



# Information Security: What Could Go Wrong

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# Learning Objectives

At the end of this session, you'll be able to:

- Identify common information security issues
- Describe the pitfalls of not being PCI compliant
- Learn about strategies to safeguard the information technology assets of your local government
- Understand the difference between a vulnerability scan and penetration test



# Overview – Threat landscape

**“Information technology and business are becoming inextricably interwoven. I don’t think anybody can talk meaningfully about one without talking about the other.”**

**-Bill Gates**



# Overview – Threat landscape

- Information Security Risks
  - Data loss
  - Data corruption
  - Data leakage
  - Loss of network privacy
  - Loss of network security
  - Loss of computing equipment
  
- How do we secure systems?



# Definition of a Secure System

“A secure system is one we can depend on to  
behave as we expect.”

Source: “Web Security and Commerce”  
by Simson Garfinkel with Gene Spafford

What we expect

- Confidentiality
- Integrity
- Availability



# Illustration – CFO is not immune

- Could access personal email from work computer
- Had local admin access to work computer
- Firewall allowed any outbound traffic
- Active monitoring on internal network not in place
- Loss of data – unknown (possibly PII, PHI)



# Illustration – Is a safe....safe?

- Entity worked with PCI compliant payment processor
- Payments entered into “secure” website
- Indicated no storage of credit card data
- Panic - something from safe went missing
- Data loss – PII, cardholder data

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# Illustration – POS hacked

- POS computer was physically accessible to public
- “Open” wireless network used for communication
- Entity self-assessed to PCI compliance
- Data loss – cardholder data



# PCI non-compliance pitfalls

**PCI DSS applies to every entity that stores, processes, or transmits credit card data**

## 1. Compensation costs

- “Free” credit monitoring
- Identity theft insurance

## 2. Legal action

- Lawsuits

## 3. Bank fines

- Passing along the costs
- Increased transaction fees

# PCI non-compliance pitfalls

**PCI DSS applies to every entity that stores, processes, or transmits credit card data**

## 4. Federal audits

- Federal Trade Commission

## 5. Remediation costs

- Investigation – PCI forensic audit
- Improvements to security

## 6. Lost revenue

## 7. Damaged reputation

- Bad news travels fast

# 2015 Trustwave Global Security Report

574 data compromises across 15 countries

- 42% of breaches were of e-commerce breaches
- 40% were point-of-sale (POS) breaches
- 28% were a result of weak passwords
- 28% were from weak remote access security
- 49% of investigations involved the theft of personally identifiable information (PII) and cardholder data
- 81% of the victims did not detect the breach

# IT Security Strategy

- *Security is a **BUSINESS** issue, NOT a technical issue!!*
- Users who are more aware and savvy
- Computer systems that are resistant to malware
- Know the network



# Digital Dozen Toward Security

Build and maintain a secure networks and systems

## 1. Install and maintain a firewall to protect data

- Network diagram
- **Control of inbound and outbound network traffic**
- Local computer firewalls



# Digital Dozen Toward Security

Build and maintain a secure networks and systems

2. Do not use vendor-supplied for defaults for system passwords and other security parameters

- <http://www.cirt.net/passwords>
- [www.google.com](http://www.google.com)

◇ 2015 Trustwave report indicated that 28% of data breaches resulted from weak passwords



# Digital Dozen Toward Security

## Protect Data

### 3. Protect stored data

- Data encryption – laptops, flash drives, databases
- Data backup
- **USB ports – controlled**



# Digital Dozen Toward Security

## Protect Data

### 4. Encrypt data across open, public networks

- **Wireless network security**
- Disable SSL and early TLS





# Digital Dozen Toward Security

Maintain a vulnerability management program

5. Protect all systems against malware and regularly update anti-virus software or programs

➤ **Not to be modified or disabled by end user**

➤ Scheduled periodic scans

➤ Alerts of potential malicious activity

➤ Logging



# Digital Dozen Toward Security

Maintain a vulnerability management program

## 6. Develop and maintain secure systems and applications

- **Process to identify security vulnerabilities**

- Microsoft patch Tuesday

- Software development to include security

- System hardening checklists



# Digital Dozen Toward Security

Implement strong access control measures

7. Restrict access to data by business need to know

➤ **Principle of least privilege**

8. Identify and authenticate access to system components

➤ Unique IDs – not shared

➤ **Strong passwords**

➤ Vendors



# Digital Dozen Toward Security

Implement strong access control measures

## 9. Restrict physical access to data

- **Data center access**
- Video surveillance
- Visitor identification
- Vendors
- Filing cabinets



# Digital Dozen Toward Security

Regularly monitor and test networks

10. Track and monitor access to network resources and data

- **Centralized event logging with alerts**
- Network authentication
- Server authentication
- Remote access
- Trustwave report
  - 86 days: Median length to detection
  - 111 days: Median length from intrusions to containment



# Digital Dozen Toward Security

Regularly monitor and test networks

## 11. Regularly test security systems and processes

- IT audits
- Vulnerability assessments
- Penetration tests
- **Testing to validate effectiveness**



# Vulnerability scan or Penetration test

## Vulnerability scan

A scan that is designed to check for common and known vulnerabilities as well as common misconfigurations over a variety of operating systems.

## Penetration test

A test that will use the same techniques that a black hat hacker would use to penetrate the network. Includes active attempts to exploit potential vulnerabilities and “hack” into systems.

## Internal/External tests

- Internal test is for all systems available on the inside network
- External is for the perimeter network or any system that is accessible from the internet.



# Digital Dozen Toward Security

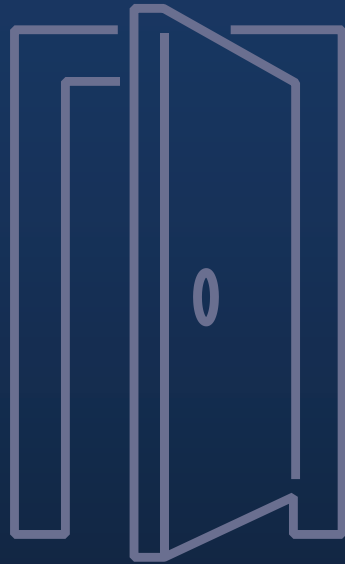
Maintain an information security policy

12. Maintain a policy that addresses information security for all personnel

- Incident response
- Forensic preparedness
- Security awareness training
- **BE PREPARED**







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