



# CYBER & INFORMATION SECURITY EXECUTIVE FORUM

REDUCING EXPOSURE & MANAGING RISK

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# Current State of Cyber Security

- ▶ **Based on Cisco's 2021 Report, cryptomining, phishing, ransomware, and trojans averaged 10x the internet activity:**
  - ▶ 86% of organizations had at least one user try to connect to a phishing site
  - ▶ 70% of organizations had users that were served malicious browser ads
  - ▶ 69% of organizations experienced some level of unsolicited cryptomining
  - ▶ 50% of organizations encountered ransomware-related activity

# High Value Target Assets

- ▶ Personally Identifiable Information (PII) such as employee and customer social security numbers, dates of birth, electronic protected health information (EPHI), email addresses, compensation and credit card numbers.
- ▶ Product and service intellectual property data, product design, engineering, manufacturing, marketing, regulatory and competitive data.
- ▶ Operational continuity and reliability capabilities, reputational and legal risk concerns.

# Cyber Readiness Approaches

## Minimal

- Keeping up with latest patches and fixes at best
- Highly reactive in nature
- Lack of cyber related plans and budgets

## Traditional

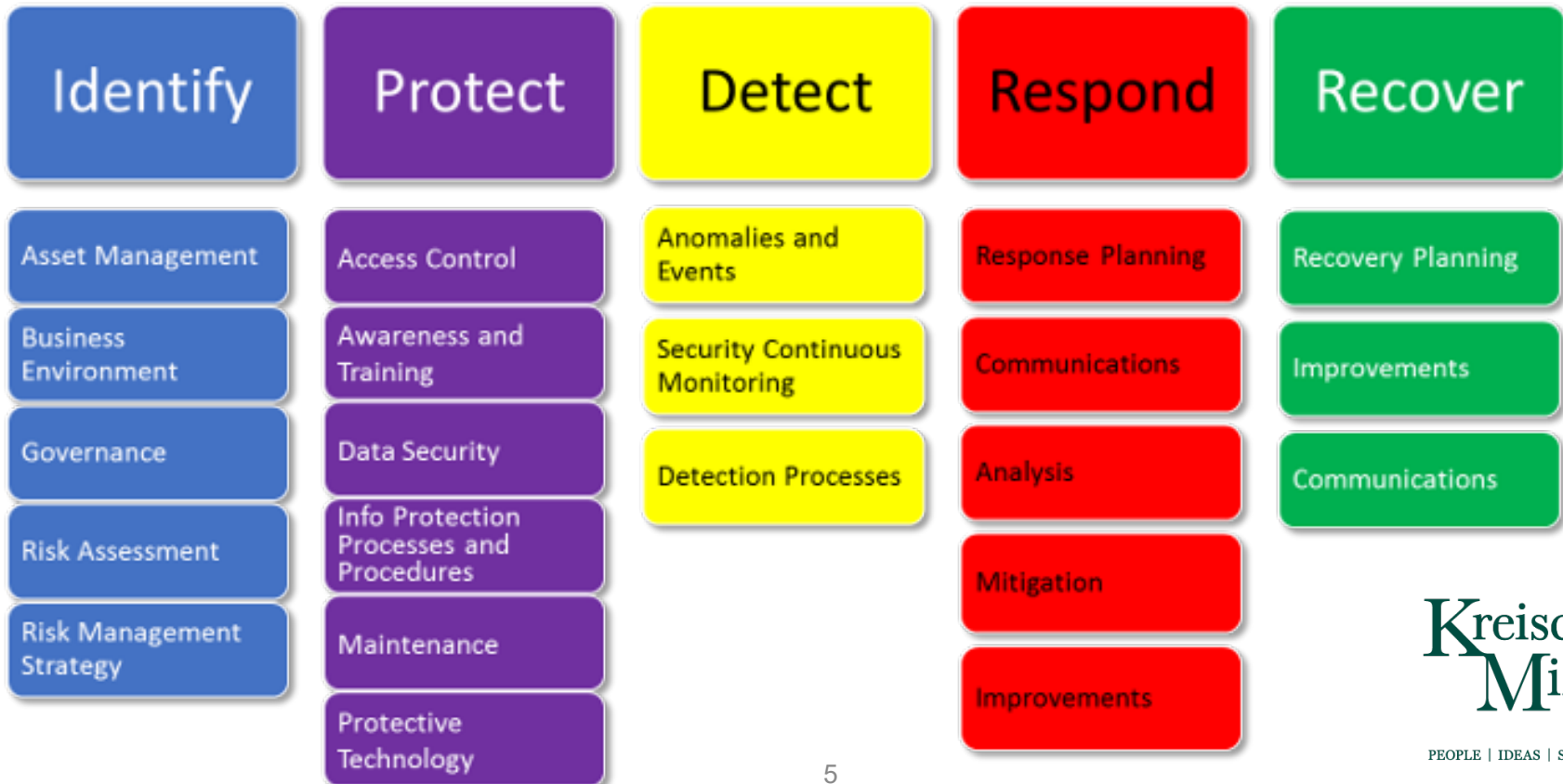
- Having a formal cyber program in place
- Leveraging applicable industry methodologies
- Highly IT focused and driven

