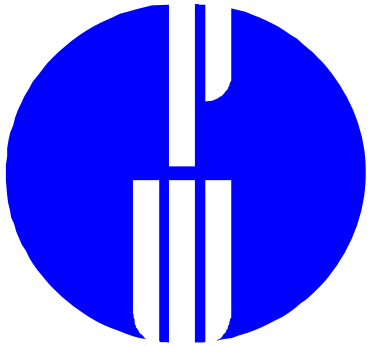
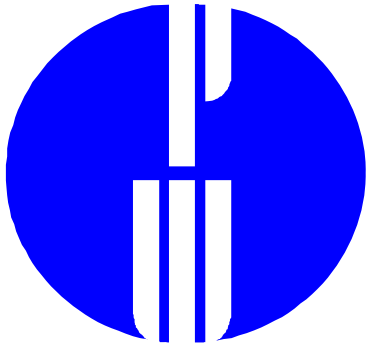


Security Through Process Management



"It's just the way we do things here."

POLICY

A POLICY PROCESS SHOULD:

- PROVIDE A SECURITY POLICY, to include:
  - scope
  - objectives
  - accountability
  - minimum requirements
  - consequences of non-compliance
- INVOLVE EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT
- UPDATE POLICY FREQUENTLY

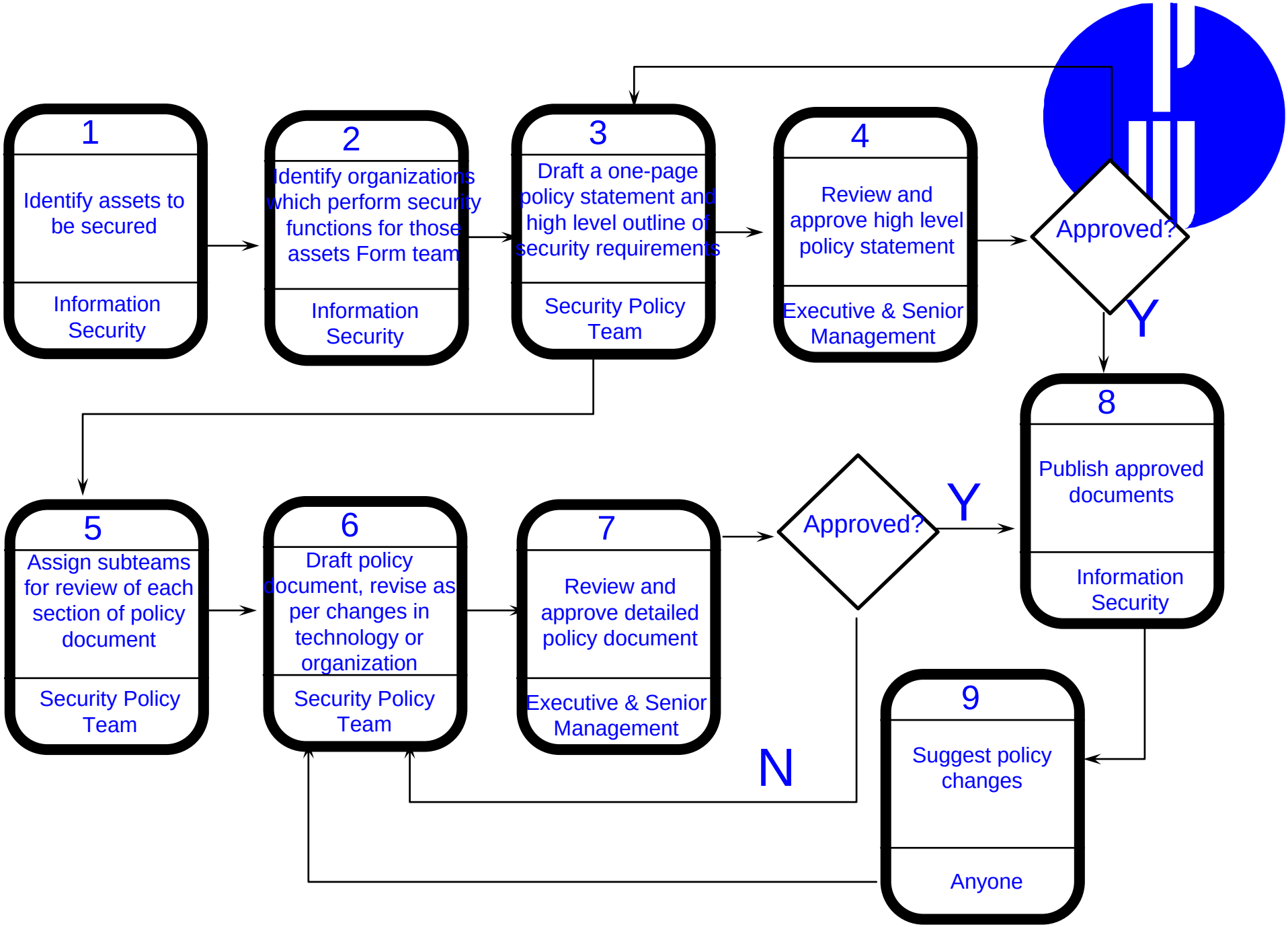
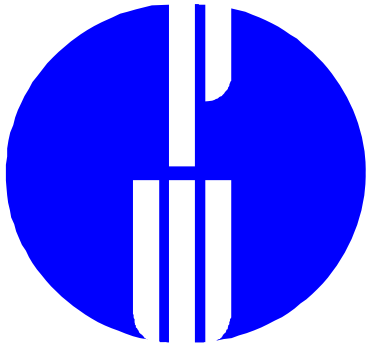
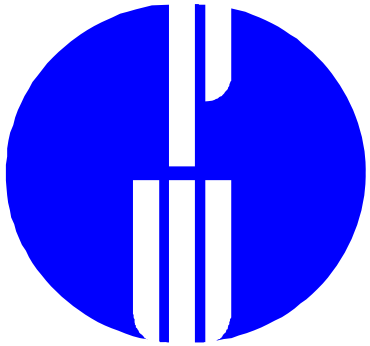


