

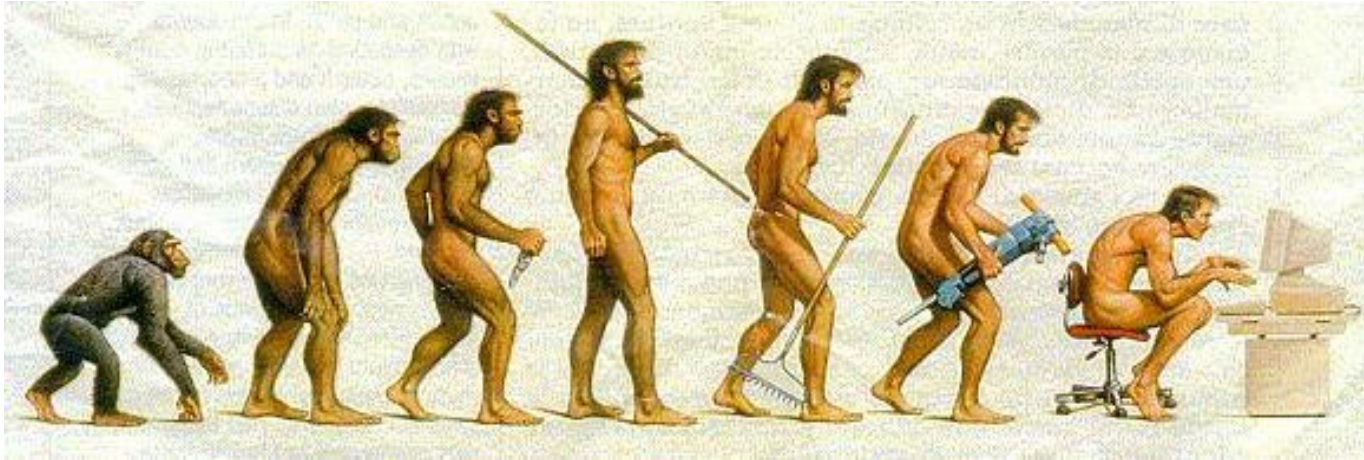
NEbraskaCERT



Risky Business – The Art and Science of Security Risk Management

Ron Woerner – July 2013

Warning



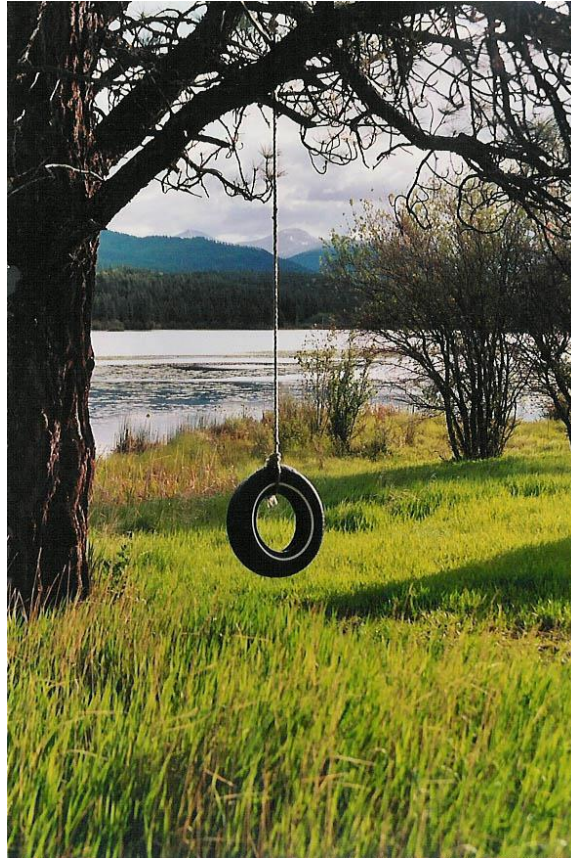
- ▶ These are my thoughts based on my studies and experiences.
- ▶ Feel free to disagree with me.
- ▶ Also make comments and ask questions.

The Bald Tire Scenario*



*From: Jack Jones, [Introduction to FAIR](#)

The Bald Tire Scenario*



***From: Jack Jones, Introduction to FAIR**

RISK



Why Security?



