



# Healthcare IT Transformation Evidence-Based Security & Privacy

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# Verizon



- 86.6M subscribers
- Next-generation, high-speed broadband wireless network
- Broadband access in 245 U.S. Major Metropolitan Areas
- V CAST mobile content services
- Highest customer loyalty for U.S. wireless providers



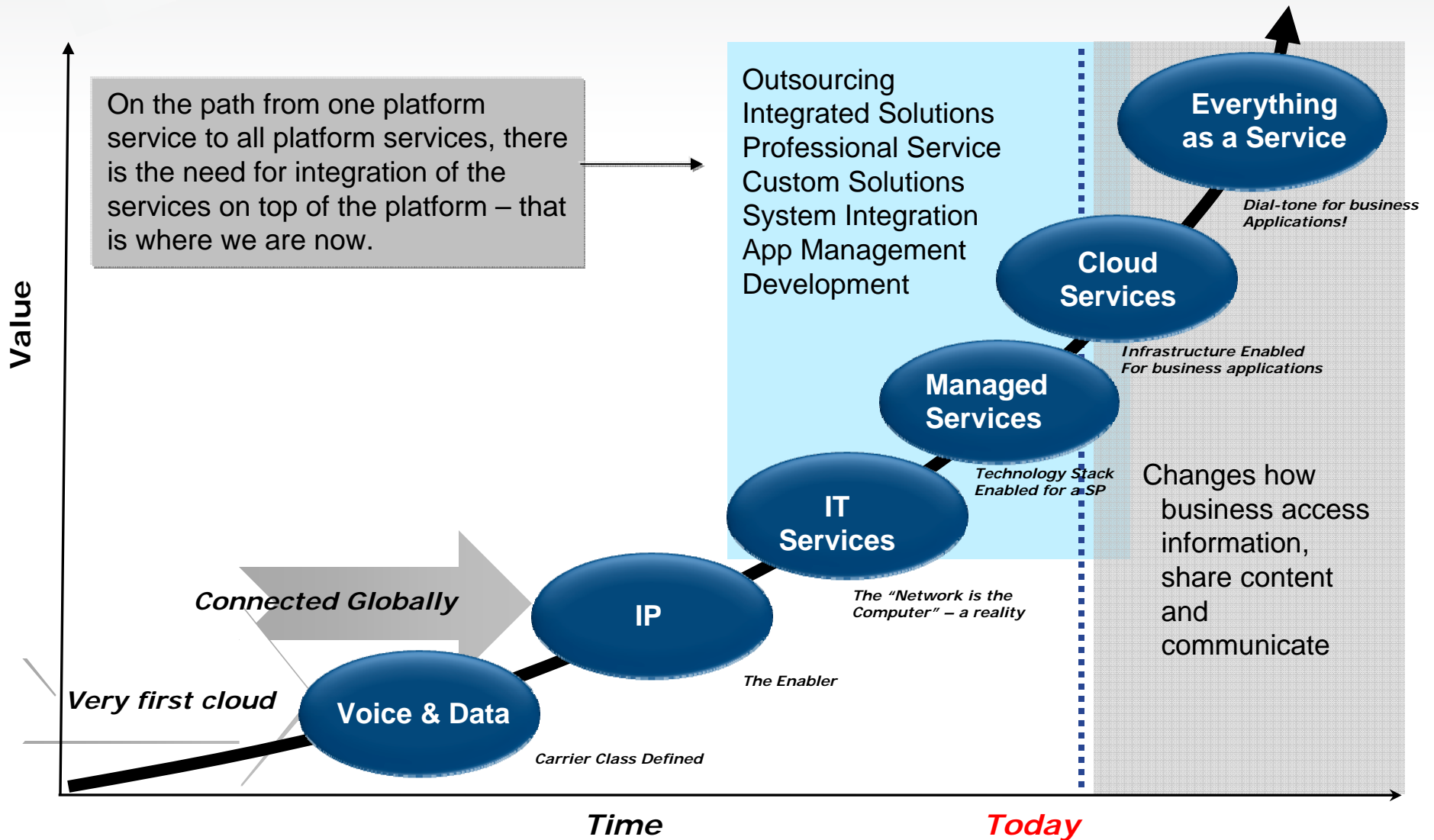
- U.S. domestic wireline, local and long distance services
- Consumer and small business
- Transforming the telecom franchise into a broadband and entertainment business
- 3.1M FiOS Internet subscribers and 2.5M FiOS TV subscribers



- Enterprise and government customers worldwide include 98% of Fortune 500
- One of the world's largest wholly owned, facilities-based global networks
- Manage 250K+ servers, routers, devices
- Leading provider of managed information security services in the world

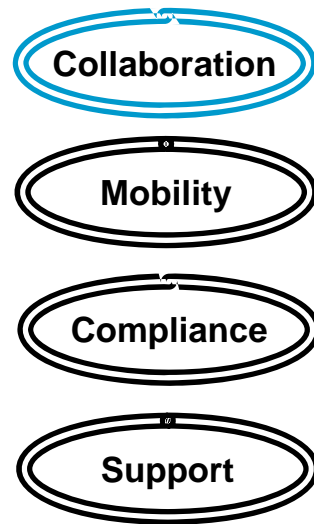
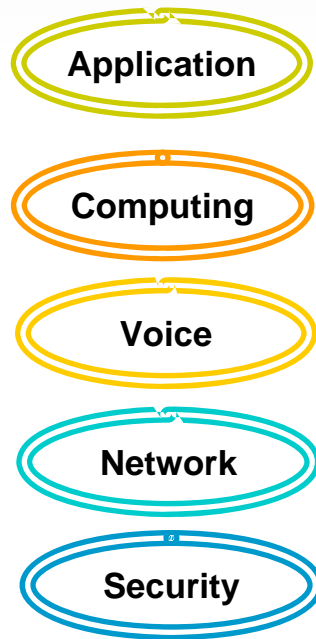


# Evolution of a Communication Provider





# What does a IT group actually DO?

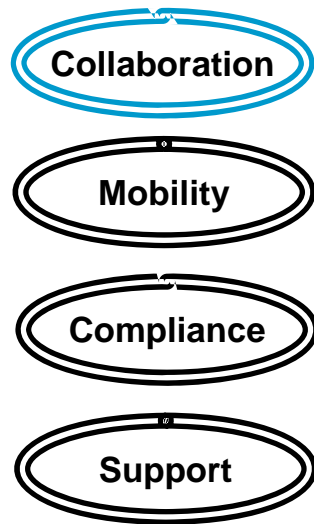
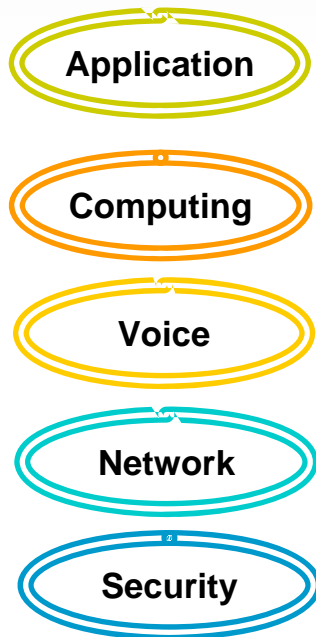


- Strategy
- Architecture
- Design
- Purchasing
- Hosting
- Management

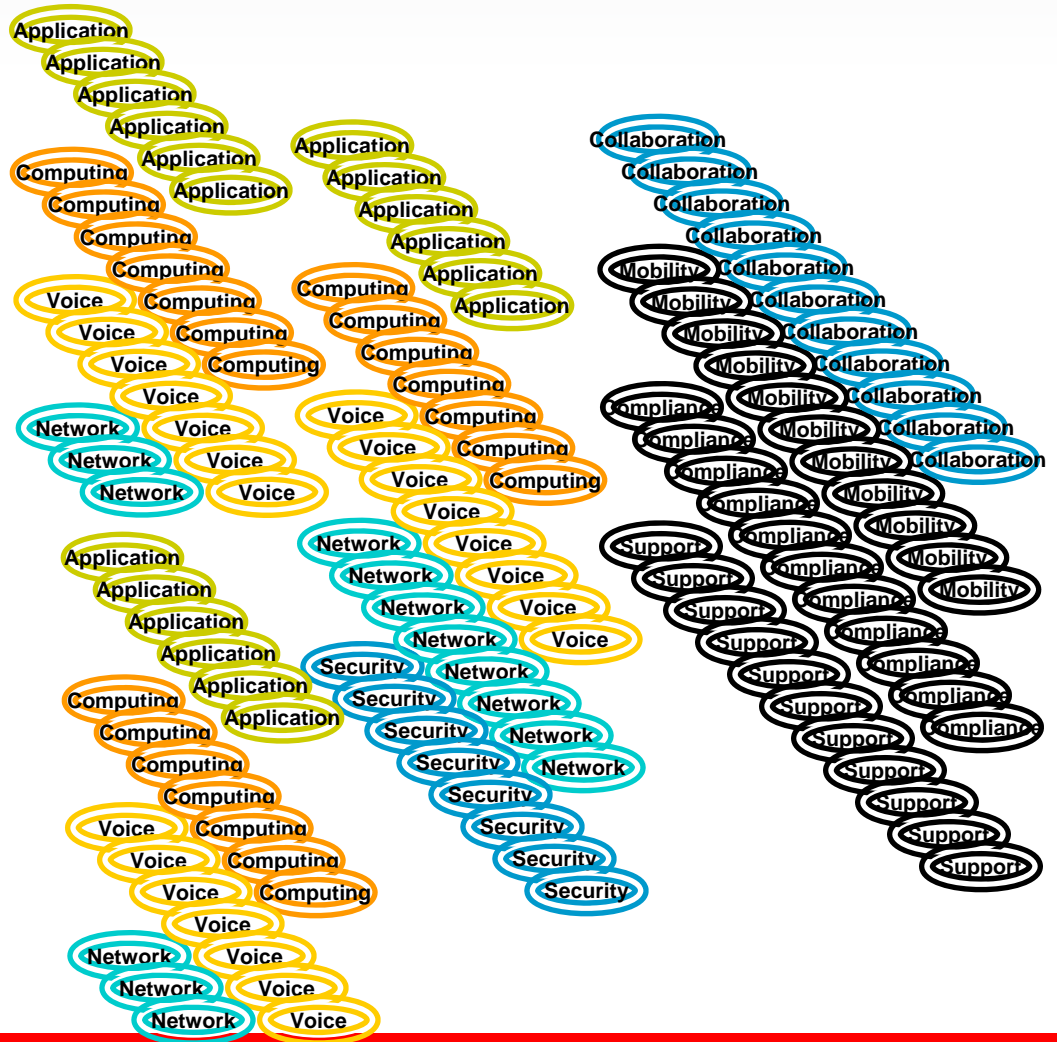
Oddly enough, this is pretty much exactly what we do at Verizon Business



Of course, you don't have just one application, or computer, or network, or security issue...