Figure 1: Example Policy Process



"That policy book? I think it's only for corporate. It doesn't apply here."

AWARENESS



AN AWARENESS PROCESS SHOULD:

- PROVIDE AN AWARENESS PROGRAM, to:
  - point out risks of non-compliance
  - teach security techniques
- RECRUIT DEPARTMENT LIAISONS, to:
  - distribute policy
  - facilitate awareness program activities
- INVOLVE EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

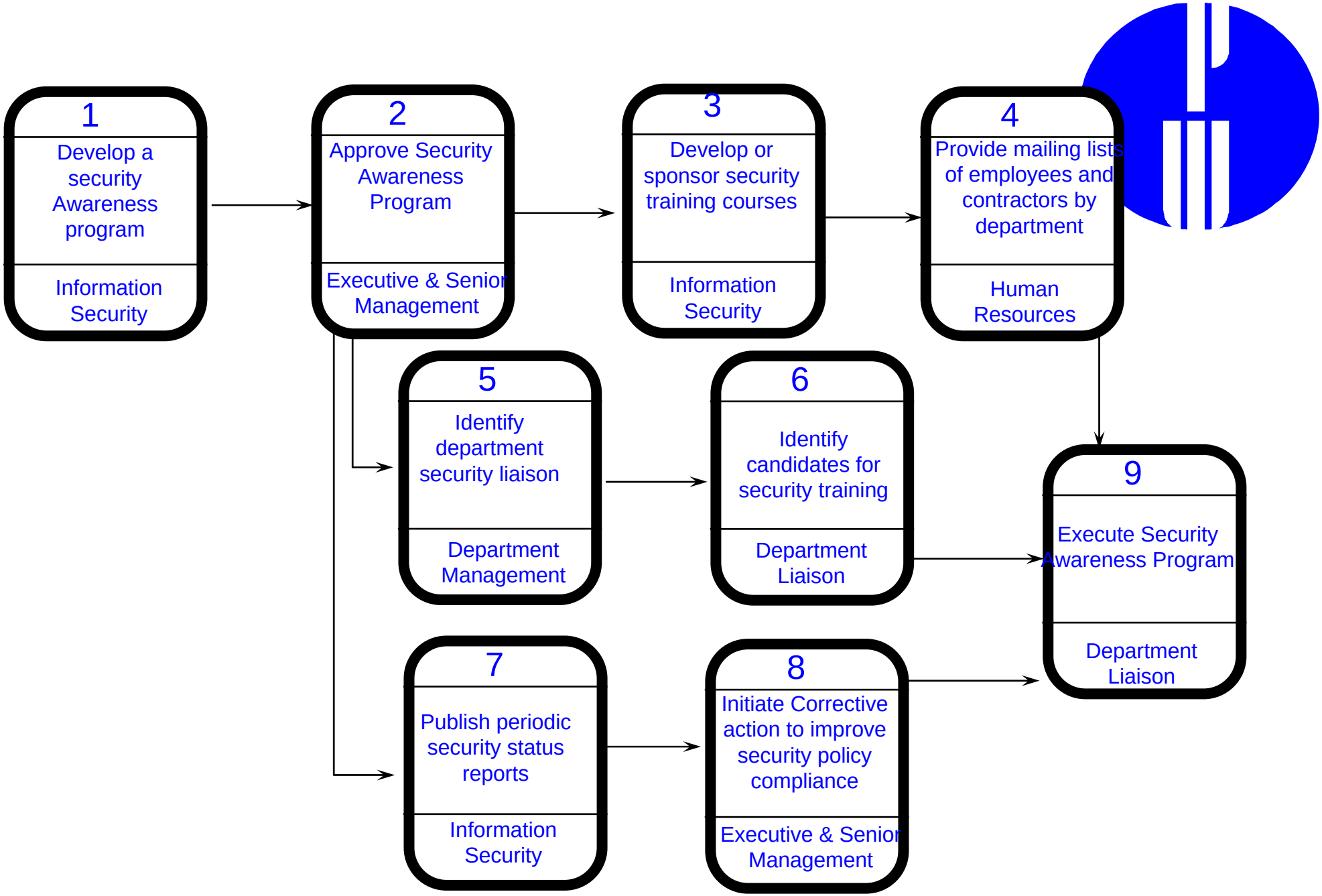
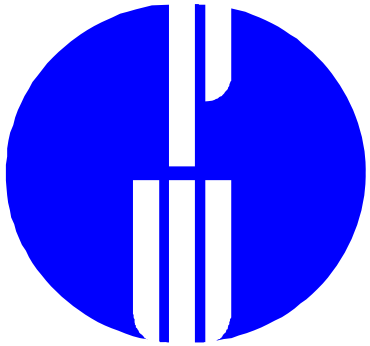


