

Achieving Continuous Risk Management

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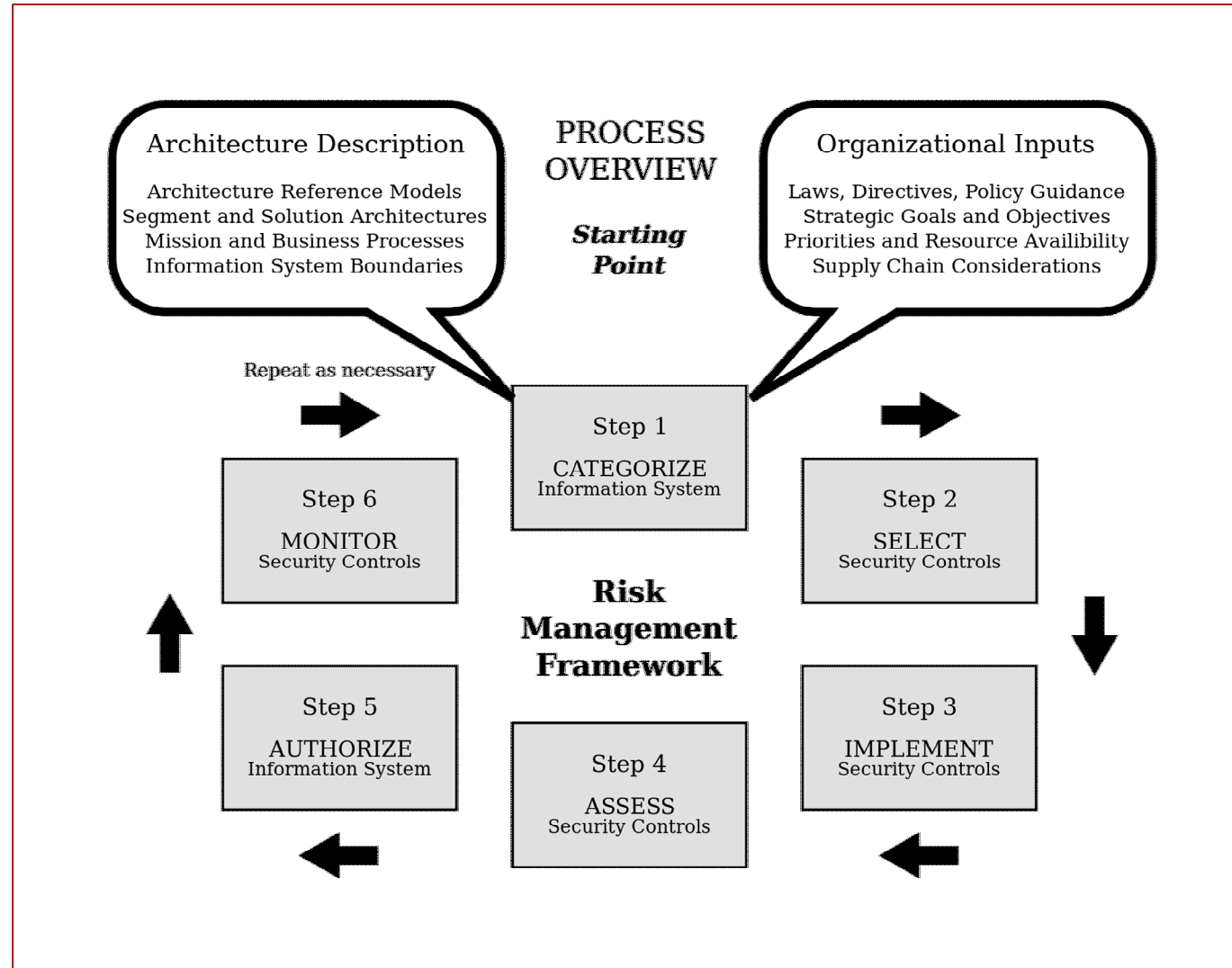
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NIST Risk Management Framework