Problem with Perspective



Solution

Information Risk Management

“Most business people are familiar with Risk Management, but few understand the emerging practice of IT Risk Management, and fewer still appreciate its role in today’s connected organizations.” Symantec IT Risk Report, Feb08

What is Risk Management?

Risk – An uncertain event or condition that, if it occurs, has an impact on a project's or business' objectives.

Risk Management – The process of:

- Determining an acceptable level of risk,
- Assessing the current level of risk,
- Taking steps to reduce risk to the acceptable level, and
- Maintaining that level of risk.

GOAL

Informed Decisions



Why Risk Management?

- ▶ Align business risk tolerance and IT actions
- ▶ Minimize operational surprises and losses
- ▶ Proactive decision making
- ▶ Identify and manage cross-enterprise risks
- ▶ Provides a breaking mechanism
- ▶ Simplicity, Collaboration & Accountability

Where are you?

Risk Capability Maturity Model



Difference of Opinions

**Feeling
vs.
Action**

**Art vs.
Science**

**Quantitative
Vs.
Qualitative**

Psychology of Risk

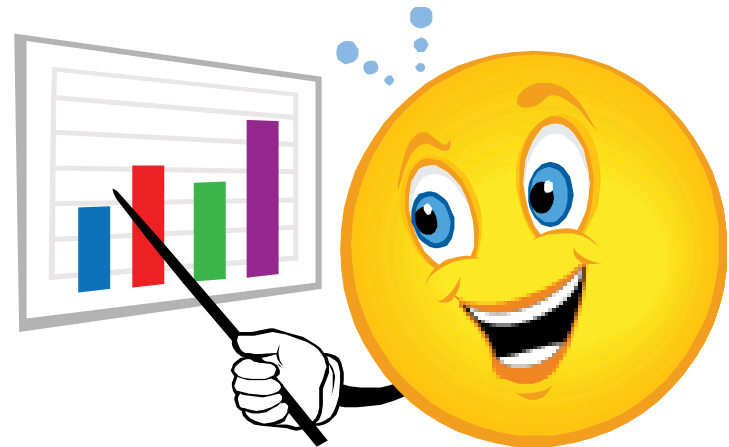
- ▶ How do people think about risk?
- ▶ 82% of sampled college students rated themselves as above average drivers.
- ▶ Components of risk behavior
 - Experiences
 - Beliefs
 - Emotions
 - Control

Psychology of Risk

Pet risks



Risk Prioritization



HOW?



Information Risk Mgt Principles

- ▶ In a nutshell:

Risk = Impact X Probability / Cost

[ref: [United States v. Carroll Towing Co.](#) (1947)]

- ▶ You can't mitigate a risk if you haven't identified it and don't understand it.
- ▶ There is no hiding from risks.