Figure 2: Example Awareness Process



"They are supposed to tell us when people quit, but they never do."

"We send a memo to their secretary. We have all the copies!"

ACCESS

AN ACCESS PROCESS SHOULD ADDRESS:

- IDENTIFICATION OF THOSE REQUIRING ACCES
- AUTHORIZATION PROCEDURES FOR ACCESS
- AUTOMATIC AUTHORIZATION OF THOSE IDENTIFIED & AUTHORIZED FOR ACCESS
- SEPARATION OF DUTIES BETWEEN AUTHORIZATION & AUTHENTICATION
- SEPARATION OF ACCESS ENVIRONMENTS FO KEY USER COMMUNITIES

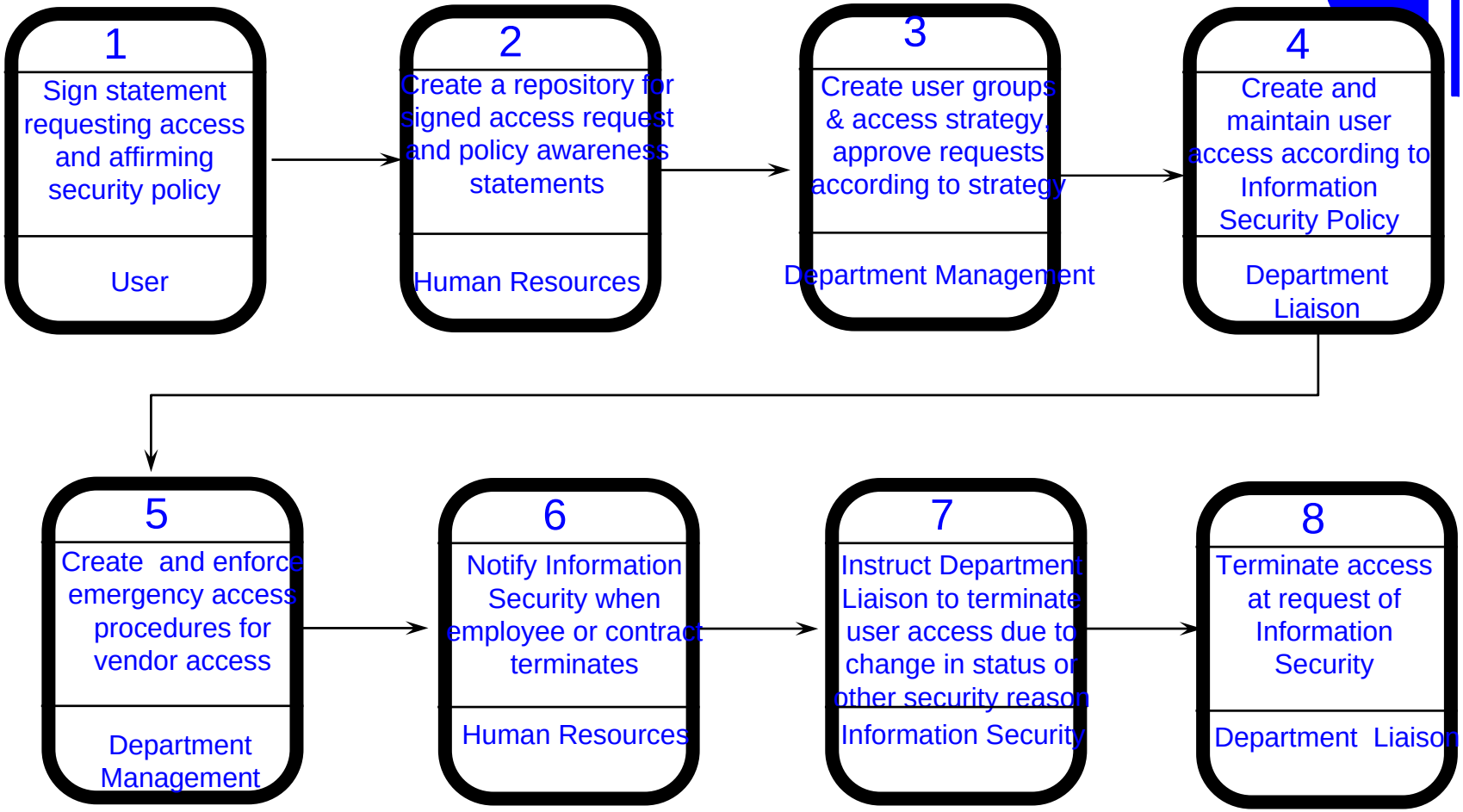
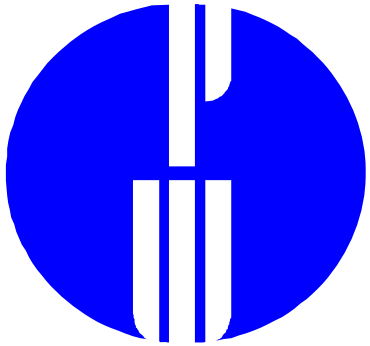
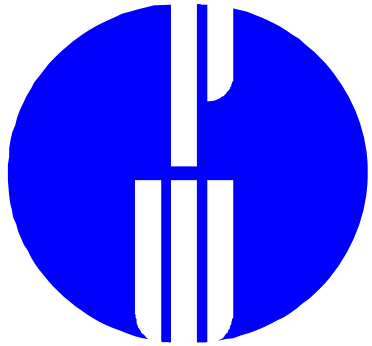