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

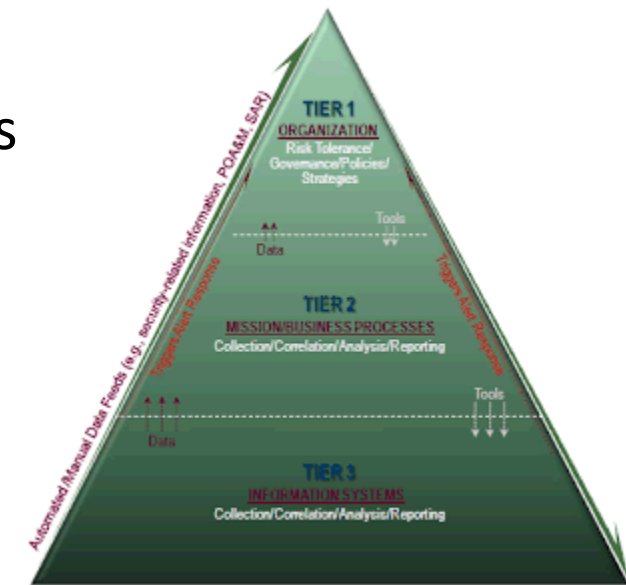
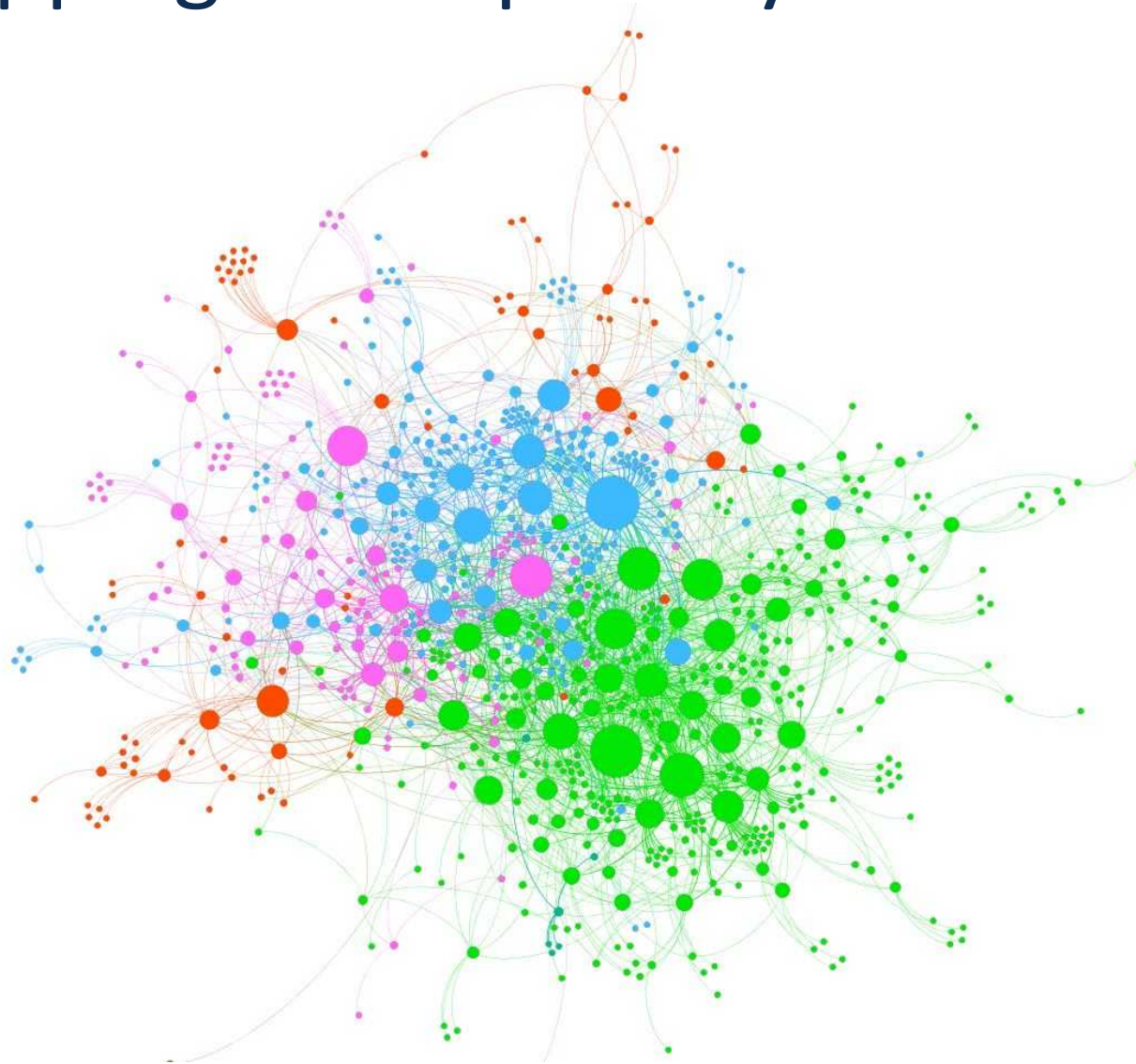
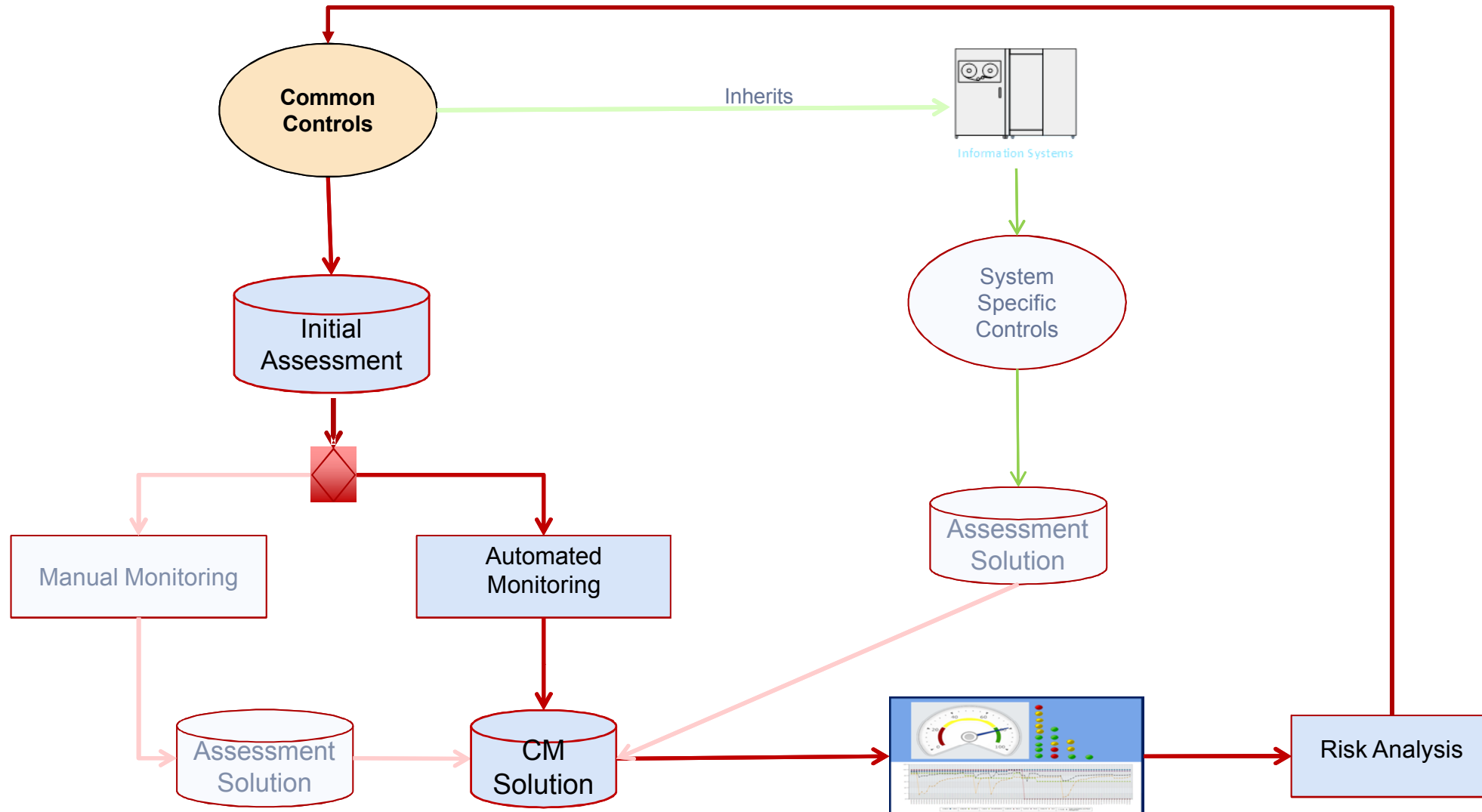


