

# Cybercrime: What States Can Do

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NGA Center for Best Practices

# NGA Overview

Nonpartisan, Nonprofit



On-the-Ground Impact





# Resource Center for State Cybersecurity

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## CYBERCRIME: WHAT CAN A GOVERNOR DO?

The state and local officials that comprise the homeland security and public safety community must confront all hazards to the public, including cybercrime. Yet many of those charged with investigating and prosecuting cyber criminals lack the technical expertise, resources, and overall capacity to do so. Because of such limitations, state and local agencies typically can only address the smallest incidents on a piecemeal basis. And solely relying on federal criminal investigators is not a sustainable solution, as they typically investigate only the most serious cybercrimes. That leaves a large set of victims without recourse. On December 11, 2018, the National Governors Association (NGA) convened over two dozen experts on cybercrime to explore how states can build capacity for cybercrime enforcement at the state and local levels.

### Ongoing Challenges to Building Capacity for Cybercrime Enforcement

#### *Cybercrime enforcement is new*

State and local cybercrime enforcement is still an emerging field as cyber attacks continue to grow in scope, complexity, and severity, and many state cybercrime units are experiencing growing pains. For example, integrating digital investigative techniques with traditional methods—a necessary process if investigators want to trace cybercrimes to suspects in the real world—remains a challenge in many jurisdictions.

#### *Turnover and loss of knowledge*

Turnover is a serious challenge because experienced investigators often leave for the private sector, where salaries greatly exceed those offered by law enforcement agencies. Exacerbating the situation is a lack of promotional opportunities within high-tech units, encouraging those who want to advance to transfer to other units where they can advance their career.

#### *Cyber criminals are elusive*

Many cyber criminals operate across jurisdictions, and perpetrators and victims may be separated by thousands of miles and international borders. Notwithstanding any technical challenges related to identifying a perpetrator, indictment and prosecution often requires tackling a series of legal and political obstacles. Even where these challenges do not kill investigations outright, they can discourage state and local law enforcement from pursuing leads.

#### *Institutional resistance*

Some stakeholders raised concerns that because traditional demands on law enforcement are not going anywhere, adding a new, resource-intensive responsibility may not be feasible. Investing in cybercrime enforcement may drain resources from more traditional functions, such as combating homicides, upgrading patrol equipment, or strengthening community engagement.

# Webinar

1. What is Cybercrime and Why is it Important?
2. What are the Challenges Associated with Cybercrime?
3. What can States Do?

