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Practical Experience from
a CISO Implementing a
Comprehensive
Framework
March 30, 2018

Trust

Fear

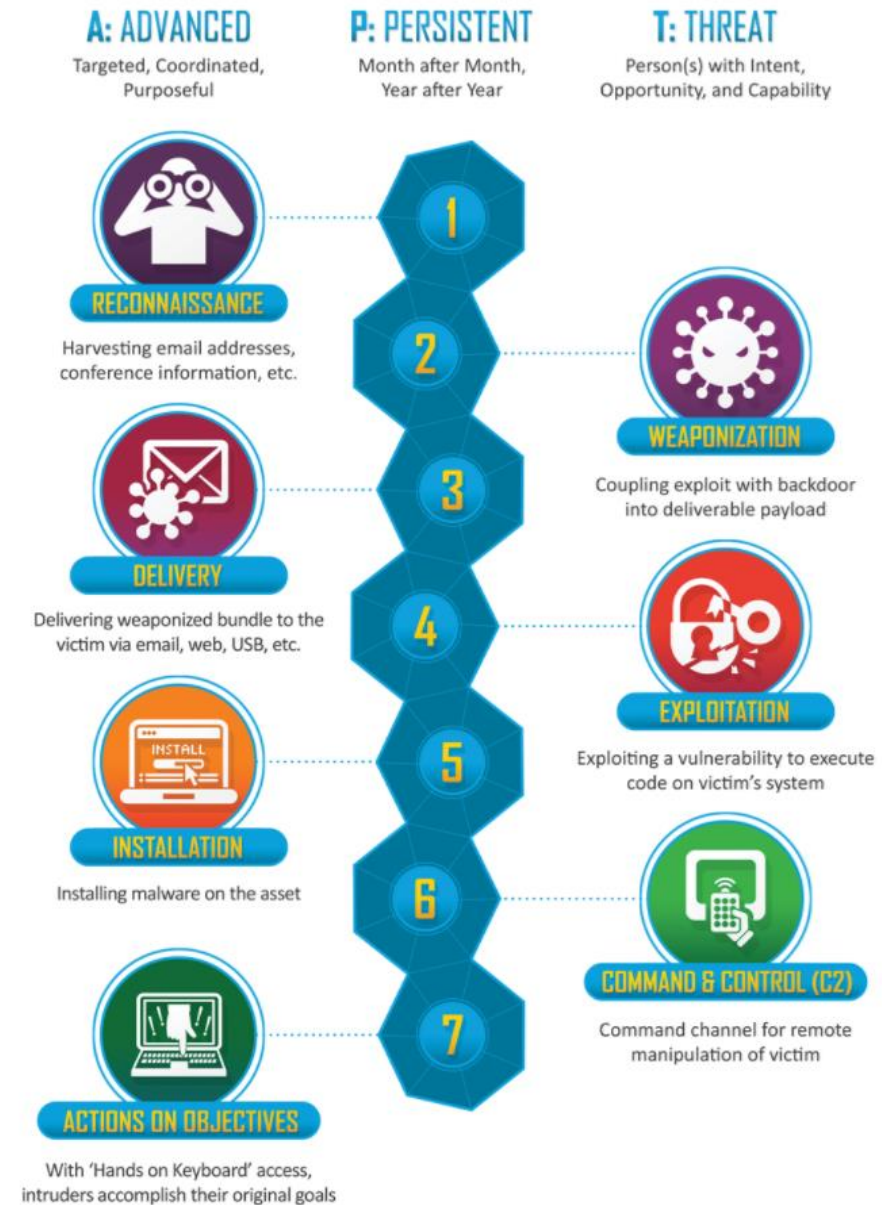
Fear



Establish Trust

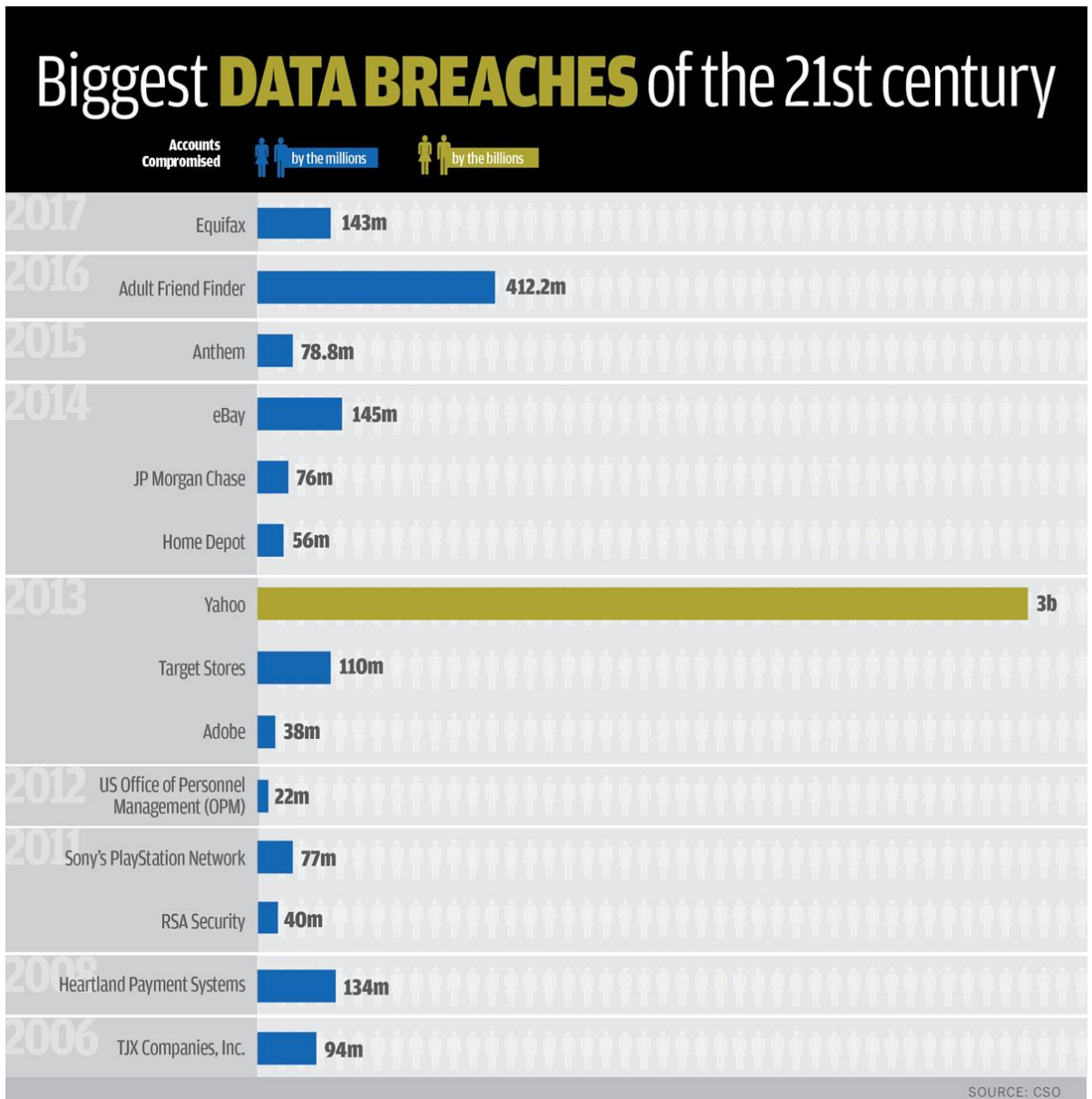
Lockheed Martin

Cyber Kill Chain[®]



Biggest Data Breaches

CSO from IDG





2017's Largest Announced Breach

- Apache Struts Vulnerability (CVE-2017-5638) March 10, 2017
- DHS sends notification to Equifax and others about the Apache vulnerability
- Unauthorized Access May 13, 2017 – July 30, 2017 through a vulnerability in the Online Disputes Portal
- Suspicious activity noticed Saturday July 29, 2017 and internally investigated and blocked on July 30, 2017
- Mandiant – FireEye contacted August 2, 2017
- CIO Sells stock August 25, 2017
- Breach announced September 7, 2017
- September 2017 CIO and CISO announce retirement and CEO steps down
- Former CIO indicted for insider trading March 2018

2015's Largest Announcement

- The Anthem breach began February 18, 2014
- Was discovered January 27, 2015
- Announced February 3, 2015
- 78.8 million consumer records
- \$115 million dollar settlement announced in June of 2017

The Anthem logo is displayed in a blue serif font. The word "Anthem" is underlined with a solid blue horizontal line. A registered trademark symbol (®) is located at the end of the word.

The CIS Top 20 (formerly SANS 20) are a minimum baseline

Recommendation 1:

The 20 controls in the Center for Internet Security's Critical Security Controls define a minimum level of information security that all organizations that collect or maintain personal information should meet. The failure to implement all the Controls that apply to an organization's environment constitutes a lack of reasonable security.