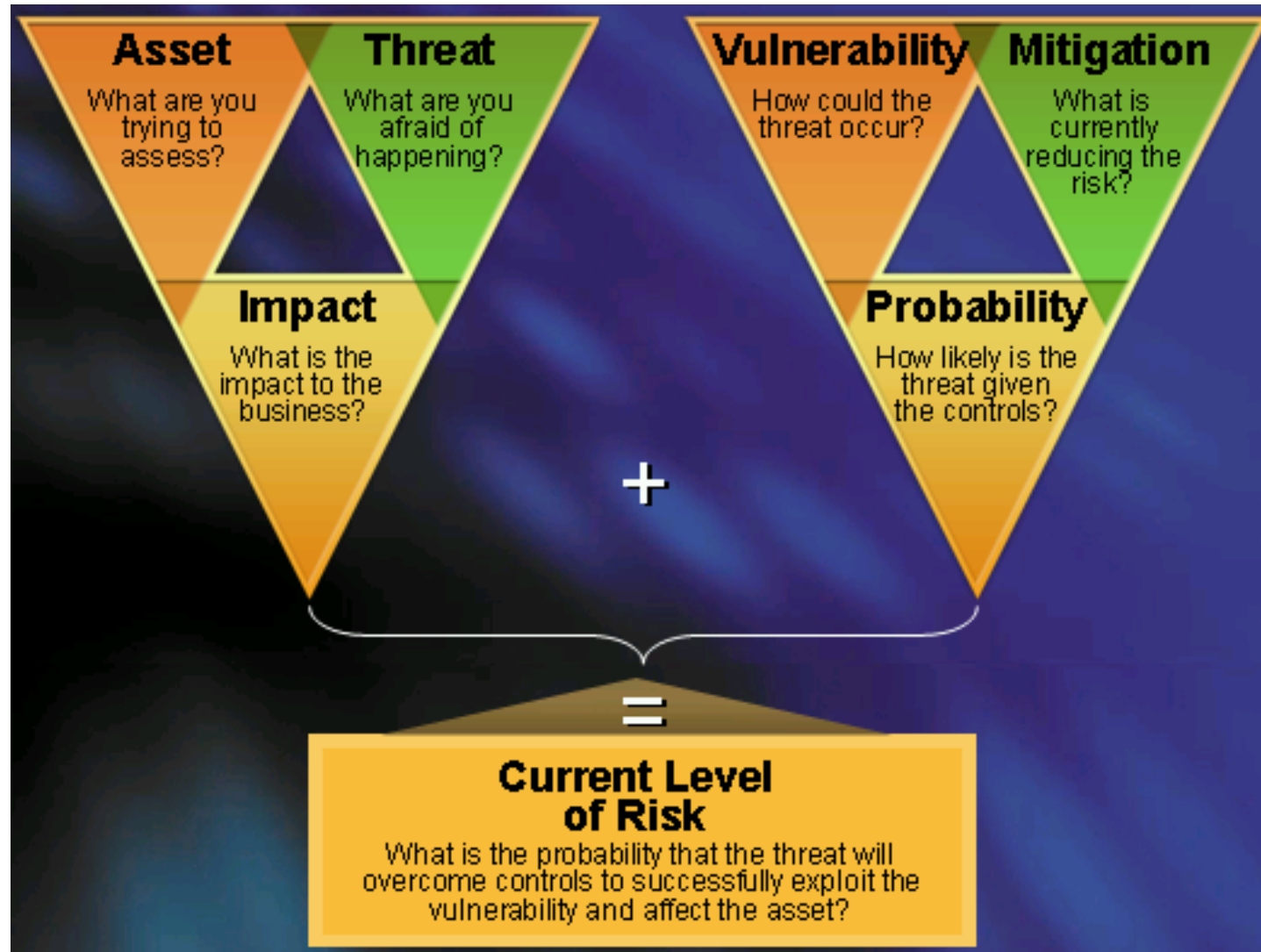
Basic Risk Management – Steps

1. Know your assets, data, services, & customers
2. Identify & assess risks, threats, & vulnerabilities
 - a) Impact
 - b) Likelihood
 - c) Costs of mitigation (\$ & time)
3. Collaborate on risk response
4. Implement controls
5. Measure residual risk
6. Rinse & repeat

Event Identification

- Identify potential incidents or issues
- “What-if” and “worst-case” scenarios
- Consider risk categories – business processes, human, and technology (network, host, application).
- How will the threat be realized?
- Document risks, threats and vulnerabilities