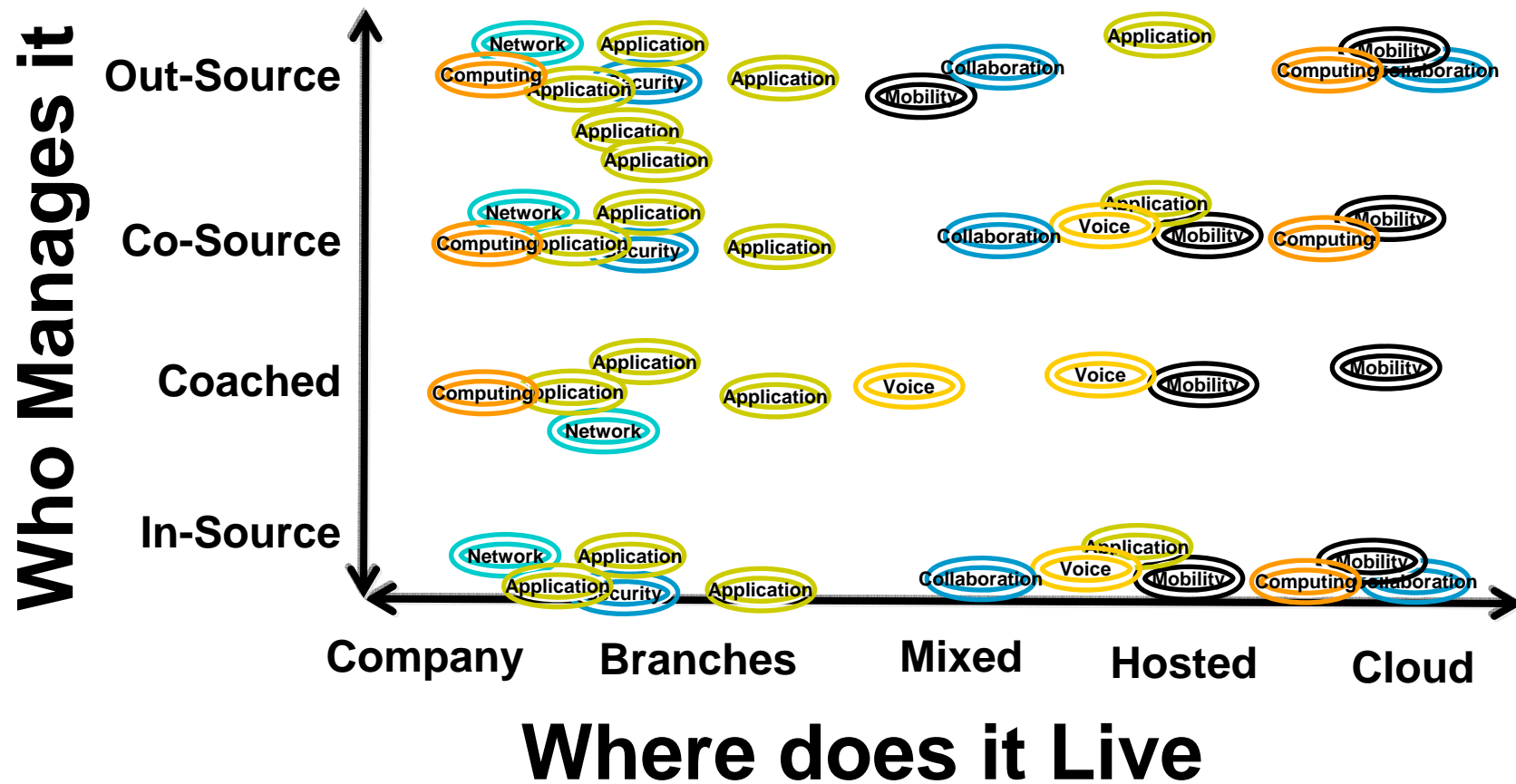
You Have dozens or hundreds of each of these things.





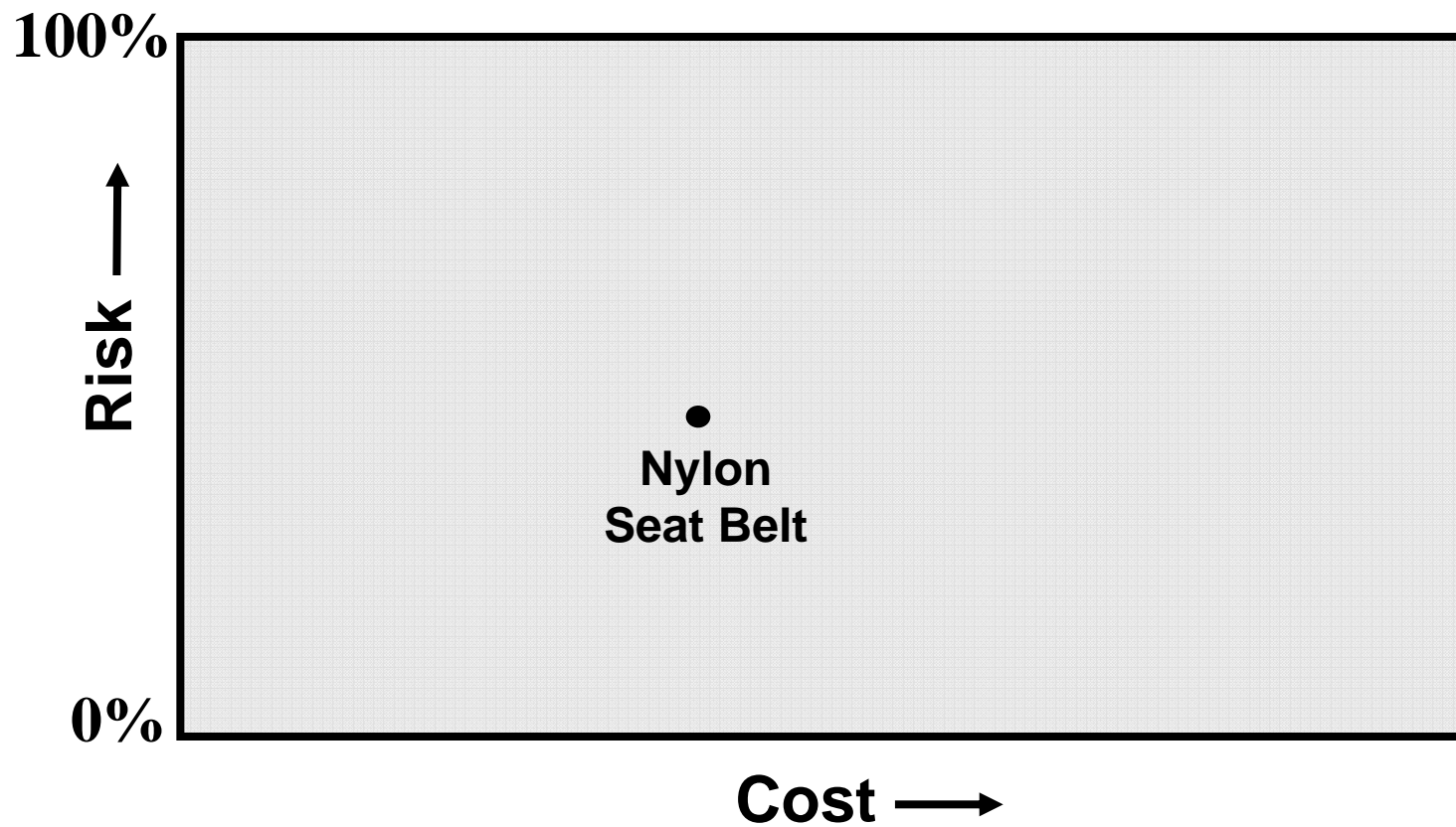
But also...

