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## Firesheep Users May Be Breaking the Law

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When the media report on some wild new privacy-invading tool, it's tempting to rush out and try it. This week brought reports of two such tools: Firesheep, a WiFi hacking tool, and the Secret SMS Replicator, an Android app for secretly forwarding texts from someone else's phone.

After the New York Times Bits blog reported on the Android app, I wondered about the legality of such

an application given that it sounded quite a lot like wiretapping. Hours after the Bits post went up, Android quickly pulled the app from its market.

Firesheep, has not been pulled down, though. Created by a freelance software developer to help expose a major security flaw on most social networking websites, it's a Firefox extension that you can download and use to tap into the unencrypted browsing sessions of other surfers on an open WiFi network. So if you and a Firesheep user are in a coffee shop together taking advantage of free wireless and you visit a non-encrypted version of Facebook, the Firesheep user can hop into your account and take a look around.

This has intrigued many Internetters. The extension has been downloaded over 380,000 times. Many of my friends have pinged me saying they've tried it out and can't believe such a thing exists. My response to them: "Don't use it; you may be breaking the law."



I spoke with law firm partner Joe DeMarco, a former assistant U.S. attorney for the Southern District of New York, who founded its Computer Hacking and Intellectual Property (CHIPs) Program in the 90s. My first question was whether Eric Butler, Firesheep's creator, could get into hot legal water for distributing a hacking-made-easy tool, even if he did it with the honorable intention of pointing out a security problem on the Web. (Though he's been criticized for his methods by some.)

Just because hacking is made easy doesn't

DeMarco tells me that "federal law does not outlaw the creation or use of 'hacking tools' per se." While it's illegal to hook non-law-enforcement folks up with equipment to tap phone lines and plant bugs in violation of the Wiretap Act which prohibits the interception of the content of electronic

communications in real-time — it's unclear if that law applies to computer communications. "Whether the Wiretap Act is violated largely depends on whether the captured cookie is considered a 'communication' - an issue which is unclear under existing federal case law," says DeMarco.

The legality of using Firesheep is less wooly when it comes to the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act, which criminalizes accessing computer systems without authorization.

"The actual use of Firesheep may or may not be unlawful, depending on the facts. For example, many system administrators may have legitimate reasons to use the software," says DeMarco. "However, individuals who use the extension to access the accounts of others without those persons' knowledge or consent are almost certainly violating the computer trespass provisions of the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act and are also potentially engaging in an unlawful data tap."

So, to those 300,000 newly anointed amateur hackers out there, just because you can easily hack into people's Web browsing with Firesheep doesn't mean you should, and doesn't make it legal.

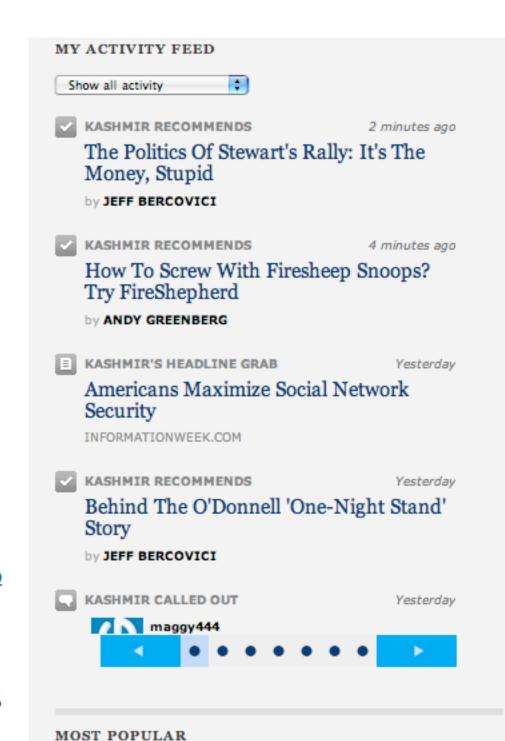
As for why Butler may not get into trouble for initiating all these new hackers, DeMarco says his intent matters. "If the author intends that the software will be used for illicit purposes, his conduct may be criminal under broad and well-established principles of accomplice and/or conspiratorial liability," says DeMarco. That was not Butler's stated intent.

As for why there's no law directly applicable to the distribution of hacking tools, like the Web with its security flaws, the law has technology flaws.

"It is unlikely that Congress will enact an express prohibition against the creation or distribution of computer hacking tools for two reasons. First, there is no well-settled definition of what constitutes a 'hacking tool.' Software which is used by network administrators in the course of their jobs may be used for nefarious purposes by those with the desire to abuse them," says DeMarco. David Barksdale, the Google engineer canned for abusing his access to users' accounts, is an example of that.

"Second, the rapid evolution of security threats would likely render such a law obsolete almost as soon as it is adopted," DeMarco continues. "Experience has shown that legislation has had tremendous difficulty keeping up with emerging technology on the Internet; indeed, although they have from time to time been amended, the two most salient pieces of federal legislation in this area - the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act and the Wiretap Act - were passed decades ago."

In the meantime, Boing Boing has advice for how to avoid having a herd of Firesheep users silently sneaking into your open WiFi surfing.



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I'm a privacy pragmatist, writing about the intersection of law, technology, social media and our personal information. If you have story ideas or tips, e-mail me at khill@forbes.com. I've hung out in quite a few newsrooms over the last few years. Most recently, I was an editor at Above the Law, a legal blog. In the past, I've been found in midtown Manhattan at The Week Magazine, in Hong Kong at the International Herald Tribune, and in D.C. at the National Press Foundation and the Washington Examiner.

I have few illusions about privacy -- feel free to follow me on Twitter: kashhill. Or friend me on Facebook... though I might put you on limited profile. See my profile »



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You can check out my digital dossier here at Forbes or previously at Above The Law. In addition, these are some of the magazines and newspapers that I've written for:

- The Washington Post
- Washingtonian Magazine Time Out New York
- The Orange County Register The Washington Examiner
- Assembly Journal
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