Figure 2-1. Organization-wide ISCM

Control Mapping for Gap Analysis

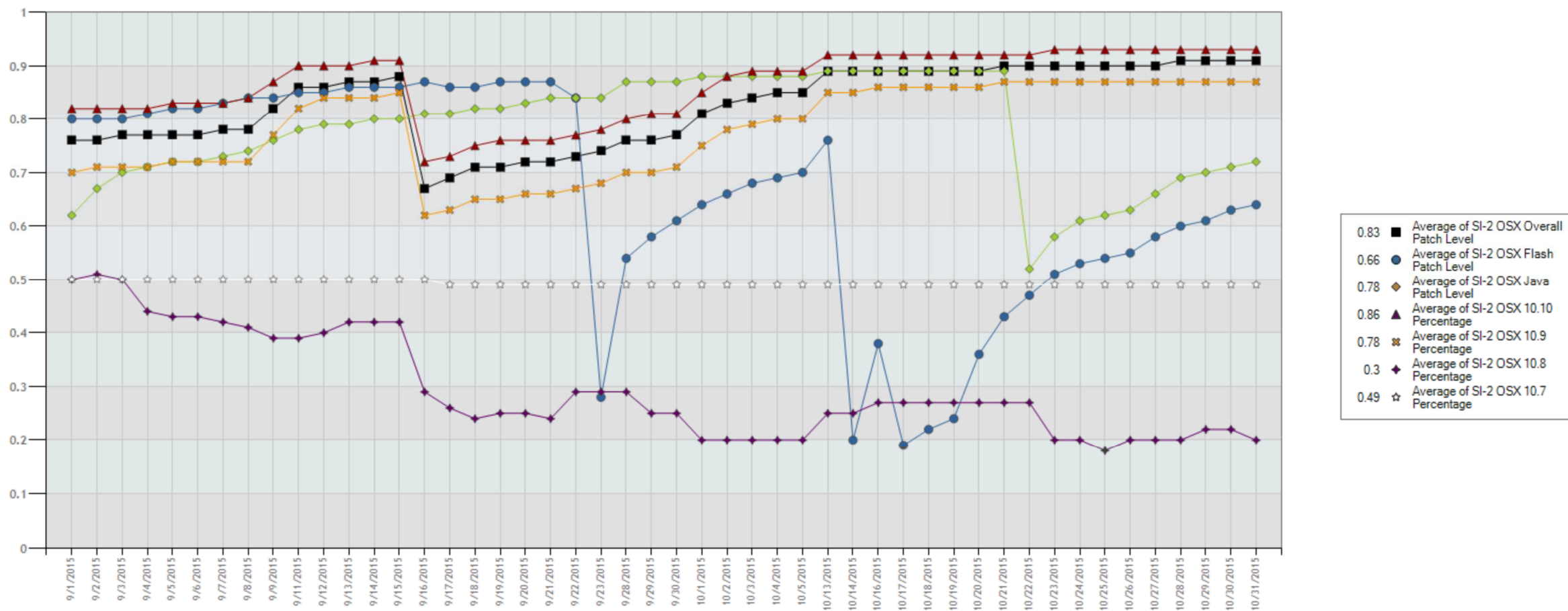


Continuous Monitoring Process








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

