

# **Drones, Technology & Markets: Caught in the Crosshairs of Federal Regulators & Cyber Spies**

**ABA Showcase Program  
Drones Incoming!  
Chicago, IL**

**David Z. Bodenheimer  
Crowell & Moring LLP  
August 1, 2015**

## Drone Markets, Regulators & Spies

- 1. Drones, Technology & Trends**
- 2. Federal Regulators & Risks**
- 3. Drone Spies & Cyber Espionage**



## UAS – 98 Years

“U.S. military tested the unmanned Kettering Aerial Torpedo with pre-set flight controls in 1917.”

(“Unmanned Aerial Vehicles Flying in the New Frontier,” *The SciTech Lawyer* (Summer 2015))

## Kettering Aerial Torpedo



## Drones: Military vs. Commercial



**“The global market for nonmilitary drones has already ballooned into a \$2.5 billion industry, one that’s growing 15% to 20% annually.”**

[“Get Ready for Drone Nation,” *Fortune* (Oct. 27, 2014)]

## Global \$91B Market

“Global spending on drones is expected to **total almost \$91 billion over the next decade.** This is the most dynamic segment of the aerospace sector, according to the Teal Group.”

(Hollinger, “Parcel drones face long wait for delivery date,” *Financial Times* (June 12, 2015))

## EU's UAS Markets

- **2,495 EU drone operators** – largest worldwide operations (*Forbes*, Mar. 23, 2015)
- **\$17 Billion a year by 2020** – EU civil unmanned systems (*The Week*, May 17, 2015)
- **10% of EU Aviation Market** (*Crunch Network*, Apr. 25,



## Commercial Markets

Table I. Nonmilitary UAS Applications

Border surveillance	Pipe/power line surveillance
Suspect tracking	Agricultural applications
Traffic monitoring	Communications/broadcast
Disaster response/relief	Movie production
Damage assessment	Aerial news coverage
Atmospheric/weather research	Mail/freight transport
Critical infrastructure monitoring	Flood mapping
Damage surveying	Real estate mapping
Aerial photography	Mining
Wildlife monitoring	Sporting events coverage

Congressional Research Service, *Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS): Manufacturing Trends* (Jan. 30, 2013)

## Commercial Work

- **Amazon** – home delivery systems
- **Facebook** – internet access
- **Bechtel** – construction monitoring
- **BP** – gravel-extraction monitoring
- **Yamaha** – crop dusting & seeding
- **Rio Tinto** – site safety inspections
- **Warner Bros** – movies & TV
- **Walmart** – UAV cameras
- **Allstate** – insurance inspections

# **Are Federal Acquisition Regulators Coming After Your Drones?**



**Your  
Rights  
Gone?**



## Federal Contracting & Commerciality

### Rule # 1: Buy Commercial First! #1

- **Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act (Pub. L. 103-355)** (Congressional intent for leveraging commercial markets)
- **10 U.S.C. § 2377(b):**

“The head of an agency **shall** ensure that procurement officials in that agency, **to the maximum extent practicable** – (1) acquire **commercial items** or nondevelopmental items other than commercial items to meet the needs of the agency . . . .”



## Streamlined Commercial Rules

### Rule # 2: Cut the Red Tape!



“Such list [of contract clauses for commercial items] **shall, to the maximum extent practicable,** include only those contract clauses – (A) that are required to implement provisions of law or executive orders applicable to acquisitions for **commercial items . . . ;** or (B) **that are determined to be consistent with standard commercial practice.**”

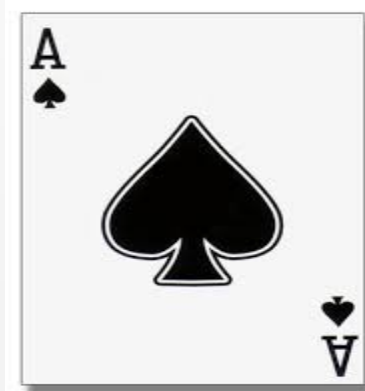
Pub. L. No. 103-355, § 8002 (emphasis added); *see also* Federal Acquisition Regulation 12.301(a) (same)

## Priority of Commercial Rules

### Rule # 3: Commercial Trumps All!

“When a policy in another part of the [Federal Acquisition Regulation] is inconsistent with a policy in this part [for commercial items], this **part 12 shall take precedence for the acquisition of commercial items.**”

Federal Acquisition Regulation 12.102(c)  
(emphasis added)



## Intellectual Property Rights

### Rule # 4: Protect your IP!



“Except as provided by agency-specific statutes, the Government **shall acquire only** the technical data and the rights in that data **customarily provided to the public with a commercial item** or process.”

