

Office of Examination & Insurance (E&I)

Cybersecurity

NCUA Board of Directors – October 2019

Cybersecurity Landscape Overview -Financial Service Target Profile



Note: Large amount of Personal and Financial Information and actual Monetary targets

Source Flashpoint

Cybersecurity Landscape Overview – Attack Methods



Note: Additional layered complexity and persistence still equates to the same predominate root cause

Accenture 2019 Cost of Cybercrime Study

Cybersecurity Landscape Overview – IT Spending

IT Security Spending to Reach a Record \$114 Billion in 2018

Estimated worldwide spending on information security products and services by segment



Cybersecurity Landscape Overview – **Talent Management**



Cyberattacks are growing, but the talent pool of defenders is not keeping pace.

Although attacks are growing in frequency and sophistication, the availability of sufficiently skilled cybersecurity professionals is falling behind. Cybersecurity Nexus (CSX) is addressing this gap by creating a skilled global cybersecurity workforce. From the Cybersecurity Fundamentals Certificate for university students to CSXP, the first vendor-neutral, performance-based cybersecurity certification, CSX is attracting and enabling cybersecurity professionals at every stage of their careers.

SOURCES: 1, 2015 Cost of Data Breach Study: Global Analysis, IBM and Ponemon Institute, May 2015, 2, ISACA 2015 APT Study, October 2015, 3, ISACA 2015 APT Study 4. The Future of Cybercrime & Security: Financial and Corporate Threats & Mitigation, Juniper Research, May 2015. 5, SACA 2015 IT Risk/Reward Barometer-Member Study, September 2015. 6. ISACA 2015 IT Risk/Reward Barometer-Member Study. 7. UK House of Lords Digital Skills Committee. 8. Burning Glass Job Market Intelligence: Cybersecurity Jobs, 2015. 9. State of Cybersecurity: Implications for 2015, ISACA and RSA Conference, April 2015. 10. State of Cybersecurity: Implications for 2015. 11. Securing Our Future: Closing the Cyber Talent Gap. Raytheon and NCSA. October 2015, 12, 2015 ISACA Risk/Reward Barometer-Consumer Study. September 2015



https://cybersecurity.isaca.org January 2016

Highly technical skills e.g. threat hunt team members (Red Team/Blue Team, etc.) vs. leadership/ management resources

Demand more of system administrators, engineers, and programmers by way of Service Management/ Delivery

Cybersecurity Landscape Overview – Critical Security Controls (Root Cause)



 Inventory of Authorized and Unauthorized Devices

> 11) Secure Configurations for Network Devices

Cybersecurity Landscape Overview – **Resilience**

Cyb	ersecu	rity Res	ilience	Maturi	ty Frai	mework	
	Maturity Descriptor	Employment of Security Controls	Security Tailored to Mission	Participate in Information Sharing (threat/vul.)	Response to Cyber Threats	Resilience to Cyber Attacks	
Step 2: Address Sophisticated Attacks Step 1: Implement CSC Baseline	Level 5: Resilient	Augment CSC Based on Mission	Mission Assurance Focused	Real Time Response to Inputs	Anticipate Threats	Operate Through Sophisticated Attack	The "when" paradigm
	Level 4: Dynamic	Augment CSC Based on Mission	Mission Focused	Real Time Response to Inputs	Rapid Reaction To Threats	Able to respond to Sophisticated Attack	
	Level 3: Managed	CSC Integrated and Continuously Monitored	Partially Mission Focused	Respond to Information Inputs	Respond to Attacks After the Fact	Protection against Unsophisticated Attack	
	Level 2: Performed	Foundational/ Critical Security Controls (CSC) Implemented	Mission Agnostic	Inconsistent Response to Information Inputs	Respond to Attacks After the Fact	Some Protection Against Unsophisticated Attacks	
	Level 1: No Resilience	Inconsistent Deployment of Security Controls	None	None	No Response	Susceptible to Unsophisticated Attacks	The "if" paradigm

Cybersecurity Landscape Overview – Threat Hunting



Note: Informed by the Risk Assessment/Business Impact Analysis **"Know the Business"**

Chairman's Cybersecurity Priorities

- Advancing consistency, transparency and accountability within the cybersecurity examination program;
- Stimulating due diligence for Supply Chain and Third-Party Service Provider management within the credit union subsector;
- Assisting institutions with resources to improve operational hygiene and resilience; and
- Ensure NCUA's systems and collected, controlled, unclassified information are secure.

