

BUILDING CYBERSECURITY CAPABILITY, MATURITY, RESILIENCE

CYBER SECURITY READINESS & RESILIENCE ASSESS THE RISKS, SCALE THE CAPABILITIES, ENTERPRISE-WIDE

SecOps: SecOps describes effective integration of security and IT/OT operations in **three key areas:**

- Mission priorities & dependencies
- Threat information
- Secure and available technology



Capability Maturity: Focusing on **risk-based capabilities** is foundational to building resilience

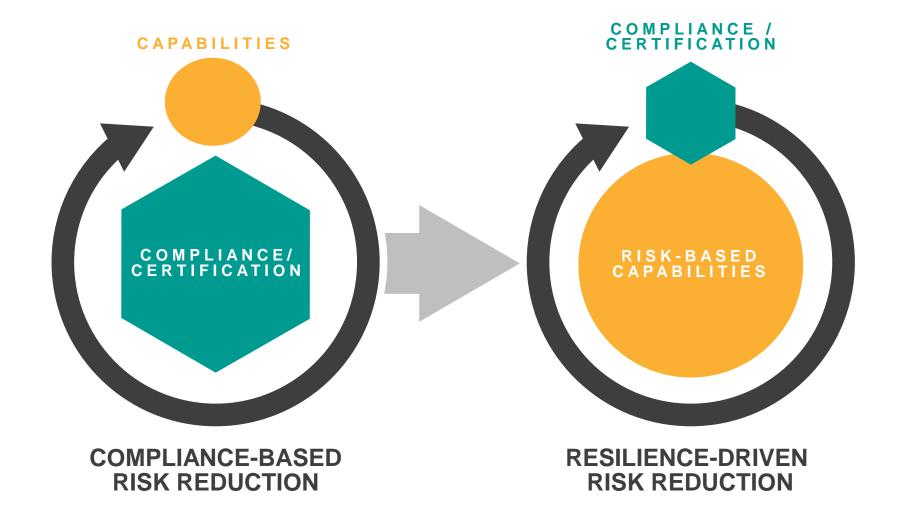
Workforce Readiness: 60% of all attacks were carried out by insiders. 75% involved malicious intent. The workforce is our greatest point of vulnerability and opportunity.





FROM COMPLIANCE TO RESILIENCE

"COPERNICAN SHIFT"





Cyber Security Assessment Solution

BENEFITS AND IMPACT



Defines maturity for people, process and technology; includes hygiene; enables industry benchmarking Defines the organization's risk profile and sets maturity targets

Provides risk-based prioritization of gaps in capabilities, maturity to support roadmap development, investment options.

Provides views into compliance with industrystandard COBIT 5, ISO27001, NIST CSF, CMMI Threat Kill Chain, etc.

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WE PRESENT OUR RESULTS IN

LAYPERSON'S TERMS

SIMPLE GRAPHICS TO SUPPORT BOARD COMMUNICATION

OUR

COMPREHENSIVE SCOPE

LEVERAGES LEADING FRAMEWORKS, STANDARDS AND CONTROLS



CMMI CYBER SECURITY CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT SUPPORTS THE LEADING INDUSTRY STANDARDS

















COMPREHENSIVE CYBER ASSESSMENT ARCHITECTURE

1. ENSURE GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

ESTABLISH GOVERNANCE	EST. BUSINESS EVALUATE RESOURCE ENVIRONMENT	GOVERN CYBERSECURITY RESOURCES	ESTABLISH STAKEHOLDER REPORTING
Establish Information Security Management Policy Process	Identify Supply Chain Role	Evaluate Resource Management Needs	Establish Stakeholder Reporting Requirements
Establish Governance System	Identify Critical Infrastructure Participation	Direct Resource Management Needs	Direct stakeholder communication and reporting
Direct Governance System	Identify Organizational Priorities	Monitor Resource Management Needs	Monitor stakeholder communication
Monitor Governance System	Identify Critical Dependencies		

2. ESTABLISH RISK MANAGEMENT

ESTABLISH RISK STRATEGY	ESTABLISH BUSINESS RISK CONTEXT	IMPLEMENT RISK MANAGEMENT
Establish Risk Management Strategy	Determine Mission Dependencies	Establish Organization Risk Mgmt. Process
Establish Risk Management	Determine Legal / Regulatory Requirements	Integrate Risk Mgmt. Program
Define Organizational Risk Tolerance	Determine Strategic Risk Objectives	Manage External Participation
Determine Critical Infrastructure		Establish Risk Mgmt. Responsibilities

