RS1 Conference 2019

San Francisco | March 4–8 | Moscone Center



SESSION ID: PDAC-T09

DUE DILIGENCE MEETS SMALL BUSINESS: NIGHTMARES FROM THE OTHER SIDE

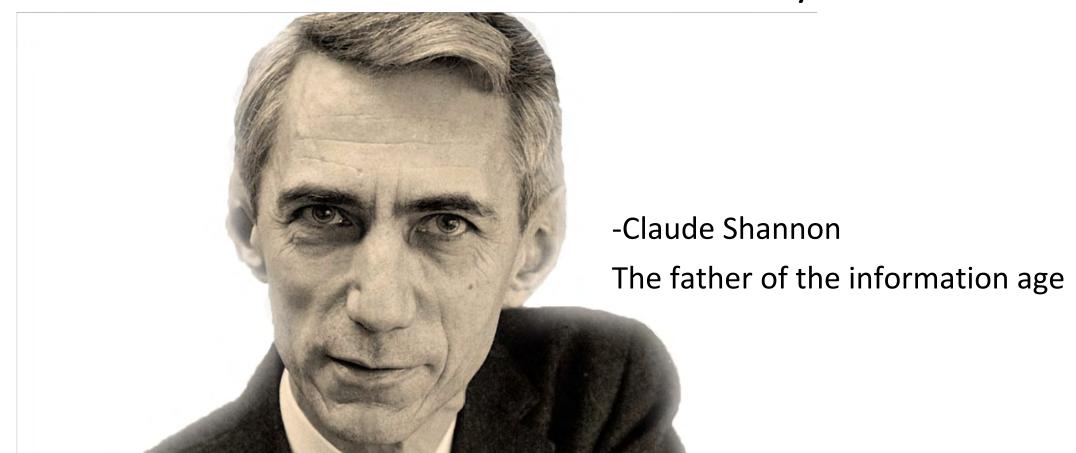
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INTRODUCTION

"Information is the resolution of uncertainty"





AGENDA

- Understanding the landscape
- Looking at both sides: 3 case studies
- Effective tools & techniques
- Applying these lessons
- Tools & References (for later use)



Attendee Poll

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How large is your organization?

1-100 Employees

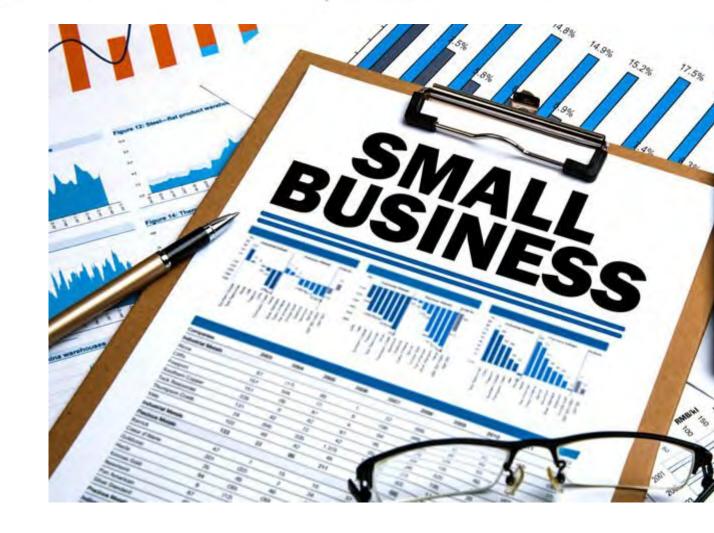
101-499 Employees

500+ Employees

https://rsa1-live.eventbase.com/polls?event=rsa2019&polls=3848



- Small businesses is Big!
- ~97% of all employers are Small Businesses^{1,2}
 - 5-99 Employees
 - -<\$11M Total Revenue</p>
 - Single location





² Small Businesses <\$11M revenue and 5-99 Employees, sbecouncil.org Retrieved December 2, 2018



SO WHAT?!