## Holistic

- Active cyber program in place
- Leveraging leading industry practices
- Close and active collaboration between IT and management

# Leveraging Frameworks

## NIST Cyber Security Framework



# Leveraging Frameworks

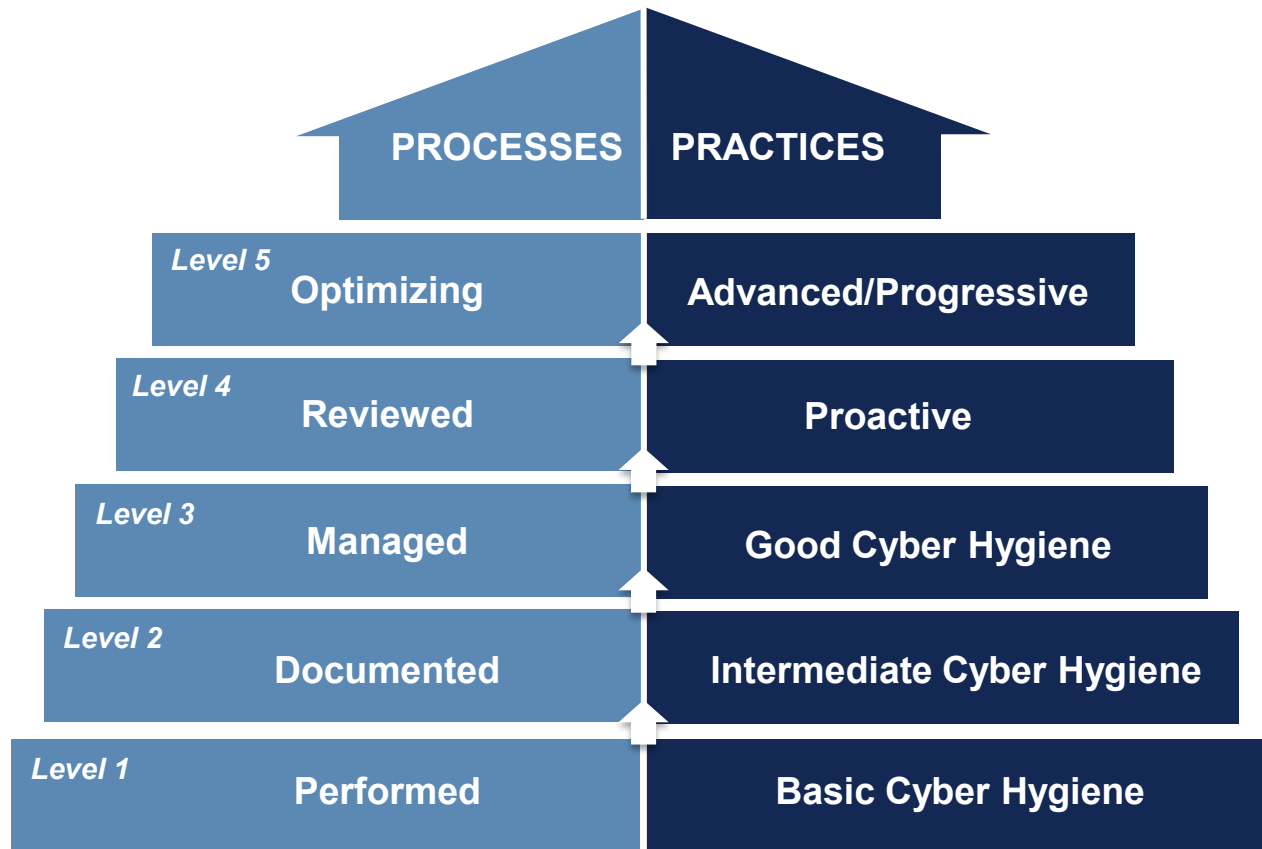


# CIS Controls Overview

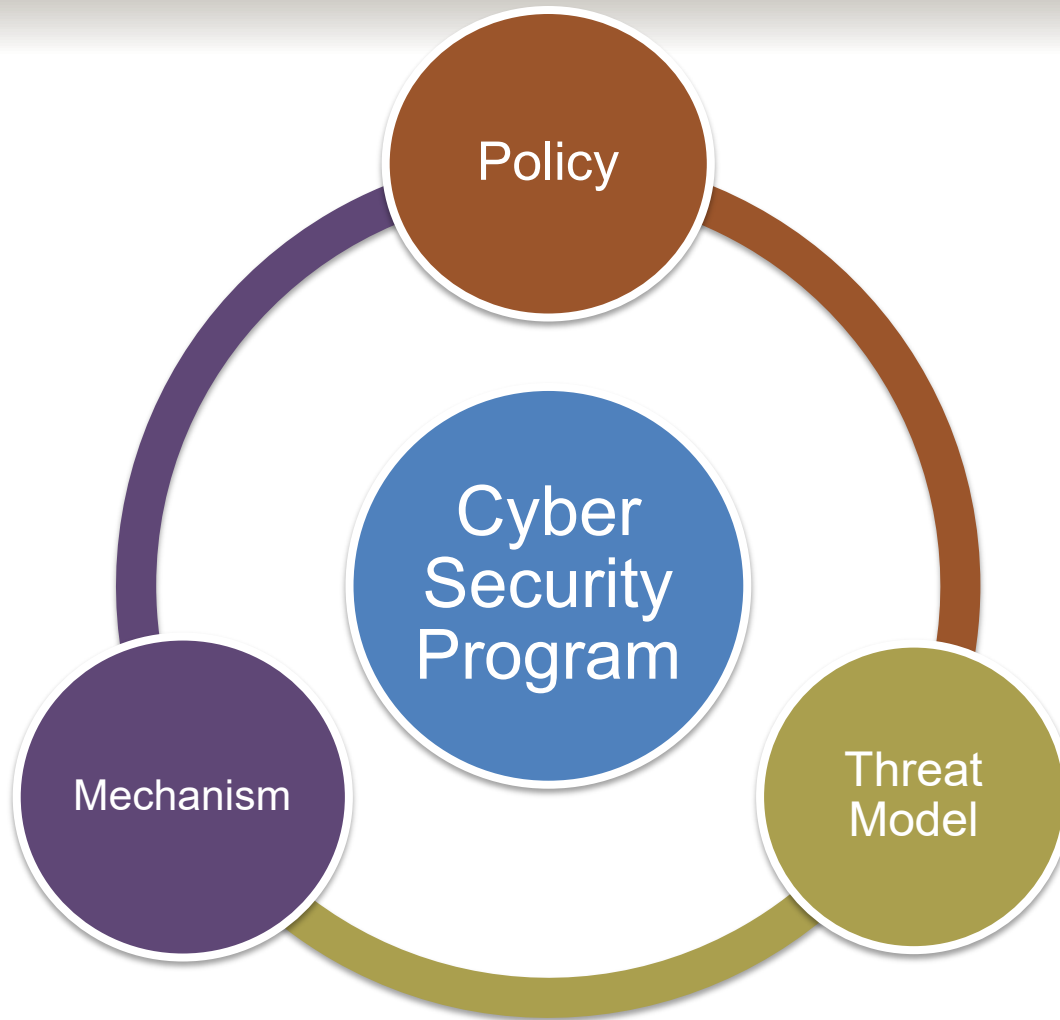




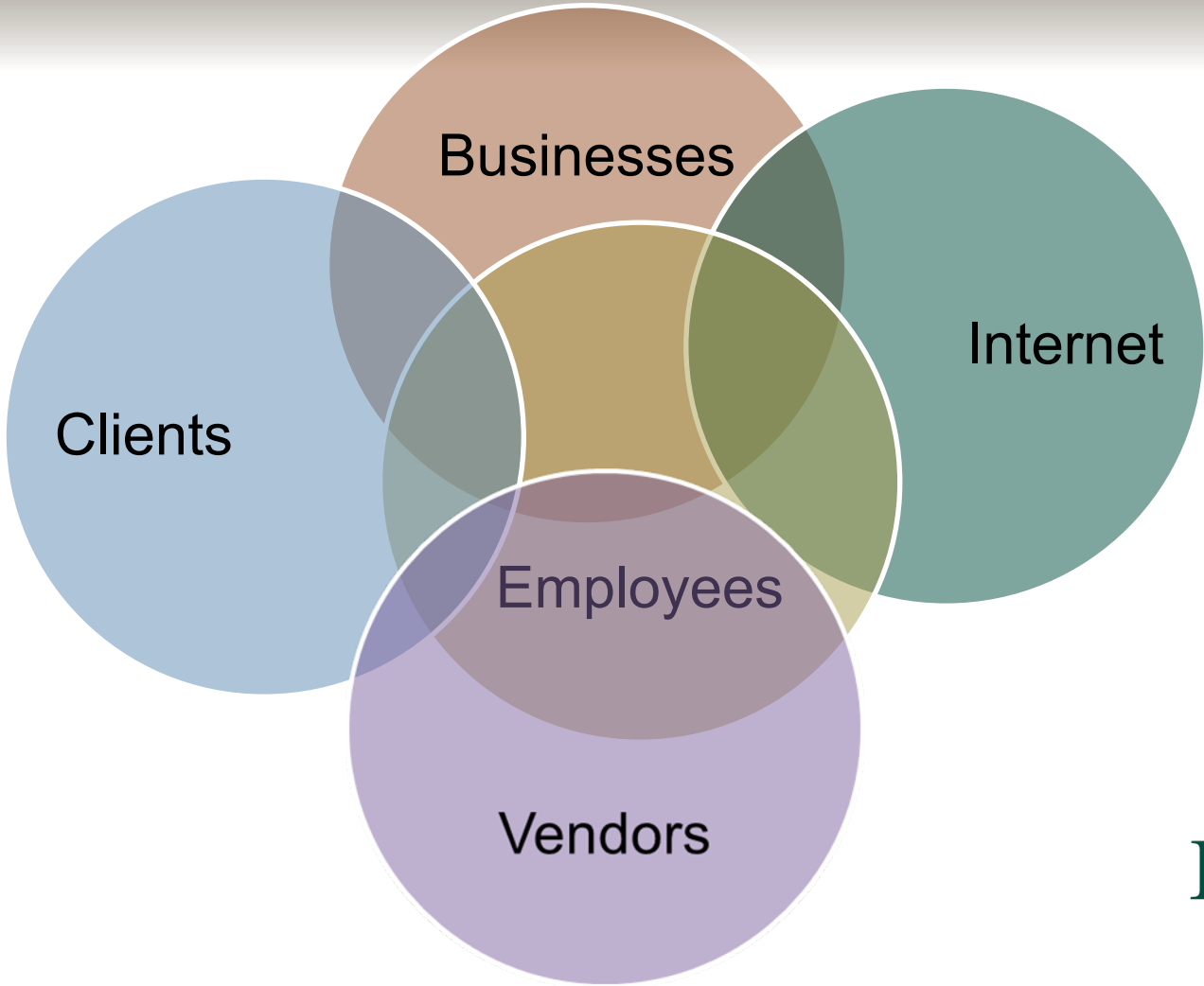
# CMMC Maturity Model



# Cyber Security