governments both throughout the
6 United States and around the world. We have to make 22
7 agencies perform at far higher levels of efficiency than
8 they were ever accustomed to before. I can't think of any
9 better person to tackle the most difficult challenges that
10 we now face in America than Secretary Tom Ridge. His
11 expertise in bringing people together, his skills honed as
12 governor indeed as a member of Congress and a former
13 colleague are vitally needed right now. He's brought
14 credibility to this mission on behalf of the federal
15 government because of the relationships that he has with
16 governors, with mayors, with sheriffs, with fire chiefs all
17 over America. Because of these relationships with first
18 responders, because of these working arrangements that he's
19 been able to establish across the country and around the
20 world, Homeland Security is moving forward at a faster pace
21 than anyone could imagine, yet of course we have a great

1 deal still to do. I was talking with Secretary Ridge about
2 something that I think each of you will find just as
3 important as do I and that is making sure that the mission
4 of Homeland Security is accomplished by making our country
5 better. We have an opportunity with our technology
6 investments not only to make our country more safe and
7 secure but actually to improve the flow of business services
8 and trade with the entire world. The investments that we
9 make in moving goods and people and services can serve dual
10 masters. We should squeeze that out of every technology
11 investment that we make. If we do that, if we make our
12 country a better place because of our Homeland Security
13 investments, then we will doubly defeat Osama Bin Laden. It
14 was his mission not only to blow things up and destroy
15 things but to destroy our economy. We could do that for him
16 by the choices we make in response to terrorism or we could
17 defeat him by making our country better, by growing our
18 economy, by improving our way of life and that is I think
19 the kind of leadership that Tom Ridge is performing.

20 As the chairman of this committee of oversight
21 of the Homeland Security Department I know perhaps as well

1 as anyone the complexity and difficulty of the mission. I
2 could not be more pleased than to be doing this work with
3 anyone but Secretary Tom Ridge. He is happily a good friend
4 but he is more than that for everyone in the country the
5 best possible leader that they could possibly have at
6 exactly the right time. He's done such an outstanding job
7 of articulating and putting into place the President's
8 objectives in the area of Homeland Security because of his
9 close relationship with the President that I think every
10 single one of us can say we are safer in America today
11 because of Tom Ridge. Thank you very much, Tom Ridge, and
12 welcome.

13 SECRETARY RIDGE: Thank you, Chris. Thank you
14 for that overly generous introduction. Thank you for the
15 opportunity to spend a little time with you this afternoon.
16 Thanks for the opportunity to be here. You all know that
17 chairman Cox is a long time, long time, supporter of the
18 industry and advocates for the industry and enabling
19 capacity that he brings to the communities the operation of
20 government in the private sector so we have got a great
21 friend in my chairman. I also say he's been a great

1 champion of the Department of Homeland Security. We
2 wrestled with the notion and legislature and Congress still
3 wrestles with the notion of how many committees that we
4 should be reporting to since we ended up being an
5 amalgamation of about 22 different departments and their
6 tentacles go into a lot of the committees and oversight and
7 I testified before in quite a few committees, I must say
8 publicly that the chairman has made it as easy as possible
9 for us because we have so many areas of responsibility on a
10 day-to-day basis because he does have oversight
11 responsibilities. Congress should exercise that
12 responsibility that anything in his power to make it easier
13 for us to do our job and at the same time work with him in
14 the partnership. I appreciate the kind of professional
15 political courtesies given to me to the department
16 secretaries and everyone on the team and thank you very
17 much.

18 It's a great idea that the software alliance
19 organized at this summit and I thank you for your strong
20 support of the mission of Homeland Security. To some it
21 might seem just a little bit counter-intuitive to have the

1 Homeland Security secretary speaking at a summit on
2 innovation and economic growth. But I think there's some
3 folks out there in the world who have a notion that Homeland
4 Security is all about erecting walls and barriers
5 inspections and intrusions. They see it less in innovation
6 than a necessary evil but we obviously don't share that
7 point of view. Homeland security is about building bridges
8 to one another even as we build barriers to terrorists. And
9 the most important bridges that we build within the
10 department and then out into the rest of the country in my
11 mind are the technological bridges that we build. It's
12 about creating partnerships and it's about sharing
13 information, for which technology, your industry, is
14 perfectly suited. The measures we take to secure the
15 homeland to lead to a safer world, a stronger economy and,
16 yes, I believe done correctly even more freedom and less
17 inconvenience. I think as Chris pointed out in his
18 introduction you had several conversations about the kinds
19 of strategic investments the country makes in Homeland
20 Security. And if we do it correctly, we focus on making us
21 not only safer but better and stronger and healthier. The

