



Achieving Continuous Risk Management

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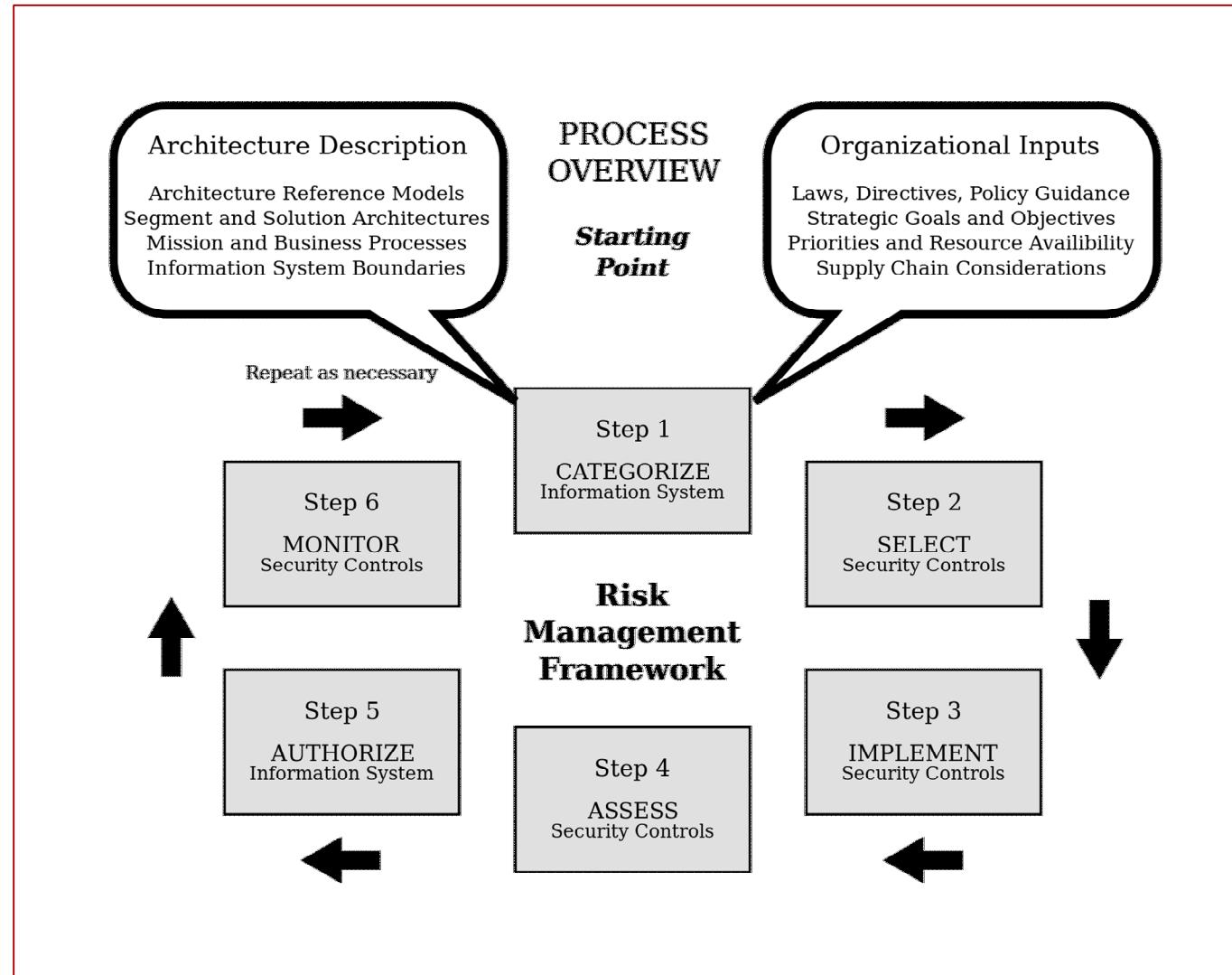
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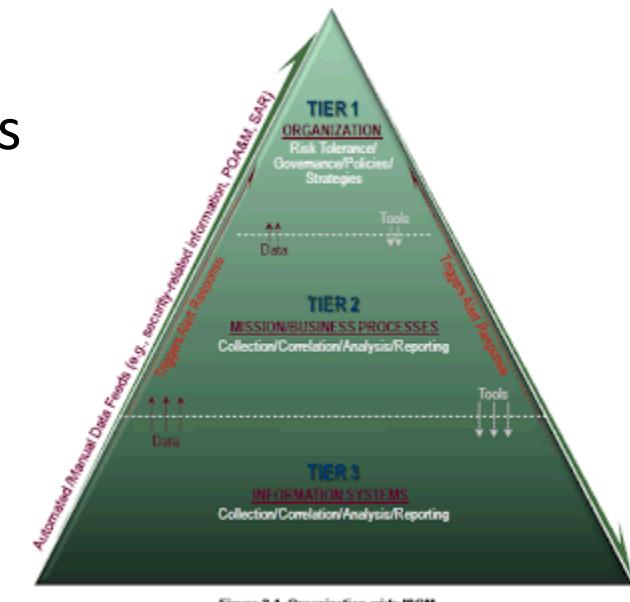
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NIST Risk Management Framework