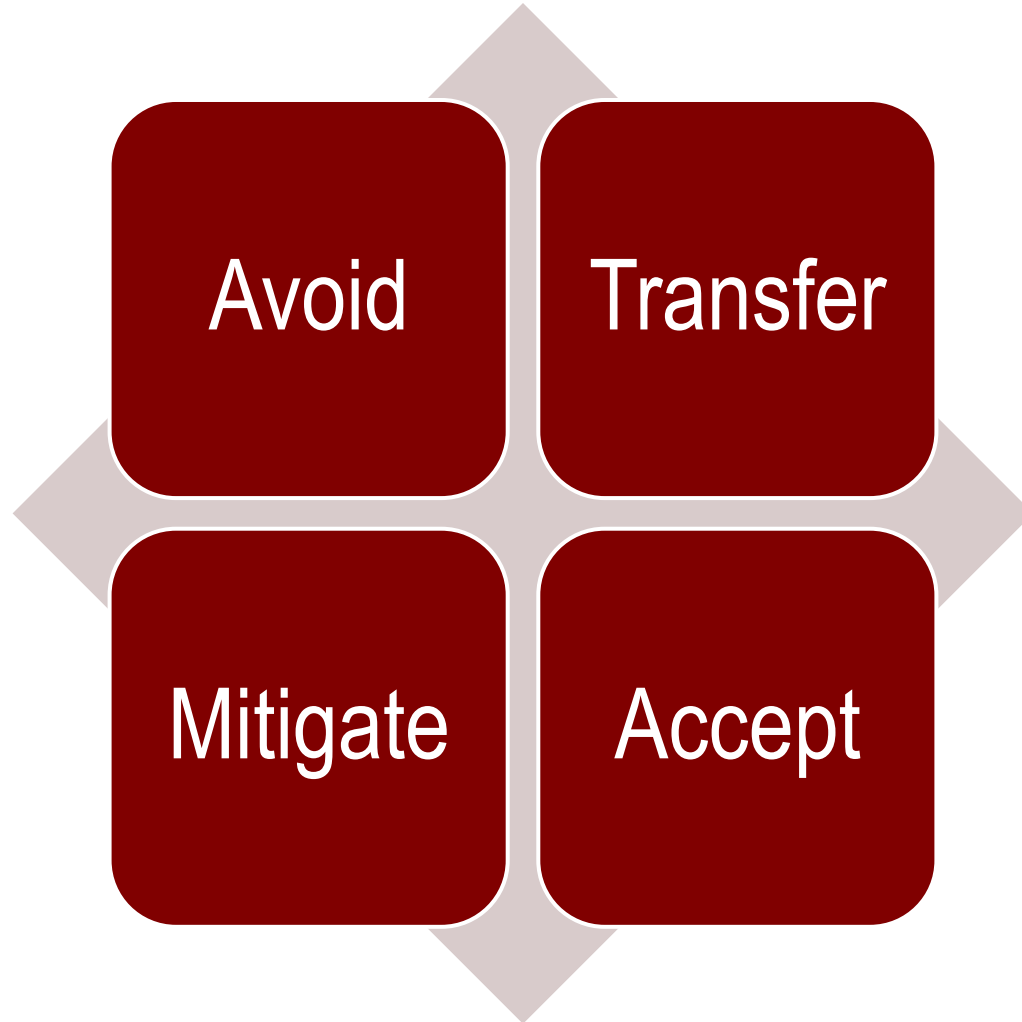
Components of a Risk Assessment



Impact & Probability

I M P A C T	High	<u>Medium Risk</u> Share	<u>High Risk</u> Mitigate & Control
	Low	<u>Low Risk</u> Accept	<u>Medium Risk</u> Control
		PROBABILITY	High

Risk Response



Risk Response

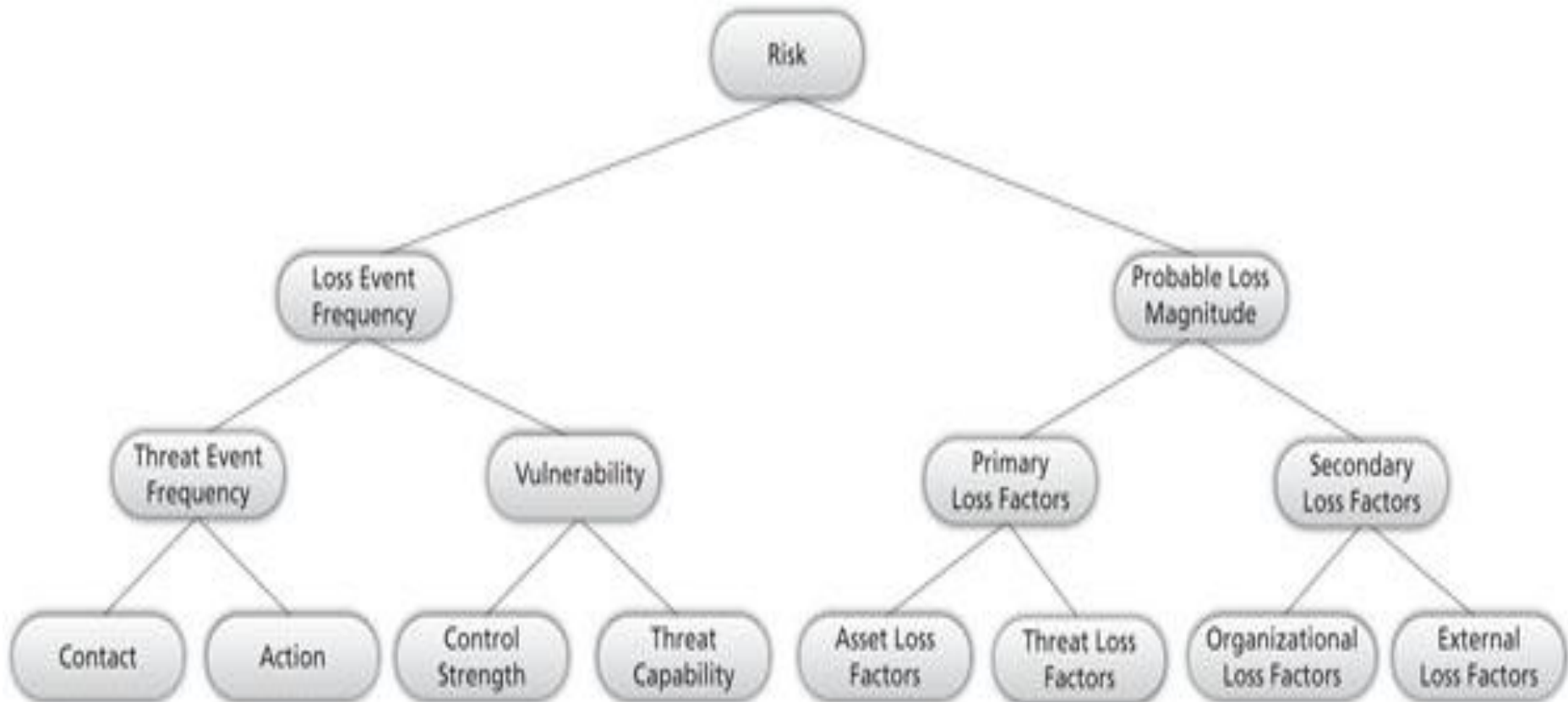
- ▶ **Decide on a Mitigation Plan**
 - Controls or safeguards that will lower the likelihood of occurrence, decrease the impact or minimize the risk.
 - May include accepting the risk
- ▶ **Control / Safeguard types:**