3. IDENTIFY AND MANAGE RISKS

IMPLEMENT RISK IDENTIFICATION	ENSURE ACCESS CONTROL MANAGEMENT	ESTABLISH ORGANIZATIONAL TRAINING	ESTABLISH DATA SECURITY PROTECTION
Asset Discovery & Identification	Manage Identities and Credentials	General User Training	Safeguard Data at Rest
Vulnerability Identification	Manage Access to Systems	Privileged User Training	Safeguard Data in Transit
Supply Chain Risk Identification	Manage Access Permissions	3 rd Party Training	Manage Asset Lifecycle
Identification of Roles & Responsibilities	Manage Network Integrity & Segregation	Senior Leader Training	Capacity Planning
Information Classification Considerations	Manage Communication Protections	Physical Security Training	Integrity and Data Leak Prevention

4. ENSURE RISK MITIGATION

ESTABLISH SECURE APPLICATION	ESTABLISH INFORMATION PROTETCION PROVISIONS	ESTABLISH PROTECTION PLANNING	ESTABLISH PROTECTIVE TECHNOLOGY PROVISIONS
Secure Application Development	Establish Configuration Baselines	Establish Information Sharing	Establish Audit Processes
Manage System Engineering Process	Establish Change Control	Develop and Maintain Response / Recovery Plans	Safeguard Removable Media
Safeguard Development Environment	Establish Backup Processes	Integrate HR Security Components	Safeguard Operational Environment
Manage Software Update/Release Processes	Establish Maintenance Processes	Establish Vulnerability Mgmt. (Patch) Process	
	Establish Mobile Device Management		

5. ENSURE RISK DETECTION

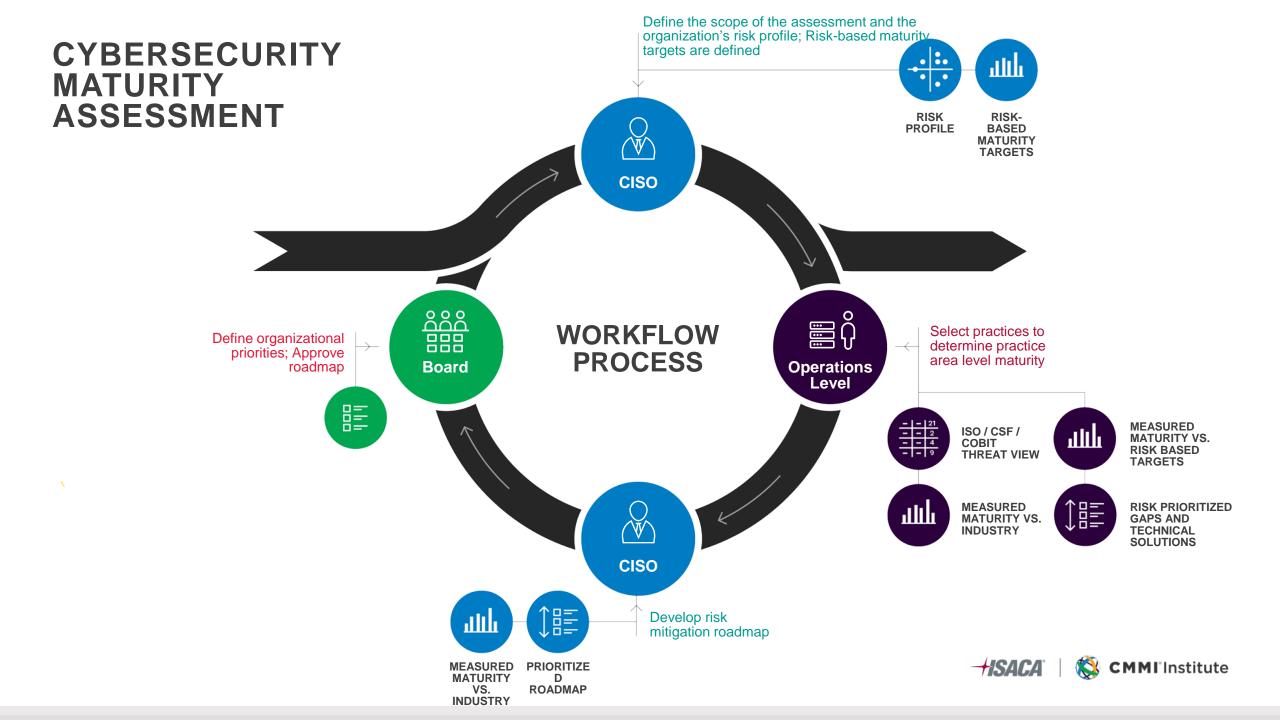
ESTABLISH CYBERSECURITY INCIDENT DETECTION	ESTABLISH CONTINUOUS MONITORING	ESTABLISH DETECTION
Establish Network Baselines	Monitor Networks	Establish Detection Roles
Aggregate / Correlate Data	Monitor Physical	Detect Malicious Code
Determine Impacts	Monitor Personnel	Detect Mobile Code and Browser Protection
Alert Thresholds	Monitor 3 rd Parties	Implement Vulnerability Scanning
Est. Security Review Processes	Test Detection processes	

