### **Data leak worksheet**

**Incident summary:** A sales manager shared access to a folder of internal-only documents with their team during a meeting. The folder contained files associated with a new product that has not been publicly announced. It also included customer analytics and promotional materials. After the meeting, the manager did not revoke access to the internal folder, but warned the team to wait for approval before sharing the promotional materials with others.

During a video call with a business partner, a member of the sales team forgot the warning from their manager. The sales representative intended to share a link to the promotional materials so that the business partner could circulate the materials to their customers. However, the sales representative accidentally shared a link to the internal folder instead. Later, the business partner posted the link on their company's social media page assuming that it was the promotional materials.

| **Control** | **Least privilege** | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Issue(s)** | A member of the sales team forgot the warning from their manager. It was stated after the meeting that the manager did not revoke access to the internal folder but did warn the team to wait for approval before sharing the promotional materials with other people. However, a member forgot and sent a link to the internal folder and business partner immediately shared the material directly on their website. | | |
| **Review** | *What does NIST SP 800-53: AC-6 address?*  -The organization employs the principle of least privilege, allowing only authorized accesses for users (or processes acting on behalf of users) which are necessary to accomplish assigned tasks in accordance with organizational missions and business functions*.* | | |
| **Recommendation(s)** | *How might the principle of least privilege be improved at the company?*  *UNDER NIST SP 800-53: AC-6*   * Authorize Access To Security Functions * Non-Privileged Access For Nonsecurity Functions * Network Access To Privileged Commands * Privileged Accounts * Privileged Access By Non-Organizational Users * Review Of User Privileges * Auditing Use Of Privileged Functions * Prohibit Non-Privileged Users From Executing Privileged Functions | | |
| **Justification** | *How might these improvements address the issues?*   * Business Organizations must employ the principle of least privilege in order to specify duties and the organization’s information systems. The creation of these additional processes at their privilege levels should only justify the user who is responsible for managing data without it leaking. A hierarchy is necessary so the least privileged users do not have access unless tasked otherwise with the necessary permissions provided by the team. | | |

### **Security plan snapshot**

The NIST Cybersecurity Framework (CSF) uses a hierarchical, tree-like structure to organize information. From left to right, it describes a broad security function, then becomes more specific as it branches out to a category, subcategory, and individual security controls.

| **Function** | **Category** | **Subcategory** | **Reference(s)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Protect** | PR.DS: *Data security* | PR.DS-5: *Protections against data leaks.* | NIST SP 800-53: AC-6 |

In this example, the implemented controls that are used by the manufacturer to protect against data leaks are defined in NIST SP 800-53—a set of guidelines for securing the privacy of information systems.

**Note:** References are commonly hyperlinked to the guidelines or regulations they relate to. This makes it easy to learn more about how a particular control should be implemented. It's common to find multiple links to different sources in the references columns.

### **NIST SP 800-53: AC-6**

NIST developed SP 800-53 to provide businesses with a customizable information privacy plan. It's a comprehensive resource that describes a wide range of control categories. Each control provides a few key pieces of information:

* **Control:** A definition of the security control.
* **Discussion:** A description of how the control should be implemented.
* **Control enhancements:** A list of suggestions to improve the effectiveness of the control.

| **AC-6** | **Least Privilege** |
| --- | --- |
| Control:  Only the minimal access and authorization required to complete a task or function should be provided to users. |
| Discussion:  Processes, user accounts, and roles should be enforced as necessary to achieve least privilege. The intention is to prevent a user from operating at privilege levels higher than what is necessary to accomplish business objectives. |
| Control enhancements:   * Restrict access to sensitive resources based on user role. * Automatically revoke access to information after a period of time. * Keep activity logs of provisioned user accounts. * Regularly audit user privileges. |

**Note:** In the category of access controls, SP 800-53 lists least privilege sixth, i.e. AC-6.