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CForum: A Community Driven Solution to Cybersecurity Challenges



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Organizations continued to battle challenges to achieving cybersecurity risk management





U.S. Executive Order (EO) 13636 initiated a dialogue to identify challenges and determine effective responses. Industry responded to a NIST RFI:

- Trying to prioritize security activities without context seems like "Whack-a-Mole"
- IT Security budget is a zero-sum game; every dollar spent on compliance is a dollar not spent on riskmanagement
- Application of security controls needs to be scalable
- Challenge balancing performance and conformance
- Need for better risk dialogue with executive management

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What is CForum?

- In the next few slides, we'll provide some details about CForum
- CForum continues the conversation started during the Cybersecurity Framework workshops as:
 - a place to collaborate about measuring and improving cybersecurity
 - an environment for discussing emerging threats to cybersecurity information and operation technology
 - a forum for thought leaders to share information

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Community response and dialogue helped refine the challenges and solutions

| y | #RSAC |
|---|-------|
| | |

| Framework Principles | Common Points | Initial Gaps |
|---|---|--|
| Flexibility Global Impact Risk Mgmt Approaches Leverage Existing Approaches, Standards, and Best Practices | Senior Mgmt Engagement Understanding Threat Environment Business Risk Assessment Separation of Business & Operational Systems Models / Levels of Maturity Incident Response Cybersecurity Workforce | Metrics Privacy / Civil Liberties Tools Dependencies Industry Best Practices Resiliency Critical Infrastructure |



We also need a common language to help normalize and optimize activities

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- Goal: Comply once use many
- NIST identified >450 commonly used standards & practices
- Many of these share categories and families of controls in common
- Keeping up with multiple compliance frameworks is resource intensive and costly
- Need to express requirements and status to supply chain partners



For example: NIST SP 800-53 Control AC-3, ISO 27002:2013 A.9.4.1, and IEC 15408 FDP_ACC.2 all point to "access control" processes

