

Managing Risk in a Dynamic Cyber Environment

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CBA INC. – WHAT WE DO

CBA offers professional consulting services covering the entirety of the NIST cyber security framework: Identify, Protect, Detect, Respond, and Recover. We develop a cohesive security posture, which will better protect our clients and enable them to respond more effectively when intrusions into their critical networks occur.

CBA specializes in risk assessment and risk management. Our services are tailored to meet specific needs of our clients.

- ✓ Tabletop Exercise Planning, Administration, and Facilitation
- ✓ Vulnerability, Threat, and Business Impact Assessments
- Information Security Policy Generation & Modernization
- ✓ Building IT Security Awareness & Training Programs/Content
- ✓ Cybersecurity Focused Business Consulting
- Regulatory compliance and privacy programs





CBA TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS

PandorasBox© (PBX) Cybersecurity Tools and Services is the core technology practice within the CBA family of products and services, it is the center point for all technology products, tools and associated technology services offered by CBA.

Comprehensive Product Assessments
 Tool and Product Implementation
 Customized Analyst Training Programs
 Network Security Policy Reviews
 Full Spectrum Threat and Vulnerability Assessments



Experts worried about ransomware hitting critical infrastructure

'Internet of Evil Things' challenges security pros

"Hackers have decided it's easier to end-run an enterprise's multi-million dollar security system and instead simply target an open server."

revenue Survey Says 66% Of **Consumers Won't Work** With Breached Companies

'Shock And Awe'

