



# Managing Compliance in Rapidly Changing Regulatory Environment

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# Agenda



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#### Introduction



 Organizations face complex compliance challenges in today's business environment. These organizations are audited/assessed to various laws such as HIPAA, state privacy laws, GDPR, standards like PCI-DSS, and frameworks like ISO, NIST, and COBIT, to name a few.

## Objective



- I will take you through the changing Threat, Legal, and Compliance landscape and how utilizing tools like the Qualys Cloud Platform to perform internal and external vulnerability assessments, and SSL Labs to test a browser's SSL implementation and a server's configuration, can help you meet these changing requirements.
- You will get valuable, actionable takeaways that they can be implemented in your organization to help you meet these requirements and mitigate their overall risk in the process.
   Secure. Comply. Save.

#### **Threats**



- Many security organizations track these threats and trends like Krebs on Security, US-Cert, and SANS.org
- According to antivirus company Kaspersky Lab, "The number of new malicious files processed by Kaspersky Lab's in-lab detection technologies reached 360,000 a day in 2017." That's 250 new malware threats every minute.
- There are many more cybersecurity threats and network vulnerabilities in existence that malicious actors can exploit to steal your company's data or cause harm.
- Getting ahead of these threats is critical

#### Threats/Trends



- 1. Malware Ransomware, Trojans, and Worms...
- 2. Unpatched Security Vulnerabilities While there are countless new threats being developed daily, many of them rely on old security vulnerabilities to work
- 3. Social Engineering Phishing, Pretexting, Baiting/Quid Pro Quo...
- 4. Your IoT Internet of things includes smart devices such as Wi-Fi capable appliances, robots, etc. that many business don't even realize are on their network
- 5. Employees The biggest security vulnerability in any organization is its own employees

## Requirements



- Laws
- Regulations
- Frameworks
- Guidelines
- Best Practices

## **FFIEC**



The Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council is a formal U.S. government interagency body composed of five banking regulators that is "empowered to prescribe uniform principles, standards, and report forms to promote uniformity in the supervision of financial institutions"

- Information Security Examination Handbook II.C.4 Control Implementation
- Management should implement controls that align security with the nature of the institution's operations and strategic direction. Based on the institution's risk assessment, the controls should include, but may not be limited to, patch management, asset and configuration management, vulnerability scanning and penetration testing, end-point security, resilience controls, logging and monitoring, and secure software development (including third-party software development).

## HIPAA -



#### Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996

STANDARDS	CONTROL CATEGORY	CONTROL OBJECTIVES
Security Management Process	Security	164.308(a)(1)(ii)(A) Conduct an accurate and thorough assessment of the potential risks and vulnerabilities to the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of electronic protected health information (ePHI) held by the covered entity.

#### **GDPR**



The General Data Protection Regulation 2016/679 is a regulation in EU law on data protection and privacy for all individuals within the European Union and the European Economic Area.

- The regulation applies if an organization collects or processes data from EU residents, or the data subject (person) is based in the EU. Under certain circumstances, the regulation also applies to organizations based outside the EU if they collect or process personal data of individuals located inside the EU.
- The regulation does not apply to the processing of data by a person for a "purely personal or household activity and thus with no connection to a professional or commercial activity."

#### **GDPR**



- Responsibility and accountability
- To be able to demonstrate compliance with the GDPR, the data controller must implement measures which meet the principles of data protection by design and by default. This includes ongoing vulnerability
- Data protection by design and by default (Article 25) require data protection measures to be designed into the development of business processes for products and services.
- It is the responsibility and the liability of the data controller to implement effective measures and be able to demonstrate the compliance of processing activities even if the processing is carried out by a data processor on behalf of the controller.

## **PCI DSS 3.2.1**



#### Web Application Scanning

• 6.6 For *public-facing* web applications, ensure that *either* one of the following methods is in place as follows: • Examine documented processes, interview personnel, and examine records of application security assessments to verify that public-facing web applications are reviewed—using either manual or automated vulnerability security assessment tools or methods—as follows: - At least annually. - After any changes.

#### **PCI DSS 3.2.1**



- Section 11 Internal & External Vulnerability Assessments
- 11.2.x Run internal and external network vulnerability scans at least quarterly (performed by an Approved Scanning Vendor (ASV)) and after any significant change in the network (such as new system component installations, changes in network topology, firewall rule modifications, product upgrades).
- 11.3.1 Perform external penetration testing at least annually and after any significant infrastructure or application upgrade or modification (such as an operating system upgrade, a sub-network added to the environment, or a web server added to the environment).
- 11.3.2 Perform internal penetration testing at least annually and after any significant infrastructure or application upgrade or modification (such as an operating system upgrade, a sub-network added to the environment, or a web server added to the environment).

