Controls assessment

To review control categories, types, and the purposes of each, read the control categories document.

Current assets

Assets managed by the IT Department include:

- On-premises equipment for in-office business needs
- Employee equipment: end-user devices (desktops/laptops, smartphones), remote workstations, headsets, cables, keyboards, mice, docking stations, surveillance cameras, etc.
- Management of systems, software, and services: accounting, telecommunication, database, security, ecommerce, and inventory management
- Internet access
- Internal network
- Vendor access management
- Data center hosting services
- Data retention and storage
- Badge readers
- Legacy system maintenance: end-of-life systems that require human monitoring

Administrative Controls			
Control Name	**Control type and explanation**	**Needs to be implemented (X)**	**Priority**
Least Privilege	Preventative; reduces risk by making sure vendors and non-authorized staff only have access to the assets/data they need to do their jobs		
Disaster recovery	Corrective; business continuity		

Administrative Controls			
plans	to ensure systems are able to run in the event of an incident/there is limited to no loss of productivity downtime/impact to system components, including: computer room environment (air conditioning, power supply, etc.); hardware (servers, employee equipment); connectivity (internal network, wireless); applications (email, electronic data); data and restoration		
Password policies	Preventative; establish password strength rules to improve security/reduce likelihood of account compromise through brute force or dictionary attack techniques		
Access control policies	Preventative; increase confidentiality and integrity of data		
Account management policies	Preventative; reduce attack surface and limit overall impact from disgruntled/former employees		
Separation of duties	Preventative; ensure no one has so much access that they can abuse the system for personal gain		

Technical Controls			
Control Name	**Control type and explanation**	**Needs to be implemented (X)**	**Priority**
Firewall	Preventative; firewalls are already in place to filter unwanted/malicious traffic from entering internal network		
Intrusion Detection System (IDS)	Detective; allows IT team to identify possible intrusions (e.g., anomalous traffic) quickly		
Encryption	Deterrent; makes confidential information/data more secure (e.g., website payment transactions)		
Backups	Corrective; supports ongoing productivity in the case of an event; aligns to the disaster recovery plan		
Password management system	Corrective; password recovery, reset, lock out notifications		
Antivirus (AV) software	Corrective; detect and quarantine known threats		
Manual monitoring, maintenance, and intervention	Preventative/corrective; required for legacy systems to identify and mitigate potential threats, risks, and vulnerabilities		

Physical Controls			
Control Name	**Control type and explanation**	**Needs to be implemented (X)**	**Priority**
Time-controlled safe	Deterrent; reduce attack surface/impact of physical threats		
Adequate lighting	Deterrent; limit “hiding” places to deter threats		
Closed-circuit television (CCTV) surveillance	Preventative/detective; can reduce risk of certain events; can be used after event for investigation		
Locking cabinets (for network gear)	Preventative; increase integrity by preventing unauthorized personnel/individuals from physically accessing/modifying network infrastructure gear		
Signage indicating alarm service provider	Deterrent; makes the likelihood of a successful attack seem low		
Locks	Preventative; physical and digital assets are more secure		
Fire detection and prevention (fire alarm, sprinkler system, etc.)	Detective/Preventative; detect fire in the toy store’s physical location to prevent damage to inventory, servers, etc.		