Figure 3: Example Access Process



"We log everything, but we only look at it if there's a problem."

MONITORING



A MONITORING PROCESS SHOULD:

- CONFIGURE SYSTEM SECURITY PROFILES
- FREQUENTLY REVIEW SECURITY LOGS
- IDENTIFY THE ROOT CAUSE OF SECURITY ALERTS
- FREQUENTLY UPDATE SECURITY PROFILES

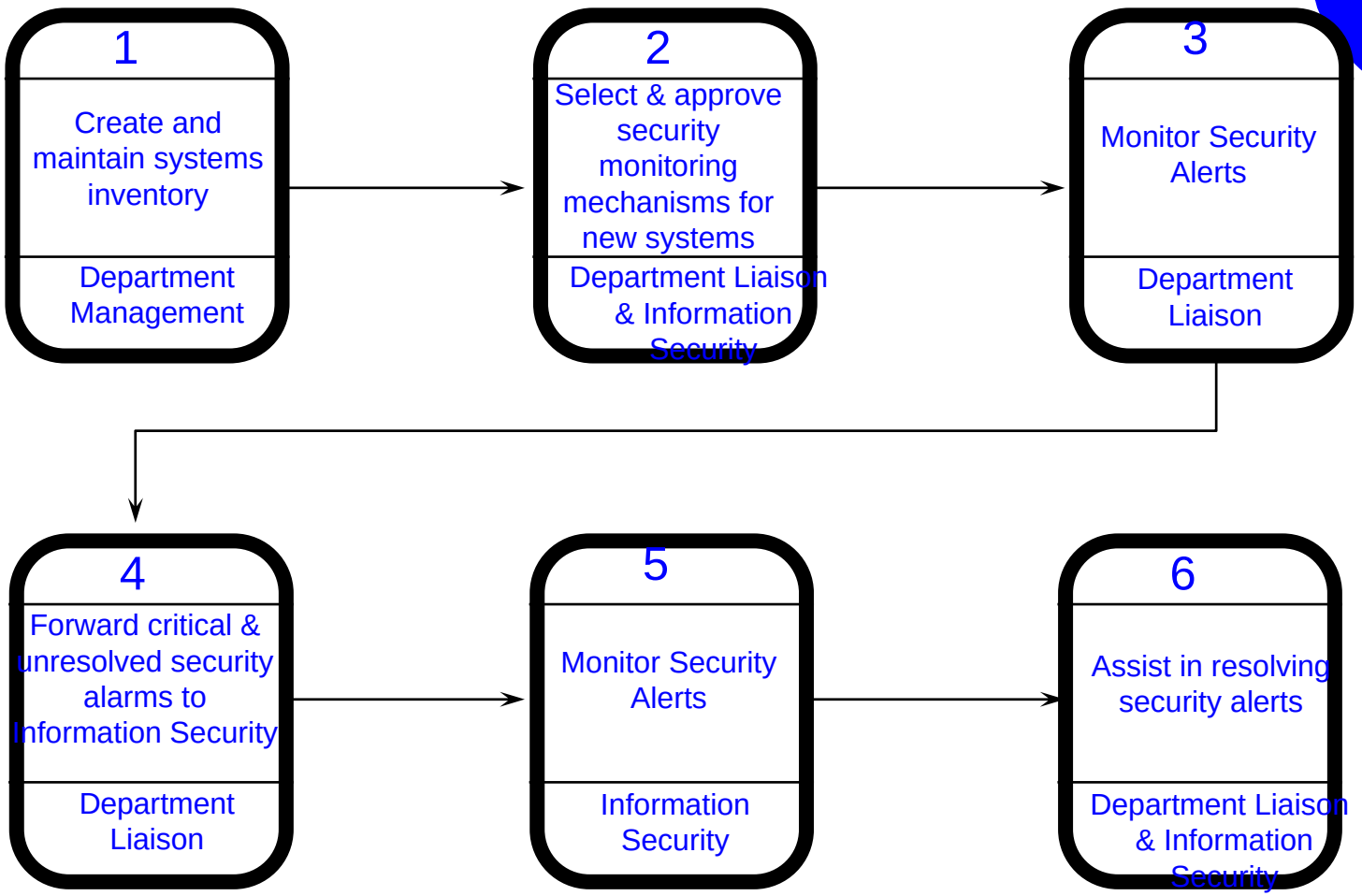
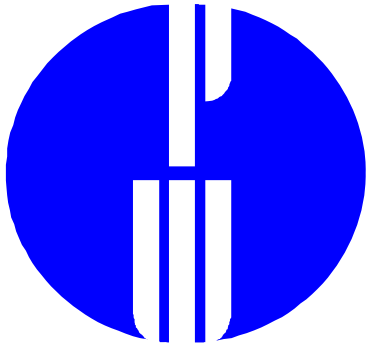
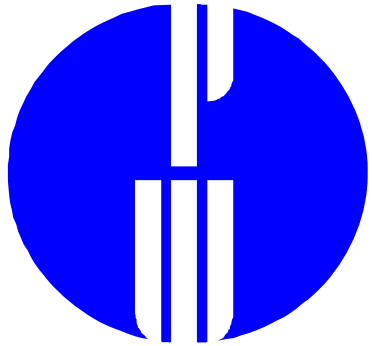