The CIS States

“Organizations that apply just the first five CIS Controls can reduce their risk of cyberattack by around 85 percent.”

“Implementing all 20 CIS Controls increases the risk reduction to around 94 percent”

First 5 CIS Controls

Eliminate the vast majority of your organization's vulnerabilities

All 20 CIS Controls

Secure your entire organization against today's most pervasive threats

CIS Controls

- 1: Inventory of Authorized and Unauthorized Devices →
- 2: Inventory of Authorized and Unauthorized Software →
- 3: Secure Configurations for Hardware and Software →
- 4: Continuous Vulnerability Assessment and Remediation →
- 5: Controlled Use of Administrative Privileges →
- 6: Maintenance, Monitoring, and Analysis of Audit Logs →
- 7: Email and Web Browser Protections →
- 8: Malware Defenses →
- 9: Limitation and Control of Network Ports →
- 10: Data Recovery Capability →
- 11: Secure Configurations for Network Devices →
- 12: Boundary Defense →
- 13: Data Protection →
- 14: Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know →
- 15: Wireless Access Control →
- 16: Account Monitoring and Control →
- 17: Security Skills Assessment and Appropriate Training →
- 18: Application Software Security →
- 19: Incident Response and Management →
- 20: Penetration Tests and Red Team Exercises →

The Center for Internet Security Critical Security Controls Version 6.1

Family	Control	Control Description	Foundational	Advanced
Critical Security Control #1: Inventory of Authorized and Unauthorized Devices				
System	1.1	Deploy an automated asset inventory discovery tool and use it to build a preliminary inventory of systems connected to an organization's public and private network(s). Both active tools that scan through IPv4 or IPv6 network address ranges and passive tools that identify hosts based on analyzing their traffic should be employed.	Y	<i>Use a mix of active and passive tools, and apply as part of a continuous monitoring program.</i>
System	1.2	If the organization is dynamically assigning addresses using DHCP, then deploy dynamic host configuration protocol (DHCP) server logging, and use this information to improve the asset inventory and help detect unknown systems.	Y	
System	1.3	Ensure that all equipment acquisitions automatically update the inventory system as new, approved devices are connected to the network.	Y	
System	1.4	Maintain an asset inventory of all systems connected to the network and the network devices themselves, recording at least the network addresses, machine name(s), purpose of each system, an asset owner responsible for each device, and the department associated with each device. The inventory should include every system that has an Internet protocol (IP) address on the network, including but not limited to desktops, laptops, servers, network equipment (routers, switches, firewalls, etc.), printers, storage area networks, Voice Over-IP telephones, multi-homed addresses, virtual addresses, etc. The asset inventory created must also include data on whether the device is a portable and/or personal device. Devices such as mobile phones, tablets, laptops, and other portable electronic devices that store or process data must be identified, regardless of whether they are attached to the organization's network.	Y	
System	1.5	Deploy network level authentication via 802.1x to limit and control which devices can be connected to the network. The 802.1x must be tied into the inventory data to determine authorized versus unauthorized systems.	Y	<i>Authentication mechanisms are closely coupled to management of hardware inventory</i>
System	1.6	Use client certificates to validate and authenticate systems prior to connecting to the private network.		Y
Critical Security Control #2: Inventory of Authorized and Unauthorized Software				
System	2.1	Devise a list of authorized software and version that is required in the enterprise for each type of system, including servers, workstations, and laptops of various kinds and uses. This list should be monitored by file integrity checking tools to validate that the authorized software has not been modified.	Y	<i>File integrity is verified as part of a continuous monitoring program.</i>

