

Establishing a Common Controls Framework

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March 10, 2016

Street Creds

- Navy Electronics & Communications Technician/Instructor
- OSU CSE Network Technician
- Banking IT Auditor
- Manufacturing IT Auditor/Manager
- Independent Contractor

Why a Common Control Set?



Why a Common Control Set?

- Efficiency:
 - Complying with multiple authorities individually results in overlap
 - Common controls will reduce client frustration
- Completeness:
 - Complying with multiple authorities individually results in control gaps
- Consistency:
 - Results from one assessment may not match another
- Stability:
 - Ultimately results in fewer issues

Assurance Authorities



Assurance Authorities

- Framework: COSO, COBIT, ITIL
- Legislative: SOX, Dodd-Frank, HIPAA, State-Enacted
- Federal/Executive: NIST, DoD, FDA
- Industry: PCI, ISO, SEC
- Internal: Corporate, Departmental

Authority Scope

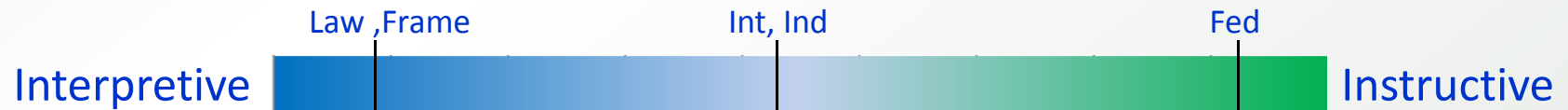
System Applicability



Control Area Scope



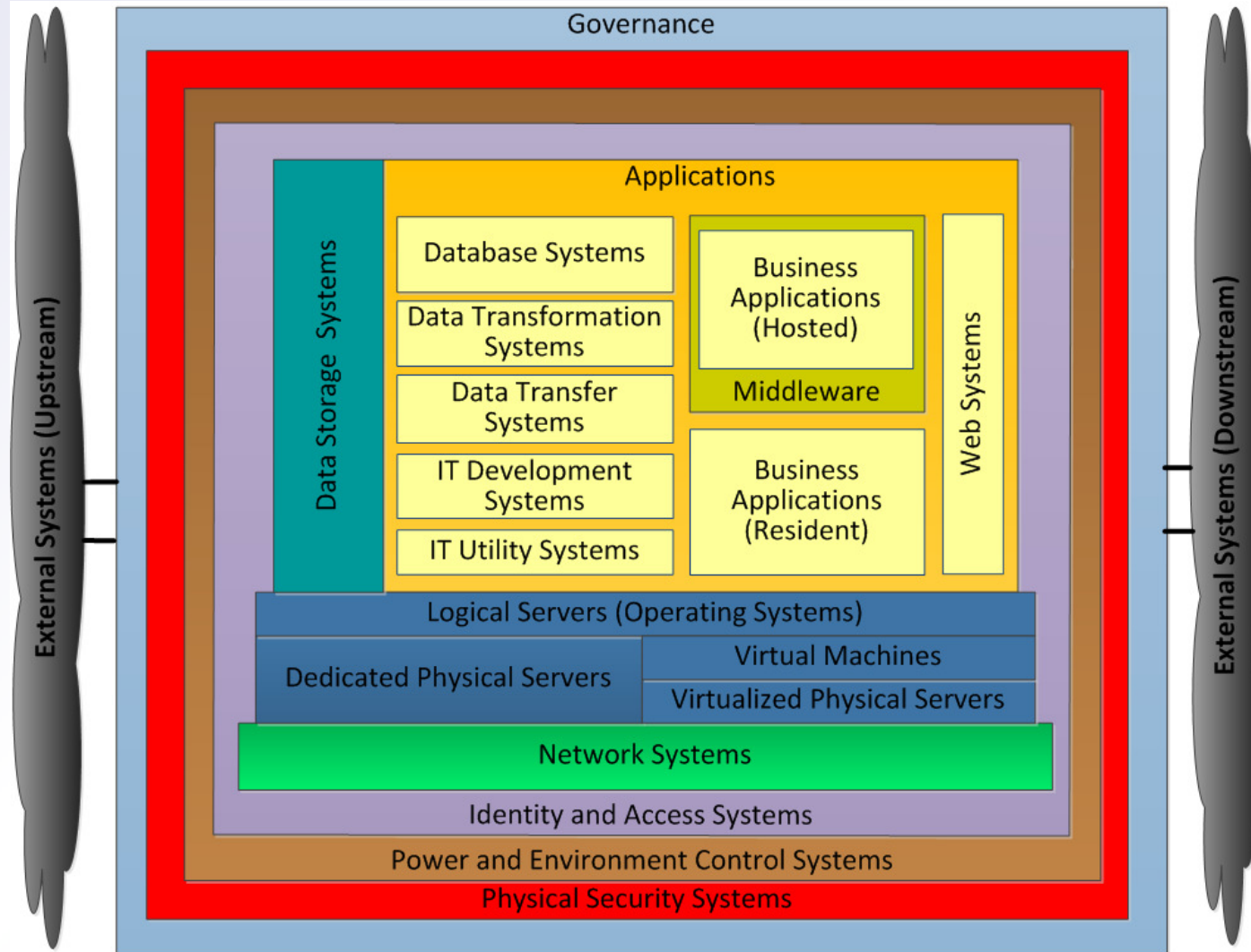
Instruction Level



Scope - Organizational

- To which authority frameworks will we comply?
- What is the governing strategy for compliance to them?

Scope - Technology



Common Controls

- Policy and Governance
 - Framework and Policy Hierarchy
- Operations
 - BU: Business Process Controls, HR, Legal
 - IT: Inventory, Performance, Functional Controls
- Availability
 - BU: BIA/BCP
 - IT: DR, Redundancy, Data Backup
- Security
 - BU: Security Awareness
 - IT: Access, Authentication, Vulnerability Management, etc.

Common IT Controls

May include, but is not limited to:

Governance

Policy/framework :

- Access Management
- Change Management
- Application Development
- EIT Continuity Management
- Project Management

Operations

- Inventory management
- System job management
- Performance and capacity management
- Change management
 - Development