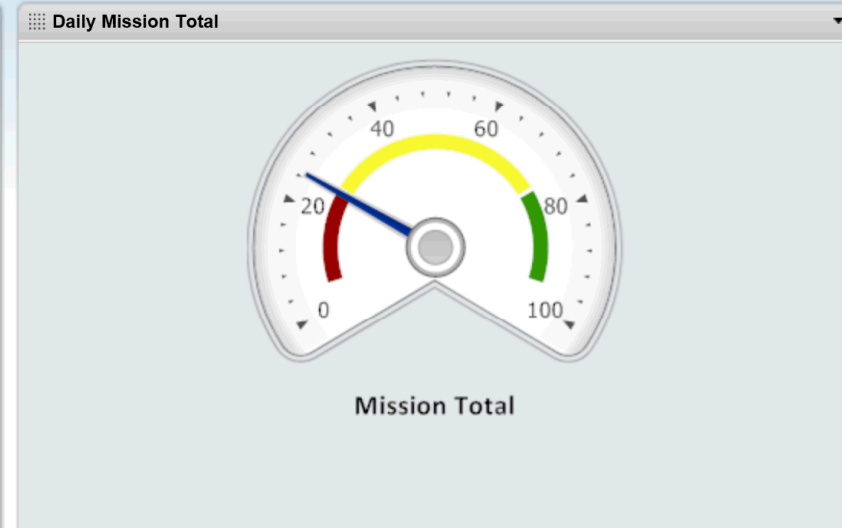
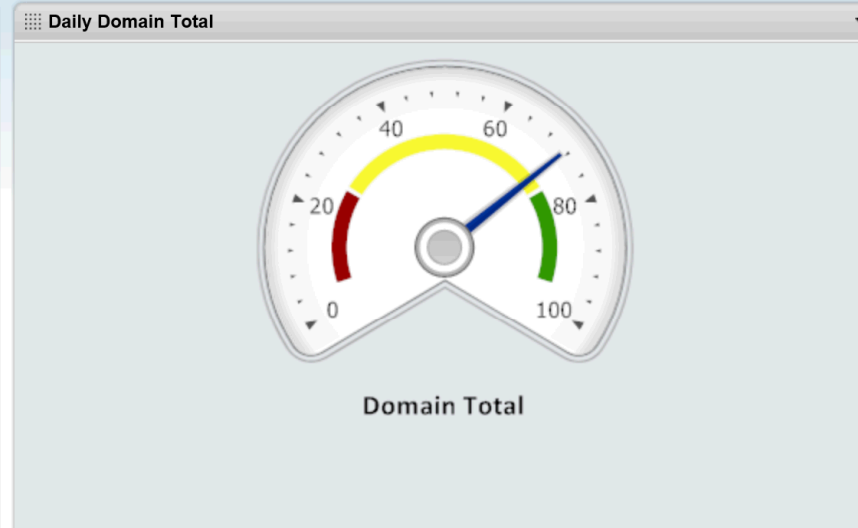
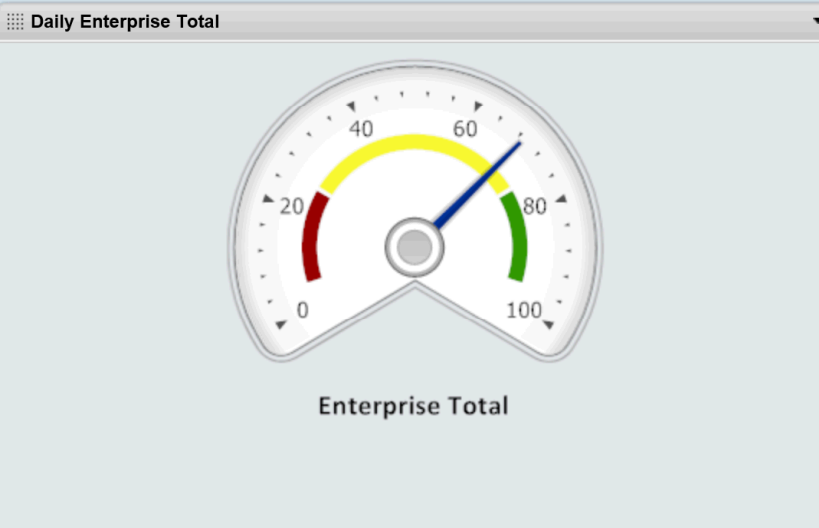
Continuous Monitoring Tier 2