6. ENSURE RISK RESPONSE

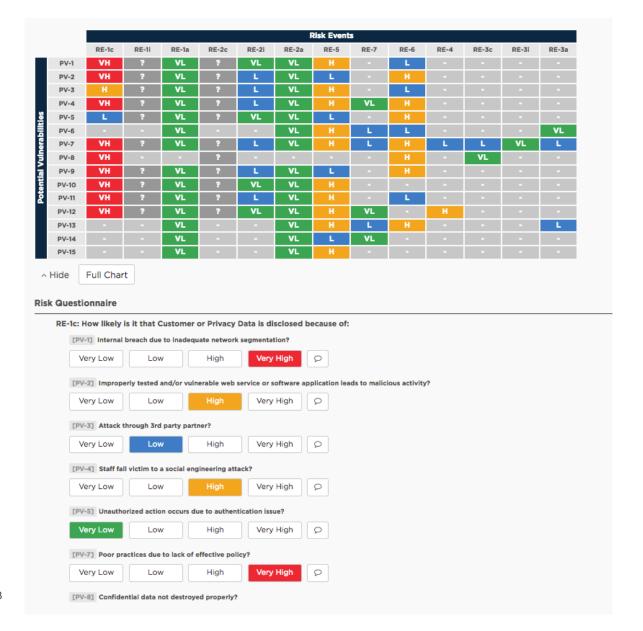
ESTABLISH INCIDENT RESPONSE	ESTABLISH INCIDENT ANALYSIS	MITIGATE DETECTED INCIDENTS
Execute Response Plan	Implement Investigation Processes	Ensure Incident Containment
Response Roles & Resp.	Analyze Risk Events	Ensure Incident Mitigation
Incident Reporting	Implement Forensics Capability	
Ensure Information Sharing	Establish Response Categorization	

7. ENSURE RESILIENCE

ESTABLISH INCIDENT RECOVERY			
Execute Recovery Plan			
Recovery Communications			



SELECT YOUR COMPANY'S UNIQUE RISK PROFILE



For each Potential Vulnerability, users will assign the likelihood of each Risk Event resulting from Security Scenario