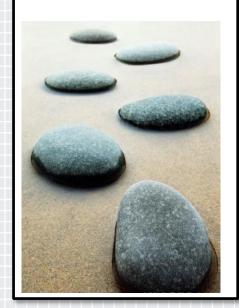


The Cybersecurity Framework is comprised of *** three primary components

Framework Core

| unction | Category | Subcategory | Informative References |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| | 12.00 | Annual Control of the | - COBIT 5 APO01.05, EDM01.01, EDM01.02 |
| ê | | ID.GV-1: Organizational information security policy | 15A 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.2.6 |
| = | | is excitated | - ISO IEC 27001:2013 A.2.1.1 |
| >- | ns 1999/00/00/00/00 to 5 | | NIST 5P 890-53 Rer. 4 -1 controls from all families |
| | Generals on (ID.GN): The policies, procedures, and process to manage and monitor the organization's egulatory; legal, risk, environmental, and coercisional monitoments are understood and in them. | ID.OV-2: Information security roles & responsibilities are coordinated and aligned with | COBIT 5 APO13.12 |
| = | | | 15A 62443-2-1:2009 43.2.3.3 |
| 2 | | internal roles and expensal partners | - ISO IEC 27001:2013 A 6 11, A 7 2 1 |
| - | the management of coherancustry risk. | , | NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 PM-1, P0-7 |
| ā | | ID:OV-3: Legal and regulatory/requirements | - COBIT 5 MEASS 01, MEASS 04 |
| | | | 15A 62443-2-1:2009 4.43.7 |
| | | regarding cybenecurity, including privacy and civil Sheries obligations, are understood and managed | - ISO-SEC 27001:2013 A.15.1 |
| | | and the proof of t | NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4-1 controls from all families (except PM-1) |
| 0 | | | - CCS CSC 16 |
| PROTECT (PR) | | | COBIT 5 D5301.04, D5304.05 |
| | | | - 15A 52443-2-1:2009 43.3-2.1 |
| | | PR.AC-1: Identifies and predentials are managed for authorized devices and users | - 15A 62443-3-3:2613 SR 11, SR 12, SR 13, SR 14, SR 15, SR 17, SS |
| 75 | Access Coasted (PRAC): Access to assets and | NO DESCRIPTION AND SHES | 15,5819 |
| | associated facilities is limited to authorized users, processes, or devices, and to authorized activities | | 150 IEC 27001:2013 A.P.2.1, A.P.2.2, A.P.2.4, A.P.3.1, A.P.4.2, A.P.4. |
| = | processes, or denotes, and to authorized activities and transactions. | | NIST SP 890-53 Rev. 4 AC-2, LA Family |
| | | PR.AC-2: Panalcal access to assets is managed and | - COBIT 5 D6501.04, D6505.05 |
| 0 | | | 13A 62443-2-1:2009 433-3-2, 433-3-5 |
| ~ | | protected | - ISO SEC 27001-2013 A 11-11, A 11-12, A 11-14, A 11-16, A 11-2-5 |
| - | | | NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 PE-2, PE-3, PE+4, PE-3, PE-4, PE-9 |
| | | DEAE-1: At aseline of network operations and expected data flows for users and systems is subtliabed and managed | - COBIT 5 D6503.01 |
| DETECT (DE) | | | - ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.43.3 |
| | | | NIST SP 800-59 Rev. 4 AC-4 CA-1, CM-2, SI-4 |
| | | | - 15A 62443-2-1:2009 43.4.5.6.43.4.5.7.43.4.5.5 |
| = | Assession and Events (DE.AE): Assertations | DEAE-2: Detected energy are analyzed to undentand | |
| U | activity is detected in a timely manner and the | | SR 61, SR 62 |
| (6) | potential impact of events is undestood. | atack rages and methods | - ISO IEC 27001:2013 A 16.1.1, A 16.1.4 |
| | | | NIST SP 500-53 Rev. 4 AU-6, CA-7, IR-4, 51-4 |
| 63 | | | - 11A 62443-3-3:2013 1R 61 |
| | | DE.A.E.3: Event dies am aggregated and cormisted from multiple sources and sessors | NIST SP 800-59 Rev. 4 AU-6, CA-1, IR 4, IR-1, IR-6, IR-6, IR-6 |
| | | remosperizes are soon | NIST SP 800-30 Ref. 4 AU-6, CA-1, IR-4, IR-0, IR-6, SI-4 |
| @ · | | | - COBIT 53AD1.10 |
| 23 | Response Planning (RS RP): Response processes | | ccs csc 18 |
| • | and procedures are executed and maintained, to | RS.RP-1: Response plan is executed during or after | - 15A 63443-2-2:2009 4.3.4.5.1 |
| | ecouretisted yresponse to detected sylveneously events. | ac evec | - ISO SEC 27001:2013 A 16.12 |
| = | | | NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CP-2, CP-10, IR-4, IR-6 |
| 4 | | | - COBIT 53 AD1.13 |
| 9 | Improvement (RSIM): Organizational response | 1 | TSA 62443-2-1:2009 424-230, 44-24 |
| 2 | astinities are improved by incorporating lessons | RS. DM-1: Exegos or plans incorporate lesso-us learned | |
| 23 | | K3.131-1: K-m-posse plana incorporate Hasona Hamed | |
| 2 | Symmetries imagines electricities. | | NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CP-2, IR-4, IR-5 |
| RECOVER (RC) RESPOND (RS) | Recovery Pleasing (RCRP): Recovery-processes | | - ccs csc1 |
| | and procedures are executed and maintained to | RCRP-1 : Recovery plan is executed during or after | COBIT 5 D550105, D5503.04 |
| ~ | ecoure timely enforation of patients or assets | as event | - 150 FEC 27001-2013 A 16.1.3 |
| | affected by cybersecurity evects. | 18886 | NIST SP 800.53 Rev. 4 CP-10, IR-4, IR-5 |
| 2 | Improvements (RCIM): Recovery planning and | | - COBIT SBADSOS |
| | processes are improved by isopoporating lessons | RCIM-1: Recovery plans incorporate lessons | - ISA 62443-2-14-43-4 |
| | learned into future activities. | learned | NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CP-2, IR-4, IR-5 |
| 0 | Communication (RC-CO): Restoration activities | RC.CO-1: Public relations are managed | - COBIT SEDMISSOS |
| 6 | | RC.CO-2: Reputation after an erect is repaired | COBIT 5 MEAGE 01 |
| 60 | such as coordinating carriers, Internet Service | RC.CO-3: Recovery activities are communicated to | SVBH / MENU//s |
| ~ | Providers, owners of stacking systems, victims, | internal stakeholden and executive and management | NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CP-2, 18-4 |
| _ | other CSERTs, and vendors. | many | |