 - Implementation
- Vendor licensing and technical support
- Version support/Lifecycle management
- System specific operations:
 - Data transfer integrity
 - Client/agent management
 - Error tracking and resolution
- SSAE16 SOC reports for SaaS providers

Availability

- Redundancy/High-Availability (HA)
- Data backup
- Site Failover/Disaster Recovery (DR) Planning
- Business Continuity Planning (BCP) for IT

Security

- Authentication
 - Complexity/rotation/lockout
 - Transmission security
- Access
 - Provisioning and review
 - Roles/levels/groups,& membership
- Auditing
 - Events
 - Retention
 - Monitoring
- Vulnerability management
 - Scanning
 - Patch management
- Data security
 - Transmission (SSL, certificates)
 - Storage
- Physical security

Compliance Process

Policy or Process...

Which comes first?

Compliance Process

- Define
- Implement
- Review
- Adapt

Define - Stakeholders

- Risk
- Compliance
- Audit (Internal and External)
- Security
- Business

Define - Policies

- Inputs
 - Business Objectives
 - Risk Assessments
 - Subjected Compliance Frameworks
- Framework
 - Hierarchy
 - Central Repository
 - Single Truth
 - Version Control

Define - Controls

- Establish a common set of controls.
- Policies and controls should be congruent.
 - Misalignment results in control gaps and business frustration.
- Agreement from all interests parties
 - Business, IT, Security, Compliance Groups
- Constructive and well-implemented controls improve operations, not limit them.

Define - Scope

- Parameters
 - Systems
 - Processes
 - Depth
- Criticality Levels
- Sensitivity Levels

Implement – Top Down

- Executive to Analyst
- Program to System
- Socialization and Training

Implement - Bright Star

- Formally: Guised as Proof of Concept
- Informally: Implement in your own domain...then leverage the results.
 - Showcase good audits/reviews/KPIs

Implement - CSA

Enact Control Self-Assessments (CSA)...