Most enterprises have >600 Suppliers²

 Small and Medium Businesses (SMB) represent up to 65% of suppliers¹

1 CAPS Research; Business Partner Engagement Report https://www.capsresearch.org/

2 Forbes, Feb 2018

https://www.forbes.com/sites/jwebb/2018/02/28/how-many-suppliers-do-businesses-have-how-many-should-they-have/#5276f4ea9bb7



- Small businesses are largely not equipped to measure risk
- Few (if any) dedicated IT staff
- Cloud-everything
- Typically outsource large portion of IT function
- Managed Services Providers (MSPs) often provide most IT services
- MSPs complicate things (creating further dimensions of risk)



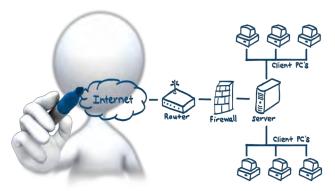


Not This



This





Systems Design



Technology Sourcing



Technology Support



SMB Tech Professional





Attendee Poll

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What Methods do you use for third-party assessments today?

Excel Spreadsheets!

Third-Party Ratings Firm

Internal Risk Team

Other

https://rsa1-live.eventbase.com/polls?event=rsa2019&polls=3875



Some of the obstacles with SMBs...

- Limited ability to validate responses
- Wildly inconsistent criteria in responses
- Little/no information on SMBs from rating's firms
- Lengthy process
- SMB contract value below 'critical' threshold





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CASE STUDIES: PREFACE

- All organizations profiled resolved deltas
- All materially impacted 3rd parties were informed and involved
- Engagement terms are in their own words
- The names of the guilty were (are) withheld....



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Case Study #1 - Medical Payment Processor

CASE STUDY #1: Medical Payment Processor

- 35 person organization
- Payment processor for medical organizations
- Custom built web portal and payments app
- 2 dedicated IT staff
- 4 dedicated web developers





CASE STUDY #1: Medical Payment Processor

"We have achieved high levels of compliance in the industry, including HITECH Act, HIPAA, PCI and Red Flag. This includes PCI-DSS 3.1 SAQ-D and HI-TRUST level 5 compliant (Common Security Framework). In addition to an extensive internal auditing program, the company undergoes further audits by LexisNexis, American Express, MasterCard and Vantiv."



CASE STUDY #1: Medical Payment Processor







CASE STUDY #1: Medical Payment Processor

- Compliance was a function of IT
- High levels of turnover in IT
- 16 month decline from 'optimal' compliance statements
- Business was focused on improving website features
- "DevOps can't be slowed down with security"
- Shoestring budget to fix issues



CASE STUDY #1: Medical Payment Processor

- All statements were materially true, at one point...
- Legitimate remediation efforts underway
- Responding to 3rd party inquiries as if all certifications were "current"
- Technical leadership ignorant of what risks were
- Business leadership was insulated from declining assessment results



CASE STUDY #1: Medical Payment Processor

Changes Made:

- Created internal risk reporting matrix
- Used material areas of PCI and HIPAA as evaluation points
- Directly tied development roadmap to InfoSec posture
- IT and DevOps budgets tied to security priorities
- Forecasted two quarters forward



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Case Study #2 – Defense Contractor

CASE STUDY #2: Defense Contractor

- 45 person organization
- Specialized manufacturing of defense-related items
- Subject to ITAR & SCI
- Extremely high value Information





CASE STUDY #2: Defense Contractor

- Technology compliance was function of Operations
- Extremely mature physical controls
- Intense culture of security; focused on nation state (physical) threats
- 2 person IT team; mostly focused on Industrial Controls
- All tactical IT functions outsourced to MSP
- "Zero failure" culture



CASE STUDY #2: Defense Contractor

- Internal segregation of information met external requirements
- MSP used 3rd party for all higher-level technical support
- MSP had remote access to all non-air gapped systems
- MSP used foreign nationals for 24x7 support
- MSP was considered "trusted 3rd party" by subject firm