Who makes the most sense to Manage each of these things





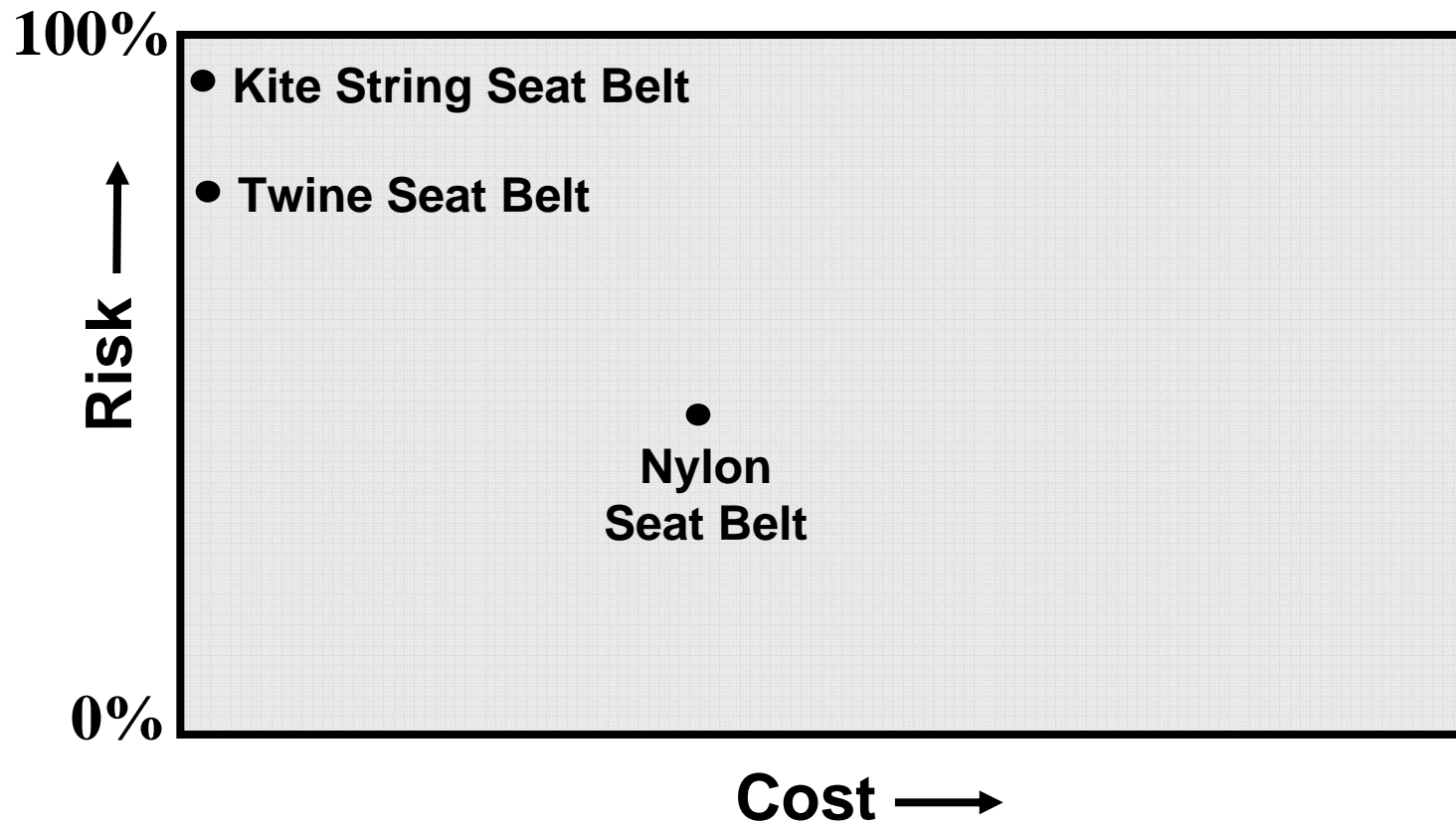
# A Simple Thought Experiment





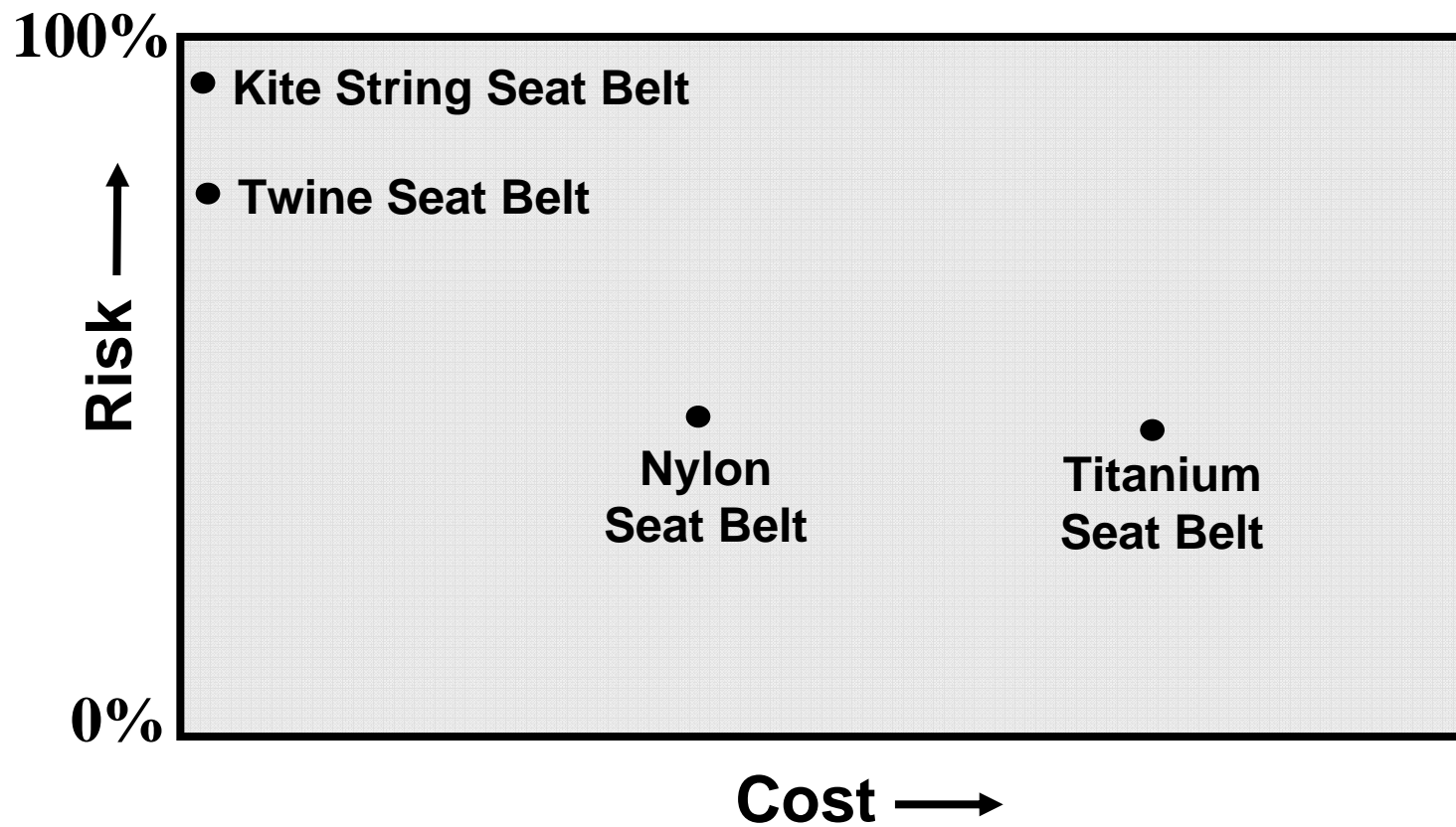


# A Simple Thought Experiment



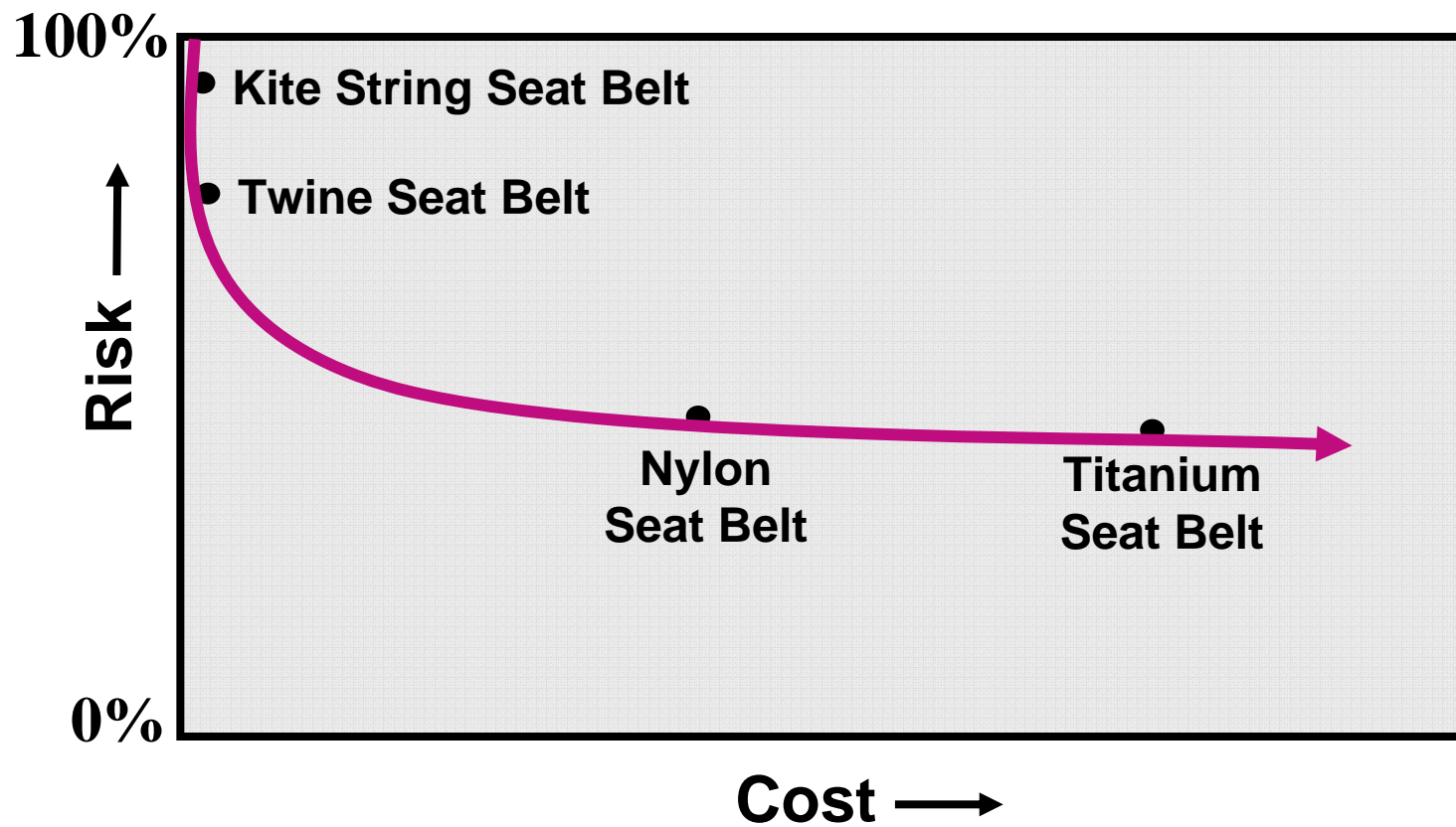


# A Simple Thought Experiment



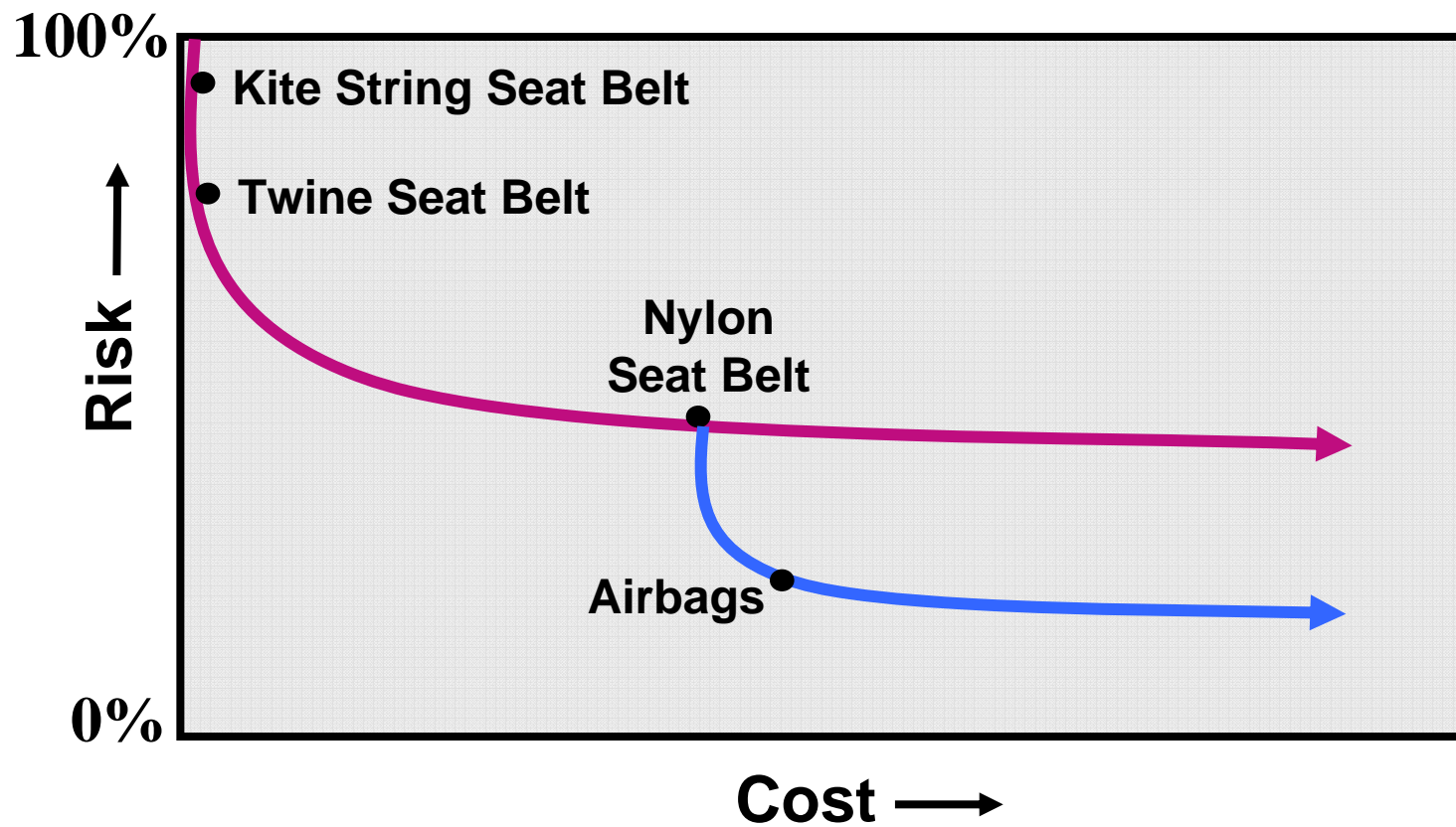


# A Simple Thought Experiment



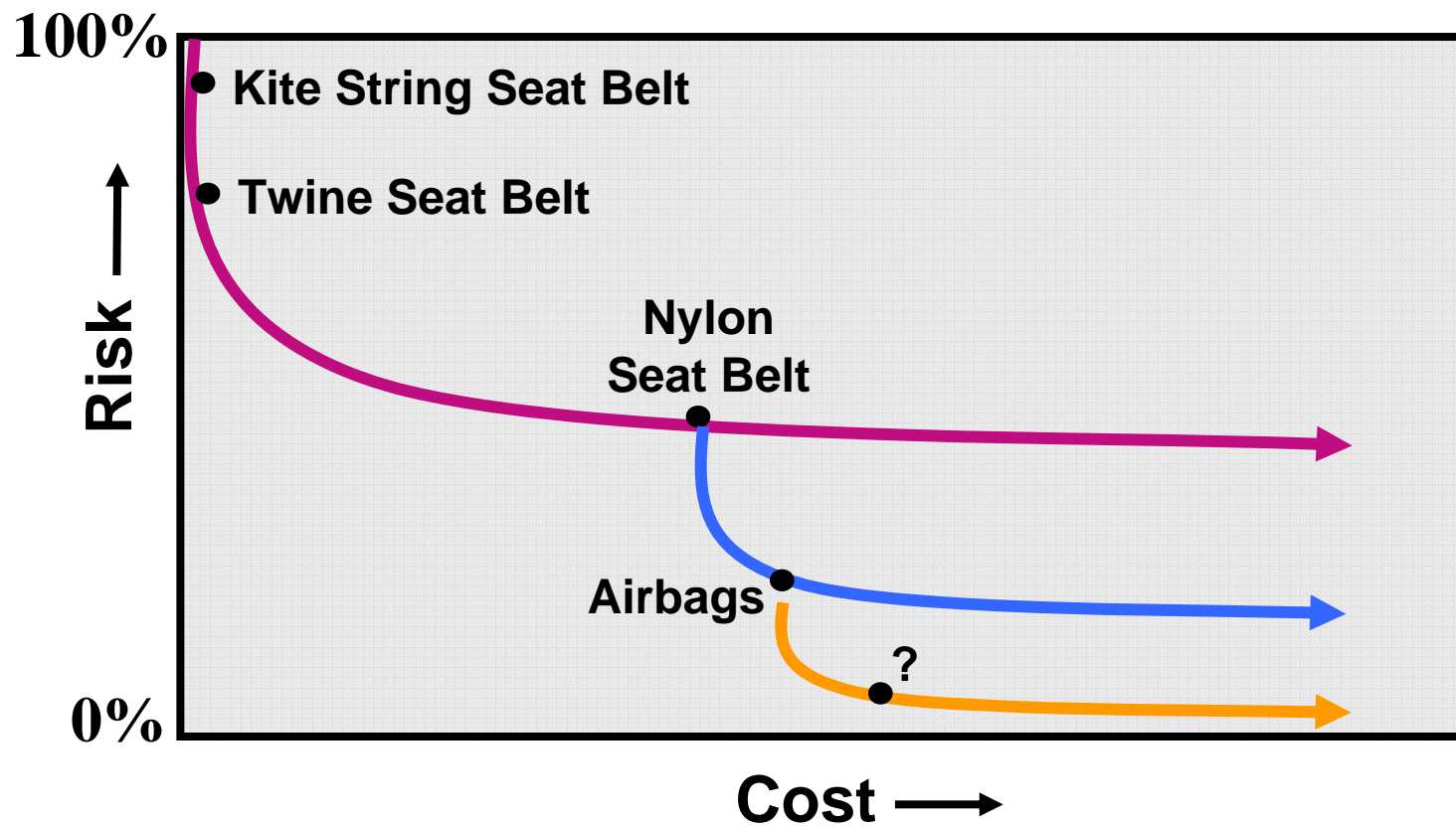


# A Simple Thought Experiment






# A Simple Thought Experiment



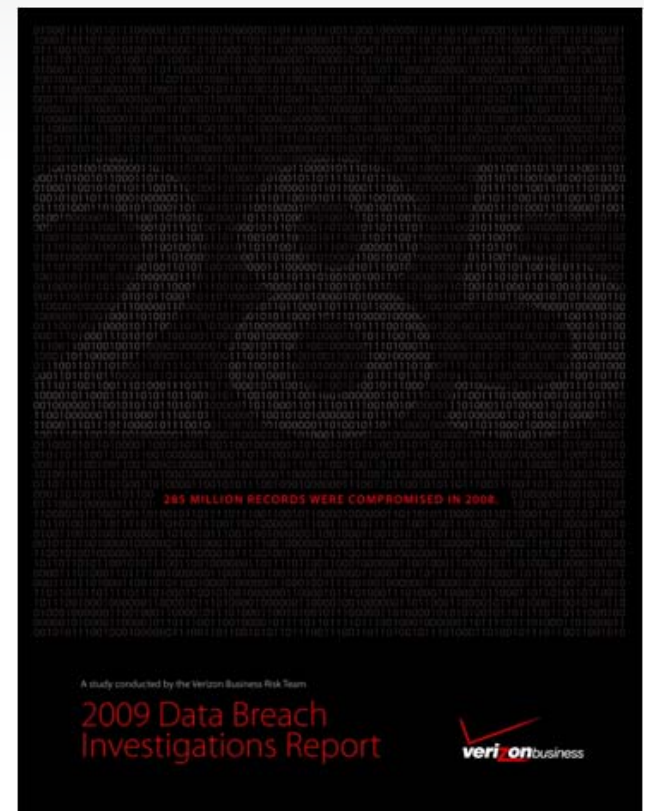


# Seven Types of Risk Intelligence

1	<b>Threat &amp; Vulnerability Intel</b> Track and analyze new software vulnerabilities and related attacks
2	<b>Underground Intel</b> Watch discussions, code sharing, planning,... Historically BBS, then Usenet, now more IRC and Cons...
3	<b>ICSA Labs Intel</b> Security product testing and security consortia operations. 400+ products 
4	<b>Forensics Intel</b> Data and Intel from forensics investigations (200+ cases per year).
5	<b>MSS Intel</b> Data from IDS, FW, IPS, Applications... Management & Monitoring SOC operations
6	<b>Net Intel</b> Data from backbone. Sensors on more than 1 Billion VzB addresses. Netflow Honey nets, Honey Pots...
7	<b>IT Services Intel</b> Manage 4200 companies' networks, thousands of applications, helpdesk data, etc...



# Verizon Data Breach Investigations Reports



638 Cases / 5 years

<http://verizonbusiness.com/databreach>  
<http://securityblog.verizonbusiness.com>