Projected Phased Implementation Plan



["High Risk" Scoping Proof of Concept]



Automated Cybersecurity Examination <u>Toolbox</u> (ACET) Maturity Assessments



Note: Enhancement of ACET with Idaho National Labs (INL) based on the DHS Cyber Security Evaluation Tool (CSET) will be offered to industry via ncua.gov in 2020

Training, Education, & Awareness (TEA) – <u>Current Evolution</u>

New Examiners STEP	CORE Technical	Subject Matter Examiner (SME)	National and Regional Information Systems Officers	Industry and Agency Conferences	
 STEP 9: Risk- Focused Examination Process (#119) eLearning: Information Technology for Examiners (#125) 	 Cybersecurity – C Examiner Training Series (Cyber-C) eLearning Plan Cybersecurity Examination Process (#227) LearnCenter – Information Technology, BSA/AML, Payments, etc 	 ISACA CSX Cybersecurity Fundamentals Workshop (#361) IT SME OJT (#254) IT SME Forum (#704) LearnCenter – Information Technology, BSA/AML, Payments, etc 	 LearnCenter – Information Technology, BSA/AML, Payments, etc 	 FIS Regulatory University - Information Technology, BSA/AML, Payments, etc. FFIEC/FDIC - Information Technology, BSA/AML, Payments, etc. Professional Designations and External Conferences FFIEC IT Conference 	

DHS National Initiative of Cybersecurity Education (NICE) Framework

National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education (NICE)

NIST SP 800-181 National Cybersecurity Workforce Framework (NCWF)



https://www.nist.gov/itl/applied-cvbersecuritv/nice/resources/nice-cvbersecuritv-workforce-framework

Supplier Risk Management

Threats

Adversarial: e.g., insertion of counterfeits, tampering, theft, and insertion of malicious software.

Non-adversarial: e.g., natural disaster, poor quality products/services and poor practices (engineering, manufacturing, acquisition, management, etc).

Vulnerabilities

External: e.g., weaknesses to the supply chain, weaknesses within entities in the supply chain, dependencies (power, comms, etc.)

Internal: e.g., information systems and components, organizational policy/processes (governance, procedures, etc.)

Likelihood (probability of a threat exploiting a vulnerability(s))

Adversarial: capability and intent

Non-adversarial: occurrence based on statistics/history

	Impact - degree of harm		
	From: data loss, modification or exfiltration		
To: mission/business function	From: unanticipated failures or loss of system availability		
	From: reduced availability of components		
	Risk		

Note: Due diligence with additional resources e.g. contracts, service level agreements, Key performance indicators (KPI), key risk indicators (KRI)

Cybersecurity Resources



National Credit

Union Administration

NCUA.gov / <u>Regulation and Supervision</u> / <u>Regulatory and Compliance Resources</u>

An official website of the United States government

Cybersecurity Resources

NCUA recognizes the importance of cybersecurity and using the web safely and securely.

The information on this page is offered as resources for research and informational purposes. It may not reflect all of the requirements or guidance in this area and should not be construed as requirements except as noted. The NCUA does not endorse any vendor, service, or product.

When you access the links below, you might leave the NCUA's site.



NCUA Regulations and Guidance

Examiner's Guide

The Examiner's Guide sets out guidance for an examiner on the NCUA's examination and supervision of credit unions. The primary goal is to ensure the overall safety and soundness of the

.

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Federal Government Requirements and Guidelines

FFIEC Cybersecurity Assessment Tool Frequently Asked Questions

The NCUA expects credit unions to have the appropriate procedures in place to anticipate, identify, and mitigate

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Information Sharing Forums on Cyber Threats

Financial Services Information Sharing and Analysis Center

Launched in 1999, FS-ISAC was established by the financial services sector in response to 1998's Presidential Directive 63. That directive - later

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Cybersecurity Resource Guide for Financial Institutions

This guide provides resources designed to assist in financial sector resilience. Use of these resources is voluntary. FFIEC members do not endorse the listed organizations.

Resource	Туре	Cost
Center for Internet Security https://www.cisecurity.org/	A	Free Paid
DHS Automated Information Sharing Program	0	Free
DHS Cyber Incident Reporting Guide	R	Free
DHS Cyber Resilience Review https://www.us-cert.gov/ccubedvp/assessments	A	Free
DHS National Cybersecurity and Technical Services	A	Free
FBI's Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3)	R	Free
FDIC Cyber Challenge: A Community Bank Cyber Exercise	Ē	Free
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) https://www.fincen.gov/resources/advisories/fincen-advisory-fin-2016-9005	R	Free
Financial Sector Cyber Exercise Template http://www.foic.gov/financial-sector-cyber-exercise.html	E	Free
Financial Services Information Sharing and Analysis Center (FS-ISAC)	0	Free Paid
FS-ISAC Cyber Attack Against Payment Systems (CAPS) Exercise https://www.tsisc.com/Exercise-CAPS	E	Free
Infragard http://www.infragard.org		Free
National Credit Union Information Sharing and Analysis Organization	Ō	Free Paid
Reporting to Primary Regulator	R	Free
Sheltered Harbor http://shelteredharbor.org/background	R	Paid
U.S. Secret Service Electronic and Financial Crimes Task Forces	Û	Free
United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team	Ō	Free

Legend Assessment 🔼 Exercise 👔 Information Sharing 🕕 Response/Reporting 🥵

Note: Recent example in the pending State Cybercrime resource list

Agency Cybersecurity Portfolio



Establish Cybersecurity Coordination <u>Working Group</u> Under - Enterprise Risk Management Committee (ERMC) and/or - Cybersecurity Steering Committee (CSSC)

NCUA BOARD MEETING – OCTOBER 2019

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