1 need to do things differently that drive us to set up a new
2 department to invest billions of new dollars to combat
3 terrorism has again strategic investments intended
4 consequences that enhance our way of life, improve our
5 economy, it just makes a better and stronger country. Chris
6 and I share that point of view and look to direct our
7 resources with that mind-set. But in order to accomplish
8 these goals it takes the right leadership both on offense
9 and defense as the President has put it and by my swearing
10 in two years ago yesterday, President Bush said that the
11 best defense against terror is a global offensive against
12 terror, since that day we have driven two terrorists
13 supporting regimes from power. We're making good progress
14 in stabilizing Iraq and Afghanistan's political and economic
15 infrastructure so they could join the community of free
16 nations with all that entails. As one liberated Iraqi woman
17 said and I quote, this is wonderful, quote, she said, we
18 want technology, we want freedom, we want everything. Think
19 about it. She wants technology and freedom and she figured
20 out if you get those linked up together there's a lot more
21 that she and her country could have. Rather remarkable

1 observation. Freedom for Iraq and Afghanistan will benefit
2 all nations, but we have to protect our freedom in this
3 country as well and here too our President has led. Exhibit
4 A is the Department of Homeland Security. Now before
5 September 11th and Chairman Cox will tell you I'm sure the
6 notion of reorganizing 22 federal agencies and departments
7 and 180,000 employees to protect the homeland into one unit
8 had been viewed on the Hill as unlikely if not down right
9 impossible. Now it's a reality. No small measure to
10 leaders on the Hill like Chairman Cox. I think you can see
11 the improvements in many areas already. Before September
12 11th, airport attendants asked you if you packed your own
13 bags but no one checked them. Today nearly 50,000 highly
14 trained screeners check passengers and luggage for keeping a
15 smooth flow of traffic from the curb to the cockpit. There
16 has been enhanced security measures, great improvements
17 where I can stand before you today and say flying
18 commercially these days is far, far safer than it was on
19 September 11th, 2001 and every day we learn ways to make it
20 even safer. Before September 11th our ability to protect
21 Americans against a bioterror attack was compromised by

1 shortage of supplies. Today a billion doses of antibiotics
2 and vaccines are stockpiled including enough smallpox
3 vaccine for every man, woman and child in America. Before
4 September 11th the nation did not have a national plan to
5 protect the homeland. Yet the President's national strategy
6 for homeland security in that strategy was a separate piece
7 dealing with physical and cyber infrastructure. We
8 understand the interdependency. We can't talk about
9 infrastructure anymore as if physical and cyberspace are
10 apart.

11 I had occasion the other day yesterday to have a
12 town meeting in St. Louis, that was a very interactive town
13 meeting. They had questions and they said if you are going
14 to have a government or somebody inform you about the
15 threats of terror, what form would you like and there was
16 radio, television, Internet, this went on and everybody said
17 television, 55 percent if I recall correct. I thought it
18 was rather strange and somebody said, well, that's just
19 great, until they knock out your power. Then where do you
20 go. So obviously as we think about our vulnerabilities we
21 have to think about redundancies. I think one of the

1 notions that we have in our department and we think about it
2 all the time is a combination of a cyber attack and physical
3 attack. Imagine the interdependency of just emergency
4 services alone responding to a physical attack how that
5 could complicate our mission to save lives. So we know
6 we've got a lot of work to do. Again, with the President's
7 lead I think we're getting it done. The business software
8 alliance of support to have a plan, your white paper, found
9 that security technology is not only a technical issue but
10 one that demands, in your words, strong corporate governance
11 in a management framework that will lead to positive
12 results. We share that point of view. We think that
13 applies to government as well. With these three strategies
14 that we have within the department we now have a strong
15 national framework for action combined with the President's
16 strong governances we think we've got an unbeatable
17 combination. What actions have we taken to carry out these
18 plans. For starters, we've created information analysis and
19 infrastructure protection. It's a new unit. We didn't
20 inherit this. It's not one of the 22, this is something
21 that we've created and actually one of the chief areas of