Multiply

Ransomware Attacks

EU tools up for cyber war

The unexpected legal consequences of cyberattacks

Cisco: Data breaches costing some businesses 20 percent of

60% of breached businesses will fail within 6 months



Why 2017 will be the worst year ever for security

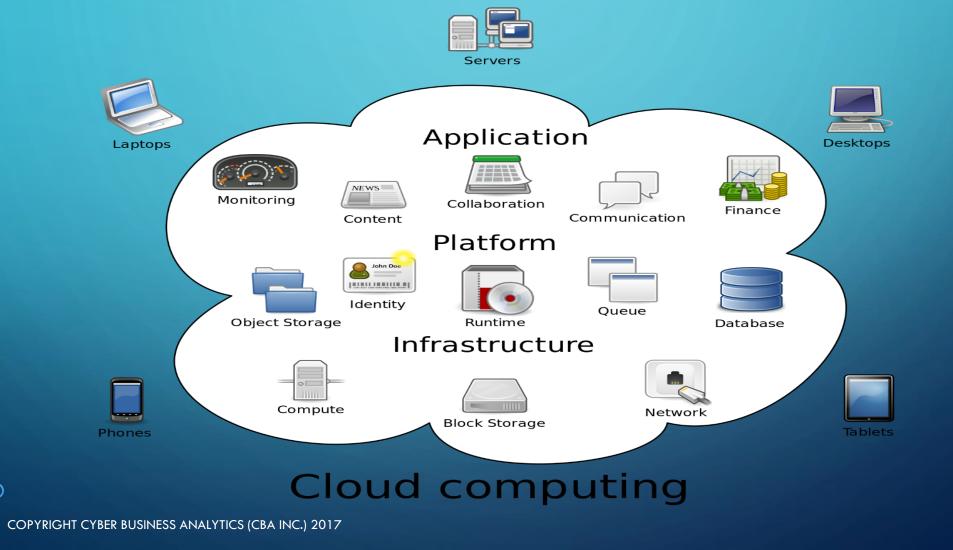
OUR DIGITAL SOCIETY

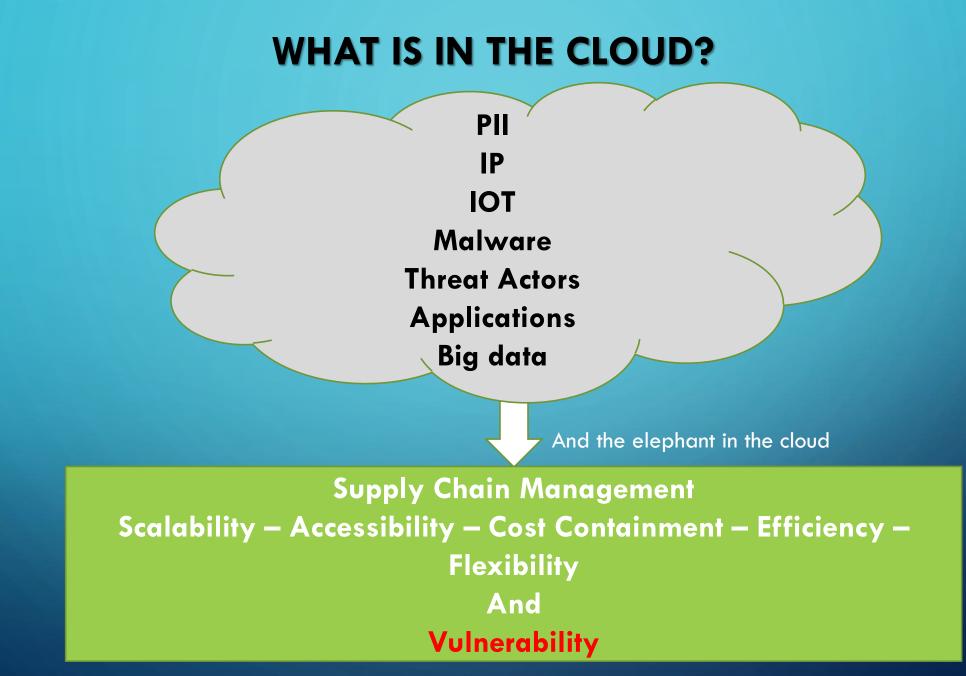
Each critical infrastructure sector is vast and unique, yet impacts to one will affect all the others. Here are a few examples:

Sector	Interdependency
Critical Manufacturing	Products made are essential to other critical infrastructure sectors (Includes Transportation Equipment Manufacturing such as Aerospace products and parts)
Energy	Provides enabling function across all critical infrastructure sectors. 80 % owned by the private sector.
Information Technology	Produce and provide hardware, software, and info. tech. systems and services for all critical infrastructure sectors.
Transportation Systems	Including aviation, maritime, and mass transit ensures the movement of people and goods throughout the country and overseas.
ρ	Source: DHS

HOW WE CONNECT

Cloud Computing enables on-demand access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources which can be rapidly provisioned, accessed and managed with minimum effort.





Cybersecurity and Information Assurance Solutions

INTERNET OF THINGS

• What is the internet of things?

- Imbedding network technologies into everyday objects so that they can send and receive data
- TV's, RADIO's, refrigerators, cars, smart meters, toys, doorbells, security systems, air quality sensors, garage door openers, lights, vents, even coffee makers...
- How many devices can be connected to a single router?
 - Theoretically up to 250
 - Reality is limited by bandwidth

Challenges to Securing Data on the Cloud



- INFINITE THREAT SURFACES AND VECTORS
- PROVIDERS OFFER VARYING POLICY STRUCTURES AND SECURITY OVERSIGHT
- FULL ENTERPRISE INTEGRATION CAN RESULT IN BREACHES CAUSING EXTREME FINANCIAL LOSS, IP EXFILTRATION, AND BRAND DAMAGE
- LEVEL OF SECURITY PROVIDED IN THE CLOUD ENVIRONMENT BE EQUAL TO OR BETTER THAN THE SECURITY PROVIDED BY A TRADITIONAL IT ENVIRONMENT.



• TECHNOLOGY SECURITY

Manufacturers in a rush to service the desire of consumers rush product
 development and delivery

- Security is an afterthought, or generally not addressed directly by the manufacturer
- We then buy tools and "protectors" to provide cybersecurity
 Average medium sized business has between 50 to 70 tools used to protect the network







COMMON CYBERSECURITY DEFINITIONS

Threat Actor

- Usually a person trying to gain access to your systems, can be another system
- Threat Vector
 - The path that the threat actor is going to use to gain access to your system

Threat Surface

- The sum of all vectors
- Vulnerabilities
 - Pinpoints in the surface through which a vector can gain access
- PII
 - Personally Identifiable Information (credit cards, SSN, bank account numbers, etc.)