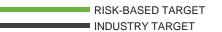


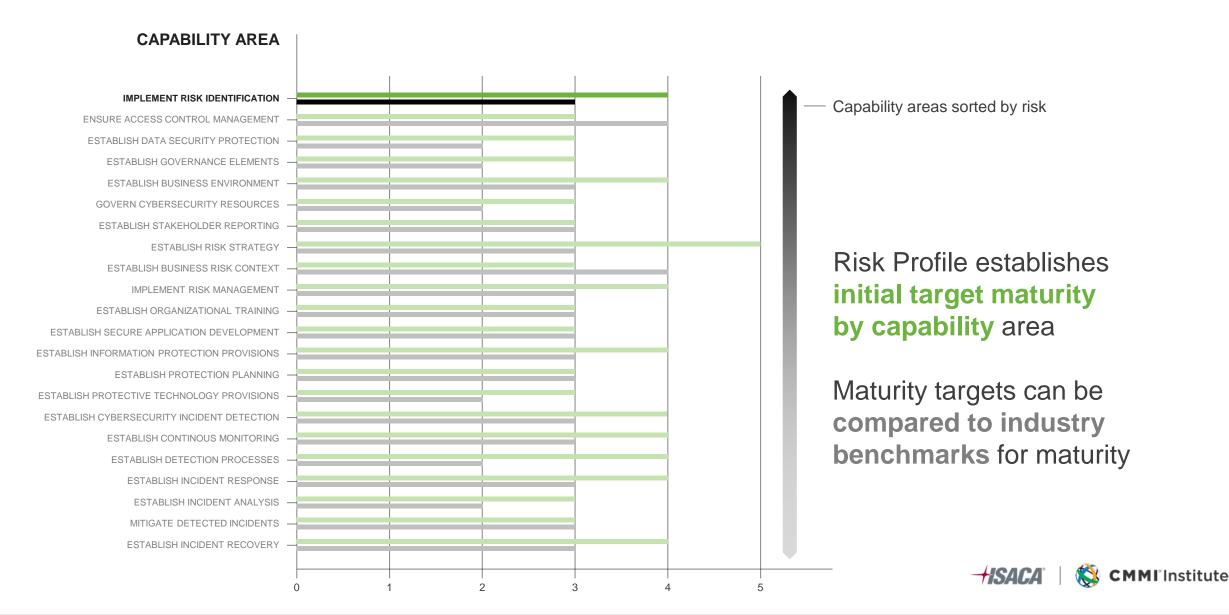
Once likelihood of Security
Scenarios have been assigned,
users will assign an impact for
each Risk Event





RISK PROFILE DEFINES THE MATURITY TARGETS





STANDARDIZED DEFINITIONS OF MATURITY

requirements in place

PEOPLE, PROCESS, TECHNOLOGY

	LEVEL 1 PERFORMED	LEVEL 2 MANAGED	LEVEL 3 DEFINED	LEVEL 4 QUANTITATIVELY MANAGED	LEVEL 5
101	General personnel capabilities may be performed by an individual, but are not well defined	Personnel capabilities achieved consistently within subsets of the organization, but inconsistent across the entire organization	Roles and responsibilities are identified, assigned, and trained across the organization	Achievement and performance of personnel practices are predicted, measured, and evaluated	Proactive performance improvement and resourcing based on organizational changes and lessons learned (internal & external)
	General process capabilities may be performed by an individual, but are not well defined	Adequate procedures documented within a subset of the organization	Organizational policies and procedures are defined and standardized. Policies and procedures support the organizational strategy	Policy compliance is measured and enforced Procedures are monitored for effectiveness	Policies and procedures are updated based on organizational changes and lessons learned (internal & external) are captured.
	General technical mechanisms are in place and may be used by an individual	Technical mechanisms are formally identified and defined by a subset of the organization; technical	Purpose and intent is defined (right technology, adequately deployed); Proper technology is implemented in each subset	Effectiveness of technical mechanisms are predicted, measured, and evaluated	Technical mechanisms are proactively improved based on organizational changes and lesson learned (internal & external)

of the organization







MEASURING MATURITY BASED ON ACTIVITY

MATURITY EVEL	ACTIVITY AUDIT	
5		
5	Staff have been trained and qualified to perform vulnerability identification activities as planned.	
5	Relevant managers oversee performance of the vulnerability identification activities.	
	Issues related to vulnerability identification are tracked and reported to relevant managers.	
	Underlying causes for vulnerabilities are identified (e.g., through root-cause analysis)	
	Risks related to the performance of vulnerability identification activities are identified, analyzed, disposed of, monitored, and controlled.	
	Vulnerability identification activities are periodically reviewed to ensure they are adhering to the plan.	
	Stakeholders for vulnerability management activities have been identified and made aware of their roles.	
	A standard set of tools and/or methods is used to identify vulnerabilities.	
	Vulnerability management tools identify those types of platform (e.g., OS, application, device) affected by known vulnerabilities	
	Approved and diverse vulnerability sources are identified and documented.	
	Automated vulnerability scanning tools review all applicable systems on the network (a & b required)	
	a. An SCAP-validated vulnerability scanner is used that looks for both code-based vulnerabilities and configuration-based vulnerabilities	
	b. Vulnerability scans are executed on all applicable devices on a weekly or more frequent basis	
	Risk scores compare the effectiveness of system administrators and departments in reducing risk.	
	Vulnerability scanning occurs in authenticated mode using a dedicated account with administrative rights. (a1 OR a2 & b required)	
	a1. Vulnerability Agents operate locally on each applicable end system to analyze the security configuration	
	a2. Remote scanners have administrative rights on each applicable end system to analyze the security configuration	
	b. Dedicated account is used for authenticated vulnerability scans (not used for any other activities)	
	Only authorized employees have access to the vulnerability management user interface and that roles are applied to each user.	
	There exists a documented plan for performing vulnerability identification activities.	
	Vulnerabilities are categorized and prioritized.	
	Specific vulnerabilities that may impact mission-critical personnel, facilities, and resources are identified and catalogued.	
	A repository is used for recording information about vulnerabilities and their resolutions.	
	Vulnerability management tools identify those types of platform (e.g., OS, application, device) affected by known vulnerabilities	-
	The organization has identified potential logical vulnerabilities that might lead to known risks.	
	Tools are in place to periodically identify new/updated vulnerabilities that may impact organizational systems.	
	Subscription mechanisms ensure that current vulnerability lists are maintained.	1