Program Triad



# Know Your Web of Trust





# WHAT IS YOUR RISK PROFILE?

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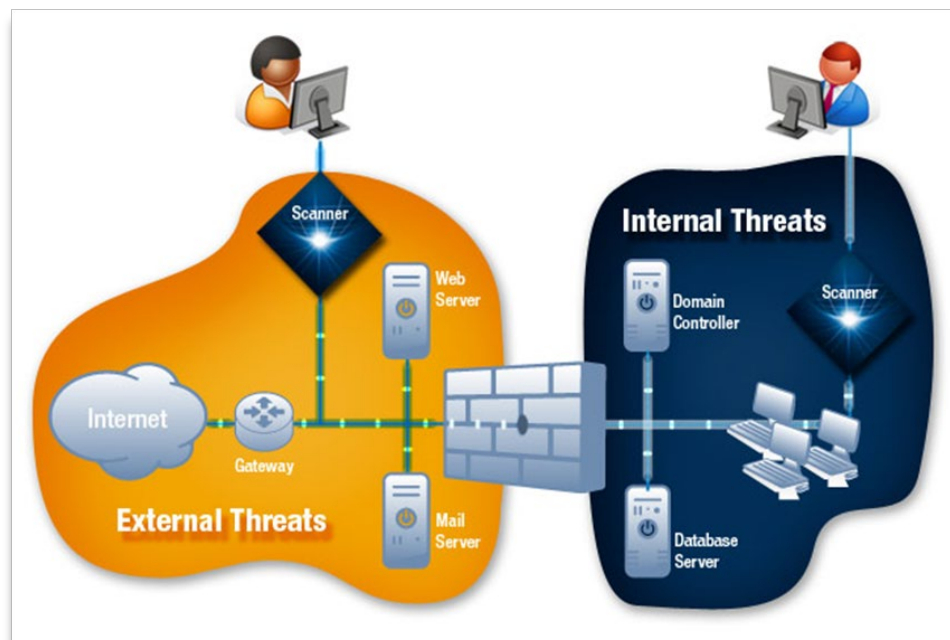
# Do We Have a Cyber & Privacy Program?