Figure 4: Example Monitoring Process



"We know we have security problems, we just don't have the resources to fix them."

COMPLIANCE



A COMPLIANCE PROCESS SHOULD ENSURE THAT INSTANCES OF NON-COMPLIANCE WITH SECURITY POLICY ARE:

- REPORTED TO INFORMATION SECURITY
- ASSIGNED TO APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT
- SUPPORTED BY RISK ACCEPTANCE UNTIL RESOLVED

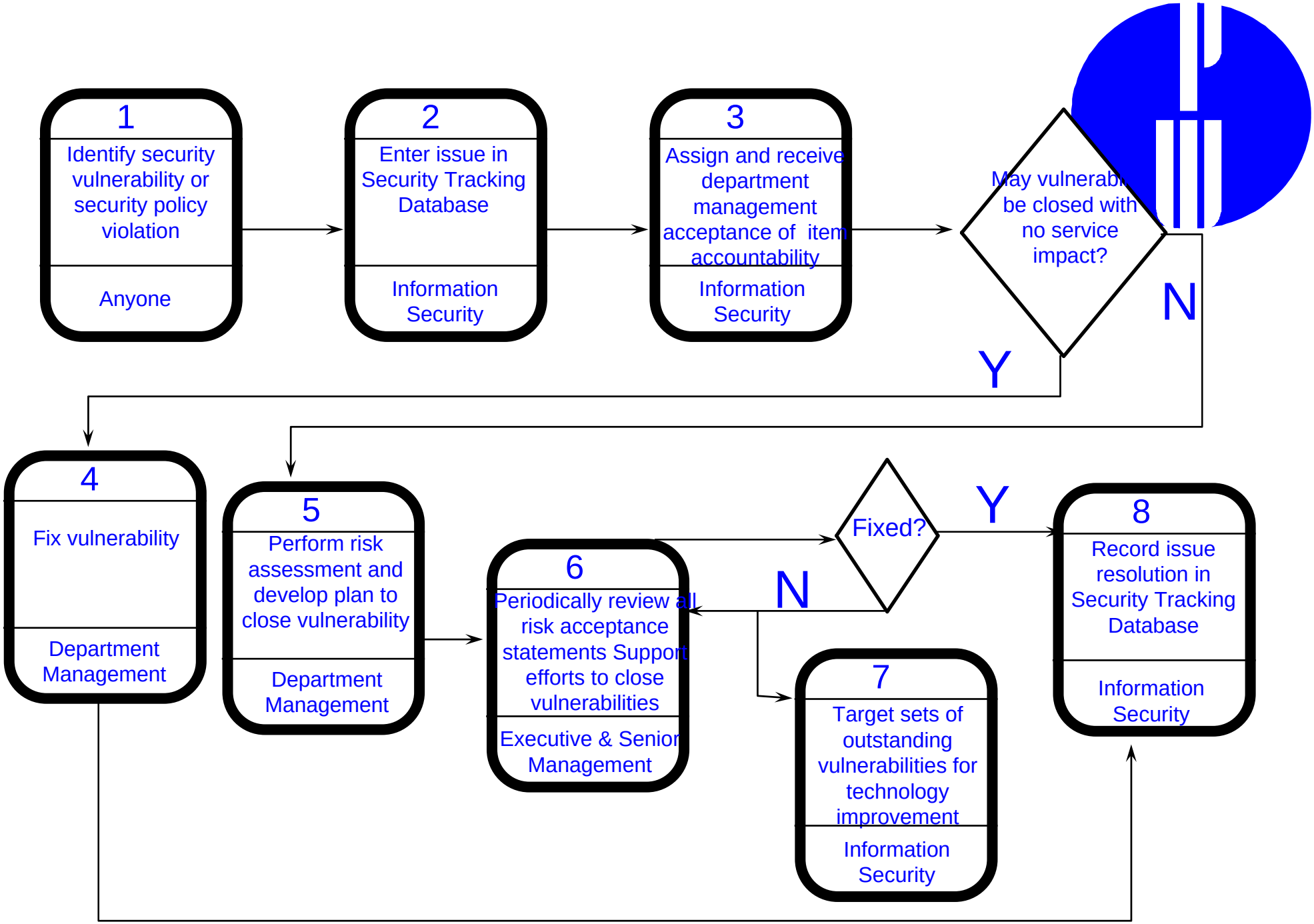
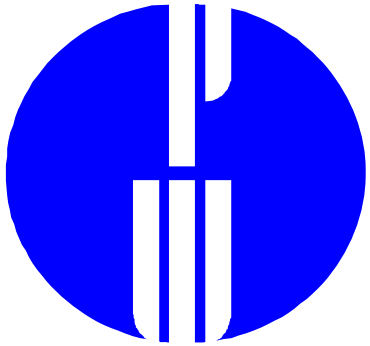
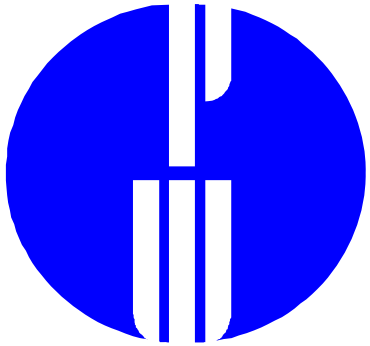


Figure 5: Example Compliance Process



"We had a very short time to get this into production."

STRATEGY



A STRATEGY PROCESS SHOULD:

- ENSURE SECURITY MECHANISMS ARE IN BUSINESS CASES & BUDGETS
- REVIEW & TEST NEW SECURITY TOOLS & TECHNIQUES
- DEVELOP METHODS TO QUANTIFY LEVELS OF RISK IN NEW DEPLOYMENTS