# What is Cybercrime?

High Tech Crime

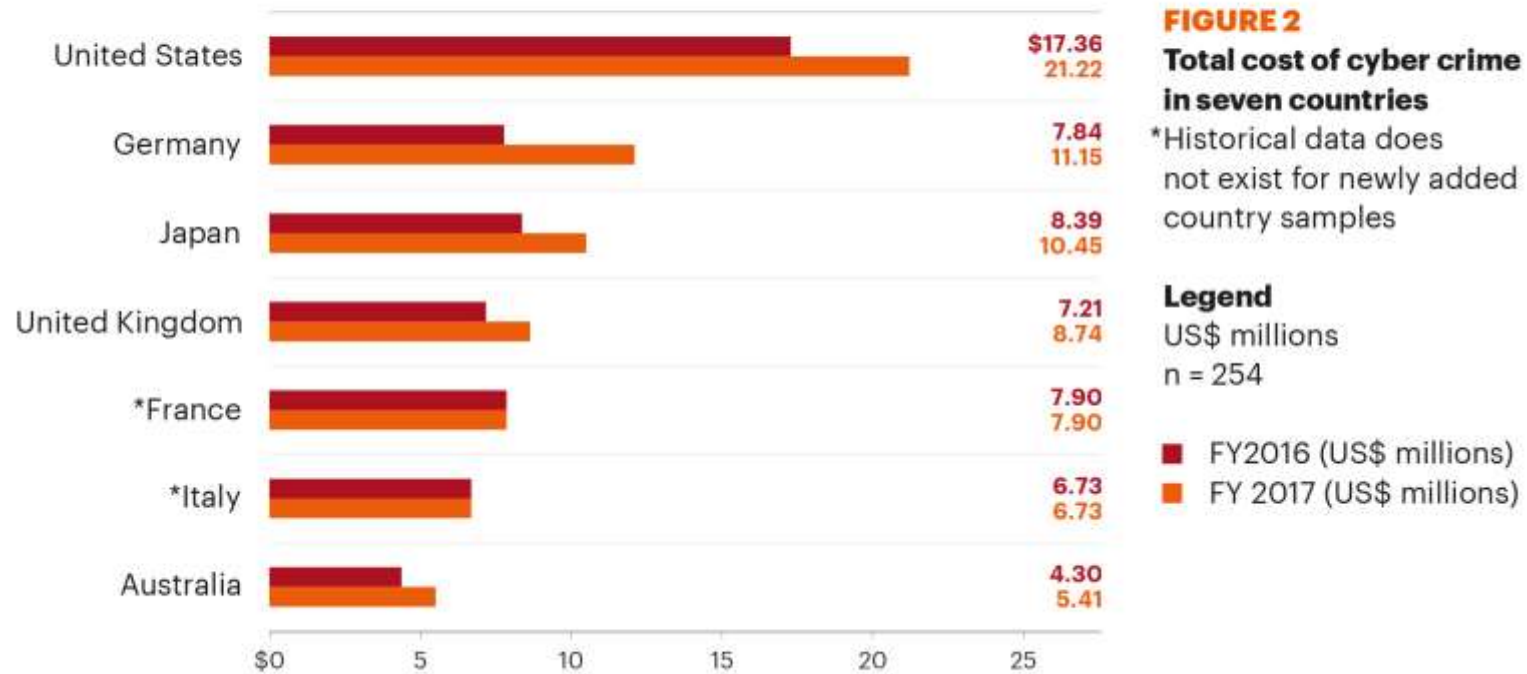
v. Computer-Enabled Crime





# Cost of Cybercrime is Increasing

## 2017 COST OF CYBER CRIME STUDY FROM ACCENTURE AND PONEMON INSTITUTE



Source: Ponemon Institute & Accenture, "The Cost of Cyber Crime Study" (2017)



