



U.S. Senator

BEN SASSE

CYBERSPACE SOLARIUM COMMISSION OVERVIEW

The Cyberspace Solarium Commission will develop a consensus on a strategic approach to defending the United States in cyberspace against cyber attacks of significant consequences.

The Commission's membership will be fourteen individuals who have demonstrated knowledge, expertise, and experience in both cyberspace and national security fields. Members will be: Principal Deputy Director of National Intelligence, Deputy Director of Homeland Security, Deputy Secretary of Defense, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, three members appointed by Senate majority leader, two members appointed by Senate minority leader, three members appointed by Speaker of the House of Representatives, and two members appointed by minority leader of the House.

The Commission's duties are:

1. To weigh the costs and benefits of various strategic options to defend the United States, including the political system of the United States, the national security industrial sector of the United States, and the innovation base of the United States. The options to be assessed should include deterrence, norms-based regimes, and active disruption of adversary attacks through persistent engagement.
2. To evaluate the best means for executing such options, and how the United States should incorporate and implement such options within its national strategy.
3. To review and make determinations on what norms-based regimes the United States should seek to establish, how the United States should enforce such norms, how much damage the United States should be willing to incur in a deterrence or persistent denial strategy, what attacks warrant response in a deterrence or persistent denial strategy, and how the United States can best execute those strategies.
4. To review adversarial strategies and intentions, current programs for the defense of the United States, and the capabilities of the Federal Government to understand if and how adversaries are currently being deterred or thwarted in their aims and ambitions in cyberspace.
5. To evaluate the effectiveness of the current national cyber policy relating to cyberspace, cybersecurity, and cyber warfare to disrupt, defeat, and deter cyber attacks.
6. To consider possible structures and authorities that need to be established, revised, or augmented within the Federal Government.

Not later than September 1, 2019, the Commission shall submit its final report and findings to the congressional defense committees, the congressional intelligence committees, the House Committee on Homeland Security, the Senate Homeland Security and Government Affairs Committee, the Director of National Intelligence, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of Homeland Security.

"We don't have a playbook. It's time to draft one."