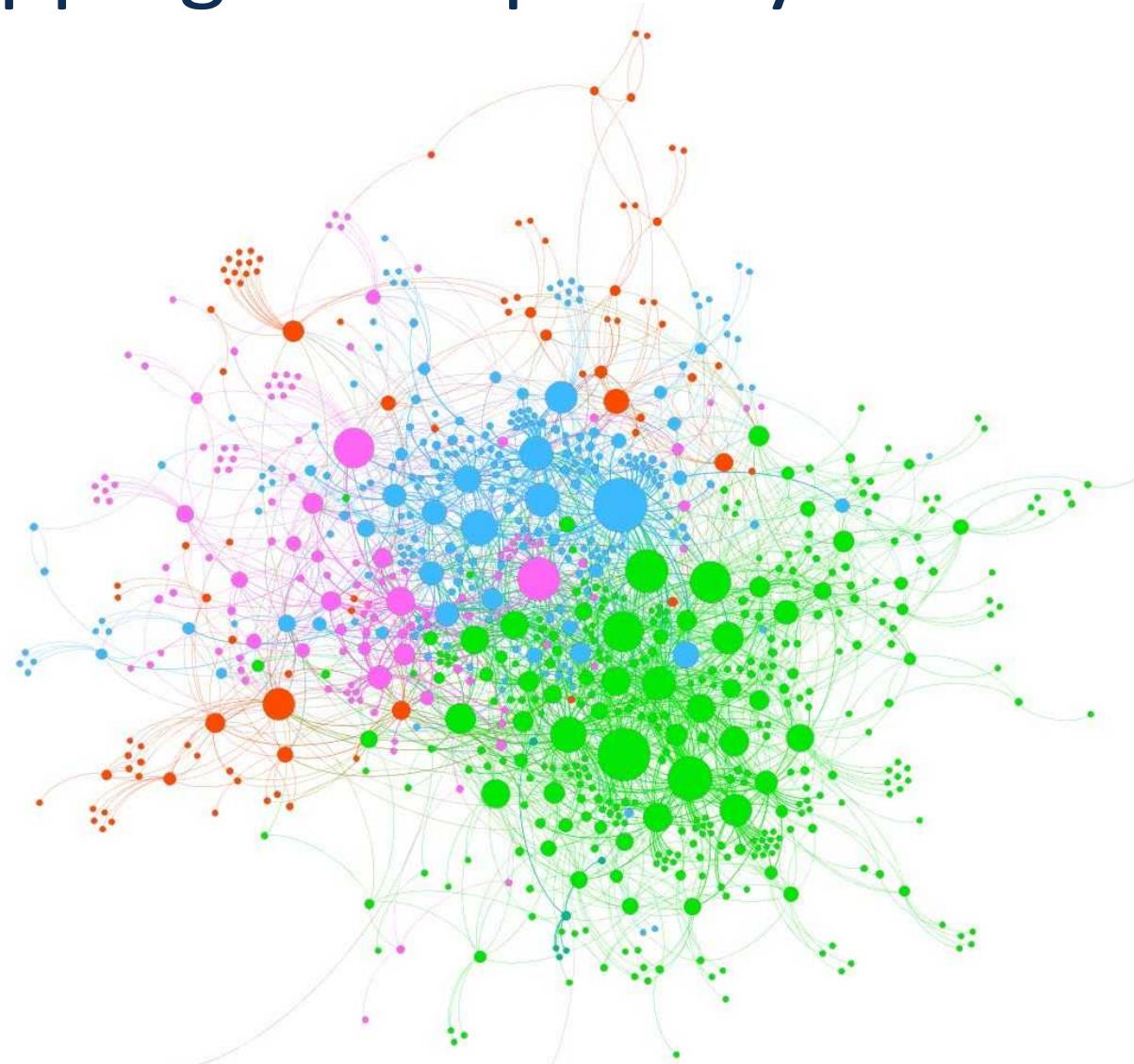


Continuous Monitoring

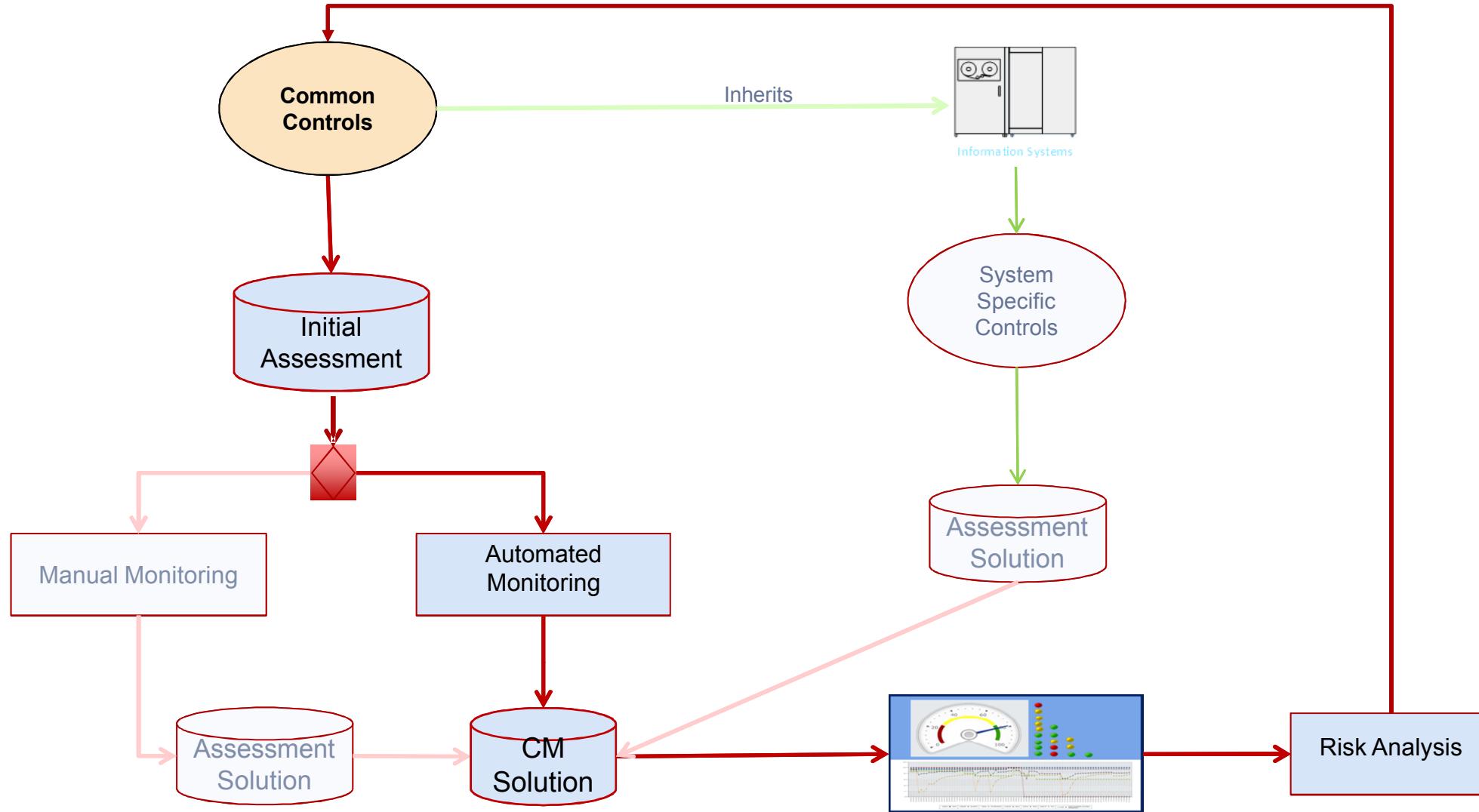
- Identify gaps through the assessment process and ongoing monitoring
- Determine continual effectiveness of controls
 - Automated and manual monitoring methods
- Monitoring frequency determination
- Evaluate security posture at different levels of the enterprise
 - Tier 3, Tier 2, Tier 1
- Feed effectiveness of controls into risk management and analysis