Federal Acquisition Regulation 12.211  
(emphasis added)



## Drone Technology Multiplier



- **Data Analytics.** “Where will the next trillion files be created? Broadly: the Internet of things. But **UAVs** in particular are going to be a **massive source** of that information.” [“Get Ready for Drone Nation,” *Fortune* (Oct. 27, 2014)]
- **Technology Fusion.** “The advent of cheap 3-D printing of drone parts, open-source software and **cloud computing** has let start-ups like Skycatch jump in.” [“Drones are Becoming Energy’s New Roustabouts,” *NYT* (Apr. 21, 2014)]
- **3-D Printed Drones.** “A team of researchers from the University of Virginia in August debuted the Razor – a small, 1.8-pound UAS with an airframe constructed of nine **3D-printed parts** that join together to **form a flying wing.**” [“Military Technologies that Will Change the Game,” *National Defense* (Nov. 2014)]
- **Jam-Proof Communications.** Laser communications (free space opticals) may allow “jam-proof, reliable communications” where “the commercial sector is leading the world and the nation in this technology.”” *Id.*

# How Do You Know When Your Drone Technology is a Cyber Target?



## Cyber War on Drones

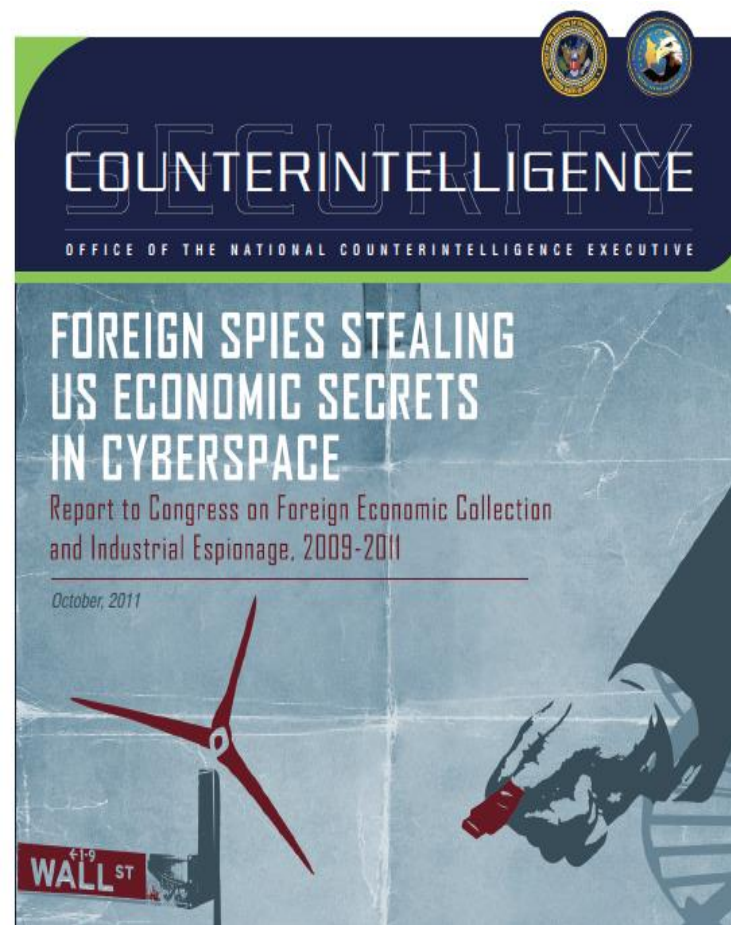
- Who's Stealing your Technology?
  - China, Russia and even our allies
- What are the Primary Targets?

Of the aerospace and aeronautics technologies, “[t]he greatest interest may be in UAVs because of their recent successful use for both intelligence gathering and kinetic operations in Afghanistan, Iraq, and elsewhere.”