# Breach Sources

## External sources

- 90+% of stolen records linked to organized crime

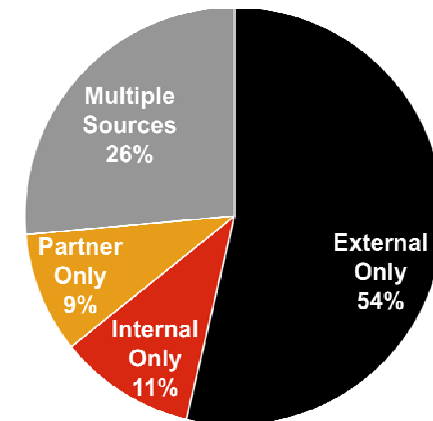
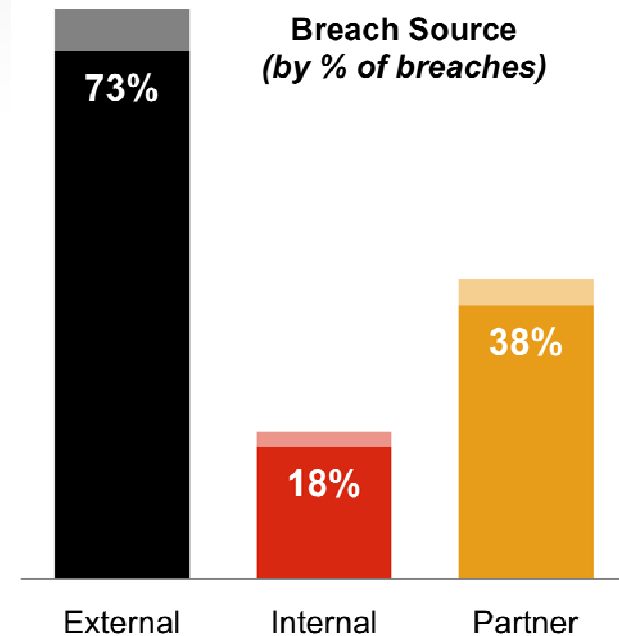
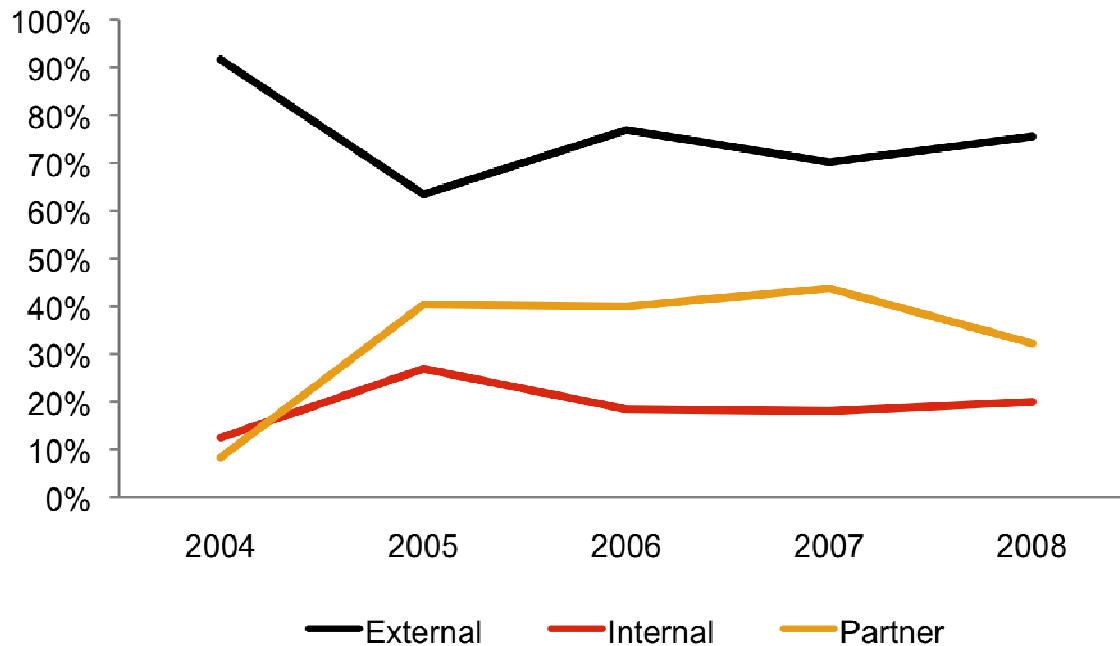
## Internal sources

- Roughly equal between end-users and IT admins

## Partner sources

- Mostly hijacked third-party accounts/connections

Breach source over time (by % of breaches)



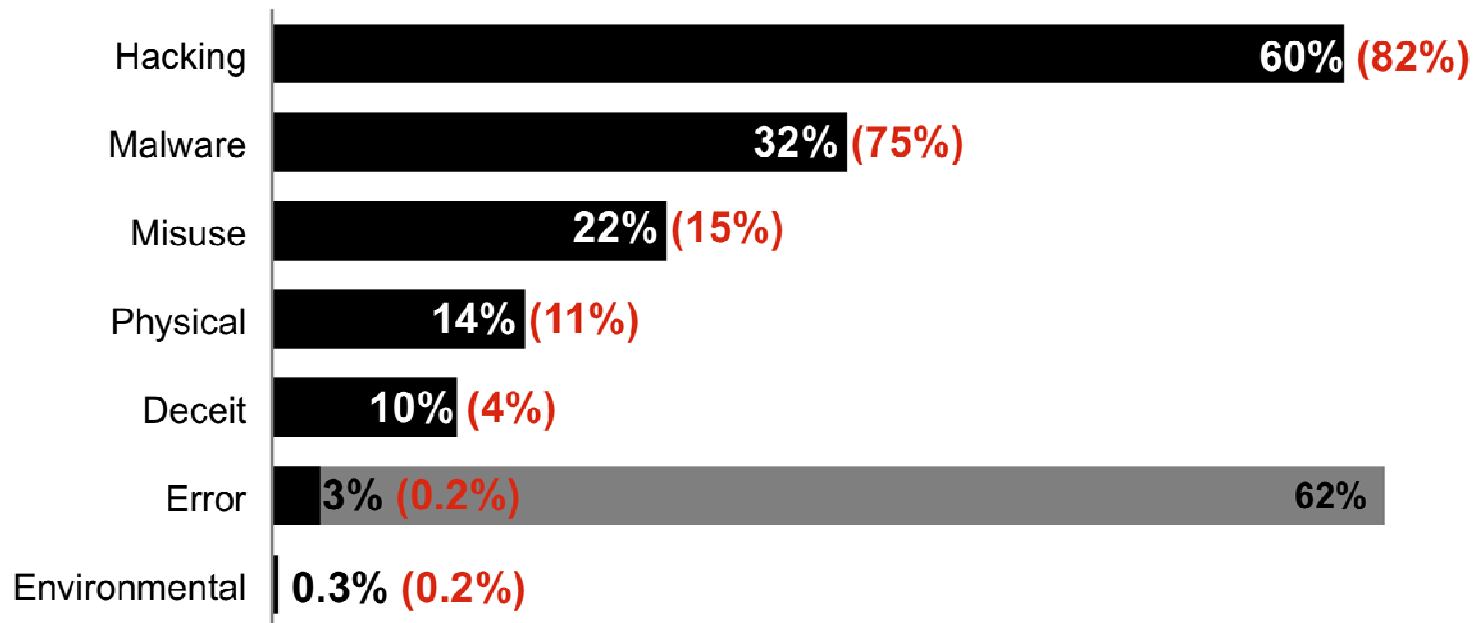




# Breach Methods

- Most breaches and records linked to Hacking & Malware
- Misuse is fairly common
  - Mostly abuse of authorized access
- Physical attacks
  - Theft and tampering most common
- Deceit and social attacks
  - Varied methods, vectors, and targets
- Error is extremely common
  - Usually contributory (62%) rather than direct cause (3%)
  - Mostly omissions followed by misconfigurations

Threat Category (by % of breaches and records)

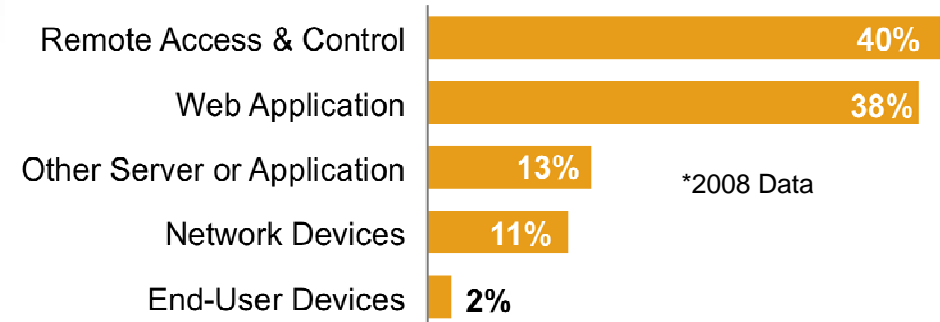




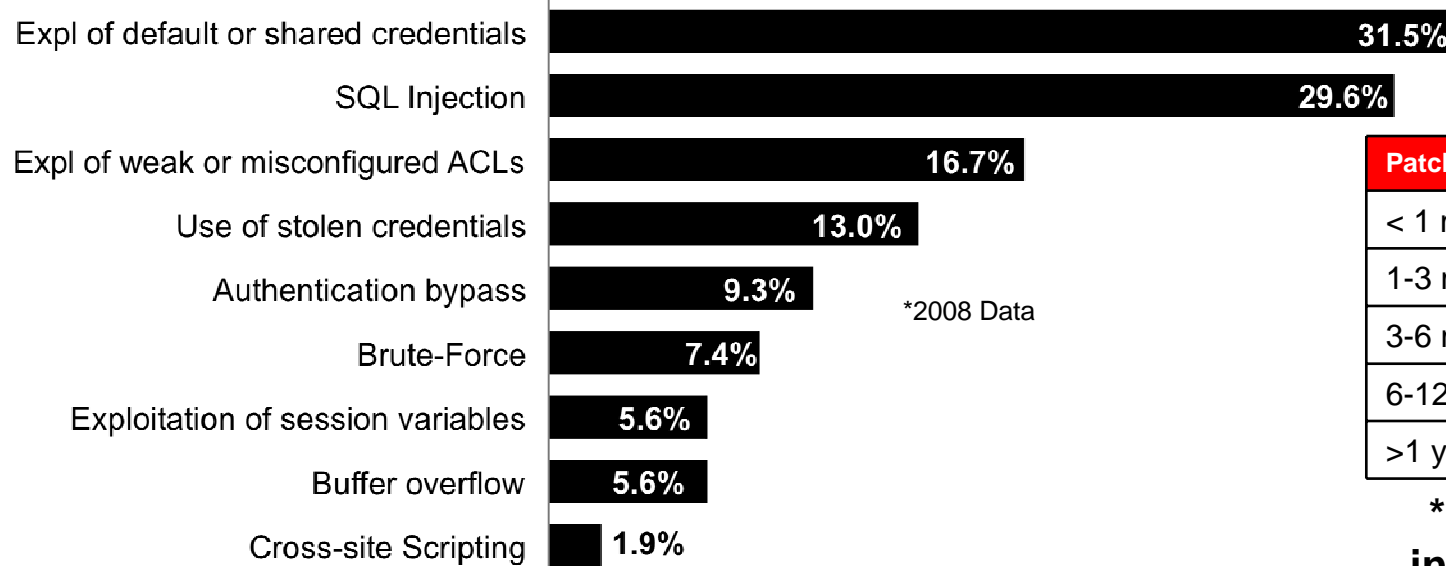
# Breakdown of Hacking (60% of breaches)

- Default credentials, SQL injection, weak ACLs most common methods
- Minority of attacks exploit patchable vulns; Most of them are old
- Web applications & remote access connections are main vectors

## Hacking Vector (by % of breaches)



## Hacking Methods (by % of breaches)



Patch availability prior to breach		
< 1 month	0%	0%
1-3 months	4%	0.6%
3-6 months	6%	1%
6-12 months	16%	2.6%
>1 year	74%	12%