1 interest for Chairman Cox because he and I believe that at
2 the end of the day prevention is the tip of the spear.
3 We're talking preventing terrorist attacks, reducing
4 vulnerability, responding to attacks but ultimately what you
5 want to do first you try your very best to achieve is
6 prevention and that's about getting timely and accurate and
7 credible information, getting it distributed in a timely way
8 so that people can act on it to prevent an attack and
9 basically that's what the infrastructure information
10 analysis and infrastructure unit does. They analyze threats
11 against the homeland, match those threats against credible
12 infrastructure nationwide and inform the business and
13 communities affected, then we recommend measures to protect
14 them. The President's 2004 budget will provide an
15 additional 800 million dollars for this effort. Our new
16 terrorist threat integration center gathers threat
17 intelligence through the entire government so we spot
18 patterns we might not otherwise see and we have a threat
19 screening center, you heard a lot about watch lists. We
20 have a lot of lists, got a dozen plus lists, and what
21 happens particularly at the border and I get a nightly, a

1 morning report on what transpires in all my agencies some of
2 the highlights and every morning I read that certain people
3 try to get in the country, we just didn't allow them in.
4 The background on that. So we have a lot of lists but we do
5 need to consolidate those lists and some of these names on
6 the list once we get our infrastructure completed ought to
7 be down to the state local areas as well. This information
8 sharing is and distribution cannot be intrafederal
9 government. The national strategy is interesting, it's not
10 a federal strategy, it's a national strategy. We have to be
11 connected with the governors and mayors and State Police and
12 the local police. I think we're, again with the support of
13 the chairman and Congress, I think we can accomplish that as
14 part of our enterprise of architecture. We created a cyber
15 security tracking center to monitor incidents and coordinate
16 our nationwide response. It will be aided by our computer
17 emergency response team or USCER. I think you're familiar
18 with it. A lot of you are members of the alliance, the
19 alliance is working with Carnegie Mellon, it's a new
20 partnership. Carnegie Mellon University which will include
21 many members of the business community. We need your help

1 here. We can't get this done by ourselves. The connections
2 you make and the network you establish in support of the
3 USCER will go a long way in helping us achieve our goal and
4 reduce our vulnerability to cyber attacks. Your paper noted
5 that the number of cyber security incidents has roughly
6 doubled every year since 2000. 76,000 occurred in just the
7 first six months of 2003. Now, many of these are simply the
8 work of hackers, that's true, but that's not much of a
9 comfort. We know that enemies of freedom use the same
10 technology that we do. Extraordinary to think about it, we
11 celebrate certain characteristics of the 21st century, the
12 globalization of Congress, the globalization of travel, the
13 globalization of education, the globalization of
14 communication and that also makes us more vulnerable because
15 they can access the Internet, they can travel around the
16 world, they can hide and literally do hide in democracies
17 that provide liberties and freedoms that they don't condone,
18 as a matter of fact they condemn within their own
19 organization.

20 So when we celebrate the benefits of the 21st
21 Century world it makes us strong and vibrant and it really

1 is an engine for progress. They use the same transportation
2 system and the same Internet and the same capacity for evil
3 and we know that we've got to be in this for the long haul.
4 We know how smart they are, we know how they work together.
5 Ultimately I think we'll prevail because we're smarter,
6 we're more resolute, actually we're not just a little bit
7 smarter, we're a lot smarter. I see a lot of technology
8 solutions everywhere I look within the department to be
9 developed, some may be on the shelf somewhere in some
10 entrepreneur's garage or basement sitting on a shelf
11 somewhere in some democratic environment, some folks may be
12 working on them now, but wherever I go there's an interface
13 between technology and our mission. One of our goals of the
14 managers, one of the expressions we have within the
15 department is that the perfect should not be the enemy of
16 the good. We've got an 80 or 90 percent solution, I say
17 let's apply it now and work with smart people to get the
18 other 20 or 10 percent so we have a perfect solution. Our
19 science and technology unit is geared to do just that. We
20 cannot secure this country from Washington, D.C. I say that
21 not just because as governor, I believe that in a federal