Office of the National  
Counterintelligence  
Executive (Oct. 2011)



## Intelligence Report



## Technology Targets

**“77% increase** in the number of reports targeting aeronautics systems.”

“Within the category [of aeronautics technologies], collection reports focused on **unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), including micro-air vehicles.**”

[DSS, *Targeting U.S. Technologies* (2013)]



## Key Requirements

- **Scope**
  - “controlled technical information”
  - *E.g.*, R&D data, specs, standards, drawings
- **Minimum Security Controls**
  - 51 mandatory controls (NIST 800-53)
- **Incident Reporting**
  - Within 72 hours of discovery
  - Damage assessments & data retention
- **Subcontractor Flowdown**
  - Commercial contractors also

## DFARS Cyber Rule

---

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**

**Defense Acquisition Regulations System**

**48 CFR Parts 204, 212, and 252**

**RIN 0750-AG47**

**Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Safeguarding Unclassified Controlled Technical Information (DFARS Case 2011-D039)**

**AGENCY:** Defense Acquisition Regulations System, Department of Defense (DoD).

**ACTION:** Final rule.

78 Fed. Reg. 69273 (Nov. 18, 2013)



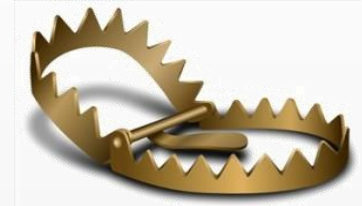
## Are You DFAR'd?

- **Broad Reach of DFARS Rule**
  - All solicitations & contracts
  - Technical information everywhere
- **Mandatory Controls**
  - Comply – or else
  - PCO waiver: Can you get it?
- **Incident Reporting**
  - No safe harbor
  - Incident response team ready?
- **Subcontractor Flowdown**
  - Who reports what, where & to whom?

## Noncompliance Risk?

### Too Soon to Tell but . . . . .

- **Default Termination**
- **Out of Competitive Range**
- **Lost Awards & Protests**



### What's Next?

- **Prime/Sub Disputes**
- **Debarment (e.g., L-3)**
- **FCA Claims (e.g., PlastiLam)**

## SEC Scrutiny

### SEC Standard

- Disclose material risks?

### Impact

→ SEC scrutiny or actions

“Cyber risk management is a critical corporate responsibility. Federal securities law requires publicly traded companies to disclose ‘material’ risks and events, including cyber risks and network breaches. A review of past disclosures suggests that a significant number of companies are failing to meet these requirements.” [Senate Commerce News Release, May 12, 2011]



U.S. Senate Committee on  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation

## Disclosure Duty

Division of Corporation Finance  
Securities and Exchange  
Commission

CF Disclosure Guidance: Topic No. 2  
Cybersecurity

**Date:** October 13, 2011

**Summary:** This guidance provides the Division of Corporation Finance's views regarding disclosure obligations relating to **cybersecurity risks and cyber incidents**

### Disclosure Duties

- Risk of Cyber Incidents
- Prior Security Breaches
- Adequacy of Preventative Measures

## Private Actions & Impact

**\$20 Million Suit.** Countrywide's lax "internal procedures" & security breach [Courthouse News, Apr. 5, 2010]

**B2B Disputes.** "VISA also removed the company from its list of approved processors." [GAO, June 2012]

**Insurance Disputes.** Insured sues insurer. *State Nat'l Ins. Co. v. Global Payments*, No. 1:13-CV-01205 (ND Ga. filed Apr. 2013)

## Shareholder Actions

"Delaware's Court of Chancery ruled in the 1996 *Caremark* case that a director's good faith duty includes a duty to attempt to ensure that a corporate information and reporting system exists and that failure to do so may render a director liable for losses caused by the illegal conduct of employees. The Delaware Supreme Court clarified this language in the 2006 *Stone v. Ritter* case – deciding that directors may be liable for the damages resulting from legal violations committed by the employees of a corporation, if directors fail to implement a reporting system or controls or fail to monitor such systems."

Office of National Counterintelligence Exec. (Oct. 2011)

**David Z. Bodenheimer**

**Crowell & Moring LLP**

**dbodenheimer@crowell.com**

**(202) 624-2713**