COMMON THREAT ACTORS

APT: Advanced Persistent Threat

- Usually nation states
 - High capability, ability to stay on networks for years
- Cyber Criminal
 - Out to make money



• Wide range of capabilities, from very advanced legit, elite hackers to script kiddies

• Hacktivists

- Out to make a statement
 - Wide range of capabilities, from very advanced legit, elite hackers to script kiddies

Corporate Spies

- Hacking for a check
 - Usually going to have a high capability, likely came from an APT



COMMON THREAT ACTORS CONT'D

- Nation States / Governments
 - Industrial espionage, malicious hacking, theft of PII

Vandals

- Bragging rights, ego, ego ego
 - Usually low technical capability, defacing websites and such



- Insider threats account for 60% 80% of incursions
 - Can range from malicious intent to "accidents"
 - Inside your home this can be significant others behaving badly on computers
 - In Business...this can be devastating

COMMON THREAT VECTORS

Phishing

• Trying to get you to click on emails, then directing you to a website for exploitation

• DDOS

• Using networked systems to deny service

Malware/ransomware

• Once the software is installed it locks up your machine

• WIFI

- The world is networked on WIFI
- Security is there, but depends on the user, and can usually be breached with little effort

Thumb drives

• Often infected with embedded virus - connects and exchanges data in milli-seconds

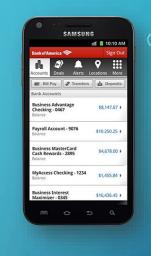
Brute forcing passwords

• Pretty easy if your password is password (or any derivation of that)

MOBILE DEVICES

• Characteristics of a Mobile Device

- Handheld or portable (Ex. phones, laptops, Tablets)
- Capable of Data transmission
- Vulnerabilities of Mobile Devices
 - Connects to the internet
 - Executes code
 - Connects to unsecured IOT (Ex. your car)
- Securing your mobile devices
 - Update your software, use strong passwords or biometrics, avoid open Wi-Fi hotspots, enable remote wipe, avoid 3rd party apps







PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY

- At work: BYOD (Bring your own device)
 - What's on your device?
 - IP, Confidentiality, PII/customer data
 - Policies and Procedures for your company as it pertains to security?
- At home
 - Securing WIFI
 - IOT devices can be used as part of a DDOS
 - Legal requirements for devices in your home?
 - None, but it is best practice to secure your devices

SECURITY IN THE WORKPLACE

- Educate yourself, and your coworkers
- Use firewalls, antivirus, and email protection
- Don't plug just anything into your computer, scan it first
- Passwords
 - Use them and love them
 - Make them long, and complex
 - Write them down, and store them in a safe place
 - Avoid reuse of the same password for multiple devices



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Guide for Applying the Risk Management Framework to Federal Information Systems A Security Life Cycle Approach National Institute of Standards and Technology Technology Administration U.S. Department of Commerce

NIST 800-37

Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity



Supply Chain Risk Management Practices for Federal Information Systems and Organizations

NIST Special Publication 800-161



NIST 800-53 REVISION 4: RECOMMENDED SECURITY CONTROLS FOR FEDERAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND ORGANIZATIONS



- Trusted by Leading Government Agencies HHS, CMS, DOD, DHS, State and Local Governments
- IT Compliance and Regulatory Compliance is one of the greatest challenges faced by organizations today.
- Compliance standards such as NIST 800-53, PCI DSS, FISMA, GLBA, SOX, STIG and HIPAA require organizations to secure their networks, harden servers and desktop computers thus ensuring a high levels of security for their confidential enterprise assets and provide network compliance audit reports to auditors when demanded.
- It is critical for organizations to observe the regulatory compliance audit guidelines since being non-compliant to the security and regulatory standards can result in severe penalties or loss of an ATO (Authority to Operate).
- To meet all security and compliance requirements, organizations are required to take proactive measures to establish network security processes for detecting network anomalies, attacks and other vulnerabilities that can cause harm to the sensitive information of the enterprise.



COMPLIANCE STANDARDS SUCH AS NIST 800-53, PCI DSS , FISMA, GLBA, SOX, STIG AND HIPAA

- Audits and Gap Analysis can be performed on-site, remotely, or a combination of both. The typical process will take three to five days to complete depending on the audit level required. The process will include:
 - Meet with the stakeholders to determine what level of auditing is required and set the expectations.
 - Review policies and procedures
 - Perform security and compliance audits
 - Analyze the audit results and prepare the necessary reports and recommendations
 - Meet with the stakeholders and review the audit results and recommendations
 - Prepare a after-action report identifying all issue with recommendations to mitigate any negative findings
 - Work with the client to prepare and implement a mitigation strategy
 - Reexamine the areas that required mitigation to ensure compliance
 - Prepare final report



