



Public Security and Individual Rights: Seeking the Balance

Enterprise Architecture and Standards
Division

CIO Branch

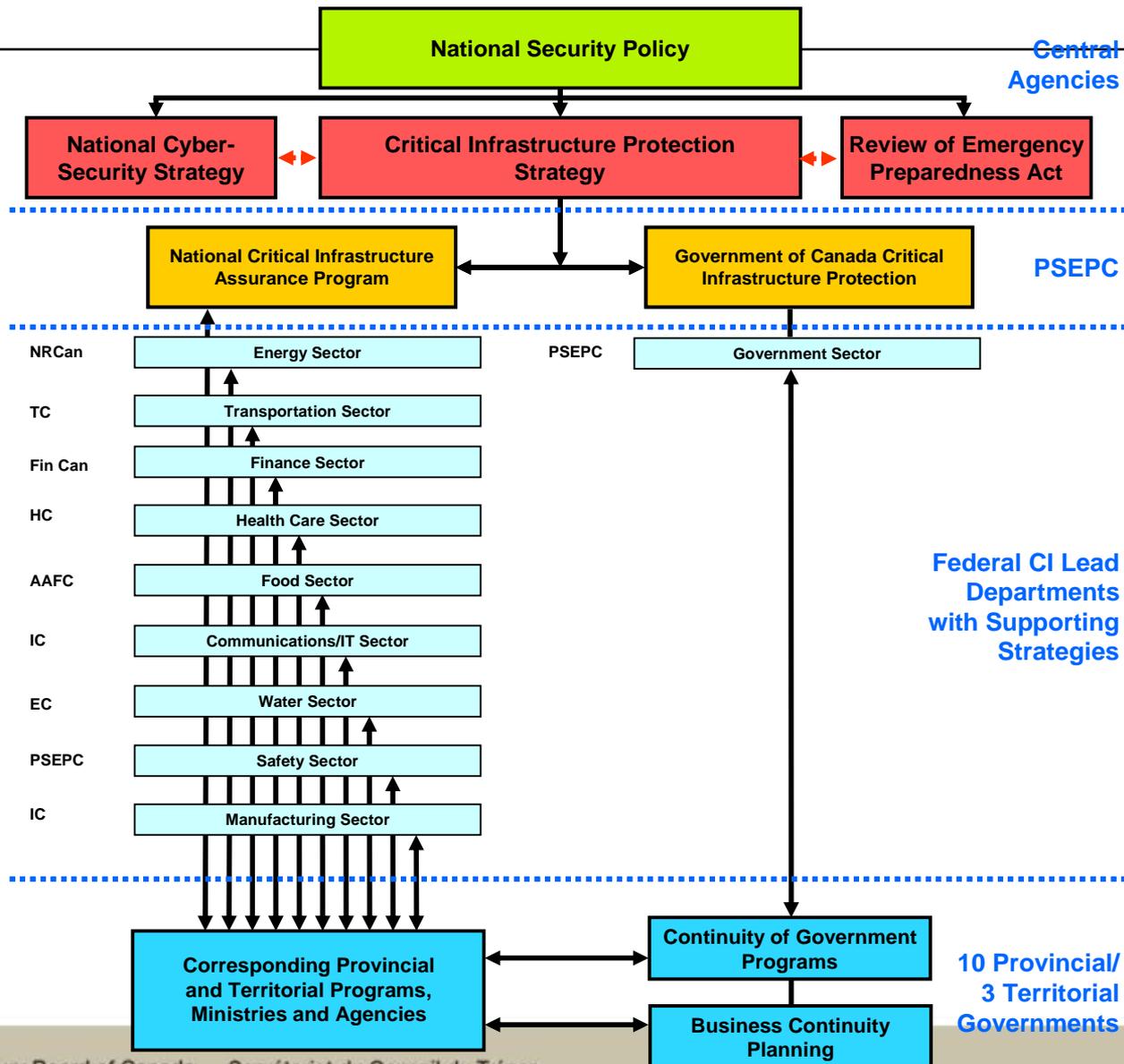
NSS Conference
November 16, 2004



National Security Policy

- Issued in April 2004
- Federal government to develop a national Critical Infrastructure Protection Strategy and national Cyber-Security Strategy,
- In consultation with provinces/territories, municipalities, private sector and international partners
- Collaboration with U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- The federal *Emergency Preparedness Act* is under review to reflect the emerging requirements of CIP and cyber security
- Bill C-6 issued at First Reading, October 12, 2004