Control Mapping for Gap Analysis

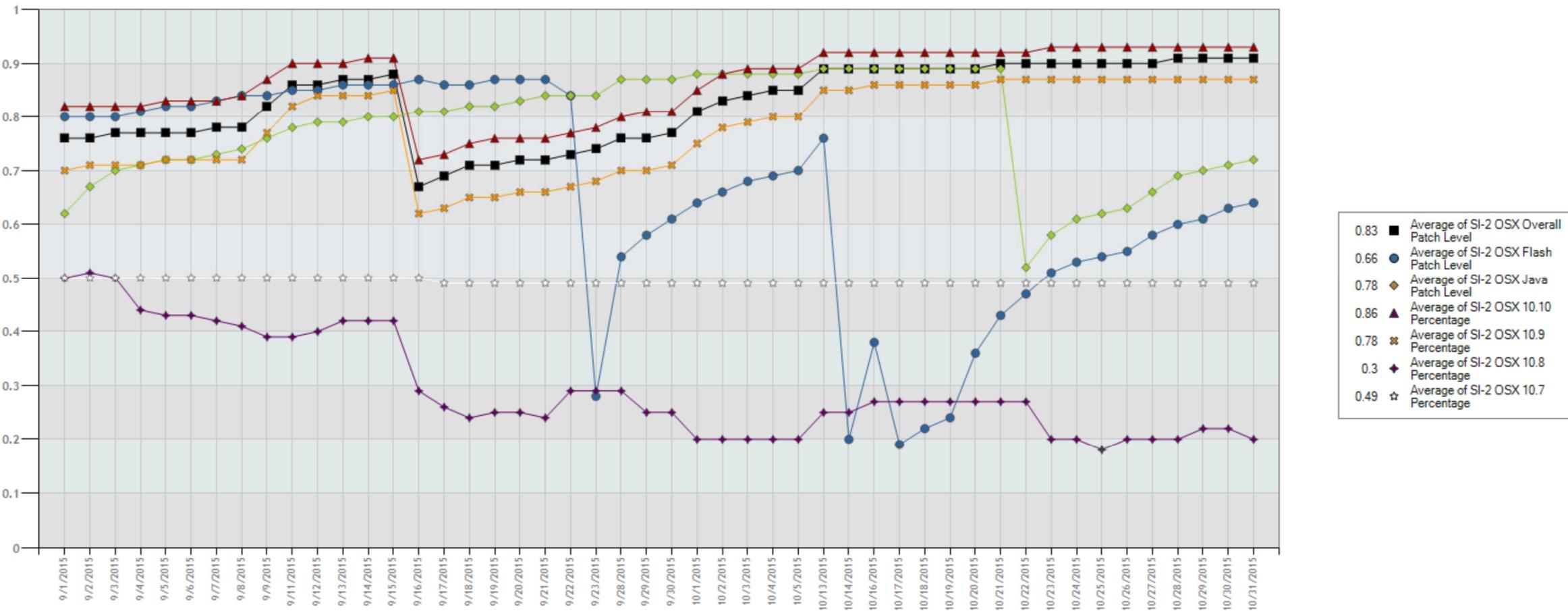


Continuous Monitoring Process



Continuous Monitoring Tier 3

SI-2 OSX Graph



Continuous Monitoring Tier 3

Vulnerability and Patch Management Alert Table

Control Number ▲	Control Name	Measure	Criticality	Current State	Alert Level	Weighted	Ideal
CM-3	Configuration Change Control	Time to implement change	High	100.00	●	300.00	300
MA-2	Controlled Maintenance	Time to Resolve Unscheduled Maintenance	Low	100.00	●	100.00	100
RA-5	Vulnerability Scanning	% of scan population that is vulnerable	Very High	42.86	●	171.44	400
SI-2	Patch Management	% patched	High	34.00	●	102.00	300
Total Vulnerability and Patch Management	Total Vulnerability and Patch Management			61.22	●	673.44	1,100