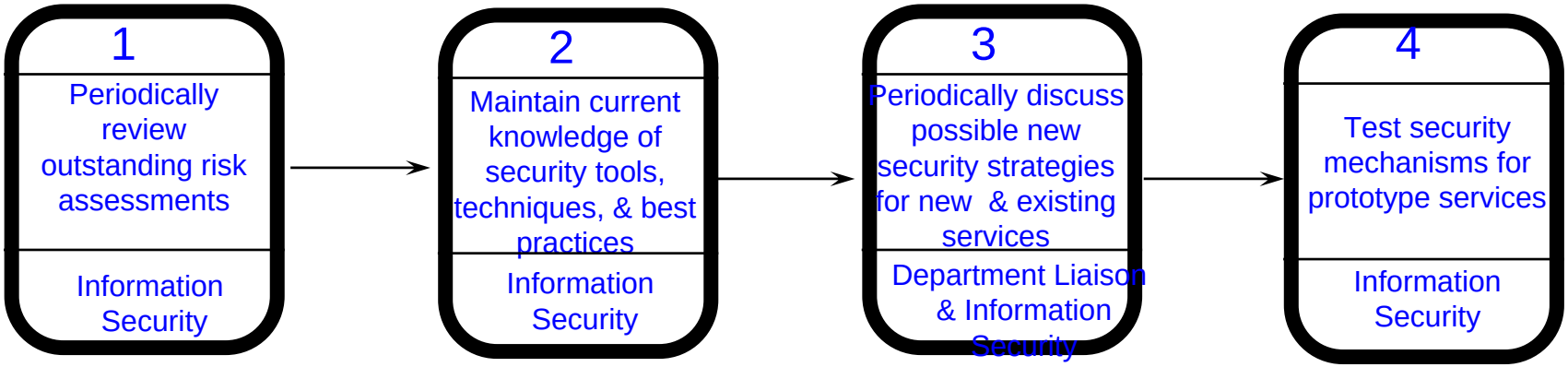


Figure 6: Example Strategy Process

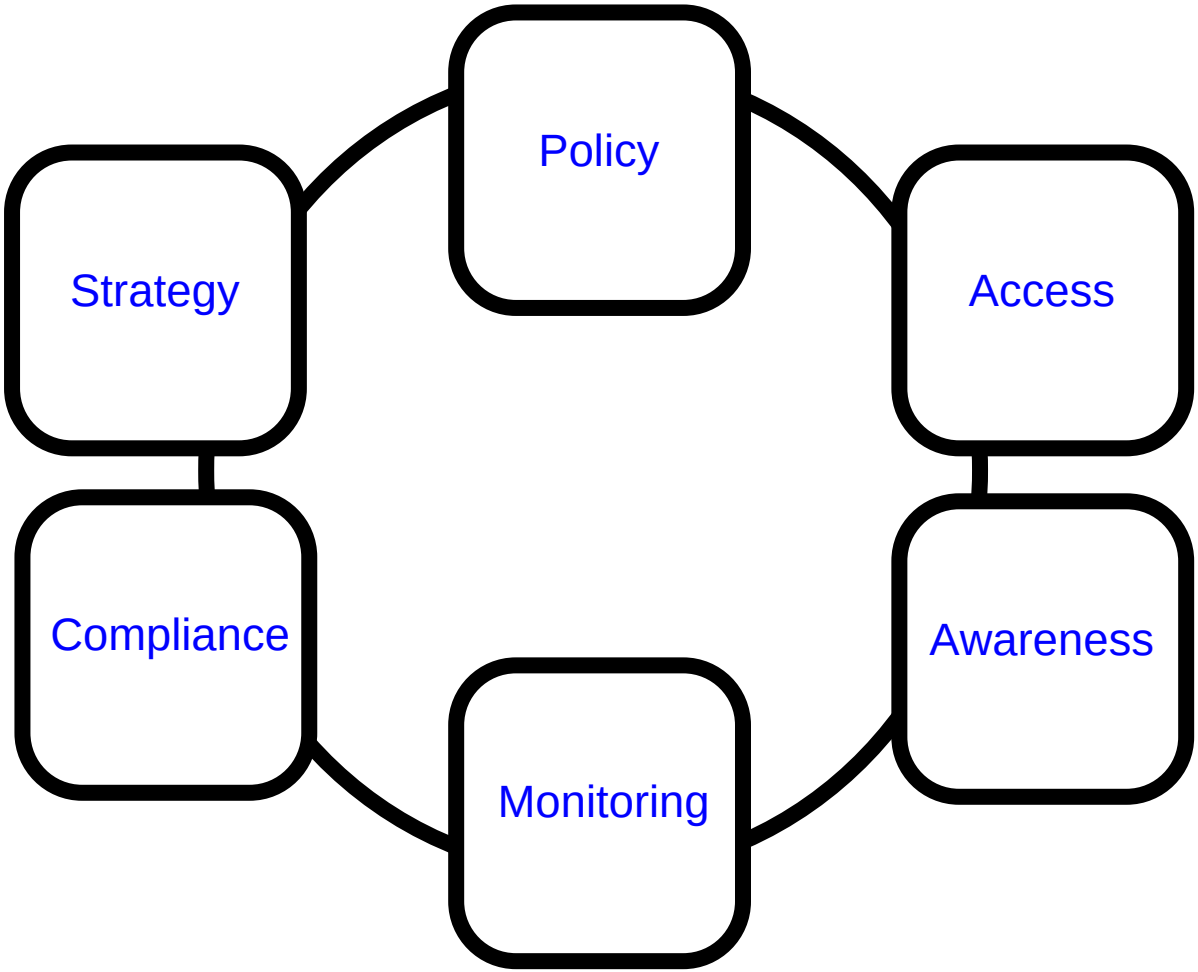
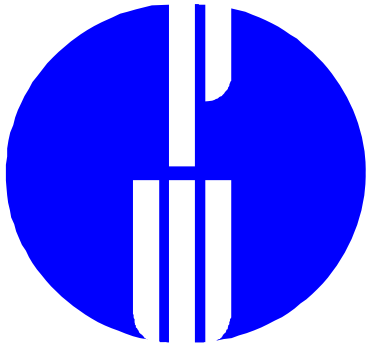
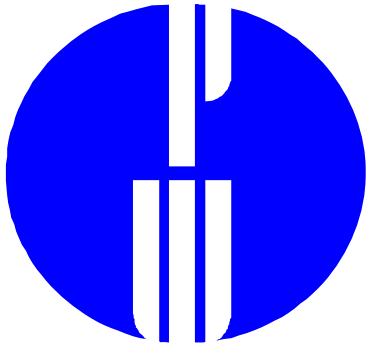