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

Continuous Monitoring Tier 1

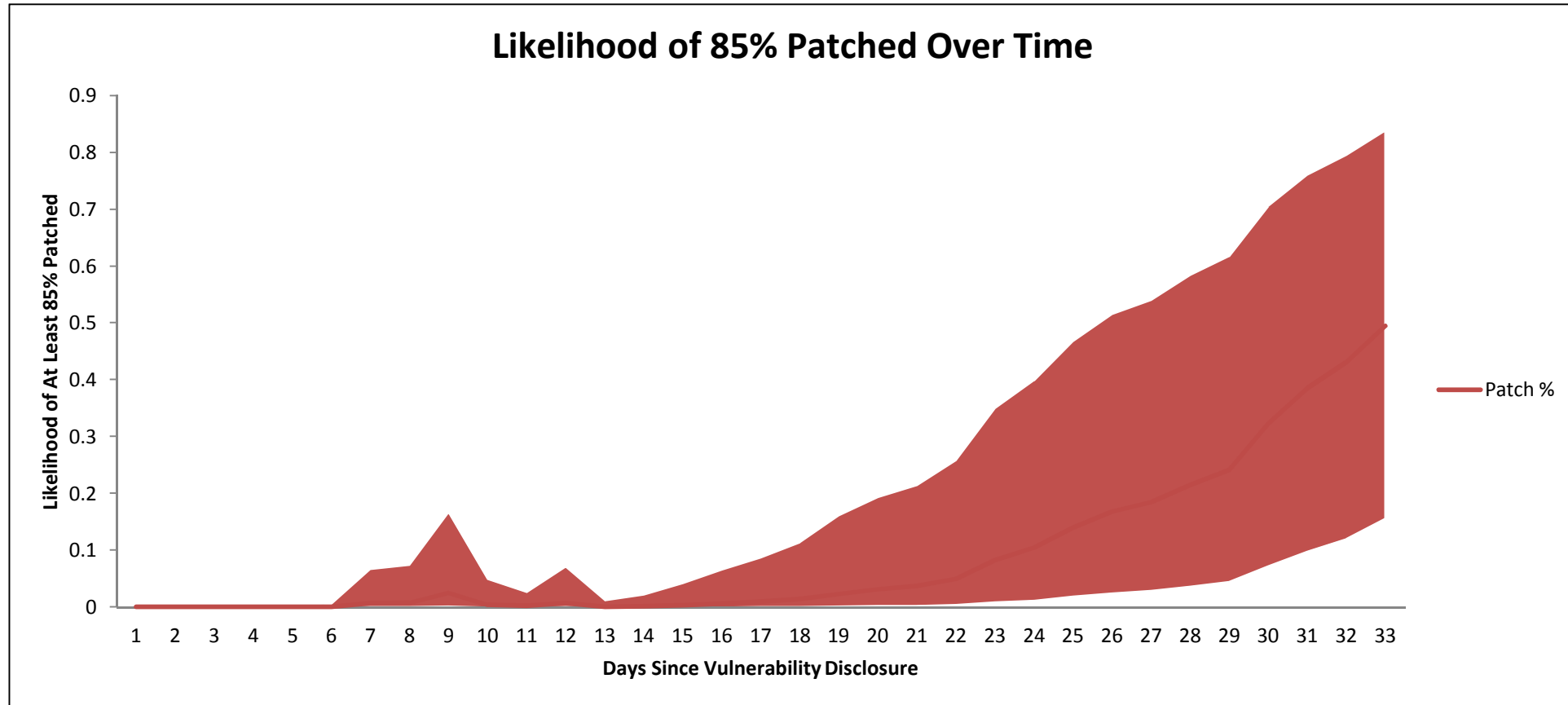
Enterprise Alert Table				
Enterprise Entity ▲	Percentage	Alert Level	Weighted	Ideal
Mission Total	24.70	●	74.1	300
Domain Total	71.40	●	3,712.81	5,200
Enterprise Total	68.85	●	3,786.91	5,500
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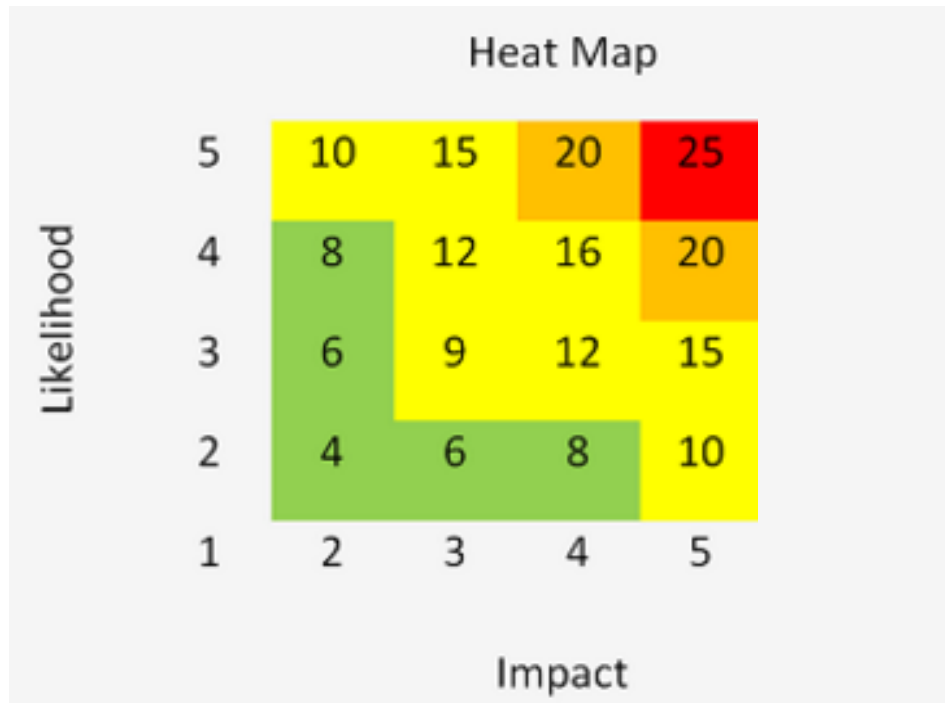
From Monitoring to Risk Quantification