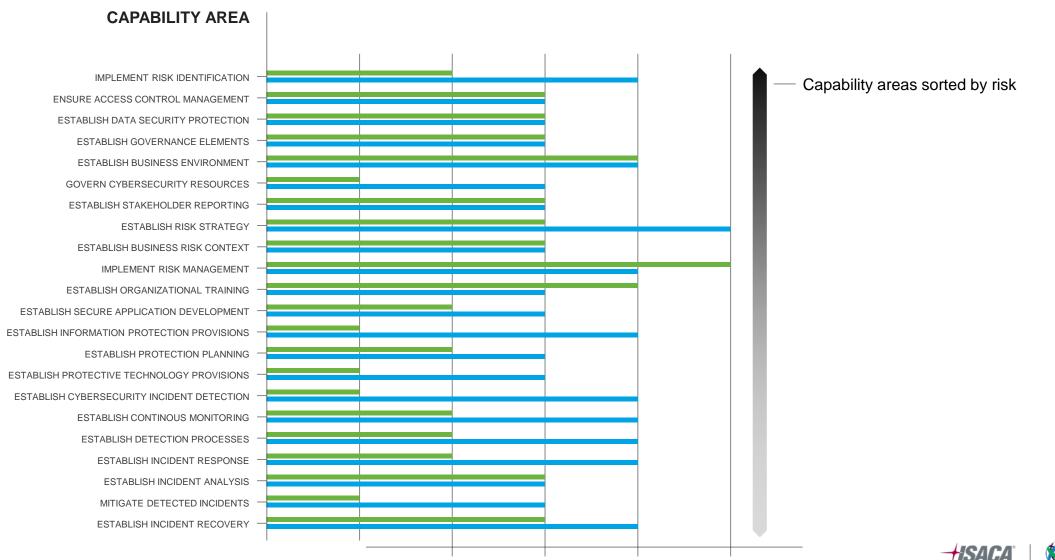


ALL BOXES WERE CHECKED FOR L2

OUTPUT REPORTS

MEASURED MATURITY RISK-BASED TARGET

MEASURED MATURITY VS. RISK-BASED TARGET



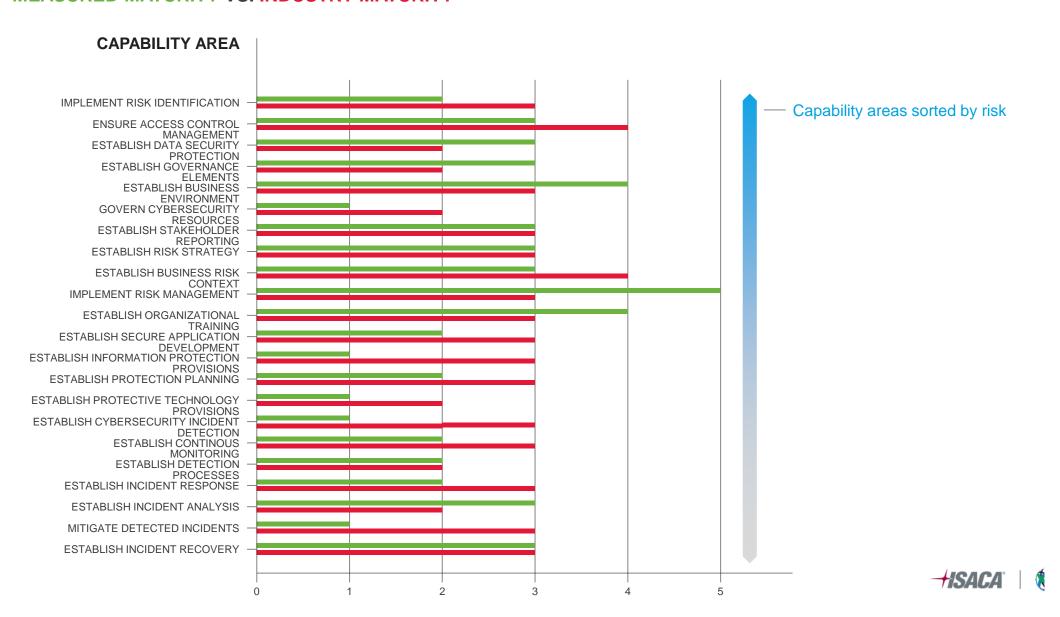




OUTPUT REPORTS (BENCHMARKS)

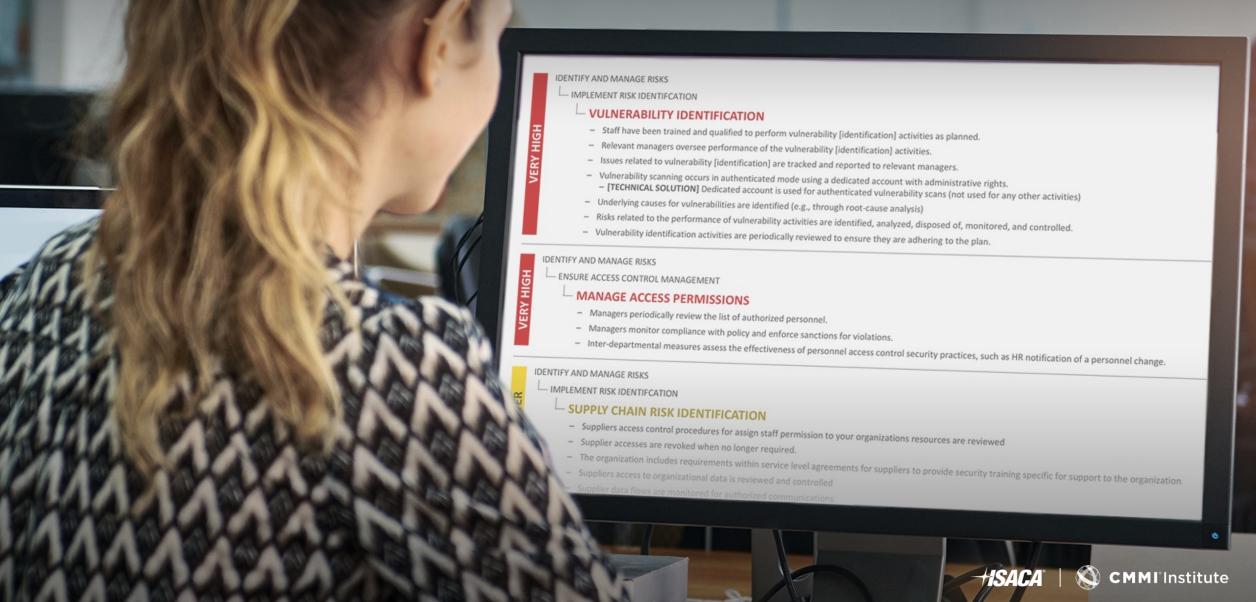
MEASURED MATURITY
INDUSTRY MATURITY

MEASURED MATURITY VS. INDUSTRY MATURITY



ROADMAP DEVELOPMENT

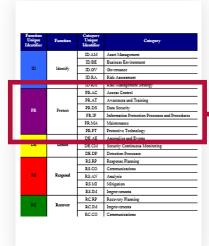
SPECIFIC PRACTICES AND PRIORITIZED FIRST BY RISK



NIST CYBERSECURITY ALIGNMENT BY PRACTICE AREA

FILTERED RESULTS





		MEASURED	RISK- BASED TARGET	SELECTED MATURITY LEVEL 4	
PR.IP	Information Protection Processes and Procedures				
PR.IP-2	A System Development Life Cycle to manage systems is implemented	16	25	37	
PR.AT	The organization's personnel and partners are provided cybersecurity awareness education and are adequately trained to perform their information security-related duties and responsibilities consistent with related policies, procedures, and agreements.				
PR.AT- 2	Privileged users understand roles & responsibilities	1	2 🖾	4	
PR.DS	Information and records (data) are managed consistent with the organization's risk strategy to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information.				
PR.DS-	The development and testing	1		3	
7	production environment		-		