Continuous Monitoring Tier 2

Domain Alert Table

Domain ▲	Percentage	Alert Level	Weighted	Ideal
Vulnerability and Patch Management	61.22	🟡	673.44	1,100
Configuration Management	57.27	🟡	1,202.69	2,100
Asset Management	100.00	🟢	900	900
Event and Incident Management	94.23	🟢	1,036.51	1,100
Domain Total	73.32	🟡	3,812.64	5,200

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Continuous Monitoring Tier 1

Enterprise Alert Table

Enterprise Entity	Percentage	Alert Level	Weighted	Ideal
Mission Total	24.70	●	74.1	300
Domain Total	71.40	●	3,712.81	5,200
Enterprise Total	68.85	●	3,786.91	5,500

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Daily Enterprise Total



Enterprise Total

Daily Domain Total



Domain Total

Daily Mission Total

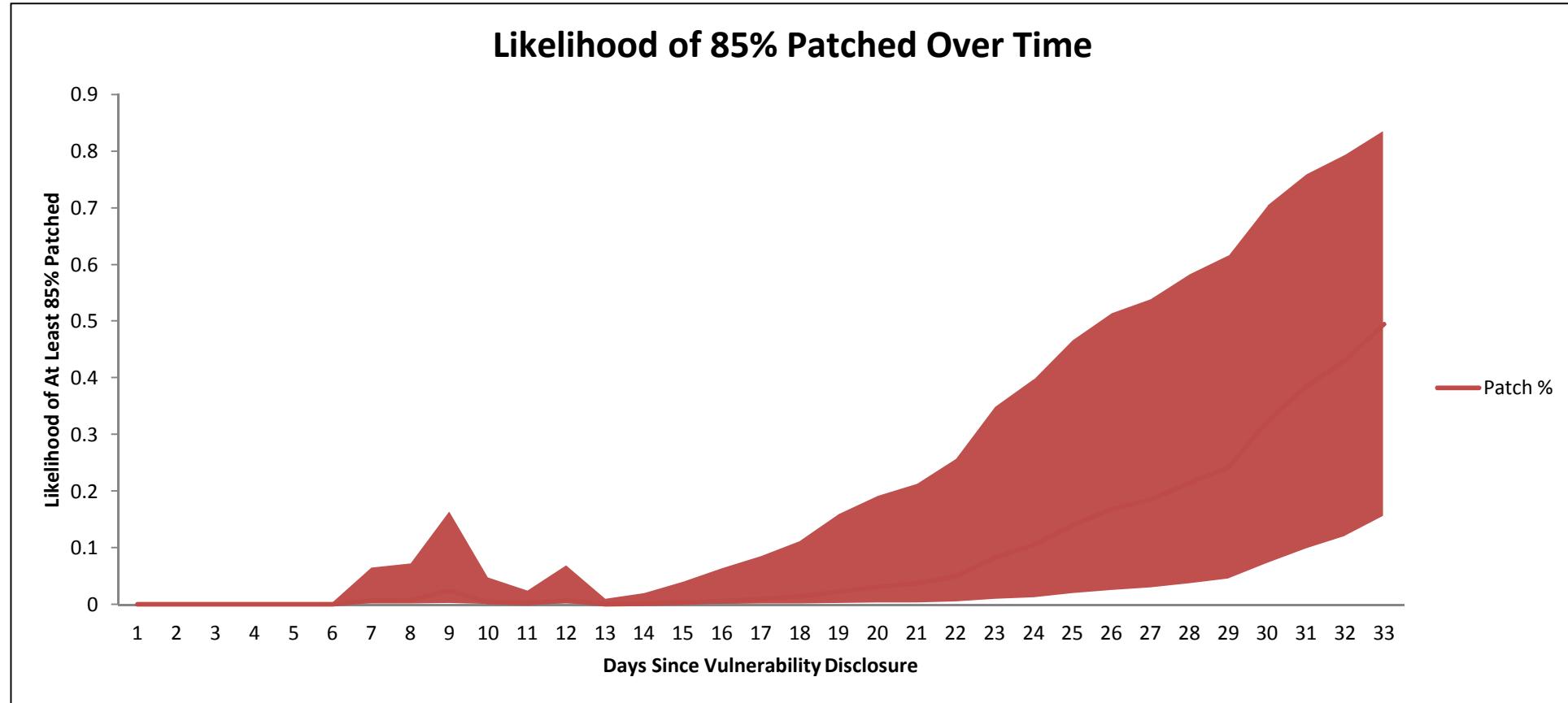


Mission Total

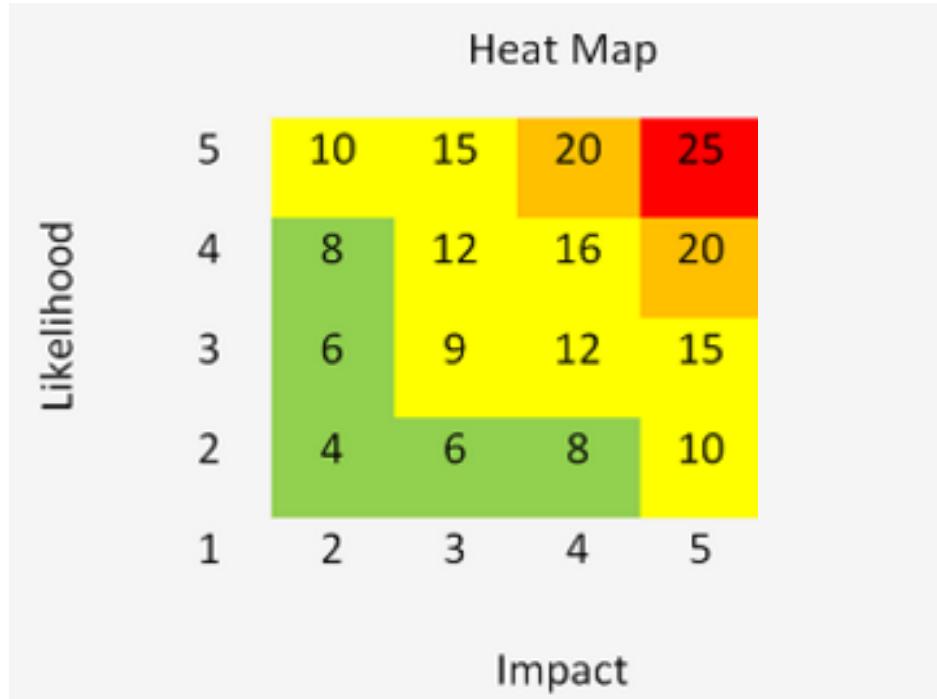
From Monitoring to Risk Quantification

- Using Continuous Monitoring data, we can determine our risk exposure
- Once quantified, these risks can be prioritized
- Multiple methods of risk analysis
 - Qualitative, semi-quantitative, quantitative
- Examples
 - Patching Risk

