

CISO View: Top 4 Major Imperatives for Enterprise Defense

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InfoSec Major Imperatives

- How do you focus your limited resources to keep up with the ever changing threat landscape?
- How can a CISO keep up?
- This session focuses on the 4 major imperatives for enterprise defense:
 - evolving security beyond “Outside/In” defenses
 - increasing regulatory focus on data protection
 - extending security controls into the Cloud
 - mobilization of enterprise



Objectives

- Learn from current cyber events why these 4 imperatives are so important
- See how to establish your own strategy to meet the demand of modern threats and make it relevant to your environment
- Discuss practical advice for creating a tactical plan for protecting your company from people that have the experience to tackle these issues
- Understand how to build an action plan so you can be ready and quickly react to new threats



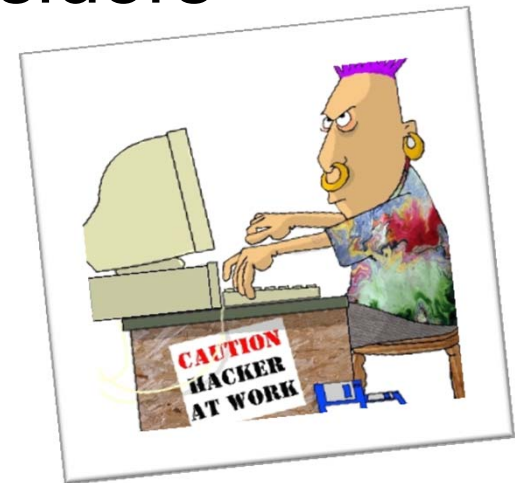
Key Leadership Questions

- Given the actual threats encountered in 2011 what do threats look like in 2012?
- How do you think about threats and how do you communicate them to executive teams?
- What 4 imperatives help you deal with threats to separate real threats from background noise?



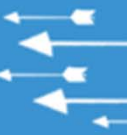
#1-Beyond 'Outside / In' to 'Inside / Out' Defense

- “Outside / In” focuses on external threats
 - Mature tools in place have helped control threats
 - Many years experience dealing with these threats has resulted in well established procedures
 - Disaster Recovery and Business Continuity initiatives have elevated awareness of this class of threats
- “Inside / Out” focuses on malicious insiders
 - Fewer tools to monitor data leakage and threats posed by insiders – employees, business partners, temporary workers and contractors



Beyond 'Outside / In' to 'Inside / Out' Defense

- Data Leakage sources
 - Unintentional employee errors
 - Outsiders: malware, spam, spyware, and hackers
 - Data stolen by employee or Third Party
 - Insider sabotage
- Monitor internal environment
 - FTP, Email and Instant Messaging
 - Media Room
 - Media Disposal



#2-Increased Focus on Data Protection

- Federal Government
 - GLBA
 - HIPAA-HITECH
 - FCRA – Red Flags
- State Privacy Acts
 - Massachusetts
 - Nevada
- International Regulations
 - UK Data Protection Directive
 - Malaysia Data Protection Act
 - French Data Protection Authority



Impact of Data Breaches Growing



- Organized, planned and coordinated attacks generally target specific data/information
 - Breaches impact involve short and long term financial losses
 - Breaches may involve reputation impact when reported
- Hactivism attacks generally target customer information and related data
 - Breaches involve short term financial loss
 - Breaches often involve long term reputation impact



#3-Extend Security Controls to the Cloud



- Before Engagement:
 - Risk vary depending on the cloud category and service model
- During Negotiations:
 - Address the risk requirements, ongoing due diligence and exit strategy
- During Relationship:
 - At least an annual review of security practices. Use a best practice risk methodology to manage the risk
- Exiting Relationship:
 - Plan and continually revise your exit strategy. During exit make sure all information is destroyed



Pro: Security is Core to Cloud Services



- Cloud Computing Companies offer benefits of scale
 - Core product of company provides focus on infrastructure
 - Staffing dedicated to infrastructure and security
 - Reduced overall cost of physical security
- Scale and Agility
 - Cloud computing companies depend on their ability to be agile in delivery and scale quickly to meet client demands
 - Ability to reroute application/network traffic to thwart DOS attacks



Con: Controlling Data is Challenging



- **Loss of Direct Control**
 - The security controls are in the hands of the cloud providers
 - Malicious Insiders
- **Data Protection**
 - A shared environment can offer more avenues for data access
 - Movement of data between clouds
 - Complete Data destruction is very difficult in shared cloud
- **Legal Risks**
 - Electronic Discovery
 - Electronic Forensics



Con: Controlling Data is Challenging



- Compliance Risk
 - State, Local, Federal and International Regulations
 - Industry specific requirements (e.g. PCI)
 - Providing evidence of compliance
- Exit Strategy
 - Being able to move your service in-house or other provider



Cloud Computing Security Management Tools



- Audience interactive discussion:
 - How to handle event logs?
 - How do we manage malware?
 - How do we manage data integrity
 - Tools that are missing in market?
 - What experiences have you had that worked and didn't work?



#4-Mobilization of the Enterprise

■ Mobil Device Growth

- According to a survey by Good Technology, the number of consumer devices entering the workplace has doubled in six months

■ Mobile Device Breaches

- Mobile devices used to commit data breaches increased significantly in cases closed in 2010
- Leading the way were compromised POS terminals, pay-at-the-pump terminals, and ATMs



#4-Mobilization of the Enterprise

- Security Strategy
 - Traditional practices for securing data on servers does not protect data cached on mobile devices
- Mobile Security Agent
 - An agent on the mobile device is required to establish security controls to encrypt, pins and pw and selective wipes of business data



Applying Limited Resources to Changing Threats

- Applying Technology Investments
 - Balance investments in traditional security technology and some cloud centric technologies
 - Examples and benefits of technology investments
- Applying Human Investments
 - Retrain/redeploy human resource to higher value risk activities
 - Examples and benefits of human resource investments



Attacks are trending up sharply year over year



How to Apply What You Have Learned

- Within three months, you should:
 - Assess the impact of organization's use of mobile devices and cloud applications on data loss
 - Assess the rate of deployment to Cloud based applications and mobile services
 - Seek funding for the top 4 imperatives based on the risk of data loss



Conclusion

- We have covered:
 - How to focus your limited resources to keep up with the ever changing threat landscape
 - How a CISO can keep up with new innovations?
 - Top 4 major imperatives for cyber security defenses:
 - evolving security beyond “Outside/In” defenses
 - increasing regulatory focus on data protection
 - extending security controls to the Cloud
 - mobilization of enterprise



Q&A

- Questions?
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- Thank You!