PRACTICES

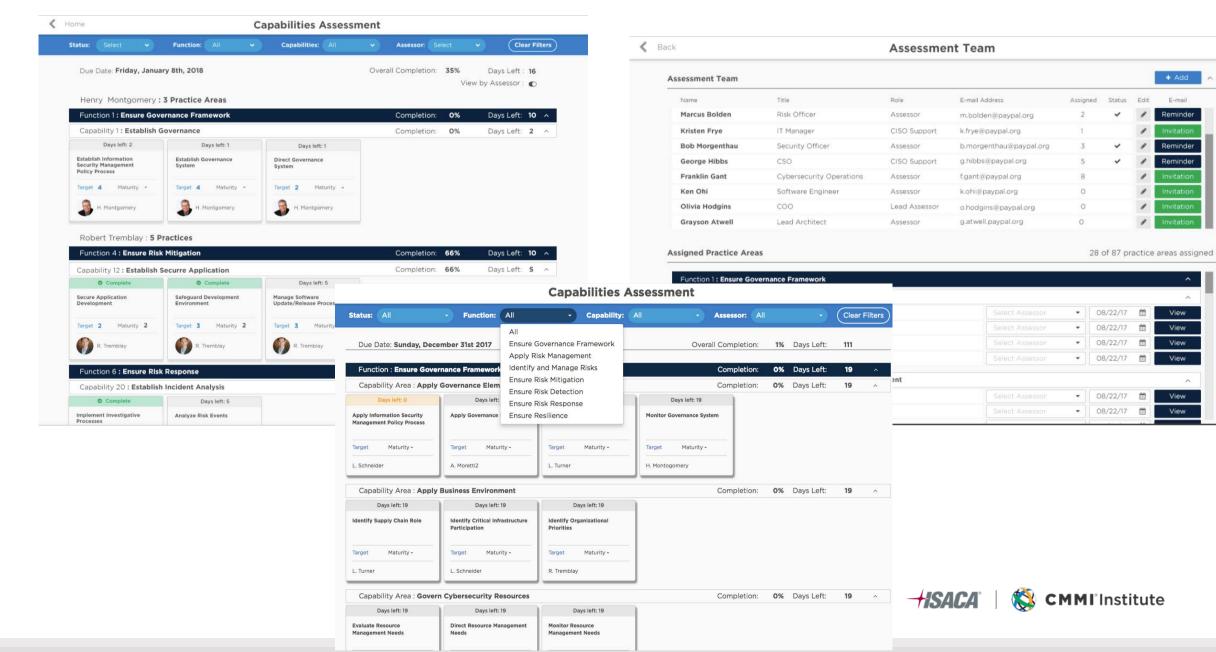
Users are formally assigned roles and responsibilities aligned to their work role

Staff with supply chain risk management responsibilities are trained on the objectives of the supply chain risk management program

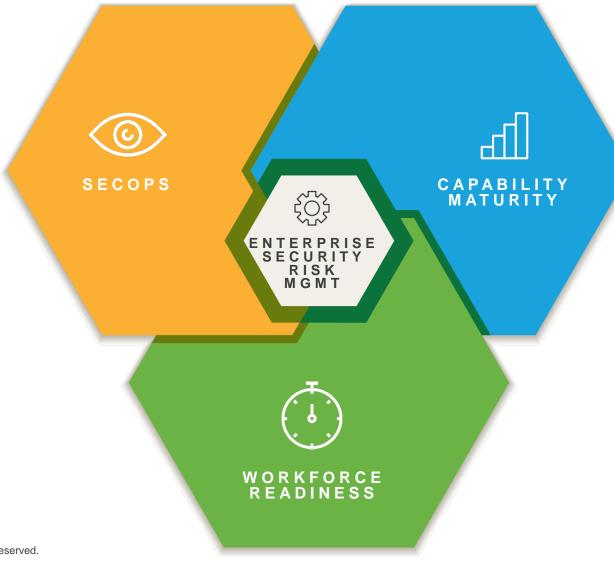




TRACKING TOOLS KEEP TEAM ON-TRACK



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QUESTION-FEEDBACK SUMMARY