1 system you need to engage these partners but we can't do it
2 alone. And governments even all levels of governments
3 together can't do it alone, we do need the private sector,
4 we do need private citizens, we have to educate citizens
5 about security at home. They don't think about it but we
6 think they do. So we know that we got some work to do but
7 we do know that quick actions and strong partnerships are
8 and will be a means of achieving our goals. It certainly
9 worked to help blunt the impact of this past August,
10 built-in redundancies and preparations helped prevent loss
11 of data during the east coast power outage, so we know that
12 with our information sharing and analysis centers the way we
13 reach out to the private sector when we give them
14 information and have them act on it we raise our country to
15 a new level of security. We've seen it. It's happened
16 before. Our public/private preparations to secure the
17 homeland from terrorism were widely credited with helping
18 communities prepare for hurricane Isobel. Just as Chris
19 said, we do this right it helps us not only prevent and
20 helps us in our war against terrorism but it helps us do
21 other things as well. We've never had a crisis action team

1 or a situation awareness team that we could pull in together
2 after the blackout. After the blackout within an hour and a
3 half we had about 20 people in the Department of Homeland
4 Security, we concluded fairly early it wasn't a terrorist
5 threat or a terrorist incident, but suddenly we could give
6 the President and everyone else involved in the blackout a
7 total situational awareness as that information came to us
8 we could share it with everybody else, same thing in
9 preparation for hurricane Isobel. First time ever within
10 this department or any department that we pre-position
11 people and resources and supplies in anticipation. So again
12 we're thinking differently and acting differently at the end
13 of the day becoming stronger and a better country. We are
14 also going to continue to invite more companies to join
15 these information sharing analysis centers, they're critical
16 to our effort to secure the homeland. We will continue to
17 inform them of new threats and incidents. One of the things
18 we've done and one of the tools that we have is we engage
19 the private sector, our bulletins and advisories that we
20 send out to the Department of Homeland Security, every
21 morning a group of us meet with the President and there's

1 information that's shared that we talk about, but until the
2 department was set up and we had this information analysis
3 infrastructure protection piece a lot of that information
4 wasn't being conveyed to the states, local and it certainly
5 wasn't being conveyed to the private sector, so again, as we
6 build up this distribution system we build up these
7 relationships. Getting new timely and accurate information
8 is really one of the most important things we do. When you
9 also make a business case for Homeland Security as Chris
10 pointed out there are real incentives in both time and
11 money. Our key to emerging in Canada and Mexico more than
12 30,000 companies are taking advantage of our customs trade
13 partnership against terrorism. We look at operation safe
14 commerce which operates like a vent cap fund with millions
15 of dollars of grants for importers and exporters who improve
16 their supply chain technology and the companies that supply
17 are helping in many, many other ways from inspection
18 machines at the border, airborne sensors in dozens of cities
19 checking for contaminants to the air, communication for
20 first responders, biometrics, our new U.S. visit entry/exit
21 visa check will deploy. Everywhere you look in part

1 technology offers a solution. You might see something we
2 haven't seen, we know it's out there in the mind of the
3 creative individual or a company or sitting on a shelf
4 somewhere. The President's 2004 budget contains 75 million
5 dollars to fund and prototype new projects and innovations
6 selected by our department in conjunction with the technical
7 support working group. We just sent one out the other day.
8 This shows you how excited I am. We sent basically a
9 request for a proposal, we had about 20 million dollars, we
10 wanted the private sector to take a look at these requests,
11 these are the priorities the Department of Homeland Security
12 had set. We need to know if you're interested or working on
13 any of these areas. It wasn't for a huge sum of money. We
14 had 3300 responses. That's the kind of creativity, that's
15 the kind of interest, that's the kind of innovation that's
16 out there and that's just a touch of what we're beginning to
17 see. One of these days the very best of those 3300
18 proposals will be utilized somewhere by our department,
19 perhaps by state and local first responders who will wonder
20 then how we got along without them. We look even further to
21 the future of science and technology team led by Doctor

1 Charles McQuery who has announced the first 101 recipients
2 of the Homeland Security Scholars and fellows programs, what
3 new solutions will be found by this next generation of
4 future scientists. Don't know, it's a small part of our 900
5 million dollar effort to harness the nations's best minds
6 toward its most important challenges. You should also know
7 that the enabling legislation gave us the opportunity to and
8 responsibility to set up within Homeland Security an
9 institution similar to the defense advanced research
10 projects agency, some of you may have done some work with
11 that group. We have a homeland security advanced research
12 project. Again we've been seven months in operation, we
13 don't have it completely configured the way we want it yet,
14 but the notion an annual basis we'll be investing hundreds
15 of millions of dollars in a similar fashion to take
16 advantage of the creativity and innovation of this country.
17 We think it should give you and certainly Americans some
18 comfort that we don't have the solution, it's out there and
19 it's on the way. All of this progress and promise adds up
20 to a nation far more secure and better prepared than it was
21 two years ago. It's good for the health and for the health