- 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

Qualitative

Semi-
Quantitative

Quantitative

Semi-Quantitative Risk Matrix

5	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$ 10,000,000.00	\$ 100,000,000.00	\$ 1,000,000,000.00
4	\$ 100.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$ 10,000,000.00	\$ 100,000,000.00
3	\$ 10.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$ 10,000,000.00
2	\$ 1.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 1,000,000.00
1	\$ 0.10	\$ 1.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 100,000.00
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

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

Qualitative

Semi-
Quantitative

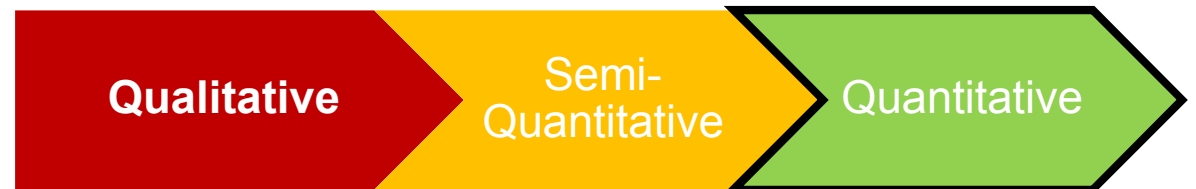
Quantitative

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	6131.2	\$ 6,131.20	0
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