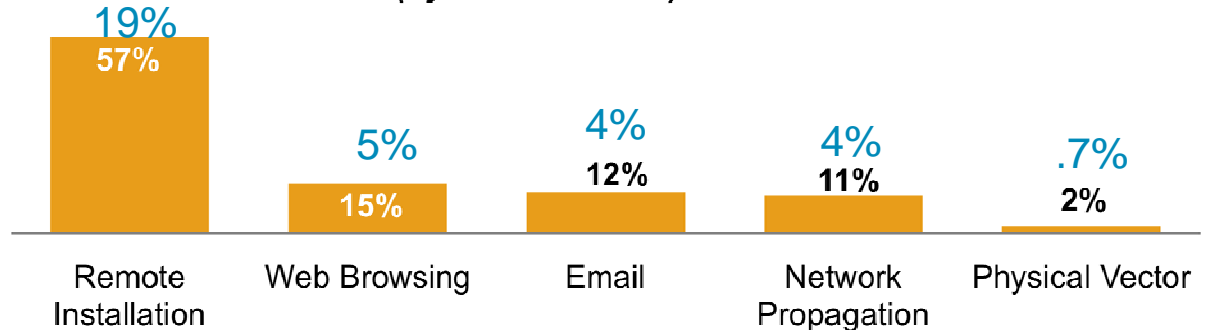
**\*\*Vulns exploited  
in 16% of breaches**



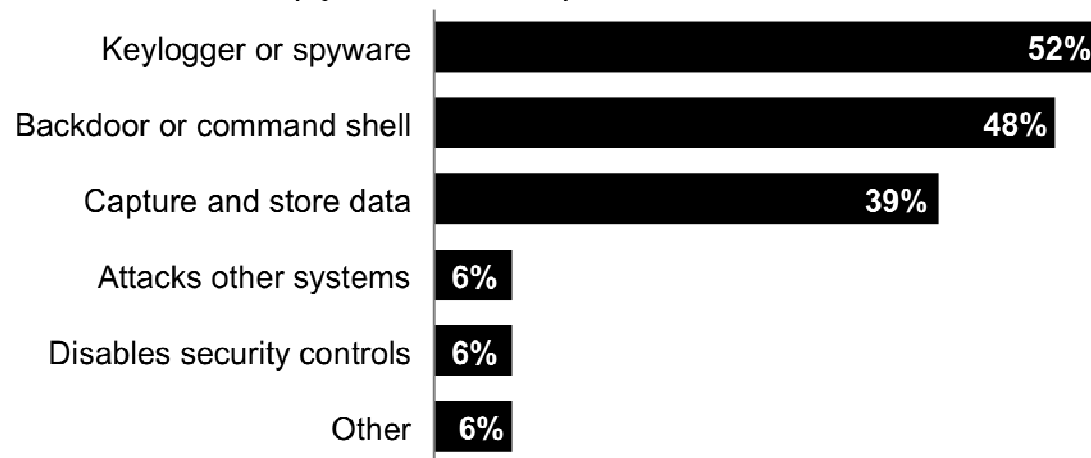
# Breakdown of Malware (32% of breaches)

- Most malware installed by remote attacker
- Malware captures data or provides access/control
- Increasingly customized

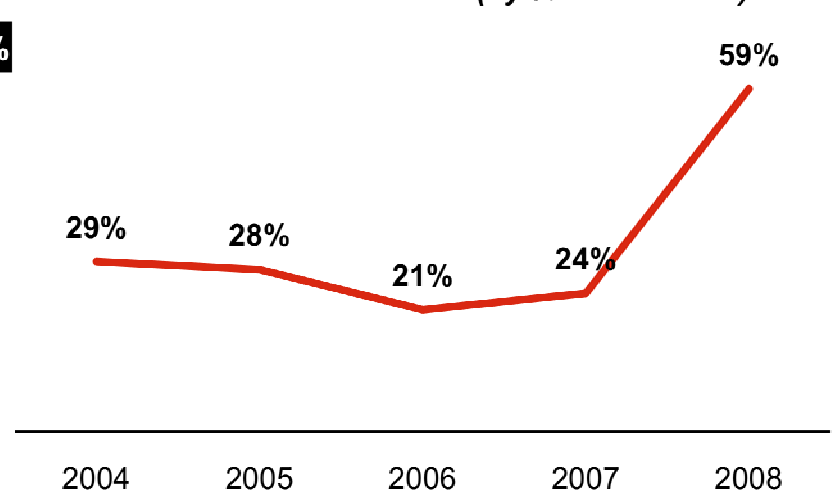
Malware Infection Vector (by % of breaches)



Malware Function (by % of breaches)



Malware customization (by % of breaches)



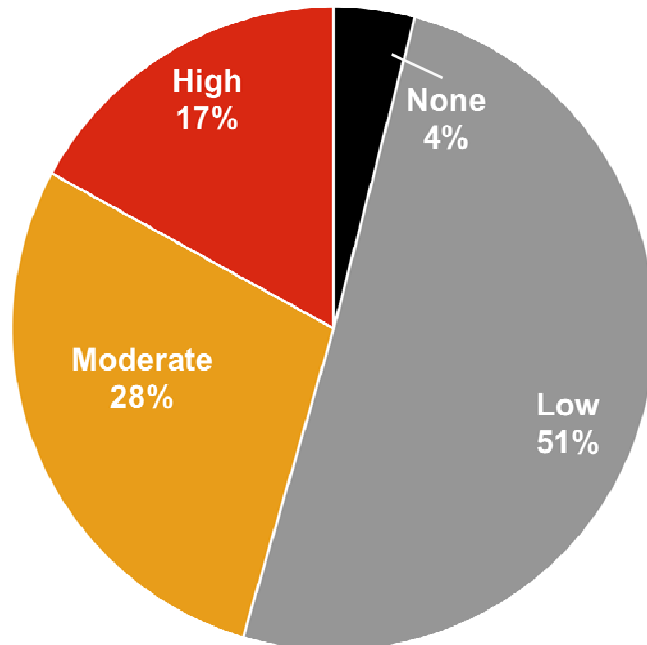


# Attack Difficulty and Targeting

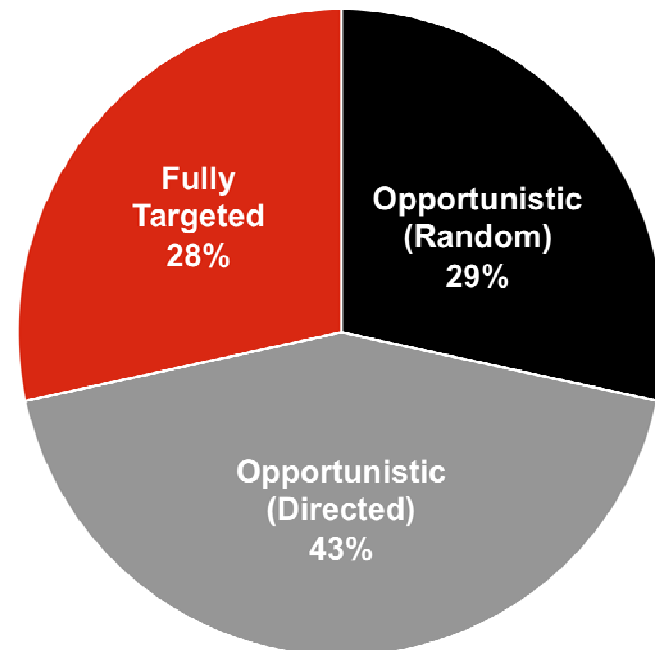
- Highly difficult & sophisticated attacks not the norm
  - Difficulty usually malware rather than intrusion
- Fully targeted attacks in minority but growing
  - % doubled in 2008
- Difficult and targeted attacks increasingly damaging
  - Shows ROI is good for skilled attackers

Percentage of Records Breached		
	'04-'07	2008
Highly Difficult	68%	95%
Fully Targeted	14%	90%

**Attack Difficulty**  
(by % of breaches)



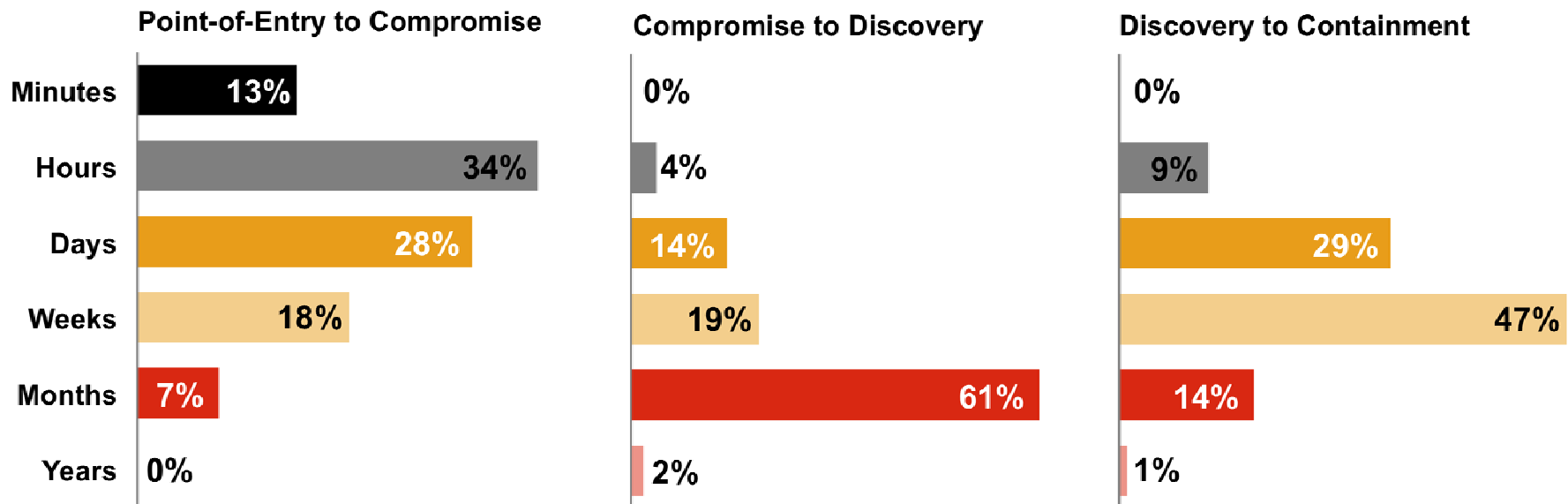
**Target Selection**  
(by % of breaches)