Framework Tiers

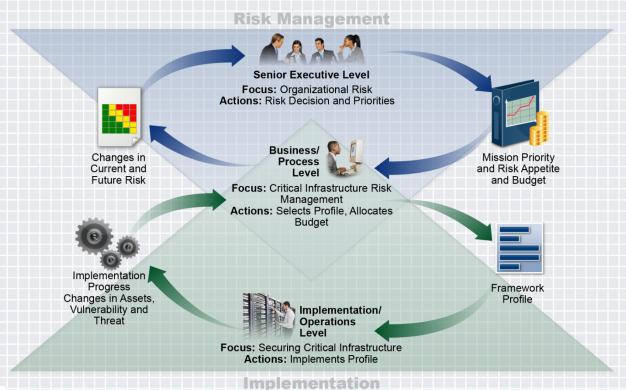


Framework Profiles

| Function | Category | Subcategory | Priority | Org Policy | Org Practices | Status | Comments / Evidence |
|--|---|---|----------|------------|---------------|--------|------------------------|
| | | ID.AM-1: Physical devices and systems within the organization are inventoried | М | | | | |
| Asser Managemens (ID.AM): The data, personnel, devices, systems, and facilities that enable the equations to achieve beaution to achieve beaution to achieve beautions to achieve beautions to achieve beautions to achieve beautions of the constitution of the comment of the constitution of the comment of the | ID.AM-2: Software platforms and applications within the organization are inventoried | ı | | | | | |
| | organization to achieve business purposes are identified and managed consistent with their relative | ID.AM-3: Organizational communication and data flows are mapped | н | | | | |
| | ID.AM-4: External information systems are catalogued | M | | | | | |
| | ID.AM-5: Resources (e.g., hardware, devices, data, and software) are prioritized based on | М | | | | | |
| | ID.AM-6: Cybersecurity roles and responsibilities for the entire for and hird-over | , , , | ار د | 111 | ر ر | . سر | |



CForum helps users understand how to apply the Framework for communications





CForum is an online forum for sharing lessons #RSAC learned and good practices

- Industry leaders such as Tony Sager and Mike Brown help spark security conversations
- Several hundred users help ensure a balanced approach
- Relevant topic areas include:
 - Framework specific training and discussion
 - Topics for individual critical information sectors
 - Next iteration of the Framework
 - Implementation Guidance
 - Supply Chain Risk Management





CForum can help identify others' examples of **** use that can save your organization time



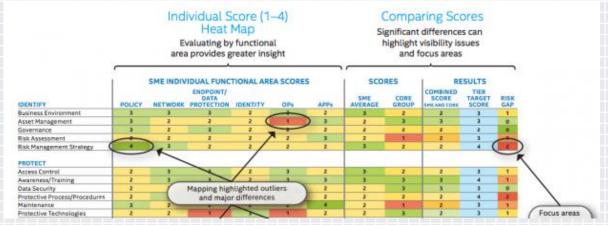
- Apply the Framework's flexibility to achieve organizational cybersecurity goals
- Learn how different organizations use it in different ways with different tools to achieve Framework outcomes



The Cybersecurity Framework in Action: An Intel Use Case



 Intel Corporation described how they used the Framework model to create a heat map for communicating and prioritizing cybersecurity activity among internal functional areas



http://www.intel.com/content/www/us/en/government/cybersecurity-framework-in-action-use-case-brief.html





AWWA Guidance and Cybersecurity Tool



American Water Works Association has developed Process Control System Security Guidance for the Water Sector and a supporting Cybersecurity Use-Case Tool.

The AWWA's cybersecurity resources are designed to provide actionable information for utility owner/operators based on their use of process control systems.

http://www.awwa.org/resources-tools/water-and-wastewater-utility-management/cybersecurity-guidance.aspx





Homeland Security provides valuable resources to apply the Framework model

y #R

- DHS Industrial Control Systems
 Cyber Emergency Response Team
 (ICS-CERT) provides the
 Cyber Security Evaluation Tool (CSET)
- Numerous resources from the Critical Infrastructure Cyber Community (C³) Voluntary Program

https://ics-cert.us-cert.gov/Assessments https://www.us-cert.gov/ccubedvp





CForum provides a venue for sharing risk information with other organizations

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- ISACs and Sector Coordinating organizations use CForum to share information about emerging threats, and successful incident response methods
- Organizations can compare notes about how to characterize risks & threats
- Users should not share corporate or sensitive data, but general information can protect the community







Why re-invent the wheel? Leverage shared templates to accelerate improvement



| Function | Category | Subcategory | Priority | Org Policy | Org Practices | Status | Comments / Evidence |
|---------------|---|--|----------|------------|---------------|--------|------------------------|
| | consistent with their relative | ID.AM-1: Physical devices and systems within the organization are inventoried | м | | | | |
| | | ID.AM-2: Software platforms and applications within the organization are inventoried | L | | | | |
| IDENTIFY (ID) | | ID.AM-3: Organizational communication and data flows are mapped | н | | | | |
| | ID.AM-4: External information systems are catalogued | М | | | | | |
| | ID.AM-5: Resources (e.g., hardware, devices, data, and software) are prioritized based on | М | | | | | |
| | | ID.AM-6: Cybersecurity roles and responsibilities for the entire workforce and third-party | н | | | | |

- Take advantage of lessons learned by others
- Jump start use of cybersecurity resources by using shared templates
- Identify opportunities for consistency within and across critical infrastructure sectors





Continue the conversation!

- Federal agencies are jump starting but aren't the longterm solution - management will eventually transfer to "Industry"
- Industry needs to own and lead cybersecurity management practices
- Businesses bring real-world understanding of the challenges and solutions
- Take advantage of the examples and lessons learned
- Help provide topics that speak the language of business



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