Policies / Standards	Procedures / Processes	Awareness / Training
Host / Network Defenses	Incident Detection	Logging / Auditing
Access Control	Password Protection	Encryption
Backup & Recovery	Patch Application	Security Software

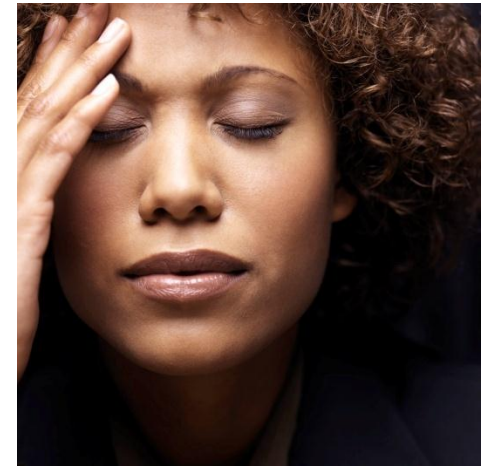
Risk Management Frameworks

- ▶ ISACA, *Risk IT*
- ▶ IIA, *Guide to the Assessment of IT Risk* (*GAIT* & *GAIT-R*)
- ▶ *Factor Analysis of Information Risk* (*FAIR*), Jack Jones
- ▶ OCTAVE[®], *CERT*
- ▶ ISO 27005, *Standard for Information Security Risk Management*, <http://www.27000.org/iso-27005.htm>
- ▶ NIST, Computer Security Resource Center (*CSRC*)
 - *SP 800-30 Rev 1*, Guide for Conducting Risk Assessments
 - *SP 800-37 Rev 1*, Guide for Applying the Risk Management Framework to Federal Information Systems: A Security Life Cycle Approach

FAIR Framework



Who owns the Headache?



Take Aways

- ▶ **Understand perspective**
- ▶ **Choose an approach**
- ▶ **Risk = Impact X Probability / Cost**
- ▶ **Know, “Who owns the headache?”**
- ▶ **Collaborate on risk response**

You can either take action, or you can hang back and hope for a miracle. Miracles are great, but they are so unpredictable.

Peter F. Drucker

You'll have more fun & success helping other people achieve their goals than you will trying to reach your own goals first.

Dale Carnegie

Resources

- ▶ Society for Information Risk Analysts – <https://www.societyinforisk.org/>
- ▶ SIRACon, October 21-22, 2013, Seattle, WA - <https://www.societyinforisk.org/content/siracon2013>

Celebrate and Collaborate

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***By working together,
we all become stronger.***

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