

**How to maintain
security control of data
outside of organizational
boundaries, including
across international
boundaries.**

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- 20+ years in IT (consulted at 50 companies: Fortune 1000, small to large enterprises)
- 6 years as employee at NORC at the University of Chicago, federal contractor
 - IT Engineering Managing: System Architecture - Servers, SAN, VMware, Databases, Software Deployments
 - NORC IT Security since 2007

Overview

- Managing Data Life Cycle
- Multi-layered Approach
- Going Beyond Boundaries
- Essential Technologies

Why secure the data?

- **Confidentiality and Privacy Requirements**
 - Personally Identifiable Data (PII)
 - Health Insurance Portability Act (HIPAA)
 - Confidential Business Data
 - Assurance to Respondents of the Confidentiality of their Data
- **Decision makers depend on sensitive data to make important decisions that affect**
 - Living Conditions
 - Societies
 - Global Economy

Three States of Data

- **Data in use** is data on endpoints being used by personnel to do their jobs.
- **Data at rest** is information stored on endpoints.
- **Data in motion** is data sent over network

Multi-layered Approach

- **Technical (IT, systems, network)**
- **Operational/Organizational (management policies, protocols)**
- **Physical security, educational (data handling specific training)**
- **Legal protection (contracts, nondisclosure agreements (NDAs), Rules of Behavior (ROB))**

Beyond Boundaries



Beyond Boundaries

- In the ever-flattening work world, boundaries are vertical, horizontal, stakeholder, demographic and geographic.
- Any solution can have both advantages and disadvantages.
- There is always risk because of human error or technological issues.

Essential Technologies

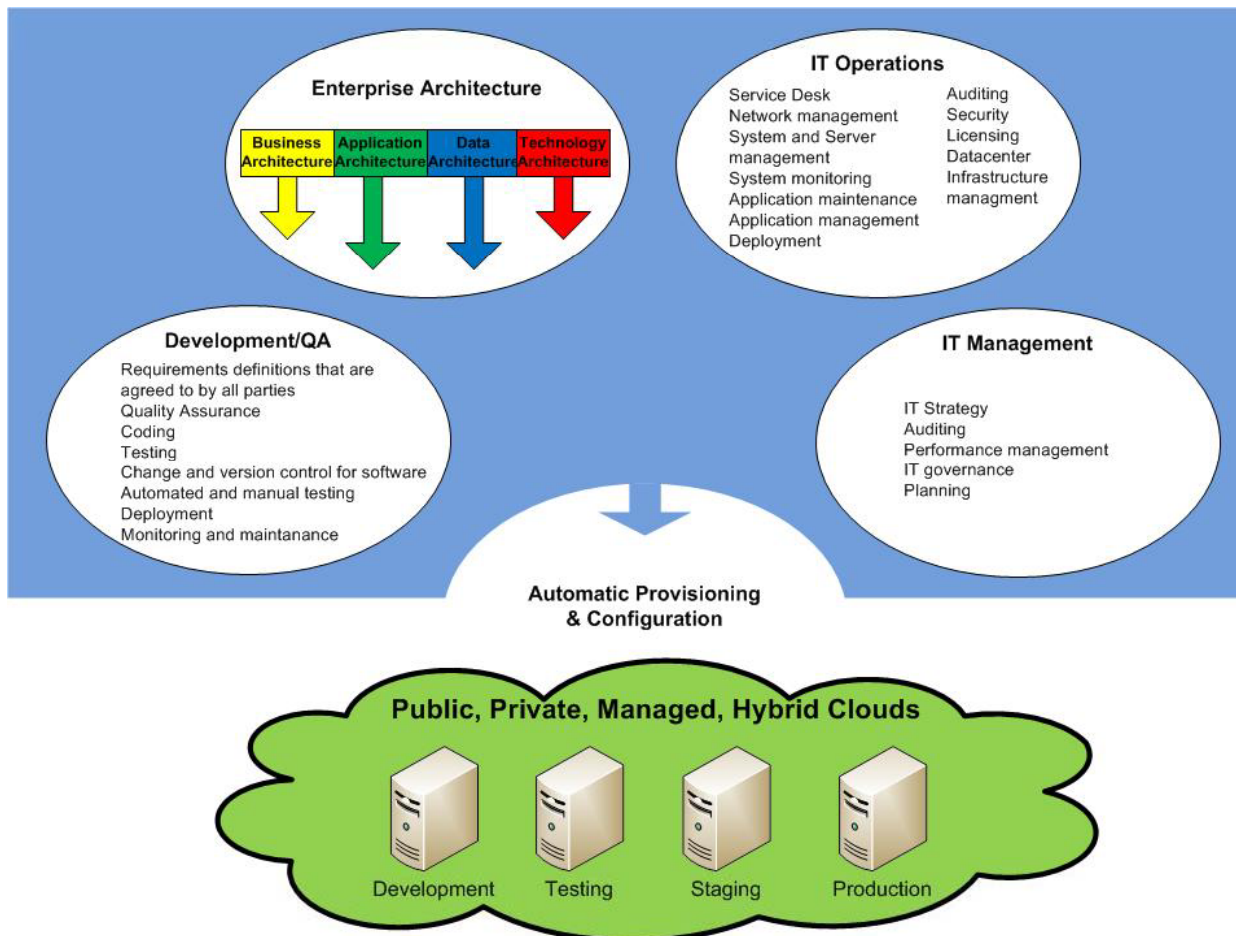
Technologies to protect data	
Encryption	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Full-disk encryption• USB, CD and removable media• Policy-based email encryption• File share encryption• Central key management and backup• Ability to audit encryption status
Threat protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protect endpoint, email and web vectors with proven security.• Detect known and unknown malware proactively without the need for an update, including viruses, worms, Trojans, Spyware, Adware, suspicious files and behavior, potentially unwanted applications (PUAs)
Control Devices	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Storage: Removable storage devices (USB flash drives, PC card readers, and external hard drives), optical media drives (CD_ROM/DVD/Blu-ray, floppy drives).• Network: wireless (Wi-Fi interfaces, 802.11 standard), modems• Short range: Bluetooth interfaces, infrared (IRDA infrared interfaces)