Patching Use Case



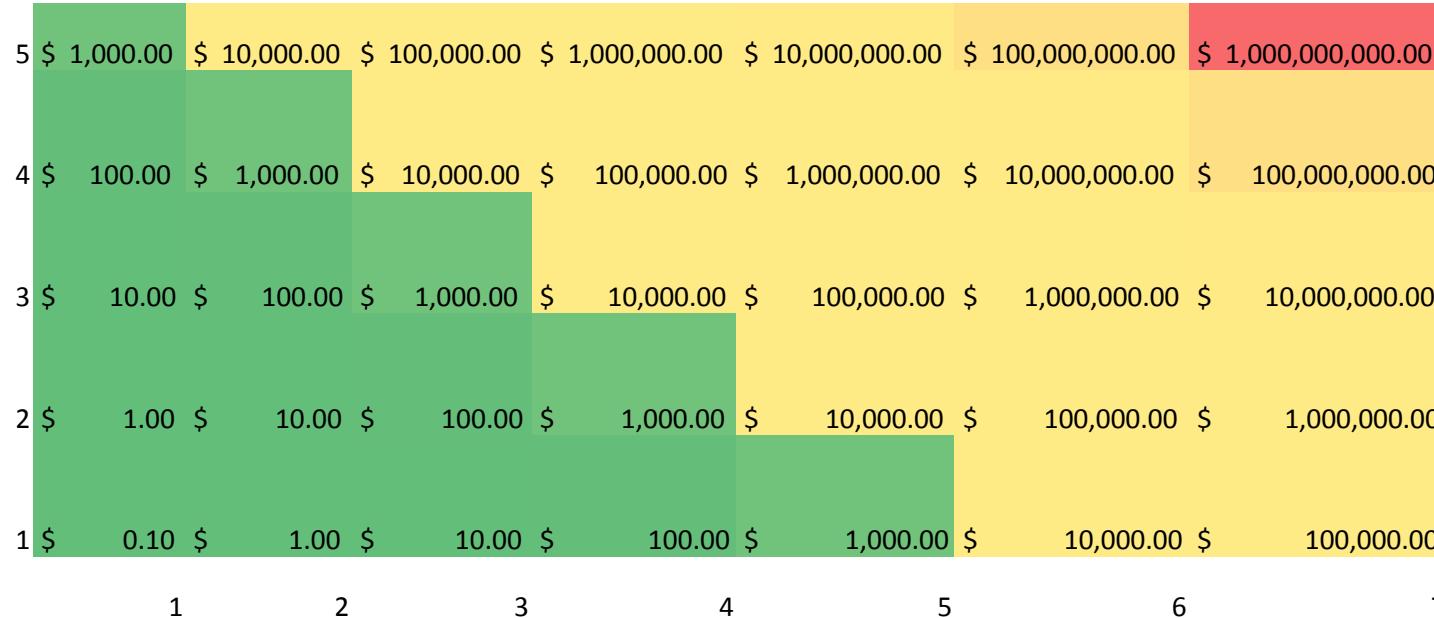
Mathematically-Sound Risk Matrix



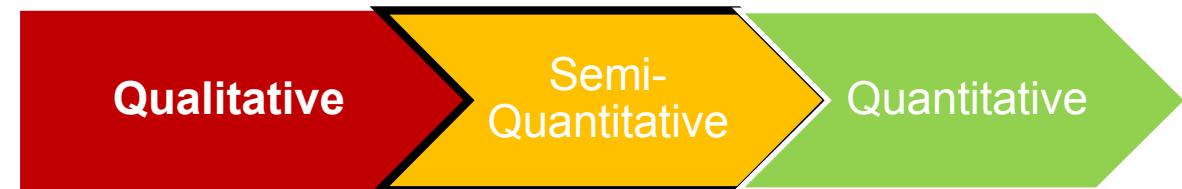
- Qualitative Risk Matrix
- No Definition for Each Value
- Clear Mathematical Derivation of Values
- Useful for Prioritization
- Subjective, but Simple



Semi-Quantitative Risk Matrix



- Semi-Quantitative Risk
- Definition for Each Risk Value
- Clear Mathematical Derivation of Values
- Useful for Prioritization
- Useful for Mitigation Selection



Quantitative Risk Algorithm

Risk	LEF	TEF	Vulnerability	Tcap	RS	LM	Productivity Loss	Other Loss
\$ 15,328.00		2.5	25	0.1	0.85	0.8	\$ 6,131.20	0
<hr/>								
Sample	Risk		Average	\$ 558,725.46				
1	\$	15,328.00	standard	\$ 1,565,137.07				

	Productivity Loss	Other Loss	Avail Loss	Confidentiality Loss	Tcap	RS	TEF
Low	\$ 2,295.54	Availability	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 2,745,500.00	85%	75%	15
Most Likely	\$ 4,213.37	\$ -	\$ 9,600.00	\$ 9,754,005.00	95%	80%	25
High	\$ 6,131.20	Confidentiality	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 16,314,050.00	100%	85%	40

- Quantitative Risk
- Incorporates Continuous Monitoring and Threat Information
- Clear Mathematical Derivation of Values
- Useful for Prioritization
- Useful for Mitigation Selection
- Utilizes simulation to build a range of risk, given inherent uncertainties



Quick-start Guide to Risk Management



- During implementation, map applicable policies to identify areas of focus and potential gaps
- Use manual and automated monitoring of individual policies to measure ongoing effectiveness at a granular level
- Create reports at multiple tiers to identify effectiveness at different levels of the enterprise
- Feed continuous monitoring data into risk analysis solutions
- Utilize quantitative risk to prioritize weaknesses and determine appropriate mitigations

Questions