- ▶ Is it an active program?
  - ▶ Committee in place?
- ▶ Is it well planned/budgeted?
- ▶ Is it based on a methodology?
  - ▶ NIST/CMMC/CIS
  - ▶ ISO
  - ▶ GDPR/HIPAA



# Do We Know Our IT Vulnerabilities?

- ▶ Do we periodically conduct a vulnerability scan?
  - ▶ New vulnerabilities are discovered daily
  - ▶ Internal vulnerability scans occur from within the network
  - ▶ External vulnerability scans simulate the effect of Internet users attempting to access a network



# Are We Monitoring Threats?

- ▶ Detecting potential intrusions?
- ▶ Review of user/insider activities?
- ▶ Staying on top of latest threats out there?



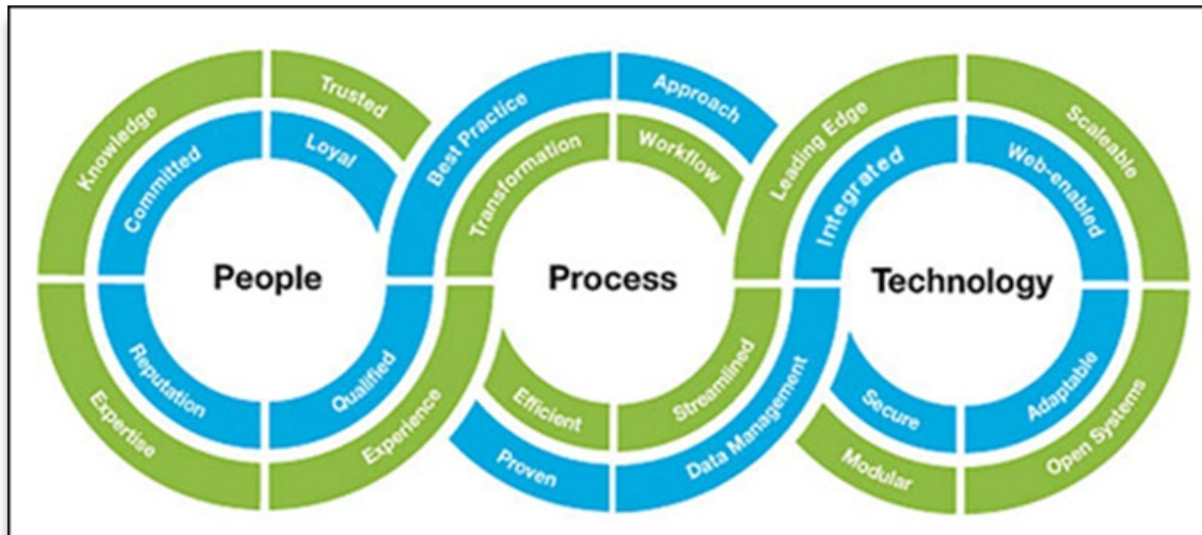
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# Do We Have Updated Policies?

- ▶ Employee onboarding, acceptable use, termination?
- ▶ Data classification, access and protection?
- ▶ Data handling and privacy considerations?
- ▶ Vendor/contractor proper data handling and confidentiality?
  - ▶ IT department/provider(s) considerations?