1 of our businesses and our economy and I believe the
2 marketplace is ready to reward security in a big, big way.
3 Because security means reliability and in this new area that
4 means security from terrorism. How much is this reliability
5 worked by a customer who buys software or hardware from your
6 companies, you are in a better position to answer that
7 question than I am. We know working with you we need to
8 make the business case to companies generally that it's in
9 your best interests to secure these assets, that we're
10 prepared to work with you to do that. I was just telling
11 the chairman I had occasion to have a conversation the other
12 day with the chairman of the Securities and Exchange
13 Commissions, some of you probably remember working with
14 publicly trading companies that up to Y2K we dealt with that
15 there was a disclosure requirement so that in furtherance of
16 fiduciary responsibilities in the corporate governance they
17 were supposed to tell their shareholders and the public what
18 they were doing in anticipation of the Y2K problem, we think
19 we need to talk about some kind of public disclosure, what
20 are you doing about your security, physical and cyber
21 security, tell your shareholders, tell your employees, tell

1 the communities within which you operate. The resolution of
2 that, we think it's worthy and timely we begin that
3 discussion now.

4 Two years ago President Bush pledged that in
5 defending our country we will not sacrifice the freedoms
6 that make our land unique. Technology has helped keep
7 America the land of the free and the home of opportunity.
8 Now others are being used to help protect our way of life.
9 It will be used to stop terrorists at our borders and to
10 keep legitimate commerce flowing across the same borders.
11 It will protect our physical infrastructure and the electric
12 nerve system that runs it. And it will help us protect
13 innocent people from being unfairly treated or unjustly
14 targeted. It is up to us to make our technological
15 interdependence a strength, not a vulnerability. We must
16 strive for a system in which one sector is always poised to
17 help another get back on-line after an attack by a terrorist
18 or a hacker or mother nature. A system made up of safety
19 nets, both human and electronic. To make it happen a strong
20 partnership with BSA is not an option from our point of
21 view, we think it is a necessary. We look to forward to

1 working with you to developing and sustaining that strong
2 partnership and I thank you in advance for working with us
3 to make it happen. Thank you very much.

4 Question: I'd like to ask you about first
5 responders and what the department is doing to enhance
6 communication particularly with some technologies like my
7 company that does a lot of software kind of products and
8 security as to what the priorities are using sort of the new
9 mobile technologies to communicate with first responders.

10 SECRETARY RIDGE: The question if every one
11 heard in the back dealing with how our department is looking
12 to assist first responders. First the President with the
13 supporting of Congress has made a huge financial commitment.
14 We now have on the streets nearly four billion dollars to
15 state and local governments for first responders, 20 percent
16 to the states, 80 percent to the localities, surprisingly in
17 spite of everybody complaining that they haven't received
18 any money yet, we're still waiting for the first couple
19 applications to come in. We're prepared to send out checks
20 but the President just signed the '04 Appropriations Bill so
21 there was nearly another four billion. So by the end of

1 this year there will be eight billion dollars out there
2 available for first responders. That's only part of it.
3 Secondly, we are driving the states to coordinate statewide
4 strategies and plans but to coordinate it being built from
5 the ground up. We need to know that the eight billion
6 dollars is being invested in a strategic way and that the
7 return on the investment gives us enhanced security. One of
8 the challenges we've historically had in a lot of other
9 programs, I did when I was congressman, I came in and I
10 wasn't so worried about how my piece of pie fit in the
11 statewide plan in Pennsylvania, I was just interested in
12 northwestern Pennsylvania. So what we're asking governors
13 to coordinate fully and the mayors to help develop statewide
14 plans so we make sure we get a return. Most of these
15 dollars will go to first responders, I think fairly
16 confidently, in terms of training exercises and equipment
17 and finally we need to do for the first responders and
18 that's where the science and technology enters we need to
19 set standards and let the marketplace deliver the goods. We
20 don't want to go out and say to the first responders you
21 need to buy specifically this kind of equipment. We want to

1 set the standards with the ability to retrofit,
2 communications have to be more far reaching than that,
3 something as mundane as hoses not connecting because the
4 gauges are different, something as mundane that is life
5 saving or life threatening as connections to the air
6 breathing apparatus. So when we talk about interoperability
7 we talk about communication but there's a lot of other
8 interoperable needs that first responders have more money, a
9 strategic plan from the ground up and we set standards and
10 then we go to companies like yours and others around the
11 country and around the world and say there is a lot of money
12 out there, we need this kind of equipment that meets these
13 standards, you go invent them or modified what you got in
14 order to meet those standards.