CASE STUDY #2: Defense Contractor

- MSP introduced huge security risk
- MSP introduced total of <u>six</u> previously unknown vendors
- These vendors were operating / storing data in <u>5 countries</u> outside the US
- MSP made no differentiation between their clients' InfoSec requirements
- No disclosure of outside parties by MSP to subject firm
 - The MSP referred to their "NOC Team" and "Monitoring Team"



CASE STUDY #2: Defense Contractor

- MSP responded to all assessment questionnaires / 3rd party inquires
- MSP had no consideration of their effect on the information risk equation
- MSP conducted no internal ongoing training beyond end-user focused security awareness ("anti-phishing")
- "Zero failure" culture of security led to lack of transparency



CASE STUDY #2: Defense Contractor

Changes Made:

- Expanded scope of internal InfoSec program to include:
 - Clear understanding of End-to-End systems including all 3rd party vendors
 - "All parties" policy adherence & compliance
 - Two-party control and approval for firewall changes with external audit
- Educated executive team to blind spots that led to the "situation"
- Initiated cultural change from "Zero failure" to "perpetually improving"

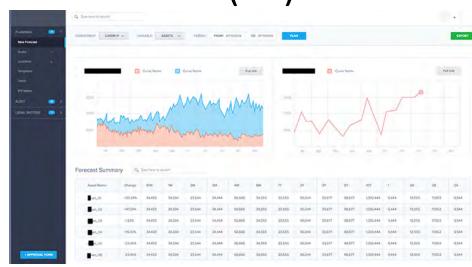


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Case Study #3 – Financial Analysis Firm

- 22 person organization
- Investor Relations portal for <u>Alternative Investment</u> industry
- Investor-specific Personally Identifiable Information (PII)
- Not subject to FINRA / SEC compliance



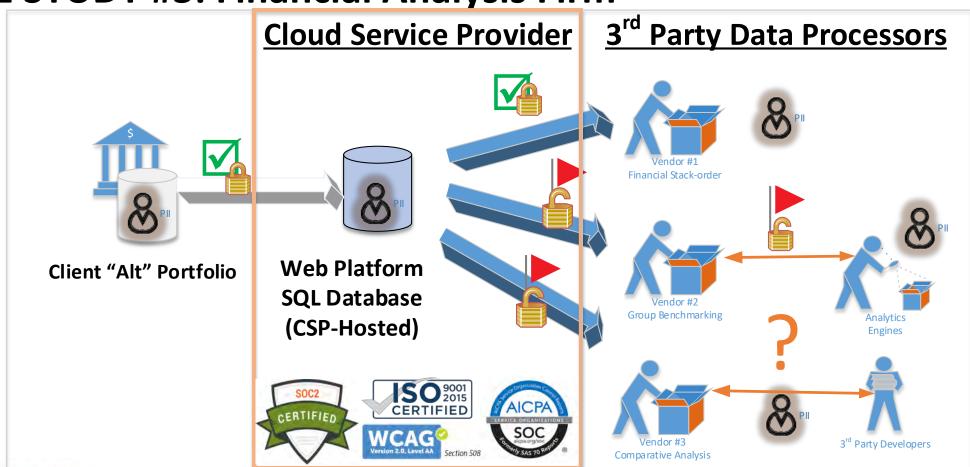


- Findings:
 - Extremely high-value information under their management
 - Subject extremely aware of current InfoSec best-practices
 - Many prominent clients
 - Questionnaire response was "cut-and-paste perfect"



- Findings:
 - Passed due-diligence of big names because of relatively low percentage of Assets Under Management (AUM) in 'Alternative Investment' portfolio
 - Mile-wide and inch-deep controls
 - Performing at minimum standards
 - "We're a software company, not a data center"







- Changes Made:
 - Disclosure of specific Cloud Service Providers (CSP)
 - Disclose complete chain-of-custody of sensitive data
 - Proof of subscription services from their CSPs
 - Requirement of internal executive point of InfoSec accountability
 - Contractual requirement for all external (3rd party) compliance