# Severity: Real World Victims



# Severity: Critical Infrastructure and Lifeline Services



## CDOT Cyber Incident

After-Action Report

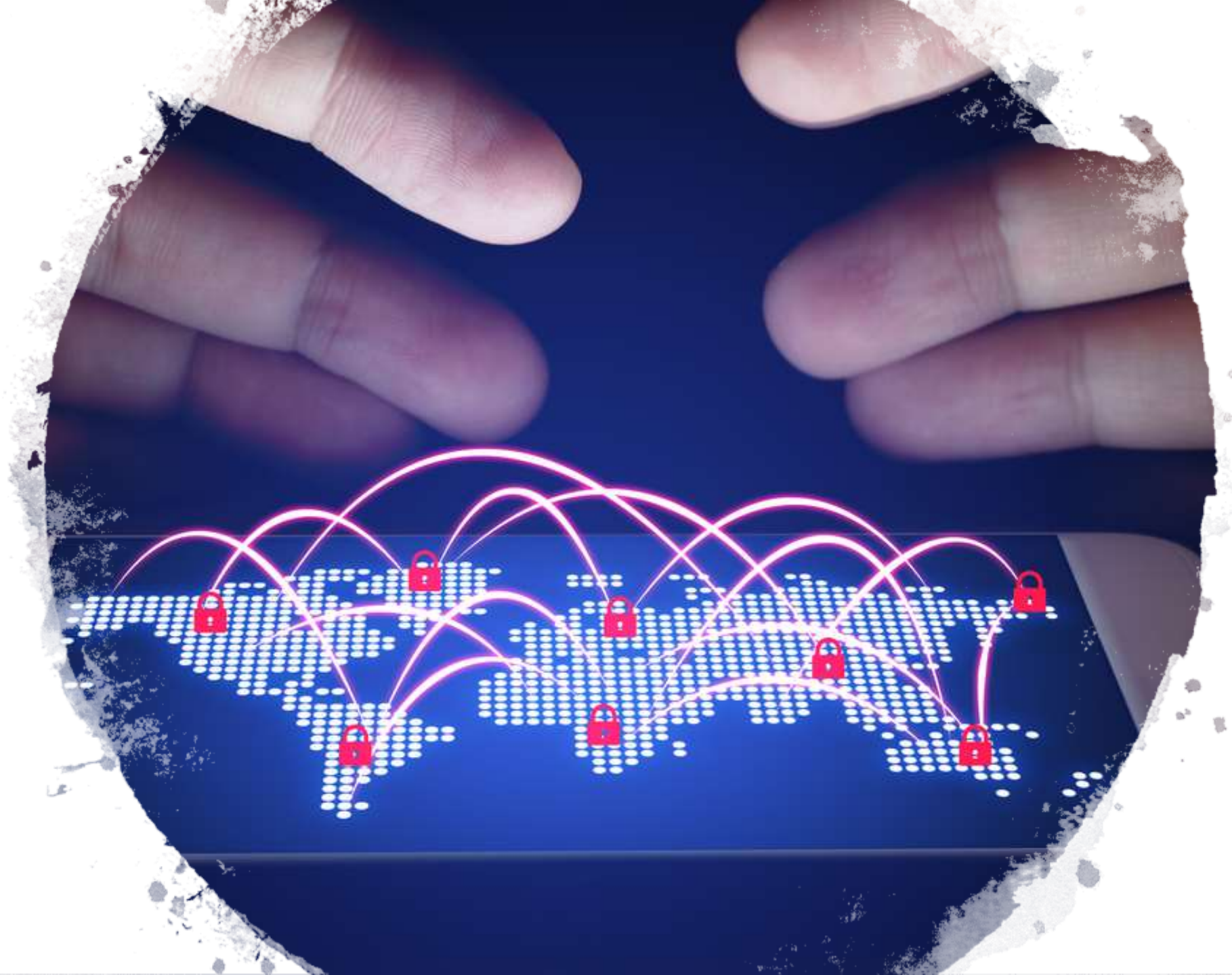
Releasable to the Public

July 17, 2018

### Hackers have taken down dozens of 911 centers. Why is it so hard to stop them?

America's emergency-response networks remain dangerously vulnerable to criminals bent on crippling the country's critical infrastructure.