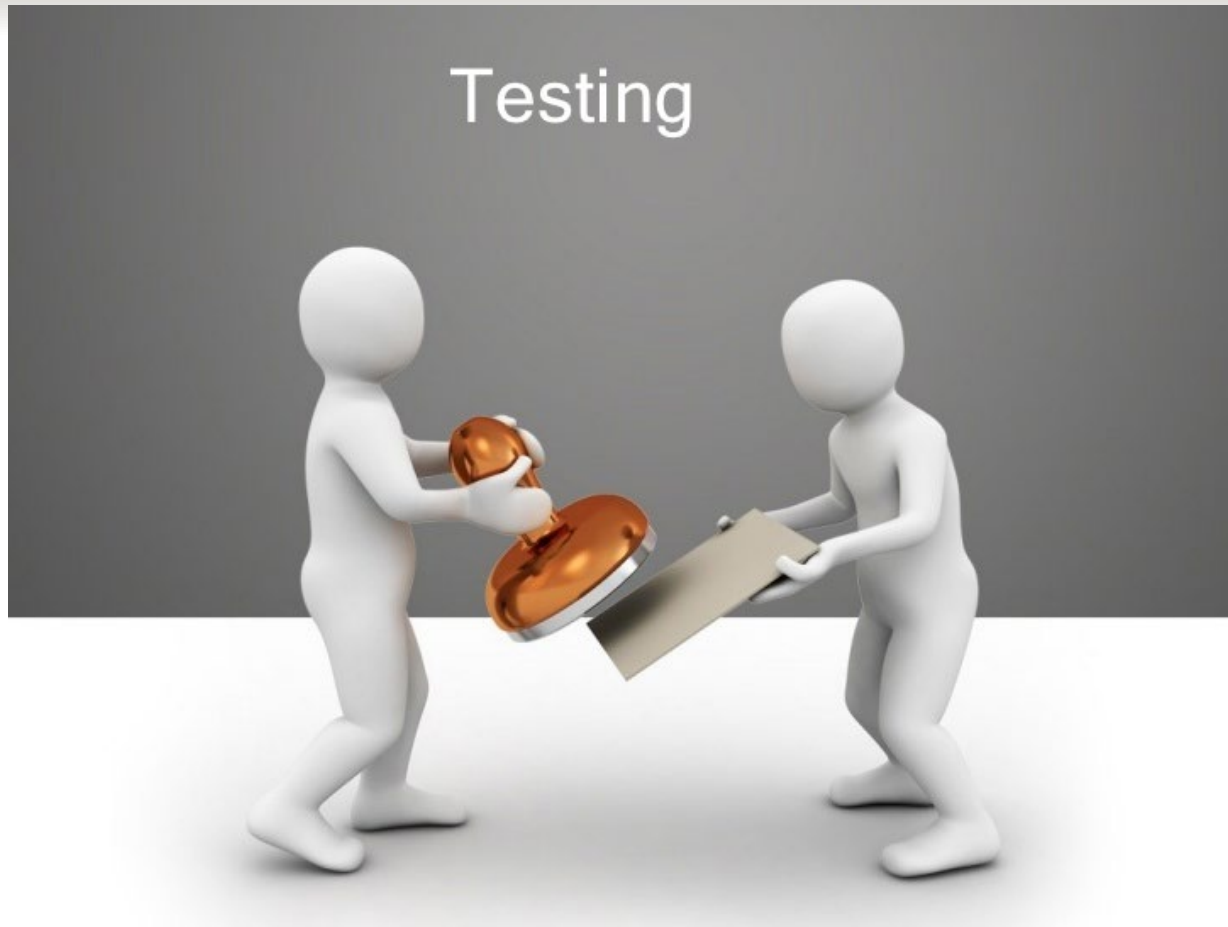




# Do We Have a Cyber Training Program?



# Are We Validating User Knowledge?

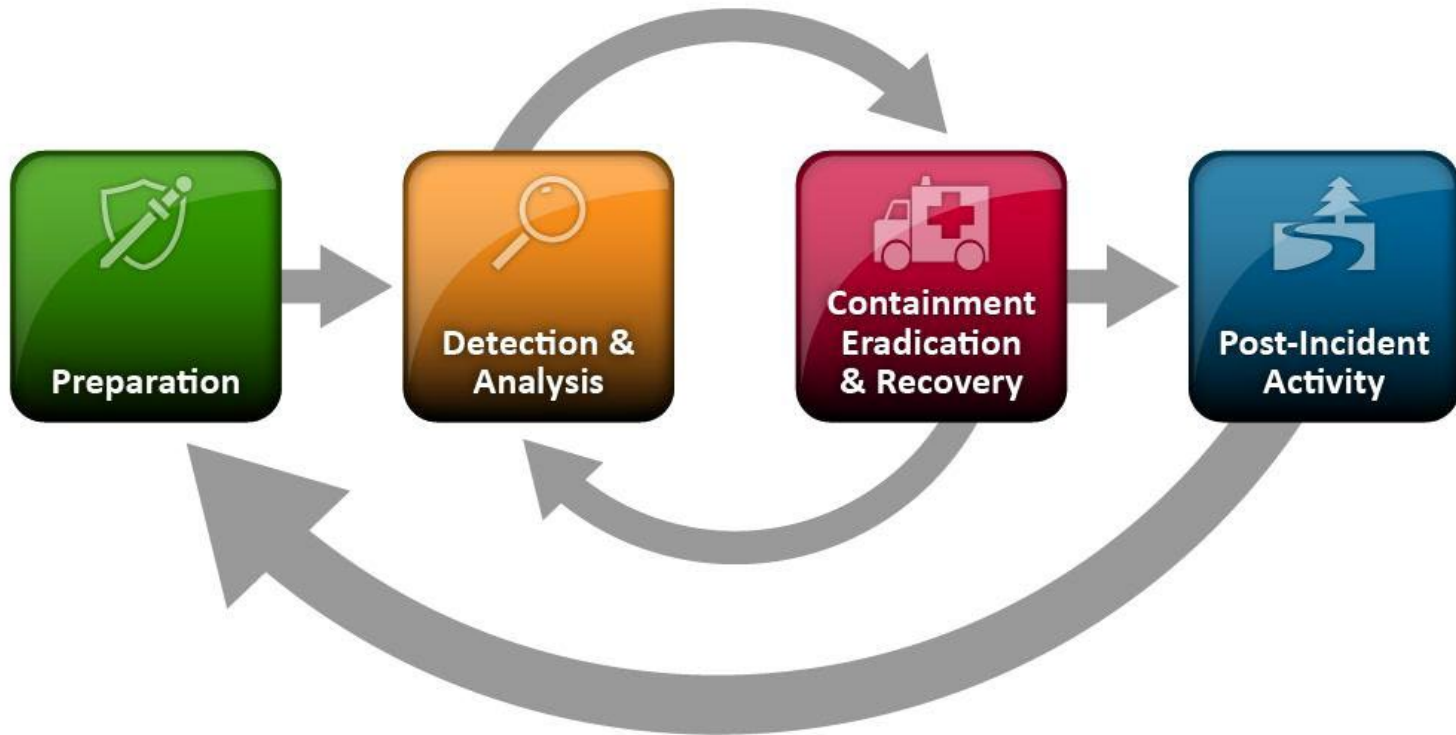


# Users Only Access What They Need?

- Principle of least privilege
  - A user or a program (depending on the subject) must be able to access only the information and resources that are necessary for its legitimate purpose
- Review access levels and have proper change control procedures in place
- Apply this principle to all employees and third parties