HITRUST latest version includes



Version 9.1
February 2018

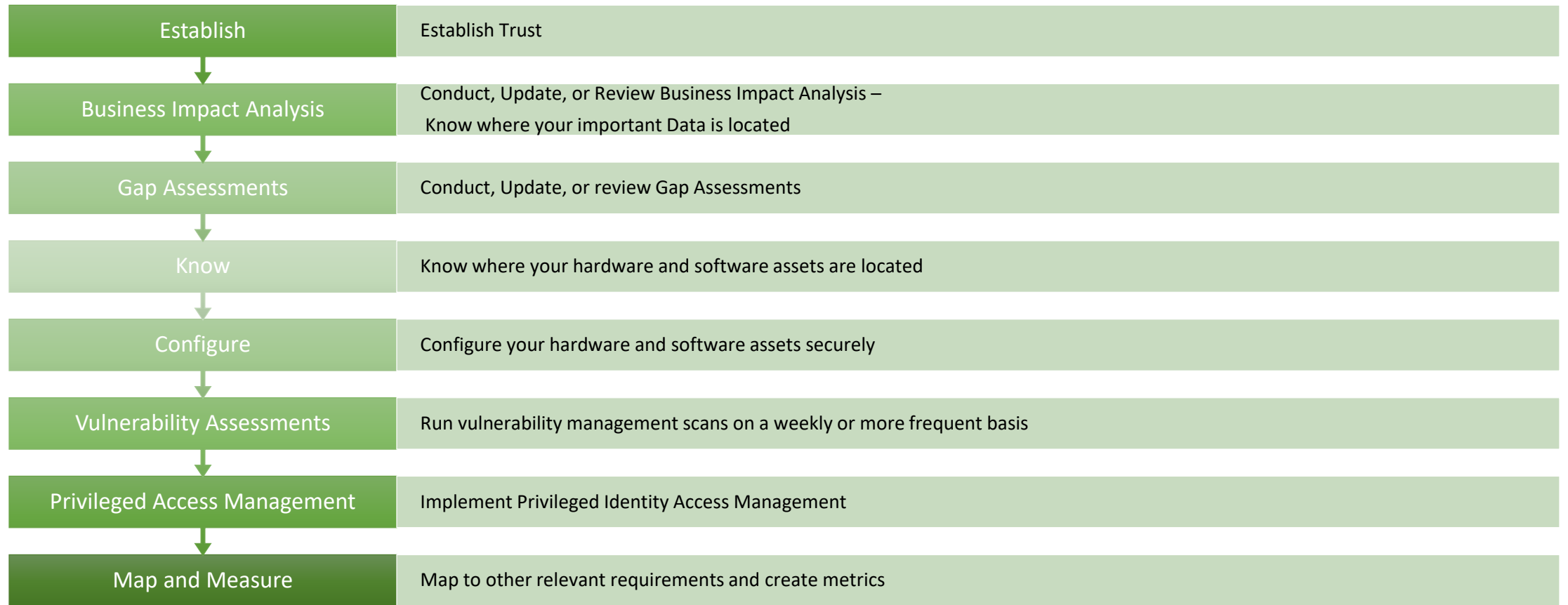
- 16 CFR Part § 681 Identity Theft Red Flags
- 23 NYCRR Part 500 New York State Department of Financial Services
- 201 CMR 17.00 (State of Massachusetts Data Protection Act)
- AICPA Trust Services Principles and Criteria
- CAQH CORE
- CIS Critical Security Controls v 6 (formerly SANS Top 20) (*Current ver. 6.1 , ver. 7 being release March 19, 2018*)
- CMS Information Security ARS v2 --Appendix A Minimum Security Requirements for High Impact Data (*CMS has replaced the ARS with v3.1 which no longer contains Minimum Security Requirements for High Impact Data*)
- COBIT 4.1 (*Deprecated*)
- COBIT 5 (*Current*)
- CRR V2016
- CSA Cloud Controls Matrix v3.0.1 (*Current*)
- FedRAMP
- FFIEC IS v2016
- GDPR - EU General Data Protection Regulation
- Guidance to render PHI Unusable, Unreadable, or Indecipherable
- HIPAA Security Rule, HIPAA Breach Notification Rule, HIPAA Privacy Rule
- HITRUST De-Identification Framework v1
- IRS Publication 1075 v2014, (*Updated September 2016, effective September 30, 2016*)
- ISO 27799:2008 (*This standard has been replaced by ISO 27799:2016*)
- ISO/IEC 27001:2005 (*Deprecated*)
- ISO/IEC 27001:2013 (*Current*)
- ISO/IEC 27002:2005 (*Deprecated*)
- ISO/IEC 27002:2013 (*Current*)
- Joint Commission - Information Management (IM)
- MARS-E v2
- NIST Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity v1 (*new update v 1.1 in Spring 2018*)
- NIST SP 800-53 R4 (Moderate Level Baseline)
- NRS 603A (State of Nevada - Security of Personal Information)

PCI DSS 3.2 Requirement – TLS 1.1 or higher

Migration completion date - June 30, 2018 for transitioning from SSL and TLS 1.0 to a secure version of TLS (currently v1.1 or higher but it really should be 1.2).

This impacts older versions of Windows Explorer usually running on XP for external clients accessing web sites but can also impact some internally developed code.





Leverage what exists and build on it



Questions