# Breach Timeline

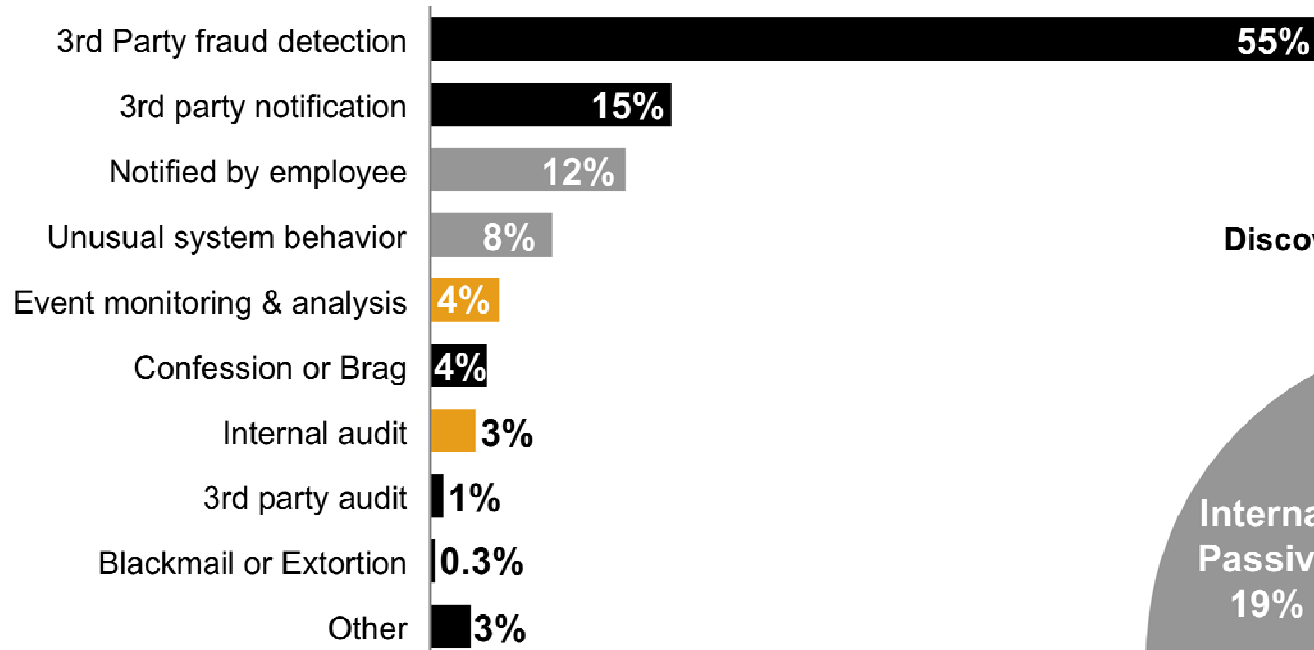
- Data compromised within hours/days after breaching perimeter
  - Actually good news for detection & prevention
- Breaches go undiscovered for months
  - Ability to detect breaches woefully inadequate (or at least inefficient)
- It typically takes days to weeks to contain a breach
  - Poor planning and response procedures



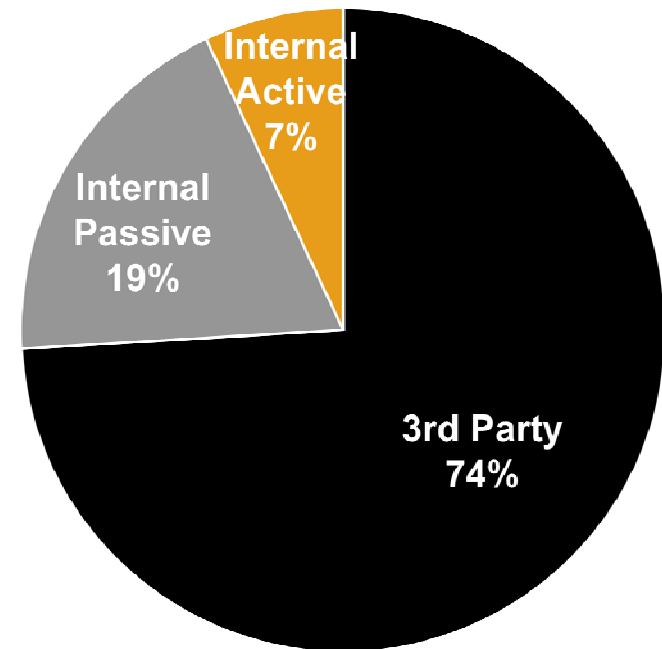


# Breach Discovery Methods

## Discovery Methods (by % of breaches)



## Discovery Methods - Simplified (by % of breaches)



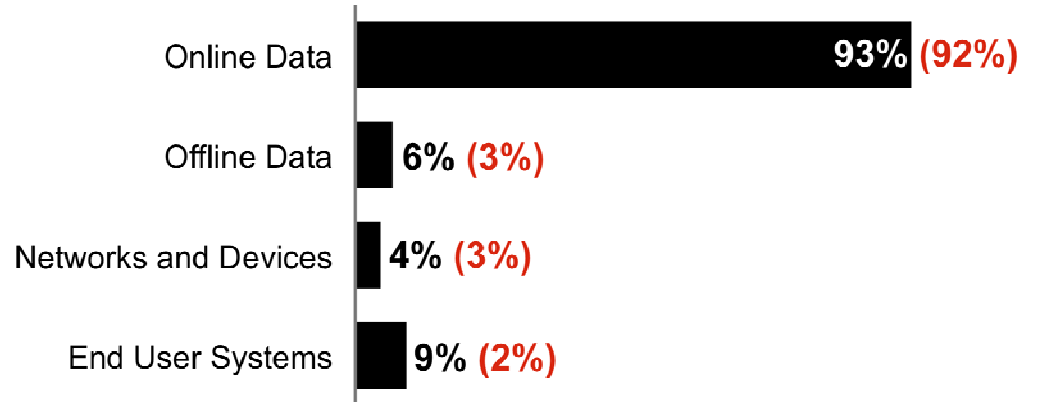
- Most breaches discovered by a third party
- Majority of internal discoveries are accidental
- Effectiveness of event monitoring far below potential
  - Evidence found in existing log files for 80% of breaches



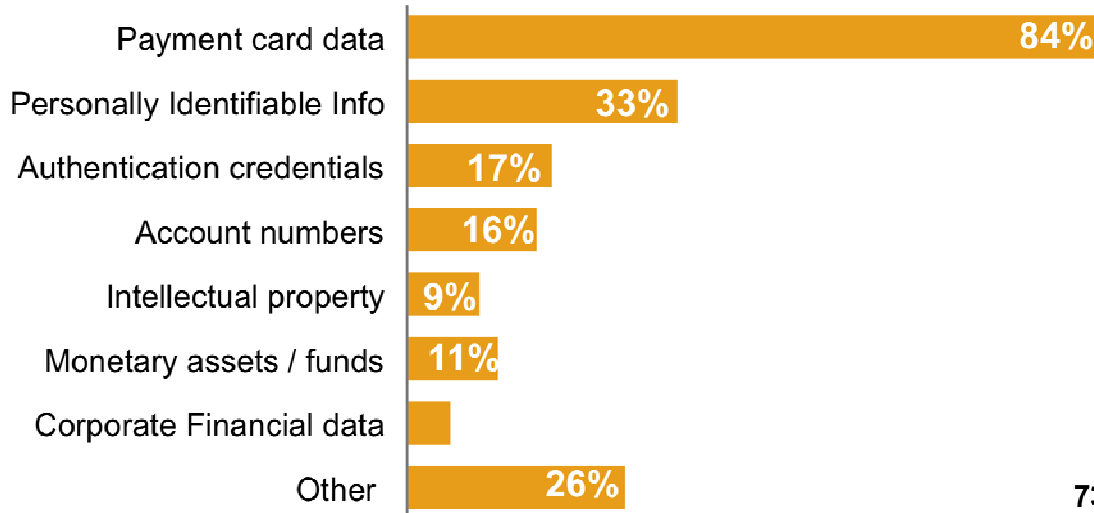
# Compromised Assets and Data

- Most data breached from online systems
  - Conflicts with public disclosures
- Cybercrime is financially motivated
  - Cashable data is targeted
- Other types common as well
  - Auth credentials allow deeper access
  - Intellectual property at 5-year high

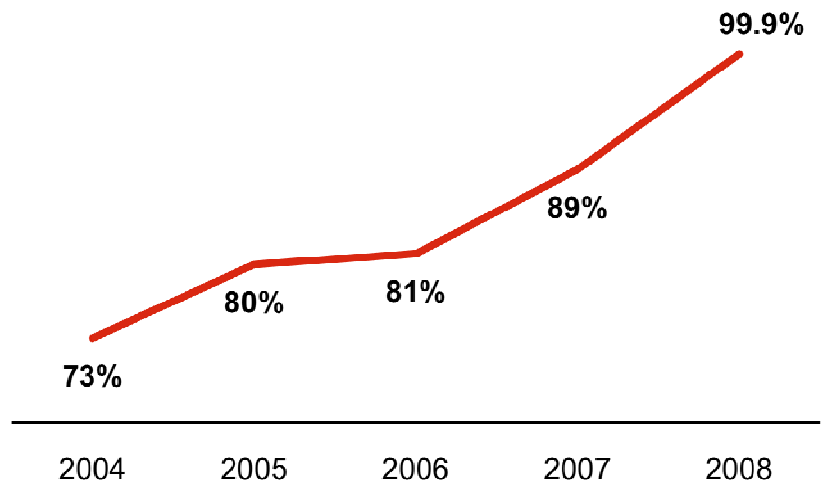
**Compromised Assets (by % of breaches and records)**



**Data Types (by % of breaches)**



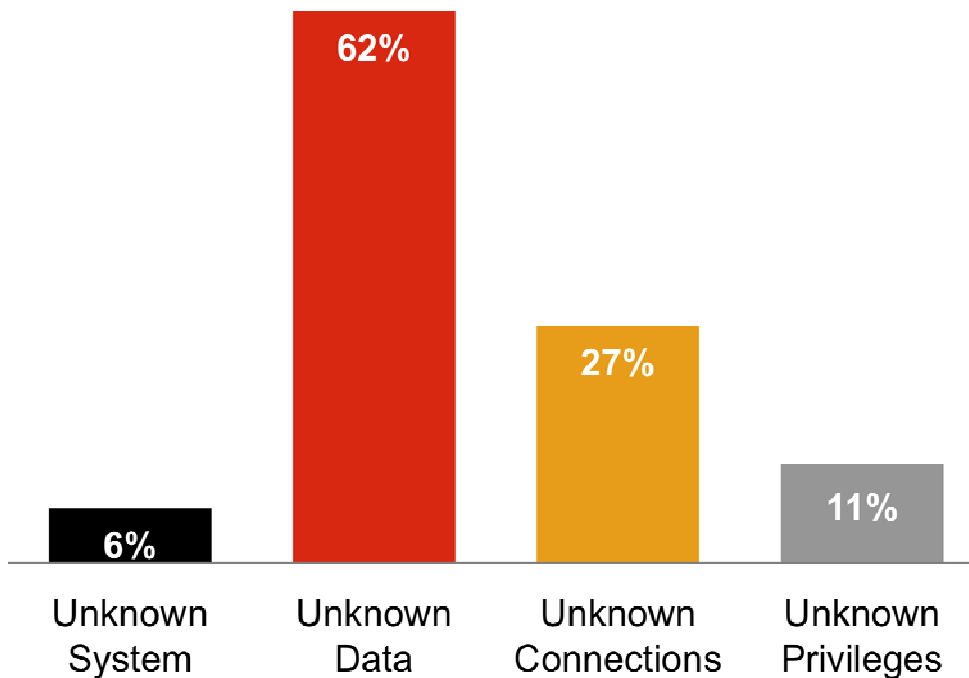
**% of records breached from Online Data Assets**





# Unknown Unknowns

"Unknown Unknowns" (by % of breaches)



An **SYSTEM** unknown to the organization  
**DATA** unknowingly stored on an asset  
Unknown or forgotten ICT **CONNECTIONS**  
Accounts and **PRIVILEGES** not known to exist

“Yes, we’re positive all sensitive data of that type is confined to these systems.”