# Challenges

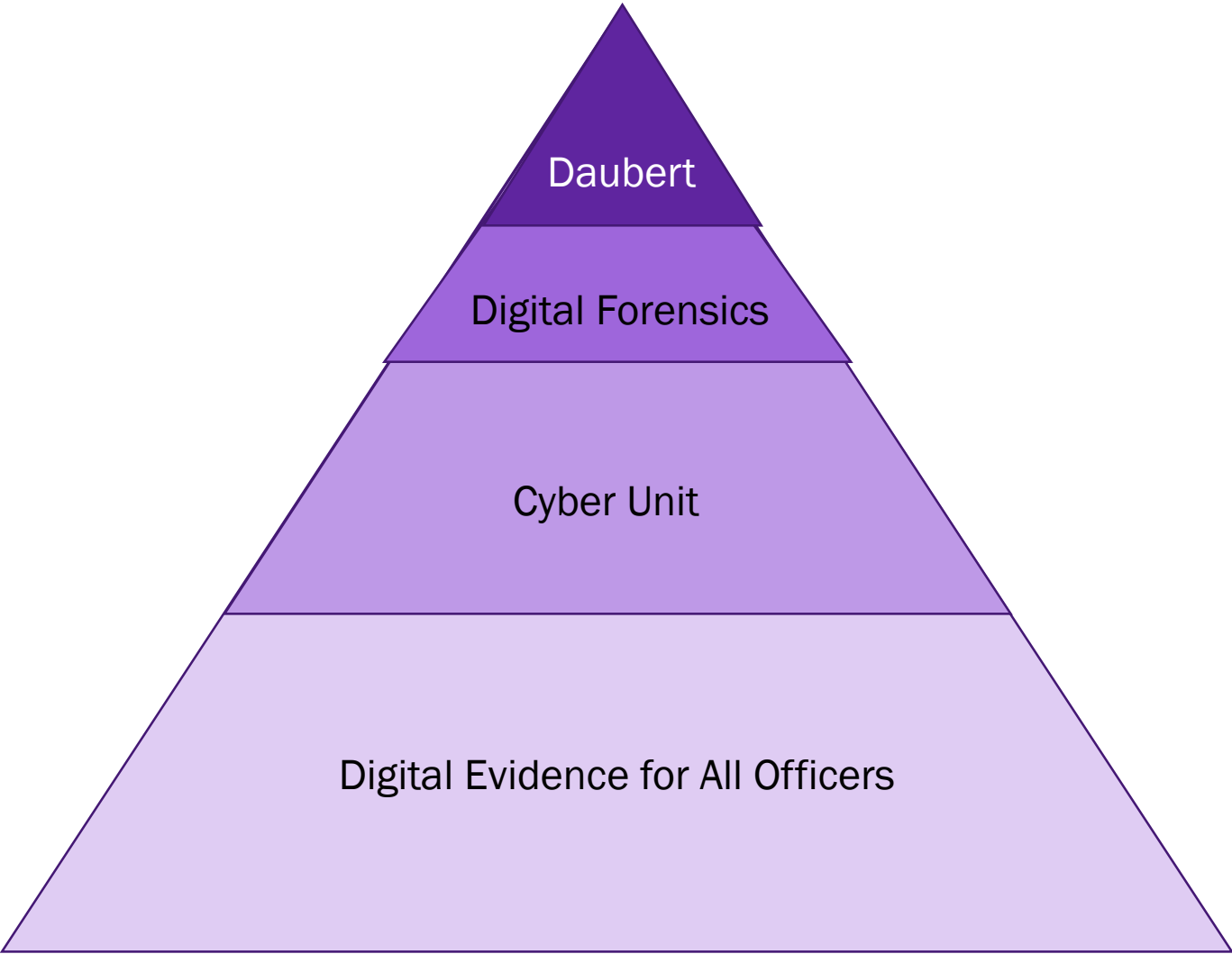






## Personnel Considerations

# Training

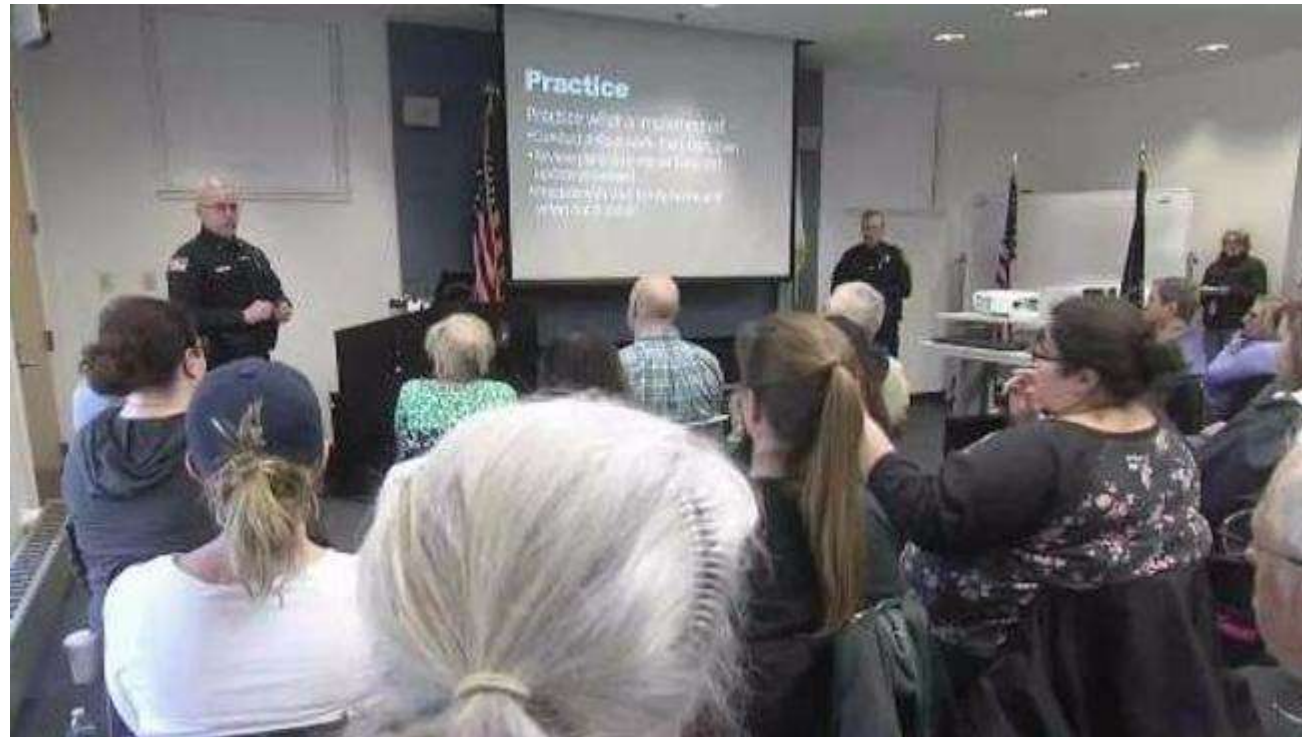


# What States Can Do





# Educating the Community





# Free Training Resources



**NW3C**

National White Collar Crime Center



# Bureau of Justice Assistance Resources



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The Law Enforcement Cyber Center (LECC) is designed to assist law enforcement officers and prosecutors who are interested in cybercrime investigations.

CYBER CENTER

Law enforcement officers, digital forensic investigators, detectives, and prosecutors who are interested in cybercrime investigations.

If you have fallen victim to a scam, please contact the FBI at 1-800-438-5337.

Twitter: @LECCgov

How Can the Cyber Center Help Me?

Cybercrime Investigations

Cyber Security

Cyber Forensics

Mobile Forensics

Training

Resources

**IACP** TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE  
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The banner features a blue background with a fingerprint pattern and binary code. The text is in white, yellow, and green. A yellow triangle is in the bottom right corner.

[www.iacpcybercenter.org](http://www.iacpcybercenter.org)

Questions?



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**NGA** 

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