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Applying these lessons: Effective tools & techniques

Helping others while helping ourselves

Effective Tools & Techniques

COMMONALITIES IN THE SMB

- SMBs have limited bandwidth to think about security
- They are focused on only what is required
- Often ignorant of the intention of controls
- Overwhelming culture of failure for any "miss"



Effective Tools & Techniques

COMMONALITIES IN THE SMB

- The tools that key vendors (MSPs) use are rarely considered
- Risk stops within their organization
 - Universally no consideration for risk introduced by their vendors
- SMB Executives are willing to make changes



Tool #1: Change the conversation

- INTENTION
- MOTIVATION
- ACCOUNTABILITY
- EDUCATION





Tool #1: Change the conversation

- Convey both your intention and motivation for requiring specific controls
 - What are you specifically intending to secure, measure, mitigate
- Educate: Security is less an "IT" thing, more an executive thing
 - Require a named executive/owner sponsor to be accountable for the assessment
- Start from a position of cooperation & mutual benefit



Tool #2: Measure what Matters

- RELEVANT
- OBJECTIVE
- TRANSPARENT
- FEEDBACK





Tool #2: Measure what Matters

- Is every SMB vendor subject to the same requirements?
- Focus inquiry to the most relevant areas of risk
- Start with broad frameworks
- Iterative **objective** measurement cycles



Tool #2: Measure what Matters

- Risk measurement is likely new to most SMBs
- Provide transparency in your assessment & results
- Communicate in business terms on shortcomings



- BENCHMARK
- RECOGNIZE
- REPORT
- REPEAT





- SMBs are highly competitive
- Tie security performance with contract terms (their profit)
- Peer competition influences change
- Many enterprises recognize vendors in their supply chain today



- Recognize objective improvements
- Create a tiered cybersecurity recognition program
- Very time-limited recognition
 - E.g. "1H 2018 Small Business Cyber-Security Excellence Award"
- A SMB will likely not perform equal to larger businesses



- Communicate your changing landscape & requirements
- Help them help themselves
- Answer their questions
 - They likely could never afford access to your cyber/risk resources



Attendee Poll

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Do you have a cybersecurity vendor recognition program today?

Yes

Not Yet!

No

I Don't know

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Applying these tools
(Operationalizing your SMB cybersecurity initiatives)

APPLYING THESE LESSONS

• When you return:

- Identify if you have demographics information of your vendors
- What percentage are SMBs?
- Start the internal conversation of recognition / contract terms for SMBs

Over the next month:

- Review assessment responses from your SMB vendors
- Any commonalities? Anything stand out?
- Identify the core risk areas that your SMB vendors increase exposure

• In the next quarter:

- Create one or more SMB-sized risk assessments
- Iterative in nature; 10-20 questions max.; Focus on core risk areas.



APPLYING THESE LESSONS

- Over the next year
 - Establish a cybersecurity recognition program for vendors
 - Educate and equip SMB executives on the use of tool(s) most appropriate to their business & your need
 - Educate them on their need to assess their MSPs / CSPs
 - Re-assess your SMB vendors using your new iterative assessment methodology
 - Provide feedback on their assessment scores
 - Share how they compare with other similarly sized vendors



"Understanding is a two-way street...."

-Eleanor Roosevelt



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Interested in learning more?

Small-Group Session

March 7th

7:00am - 7:50am

Moscone West 3009 Table C

Improving outcomes of due-diligence with small businesses

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Questions? Feedback?

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RS/Conference2019 **Tools & References**

- References & Tools for later use
 - CIS 20 Controls

https://www.cisecurity.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/CIS-Controls-Guide-for-SMEs.pdf

Vendor Security Alliance (VSA)

https://www.vendorsecurityalliance.org/questionnaire2018.html

NIST CSF

https://www.nist.gov/cyberframework/small-and-medium-business-resources

