**Module 3 (30 points) – Chapter 4**

1. (Whitman & Mattord, 2016, p. 222) How can a security framework assist in the design and implementation of a security infrastructure? What is information security governance? Who in the organization should plan for it? Give some security framework examples.

The security framework is a model that takes gathered information and lays the groundwork for the design and the implementations needed for the security infrastructure. Information security governance is the means of applying the principles of the corporation to the information security functions. The ones who plan the information security governance would be the board of directors and executive management. An example of a security framework would be the ISO 27000 series that was started during 2016.

1. (Whitman & Mattord, 2016, p. 222) Briefly describe management, operational, and technical controls, and explain when each would be applied as part of a security framework. What is NIST 800-53?

Management controls have a focus on the administrative side of planning and implementing. The design is created by strategic planners while the implementation is done by the security administration. Operational controls cover the low-level planning that is used for the functionality of the security, it also covers safeguards and incident response planning. Technical controls focus on the modern technology ands processes, this includes the safeguards like firewalls or vpns. NIST 800-53 is a type of security framework that uses these three controls. It is a three-tier approach to managing risks using the three controls.

1. (Whitman & Mattord, 2016, p. 223) What are the differences between a policy, a standard, and a procedure? Give an example of a policy impacting security professionals.

The difference between policy, standard, and procedure is how they interact with a rule the company puts in place. The policy is the statement of the rule that needs to be followed. The standard builds on the policy to help employees understand and follow the policy. Procedures are a list of instructional steps that are followed so the task the policy is about, can be completed. An example would be a policy that makes it so a single person is unable to access all the information and must. To provide proper security, the security professionals would need to have access that a lower-level worker may not have. The policy would have it so they would focus on different sections instead of the whole system.

1. (Whitman & Mattord, 2016, p. 223) What is business contingency planning? How is it different from routine management planning? What is the difference between a Business Continuity Plan and a Disaster Recovery Plan?

Business contingency planning is a document that is created to show the intended efforts the business will take when dealing with different events. Disaster recovery plan is also a document the shows intended efforts but with a focus on recovering information. The contingency plan is the efforts to keep the business running when there is a disaster while the recovery plan focuses on how to recover data and information after or during a disaster.

1. (Whitman & Mattord, 2016, p. 223) Find a reported natural disaster that occurred over 6 months ago. From the news accounts, determine if local or national officials had prepared disaster plans and if these plans were used. See if you can determine how the plans helped the officials improve the response to the disaster. How do the plans help the recovery? Are these types of plans made public? What is FEMA?

A natural disaster that occurred over six months ago would be the volcanic eruption in Ecuador’s Sangay. Having an idea that the volcano could erupt, the national officials had several warnings in place as well as the Red Cross of Ecuador. The eruption happened in March of 2021 but due to seeing some activity early last year the Red Cross had initiated the Early Action Protocol which had them spread out masks and goggles for the people and help set up tarps over the fields and animals to keep them safe from the ash. The local authorities installed the emergency operations centre to focus on the local affects while the national service for risk and emergency management provided them support and help with protection and emergency responses in those areas. The plans were put into place of September 2020 in response to the smaller amounts of ash coming from the volcano. The plans helped improve the response as they were able to keep watch of the volcano and make sure the people had protection from the ash. The plans tend to be public to an extent when it is instructing people on how to act according to different disasters. Plans like this help lessen the amount of damage and help them determine an area that the disaster will cause trouble. By knowing an estimate of how far and how long, they can make plans of when people need to be moved and where to move them to prevent the loss of additional life. By mitigating the disaster it helps give a better focus on where to look. The volcano is in a jungle so by relocating people and some of the animals of the area, they can focus on the path that the lava will most likely take when it erupts. FEMA is the federal emergency management agency which is the disaster prevention and recovery agency for the United States.

**Bibliography**

Whitman, M. E., & Mattord, H. J. (2016). *Principles of Information Security*. Course Technology.