CYBER THREAT RISK CONSIDERATIONS

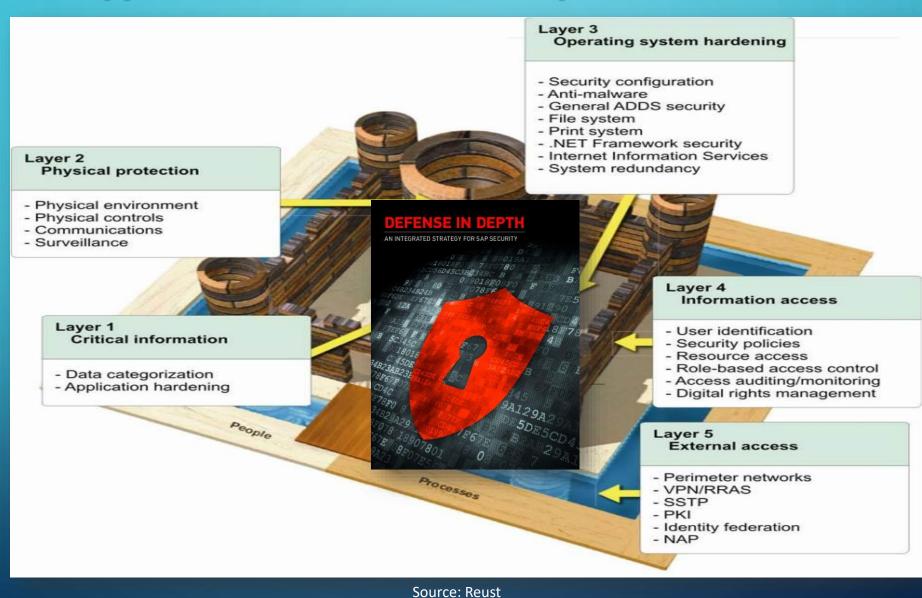


ITIES

RISKS

The cyber adversary is often well organized, motivated, funded, and persistent in pursuing their goals

A Typical Information Security Defense Model





No matter how solid the walls of defense...



It WILL happen...Probability of One

What matters is how prepared you are to mitigate what occurs

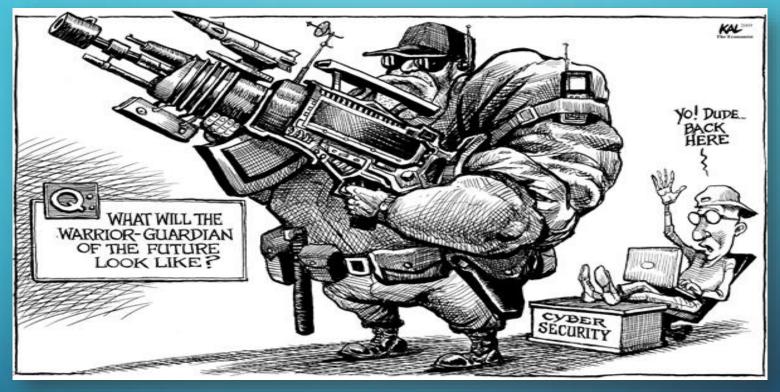
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURES AT RISK



OUR CORE REQUIREMENTS FOR CYBERSECURITY ✓ ENTERPRISE WIDE UNDERSTANDING OF THE THREATS (C-SUITE) ✓ CONSISTENT & PERIODIC REVIEWS OF ENTERPRISE & SYSTEM RISK **POSTURES** ✓ UPDATED POLICIES & PROCEDURES ✓ INTEGRATION OF CUTTING EDGE TOOLS & TRADECRAFT ✓ ENGAGEMENT WITH INDUSTRY ISACS ✓ PARTNERSHIPS WITH US SECRET SERVICE ECTF & OTHER LAW **ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES** ✓ RETENTION OF HIGHLY TRAINED SECURITY PRACTITIONERS ✓ CONTINUOUS TRAINING & TESTING EXERCISES



ACHIEVING PREPAREDNESS & RESILIENCY



Risk Management and Cybersecurity is a Culture...it is a journey, not a destination



MOVING FORWARD...



AS INDUSTRY RACES TOWARDS INNOVATION, CYBER SECURITY PROFESSIONALS LAG FURTHER AND FURTHER BEHIND.



WE NEED TO DEVELOP A ROBUST UNDERSTANDING OF DEFENSE RESILIENCE AND ENCOURAGE A KEEN AWARENESS ON HOW TO COMBAT THE ASYMMETRIC CYBER THREAT





WE ARE ALL AT CYBER RISK... THEREFORE WE ARE INVOKING A PROCESS THAT IS DYNAMICALLY COOPERATIVE IN CREATING A RESILIENT DEFENSE, AND IN SO DOING SEIZES THE INITIATIVE IN CREATING INNOVATIVE PROTECTIONS FOR ALL CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURES.



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