15 Question: I remember last year we heard from
16 Richard Clark talking about the national strategy to secure
17 cyberspace and the efforts that we might be seeing from
18 Washington to encourage the private sector to build up its
19 security filter and flow security through everything it did,
20 this is very important to see the white paper today with the
21 collaboration on the physical -- could you elaborate on

1 that, if there's been a national cyberspace strategy and
2 also how much what the government's doing security for its
3 systems is really new securities as far repainting
4 previously --

5 SECRETARY RIDGE: One of the things that I feel
6 about the national cyber strategy I feel pretty good about
7 it is Dick Clark helped write it, a lot of other people
8 involved on the Hill and around the business community, but
9 we think we've got a pretty good template, so you need to
10 start with an overall strategy, modify it from time to time,
11 but we have now within the information analysis
12 infrastructure protection unit a cyber team that we have put
13 together and it would be a tracking and response center as
14 part of that. We will need far more collaboration with the
15 private sector as part of our implementing our cyber
16 security strategy, I think in balance we've got a good way
17 ahead, I think we're developing the resources both in terms
18 of money and people within the department, we still don't
19 quite have the private sector partnerships to get it done
20 but it's a work in progress and I think we're making pretty
21 good progress. We've named -- some of you probably know a

1 man that was a highly respected member of your alliance, he
2 was actually the one that started the company and sold it to
3 Semantec, so we've asked him to forget that private sector,
4 the hours are too good, the pay's too high, why don't you
5 come on in as part of Homeland Security. So he's actually
6 going to oversee our cyber security operation within the
7 department. We're thrilled to have him. He's a member of
8 your alliance and again him, Carnegie Mellon, other
9 universities, I think we can put in place a good strategy,
10 now we need to develop an infrastructure to act on it.

11 Question: My name's Andy Williamson, I'm an
12 American that grew up in the U.K. Two questions about your
13 speech, two things that were significant by omission, I
14 don't know whether the omission was intentional, but you
15 were talking about prevention of terrorist attacks and that
16 kind of thing. You didn't mention reducing the motives for
17 those attacks. Also in your introduction you used a bridges
18 metaphor which you extend to connect communities and
19 organization and that kind of thing and you got as far as
20 connecting people nationally but you didn't extend that
21 beyond the national boundaries, to connect it to

1 international, again I don't know if those two omissions
2 were intentional.

3 SECRETARY RIDGE: The reason I say that is
4 because the first town meeting I had with the new employees
5 of the department who showed a level of sophistication and
6 appreciation for their mission, the first question I was
7 asked at the first town meeting by an employee about the
8 international implications of the department, very
9 appropriate question. And you, sir, I would tell you that
10 we need partners in the global war on terror. We've got
11 quite a few of them. Information technology is a key to
12 that partnership in terms of sharing information and acting
13 on it. Operationally our job in the department is to make
14 sure that our borders in the United States are the last line
15 of defense, not the first line of defense. And so we need
16 to put people and resources and technology throughout the
17 world to get that information about people and cargo, et
18 cetera, so we can act on it far away from our shores. We
19 have customs and border patrol agencies now who are in the
20 19 of the 20 largest mega-ports that generate about 65
21 percent of the cargo traffic to the United States, they've

1 got non-intrusive technology. We require companies to send
2 us by the Internet their cargo manifests, we've got a pretty
3 sophisticated targeting system. So I would just say to you
4 whether it's dealing with commercial shipping, commercial
5 aviation, sharing of information among law enforcement
6 communities, the intelligence communities, in order for us
7 to combat and defeat global terrorism we need global
8 partners. And we've got some strong engaged and committed
9 partners around the world. Our job is to continue to
10 sustain that relationship. I might add, notwithstanding
11 occasionally some disputes we have with other countries
12 about certain aspects of the war on terror, the information
13 sharing component of the relationship continues to be pretty
14 solid and I think everyone needs to know that. Thanks very
15 much.

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