- Gives the process owners:
 - Insight to the control process
 - Vested ownership
- Results in:
 - Reduced anxiety, argument, and issues
 - Reduce compliance group workload

Review

- Internal Reviews
 - Compliance Groups...Risk, Security, Audit
- External Reviews
- Performance Indicators/Metrics
- Continuous Monitoring and Continuous Auditing Results

Adapt

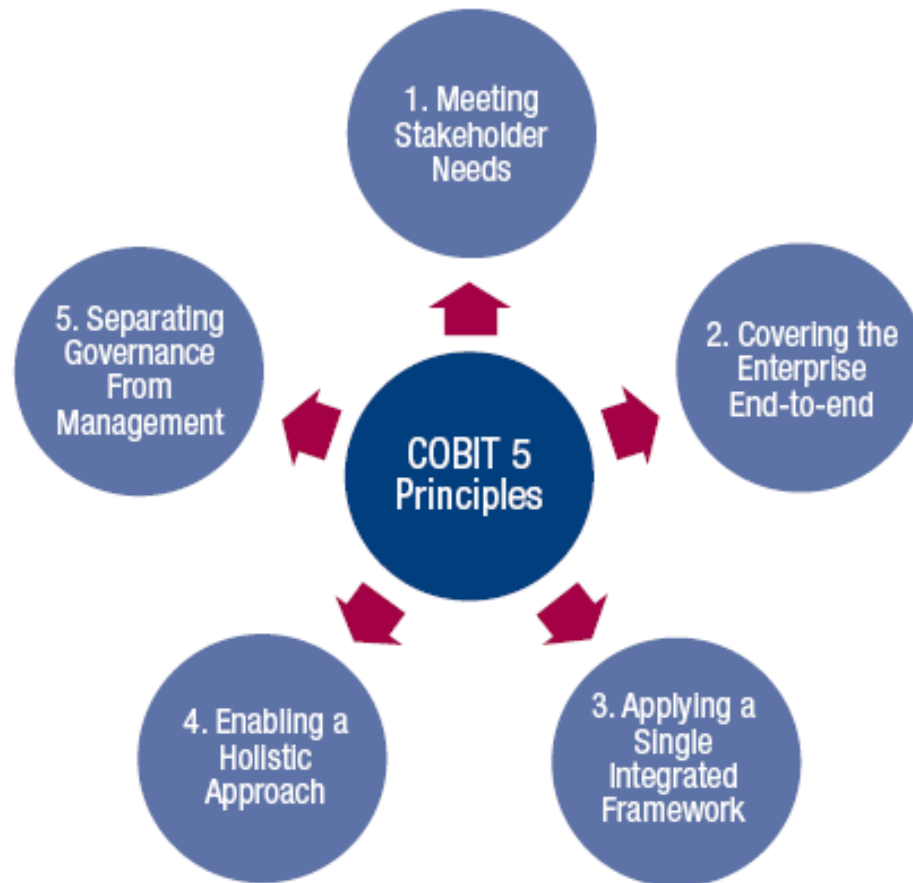
Are control failures the result of:

- Previously unforeseeable policy gaps/inaccuracies
- Policies that do not align to capabilities or realities
- Previously unforeseeable erroneous implementation assumptions
- Lack of resources
- Inadequately trained implementers

COBIT Cycle

- Plan and Organize
- Acquire and Implement
- Deliver and Support
- Monitor and Evaluate

COBIT Principles



Source: COBIT® 5, figure 2. © 2012 ISACA® All rights reserved.

Tools – GRC (and S)

- GRC Tools
 - Archer, etc.
- Audit Tools
 - TeamMate, etc.
- Security Tools
 - IP/DS, IAM, SIEM, etc.

Notes:

- Tools portfolio should thoughtfully support controls.
- Often multiple tools deployed for same objectives, with little integration.
- Mention of a product is used solely for illustration and does not imply endorsement.

Tools – IT Service

- ITIL Tools
 - Help Desk, Change Management
 - BMC, ServiceNow, Kaseya
- Enterprise monitoring
 - Solarwinds, Netcool, Tableau, etc.

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Resources:

- NIST
 - NIST 800-53:
<http://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/SpecialPublications/NIST.SP.800-53r4.pdf>
 - National Vulnerabilities Database NVD 800-53 Site:
<https://web.nvd.nist.gov/view/800-53/Rev4/control?controlName=PM-1>
- Unified Compliance Framework®
 - Website:
<https://www.unifiedcompliance.com/>
 - Common Controls Hub:
<https://www.unifiedcompliance.com/products/common-controls-hub/>

Questions

It's accrual world...

But always strive to be audit you can be!