## SANS Top 20



Center for Internet Security (CIS) and other organizations, developed the 20 Critical Security Controls (CSC) for Effective Cyber Defense

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

#### Tools



- External Vulnerability Assessments: We leverage Qualys' portal (QualysGuard)
  for scanning external IPs. Essentially this is a cloud product. We define the
  assets that we want tested, but we actually don't have insight on what scanner
  is actually being used.
- Internal Vulnerability Assessments: we have a few options now. All varieties have the same capabilities (personal/vm are cheaper than the traditional U1 box)
- \* Internal Hardware scanner. This is a U1 hardware device that can be installed on your stack that connects to Qualys online.
- \* Internal personal edition: this is a lightweight hardware device roughly 5 in.
   x 5 in. in size.
- \* VM a Qualys virtual machine that can be installed on virtual box/ hypervisor/VMWare





- This scanner (both internal/external) is used for discovery of vulnerabilities in both regular vulnerability assessments and also penetration testing. These scanners create the blueprint for our analyst to start their testing on.
- Qualys also has the capability to run web application scanning and we leverage this along with other types of products to perform this task.
- Qualys leverages selenium scripting technology to easily login into web applications and allow the scanner to spider each page for threats.

## Qualys – SSL Labs



- This free online service performs a deep analysis of the configuration of any SSL web server on the public Internet.
- Please note that the information you submit here is used only to provide you the service. We don't use the domain names or the test results, and we never will.

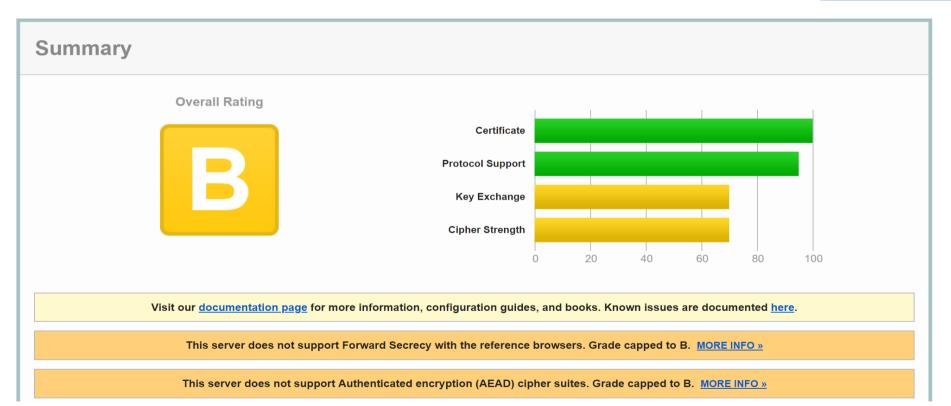


You are here: <u>Home</u> > <u>Projects</u> > <u>SSL Server Test</u> > www.

#### SSL Report: www.

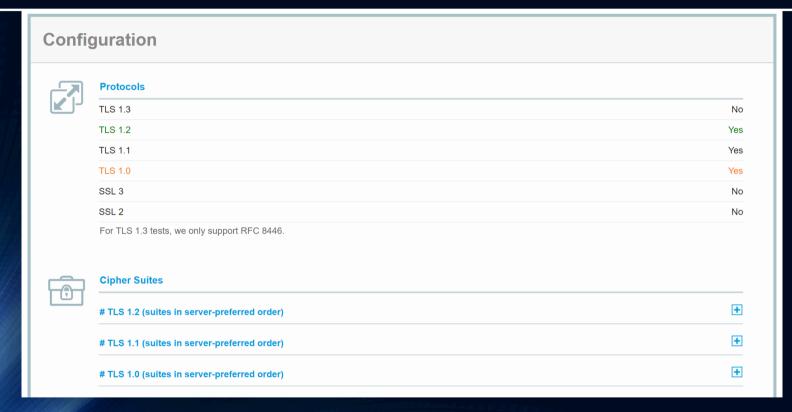
Assessed on: Wed, 31 Oct 2018 02:31:00 UTC | Hide | Clear cache

#### **Scan Another** »





# Qualys – SSL Labs (cont.)



## Summary



- There is an everchanging threat landscape
- Businesses are not static
- Threats are exploited & in response laws come out to protect consumers
- Staff Education
- Run quarterly internal and external vulnerability assessments
- Perform Annual External Penetration Tests (and after critical changes)
- Perform Semi-Annual Internal Penetration Tests (and after critical changes)
- Ongoing Vulnerability Management
- Don't just be compliant be secure

## Thank You