Strategic Approach for a National CIP Strategy





National Critical Infrastructure Assurance Program/ Cyber-Security Task Force

Working Together:

- Governments and CI owners/operators to assure continued viability and resiliency of CI
- Private sector and governments to improve national CIP capabilities
- Building partnerships, developing tools and methods of information exchange
- Joint public-private sector, high-level Task Force on cyber-security
- Integrated threat assessment centre supported by PSEPC, CSIS, CSE, RCMP, FAC, ITCan, DND, TC, CBSA, CATSA, PCO and TBS



Nine Elements of National CIP Strategy

1. Guiding Principles
2. Risk Management
3. Information Sharing
4. Inventory of Critical Infrastructure Assets
5. Threats and Warnings
6. Critical Infrastructure Interdependencies
7. Governance
8. Research and Development
9. International Cooperation



Safety, Security and Privacy

Creating the balance through Enterprise Architecture

Enterprise Architecture (EA) is the business and strategy-driven activities that coordinate the parallel, internally consistent development of the major aspects of any enterprise (i.e. business, information, application and technology).

Constraints: Horizontal requirements levied by the centre on departments and agencies on the basis of legislation, regulations, policy and/or standards.

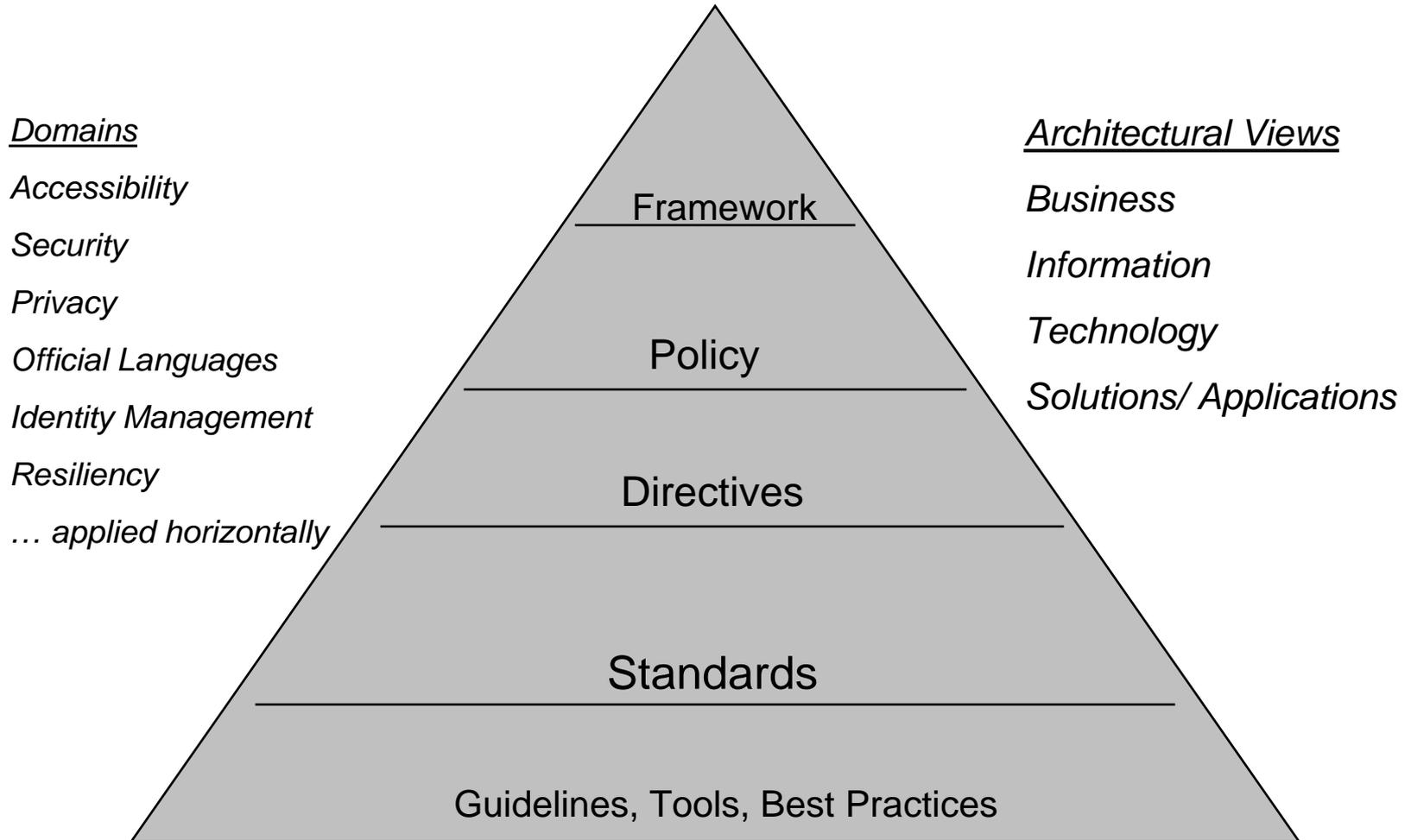
Constraints Architecture

Building a framework considering three dimensions:

- Policy instrument hierarchy –
 - Framework, policy, directive, standard, guidelines
- Requirements domains –
 - Privacy, Security, Accessibility, Official Languages, Identity Management, Resiliency
- Architectural views –
 - Business, IM, IT, Solutions/Applications

Example: Multi-departmental program for case management of clients – SIN re-use across social programs (OAS, birth registration and SIN issuance, licensing programs – is examined for: Accessibility policy compliance of web access, using accepted international standard for text formatting and alternative text availability.

Enterprise Architecture Program Elements



TBS Policy Instrument Hierarchy

Vertical (Strategic) Domains

Business

Information

*Solutions
(Application)*

Technology

*Horizontal Domains
(Cross-Cutting)*

*Identity
Management*

Privacy

Security

Accessibility

Framework

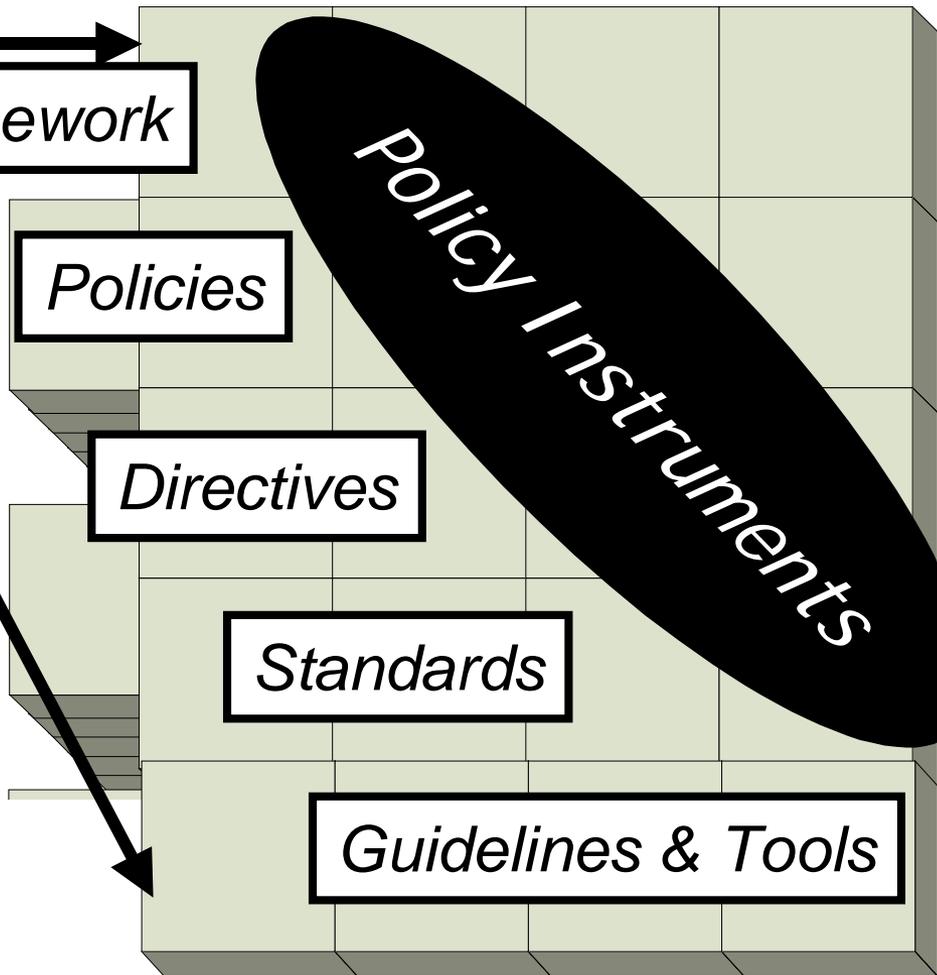
Policies

Directives

Standards

Guidelines & Tools

Policy Instruments





For more information...

www.psepc-sppcc.gc.ca/gc.ca/publications/news/20041008-2_e.asp
www.cio-dpi.gc.ca/fap-paf/index_e.asp

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