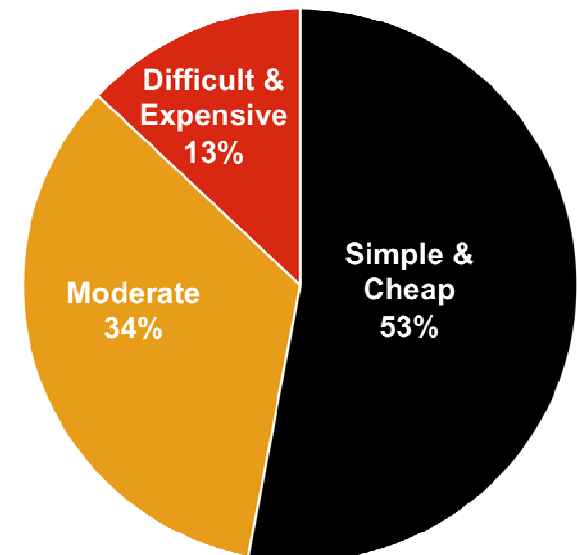
# Victim Commonalities

- False assumptions regarding information assets
- Low awareness of network and system activity
- Do not necessarily have a terrible security program
- Fail to consistently and comprehensively follow “the basics”
- Lack of assurance and validation procedures
- Cost of prevention orders of magnitude less than impact
- An inefficient approach to security
  - Focus too much on things that don’t happen
  - Focus too little on the things that do happen

If you like mnemonics:

- **V**isibility
- **V**ariability
- **V**iability

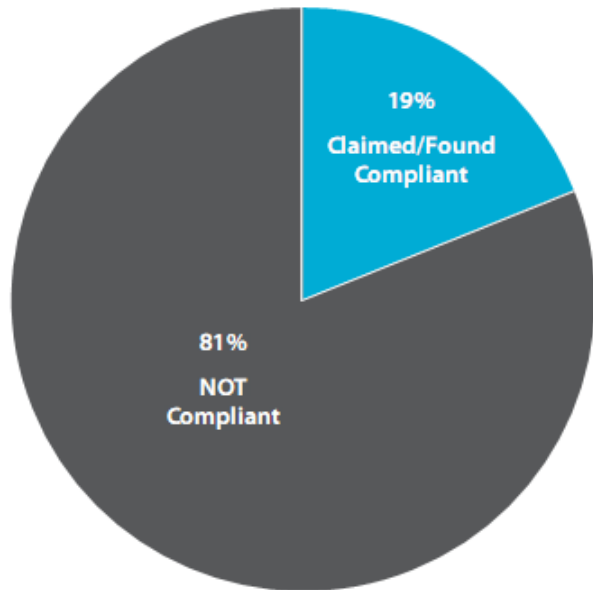
Cost of Prevention (Hindsight)  
(by % of breaches)





# PCI DSS

Figure 37. PCI compliance status based on last assessment by percent of breach victims



Is PCI a Failure? **NO!**

Then why were 19% breached?

- Self-attestation
- Study includes failures only
- Scope / Unknowns
- Assessment Sampling
- Partners (transitive trust)

Table 10. Results of post-breach PCI DSS reviews conducted by Verizon Business IR. Values represent the percentage of organizations for which each requirement was found to be in place.

Requirement	Compliance
<b>Build and Maintain a Secure Network</b>	
Requirement 1: Install and maintain a firewall configuration to protect data.	30%
Requirement 2: Do not use vendor-supplied defaults for system passwords and other security parameters.	49%
<b>Protect Cardholder Data</b>	
Requirement 3: Protect stored data.	11%
Requirement 4: Encrypt transmission of cardholder data and sensitive information across public networks.	68%
<b>Maintain a Vulnerability Management Program</b>	
Requirement 5: Use and regularly update AV.	62%
Requirement 6: Develop and maintain secure systems and applications.	5%
<b>Implement Strong Access Control Measures</b>	
Requirement 7: Restrict access to data by business need-to-know.	24%
Requirement 8: Assign a unique ID to each person with computer access.	19%
Requirement 9: Restrict physical access to cardholder data.	43%
<b>Regularly Monitor and Test Networks</b>	
Requirement 10: Track and monitor all access to network resources and cardholder data.	5%
Requirement 11: Regularly test security systems and processes.	14%
<b>Maintain an Information Security Policy</b>	
Requirement 12: Maintain a policy that addresses information security.	14%



# Recommendations

- **Align process with policy**
- **Achieve “Essential” then worry about “Excellent”**
- **Secure Business Partner Connections**
- **Create a Data Retention Plan**
- **Control data with transaction zones**
- **Monitor event logs**
- **Create an Incident Response Plan**
- **Increase awareness**
- **Engage in mock incident testing**
- **Changing default credentials is key**
- **Avoid shared credentials**
- **User Account Review**
- **Application Testing and Code Review**
- **Smarter Patch Management Strategies**
- **Human Resources Termination Procedures**
- **Enable Application Logs and Monitor**
- **Define “Suspicious” and “Anomalous” (then look for whatever “It” is)**



# Security Product Continuum



Prem-based

Hosted

SaaS

Network-based

MSS

MSS

- FW
- IDS/IPS
- VM
- AV
- Content Filtering
- Log mon/mgmt
- App FW
- SSL VPN

Managed SEM

Corp ID Auth

PKI/Unicert

Managed PKI

Security Resale Services/CPE

Professional Services

- Forensics/IR
- Assessments/Remediation
- Design/implementation
- Strategy/IT Security road mapping

Compliance Mgr for Med Biz

Vuln Scanning

App Scanning

Web Scanning

Email Scanning

PCI Program

Partner Security

SSL OnDemand

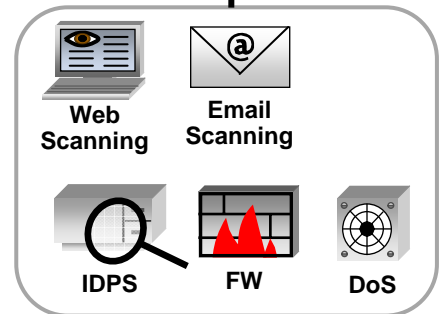
SMP (has human delivery components)

Web Access Mgmt

DOS protection

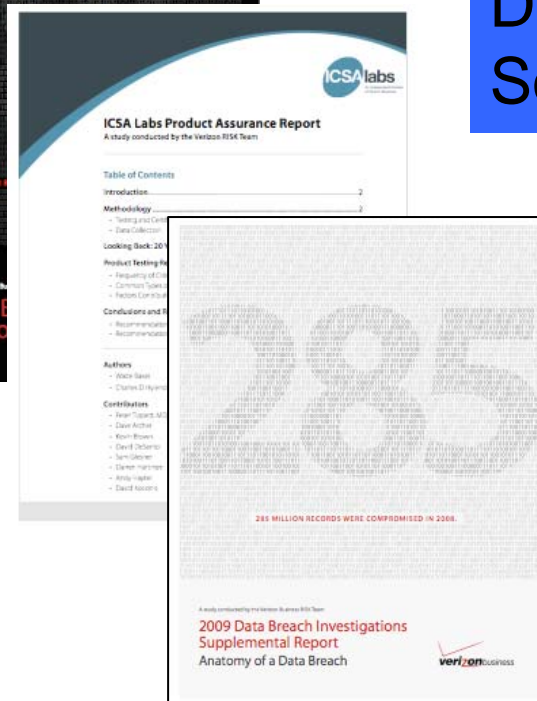
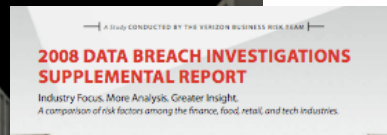
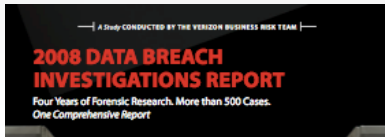
NBFW (SG Overlay)

Reputational IDS





# Evidence-Driven, External Facing (Thought Leadership)



Early 2010:  
VERIS – Open Source  
Verizon Incident Classification & Reporting  
PCI Study  
DBIR –USSSS Study  
Social Media Study



## Accreditations

- ISO 9001:2008 – Quality (2005)
- ISO 17025:2005 – Competence (2009)
- Guide 65 – Commercial Certification Body (2010)
- Guide 7 – Standards Body (TBD)

## IPv6 / USGv6

Standard for IPv6 testing and certification mandated by the US Federal Government (NIST)

- Conformance and Interoperability
  - **Host / Router**
  - **NPD – Network Protection Devices**

Common Criteria Scheme, FIPS 140, SCAP, FIPS 201 (PIV)



# NAPS – Network Attached Peripheral Security

A Framework for testing “devices” that are IP connected. Wired or wireless.

Limitless Markets - Includes but not restricted to:

- HealthCare
  - Medical Devices
  - BodyNet
- SmartGrid
  - Smart Meters
  - Monitoring devices
  - End point devices in the enterprise or the home
- Consumer
  - Set-top boxes
  - CPE
- Enterprise
  - Office productivity devices (postage machine, printers, copies, etc.)
- Network Equipment / Infrastructure
  - UPS, Power Strips, Management systems, Network KVM, HVAC
- Physical Security
  - Surveillance cameras, Access readers



# IT & Information Security Decision Making Risk-Based Analytics

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VP Technology & Innovation