# Do we Have an Incident Response Plan?



***Cyber Insurance Considerations***

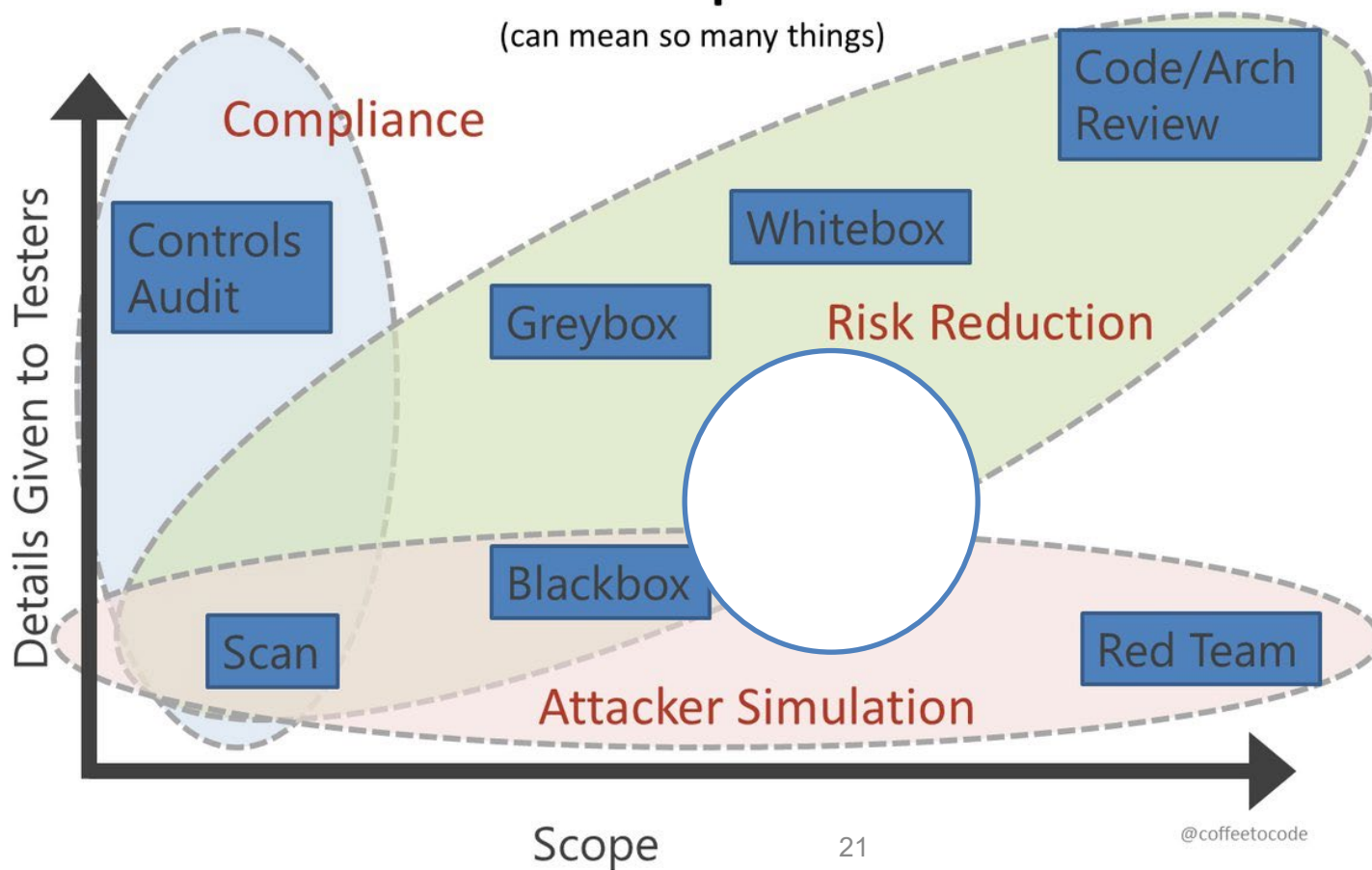
# Do We Have a Recovery Plan?



# Have We Paid Someone to Break In?

“I want a pentest”

(can mean so many things)



# What is Your Risk Profile?

- ▶ **Assign a 10 to all YES responses**
- ▶ **Assign a 5 to all SOMEWHAT responses**
- ▶ **Assign a 0 to all NO responses**
- ▶ **Add up all your points from the 10 questions**
  - ▶ **Scored below 50, organization at a CRITICAL RISK LEVEL**
  - ▶ **Scored between 50-70, at a HIGH RISK LEVEL**
  - ▶ **Scored between 70-90, at a MODERATE RISK LEVEL**
  - ▶ **Scored above 90, at a MANAGED RISK LEVEL**

# What To Do if Breached?

- ▶ Do not panic and take care to not overreact
  - ▶ When faced with a breach, do not give in to knee-jerk reactions, impulse or pressure. Take a step back to assess the situation.
- ▶ Preserve the evidence and document
  - ▶ Assume you are sued over this, what evidence would help your case?
- ▶ Establish the scope of the breach
  - ▶ Attack vectors, time frames, compromised areas, etc.
- ▶ Get advice from a trusted advisor
  - ▶ Cyber insurance, independent party consults
- ▶ Take control of the narrative
  - ▶ External reporting considerations



# What NOT To Do if Breached?

- ▶ Never trust the criminals
  - ▶ Don't assume they will give you the correct unlock key if you pay a ransom.
- ▶ Never 'hack back'
  - ▶ You don't know who you are dealing with.
- ▶ Never assume you regained control
  - ▶ The amount of ancillary information adversaries may have gathered could be making the next breach.
- ▶ Never assume it cannot get worse
  - ▶ Breaches have a 'long tail', with many unforeseen consequences.
- ▶ Never become complacent
  - ▶ Don't stop being vigilant and staying flexible to adjust.

# Concluding Comments

- ▶ Executives are ultimately responsible for their organization's cyber security and information security readiness.
- ▶ Executives and Board members need to stay highly engaged in the cyber and information security readiness efforts to lead their organization's culture towards a security aware and empowered one.
- ▶ ***Increasing cyber hygiene and information privacy is not a costly endeavor. It could be accomplished if addressed in a systematic program fashion to best protect ongoing digital transformation efforts and assets.***



# OPEN FORUM SESSION

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