Figure 7: A Security Management Process



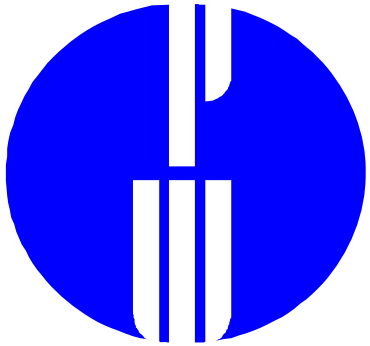
Questions?



"I can't get other departments to buy in to my security policy."

Reply:

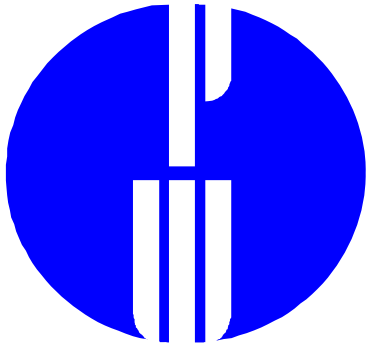
"An effective policy process requires representation from all affected organizations."



"That is covered by our policy, the users just didn't know about it."

Reply:

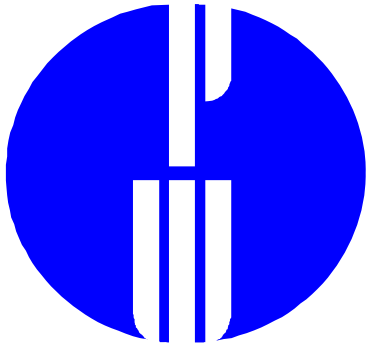
"An effective awareness process requires participation from all affected organizations."



"We don't have responsibility for system access; it's performed at the department level."

Reply:

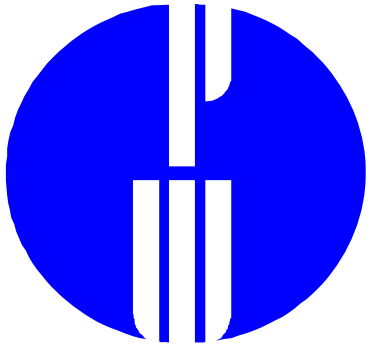
"An effective access process cuts across organizational boundaries."



"We don't have enough people to monitor logs."

Reply:

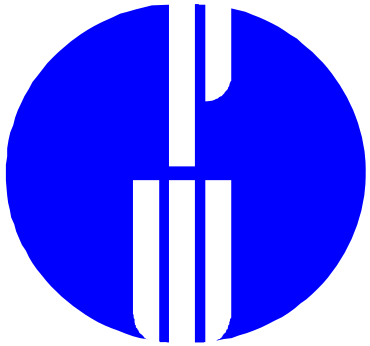
"An effective monitoring process starts with automation and ends with escalation."



"We fixed this last year, and they put it back."

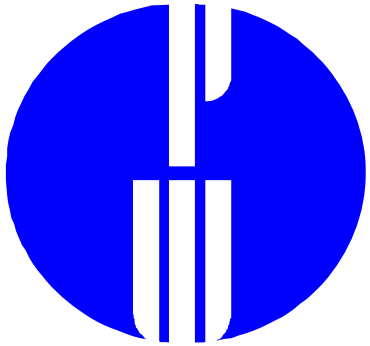
Reply:

"An effective compliance process requires proof of lasting change."

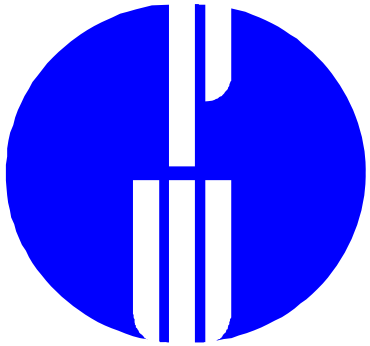


"Every time we get ahead of the game, they deploy some new kind of technology."

Reply:



"An effective strategy process makes security improvement part of the overall IT strategy."



An effective security management process comprises six subprocesses:

Policy:	to establish a framework for the development of organizational standards with respect to security
Awareness:	to educate those affected by security policy on their roles and responsibilities
Access:	to limit dissemination and modification of customer data and other sensitive information
Monitoring:	to detect policy violations and other security vulnerabilities
Compliance:	to track security issues and help ensure that resources facilitate the resolution of security issues
Strategy:	to meet the security challenges presented by new information technologies