Essential Technologies

Technologies to protect data	
Policy Compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop a list of applications that need to be controlled under all or certain circumstances to prevent the accidental transmission of sensitive data by email, IM, P2P, online storage, Smartphone synchronization and other frequently used communications applications.• Introduce and enforce methods of web control, as the internet is the source of most malware.
Data Loss Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stop accidental data loss by scanning content for sensitive information sent by email or IM, and saved on storage devices with automatic rules<ul style="list-style-type: none">• File matching rule: Specified action is taken based on the name or type of file a user is attempting to access or transfer.• Content rule: Specified action is taken if a user attempts to transfer data that matches one or more definitions.

Essential Technologies

Cloud Computing Architecture



Essential Technologies



Cloud Computing is increasingly being utilized to provide data outside the organizational boundaries.

Common Models

- Stand Alone
- Shared Remote
- Shared Data Center

Essential Technologies



International Services

- Rapid scalability and cost-effectiveness using partners across the world

Global Satellite Access

- Providers of voice, data, internet, video over satellite solutions for fixed or mobile communications



Additional and International security standards to meet control of data



North America: NIST 800-53, Homeland Security, CMMI, Bill 3494/2000, Bill 3221/2004, Bill 198, COBIT, COSO, SAS 70, Sarbanes-Oxley, PCI

South America: NBR 17799/27001, NTP 17799, NCH 2777, SB Regulations, Decree 83, Specific Local Requirements

Asia: Japan Privacy, Japanese SOX, Basell II & FICS

Australia and New Zealand: AS/NZS 4360, CLERP 9, PA & PAA

International: ISO/IEC 27001:-27002, ISO/IEC 2000, ISO/WD 3100

Europe: BS 25999, BS 7799-3, KongTraG, Basell II, DPA, EUDP, IAS, Companies Act, BDSG, LOP, Reg 357, Article 46, King II Report, Banking Act

Security Standards



Below is a list of regulatory schemes that may need to be part of a compliance framework:

- **NIST Guidance**
- **US Federal Security Guidance**
- **US Federal Privacy Guidance**
- **US State Laws Guidance**
- **ISO Guidance**
- **ITIL Guidance**
- **Healthcare and Life Science Guidance**

Security Standards



- **Energy Guidance**
- **US Internal Revenue Guidance**
- **Records Management Guidance**
- **EU Guidance**
- **UK and Canadian Guidance**
- **Other European and African Guidance**
- **Asia and Pacific Rim Guidance**
- **System Configuration Guidance**

Resources



Citrix:

<http://www.citrix.com/English/ps2/products/product.asp?contentID=2304712>

File Backup Services – FIPS 140-2 compliant

<http://www.asigra.com/fips-140-2-certification-backup>

USB Devices - FIPS 140-2 Level 3: IronKey, Spyrus

Disk Encryption FIPS 140-2 Certified : Check Point, WinMagic, DESLock+

Security Standards List: <http://www.compliancebuilding.com/what-is-your-scope-of-compliance/>

Europe Cloud Computing Challenges:

http://www.cessda.org/project/doc/CESSDA_RI_SRA_FINAL.pdf

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Thank You!



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