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**TESTIMONY OF TONY SCOTT  
UNITED STATES CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER  
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BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM  
UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**June 16, 2015**

Chairman Chaffetz, Ranking Member Cummings, members of the Committee, thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today. I appreciate the opportunity to speak with you about recent cyber incidents impacting Federal agencies.

I would like to start by highlighting a very important point of which you are probably already aware: both state and non-state actors who are well financed, highly motivated, are persistently attempting to breach both government and non-government systems. And these attempts are not going away. They will continue to accelerate on two dimensions: first, the attacks will continue to become more sophisticated, and secondly, as we remediate and strengthen our own practices, our detection capabilities will improve. That means that we have to be as nimble, as aggressive, and as well-resourced as those who are trying to break into our systems.

Confronting cybersecurity threats on a continuous basis is our nation's new reality— a reality that I faced in the private sector, and am continuing to see here in my new role as the Federal Chief Information Officer (CIO). As Federal CIO, I lead the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Office of E-Government & Information Technology (IT) (E-Gov). My office is responsible for developing and overseeing the implementation of Federal Information Technology policy. Even though my team has a variety of responsibilities, I will focus today's remarks on cybersecurity.

**OMB's Role in Federal Cybersecurity**

Under the Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014 (FISMA), OMB is responsible for federal information security oversight and policy issuance. OMB executes its responsibilities in close coordination with its Federal cybersecurity partners, including the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Department of Commerce's National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

As I mentioned in front of this committee in April, OMB also recently announced the creation of the first ever dedicated cybersecurity unit within the Office of E-Gov & IT: the E-Gov Cyber and National Security Unit (E-Gov Cyber). The creation of the E-Gov Cyber Unit reflects OMB's focus on conducting robust, data-driven oversight of agencies' cybersecurity programs,

monitoring and improving responses to major cyber security incidents, and issuing Federal guidance consistent with emerging technologies and risks.

This is the team behind the work articulated in the Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 FISMA report which highlighted both successes and challenges facing Federal agencies' cyber programs. In FY 2015, the E-Gov Cyber Unit is targeting oversight through CyberStat reviews, prioritizing agencies with high risk factors as determined by cybersecurity performance and incident data.

Additionally, the Unit is driving FISMA implementation by providing agencies with the guidance they need in this dynamic environment. The top FY 2015 policy priority of the team is updating Circular A-130, which is the central government-wide policy document that establishes agency guidelines on how to manage information resources, to include best practices for how to secure those resources.

### **Recent Cyber Incidents Affecting the Office of Personnel Management (OPM)**

My colleagues will fully address the recent cyber incidents affecting the Office of Personnel Management (OPM). In terms of the role of OMB, my office monitors very closely all reports of incidents affecting federal networks and systems. We use these reports to look for trends and patterns as well as for areas where our government-wide processes, policies, and other practices can be strengthened. We then update our guidance and then coordinate with other agencies to ensure that guidance is implemented. And as you heard from me last week, the recently passed Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA) and our guidance associated with the legislation strengthens the role of the CIO in agency cybersecurity

In this case, OPM notified OMB in April 2015 of an incident affecting data in transit in its network. OPM reported that they were working closely with various government agencies on a comprehensive investigation and response to this incident. We have been actively monitoring the situation and have been engaged in making sure that there is a government-wide response to the events at OPM.

### **Strengthening Federal Cyber Security Practices**

To further improve Federal cyber infrastructure and protect systems against these evolving threats, last week OMB launched a 30-day Cybersecurity Sprint. The team is comprised of the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) E-Gov Cyber and National Security Unit (E-Gov Cyber), the National Security Council Cybersecurity Directorate (NSC Cyber), the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Department of Defense (DOD), and other agencies. At the end of the review, the Government will create and operationalize a set of action plans and strategies to further address critical cybersecurity priorities and recommend a Federal Civilian Cybersecurity Strategy.

As part of the effort, OMB instructed Federal agencies to immediately take a number of steps to protect Federal information and assets and improve the resilience of Federal networks.

Specifically, Federal agencies must:

- Immediately deploy indicators provided by DHS regarding priority threat-actor techniques, tactics, and procedures to scan systems and check logs.
- Patch critical vulnerabilities without delay and report to OMB and DHS on progress and challenges within 30 days.
- Tighten policies and practices for privileged users.
- Dramatically accelerate implementation of multi-factor authentication, especially for privileged users.

## Summary

In closing, I want to underscore a critical point I made at the beginning of this testimony: both state and non-state actors are attempting to breach both government and non-government systems. And this problem is not going to go away. It's going to accelerate. Ensuring the security of information on the Federal government's networks and systems will remain a core focus of the Administration as we move aggressively to implement innovative protections and respond quickly to new challenges as they arise. In addition to the actions we are taking, we also look forward to working with Congress on legislative actions that may further protect our nation's critical networks and systems.

I thank the Committee for holding this hearing, and for your commitment to improving Federal cybersecurity. I would be pleased to answer any questions you may have.

**Tony Scott, U.S. Chief Information Officer  
Office of Management and Budget**

Tony Scott is the third Chief Information Officer of the United States, appointed by President Obama on February 5th, 2015. Prior to his position in the White House, Mr. Scott led the global information technology group at VMware Inc., a position he had held since 2013. Prior to joining VMware Inc., Mr. Scott served as Chief Information Officer (CIO) at Microsoft from 2008 to 2013. Previously, he was the CIO at The Walt Disney Company from 2005 to 2008. From 1999 to 2005, Mr. Scott served as the Chief Technology Officer of Information Systems & Services at General Motors Corporation. He received a B.A. from the University of San Francisco and a J.D. from Santa Clara University.