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Cyber-Hygiene for All: *An Introduction to the CIS Controls*



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Overview

- Introductions
- CIS Control Basics
- Implementation Groups
- Other Available Tools and Resources
- Feedback on the Controls
- Future Directions

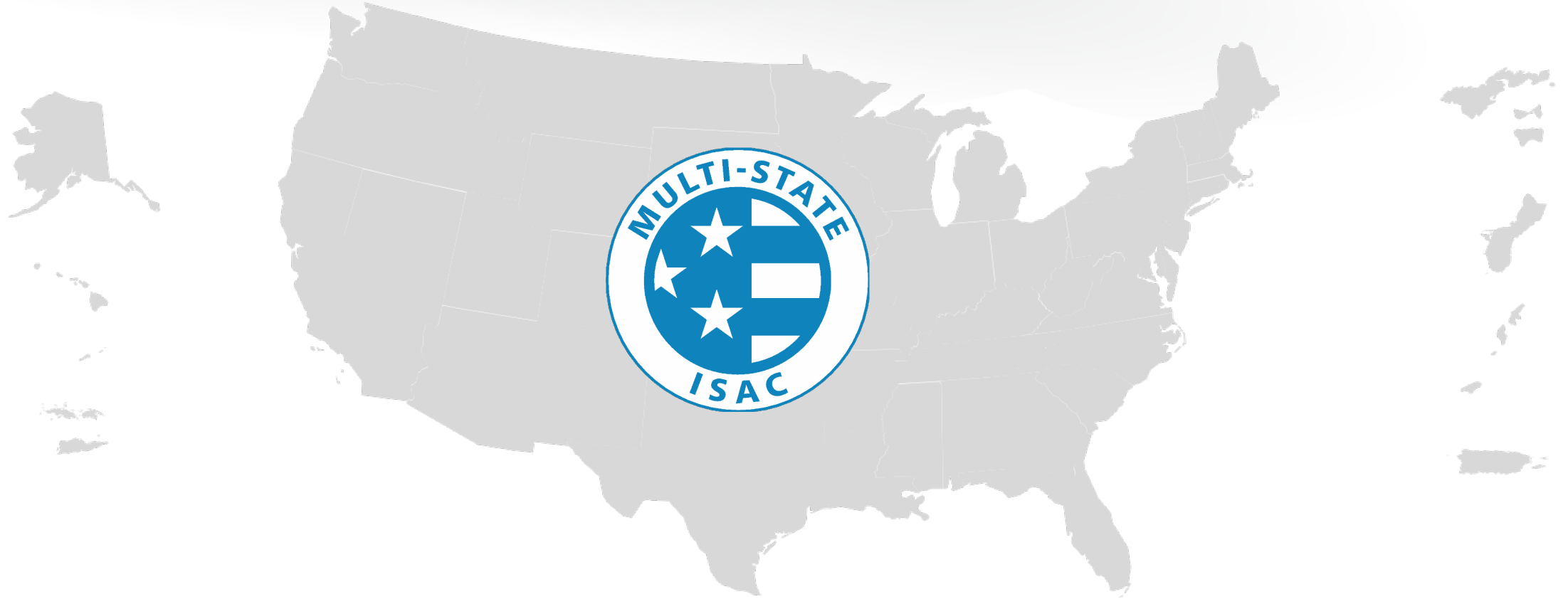
Introductions

- Phyllis Lee
 - 20 years in the US Federal Government
 - Security Automation Lead for the Information Assurance Directorate (IAD) at the NSA
 - Focus on virtualization and malware analysis
- Joshua M Franklin
 - 10 years in the US Federal Government
 - 7 of those years at NIST
 - Focus on telecommunications, mobile, and election security
 - Cybersecurity standards (e.g., NIST, CIS, IEEE, OASIS, 3GPP)

CIS Introduction

- US-based forward-thinking, non-profit entity that harnesses the power of a global IT community
- Goal of safeguarding private & public organizations against cyber threats
- CIS Vision: Leading the global community to secure our connected world
- CIS Mission:
 - Identify, develop, validate, promote, and sustain best practice solutions for cyber defense
 - Build and lead communities to enable an environment of trust in cyberspace

MS-ISAC



The MS-ISAC has been designated by DHS as the key resource for cyber threat prevention, protection, response and recovery for the nation's state, local, tribal, and territorial governments.

The CIS Controls

- Globally recognized cybersecurity standard
- Over 228,000 downloads since CIS took the reigns
- 20 top-level controls followed by 171 sub-controls
- Prioritized set of actions that's designed to scale
- Provides a logical path to build a foundation and gradually improve your cybersecurity posture
- Version 7.1 released in April 2019
- Developed by cybersecurity experts - *like you*

Goals of the CIS Controls

- Concise
- Prioritized
- Attack-driven
- Measurable
- Defensible
- Consensus-based

7.1 Update

- Guiding principles for the 7.1 update:
 - Provide a new prioritization scheme (Implementation Groups)
 - Enhance the clarity and readability of the Controls
 - Refrain from modifying the spirit of any Controls
- Aimed as a way to:
 - Practice **basic cyber hygiene** with limited resources and expertise
 - Prioritize cybersecurity activities
 - Implement security best practices, regardless of resources
 - Ensure a standard duty of care

CIS Controls History



NSA/DoD Project

CSIS The Consensus Audit Guidelines (CSIS)



"The SANS Top 20" (the SANS Institute)



The Critical Security Controls (CCS/CIS)



The CIS Controls

V7.1

Basic

- 1 Inventory and Control of Hardware Assets
- 2 Inventory and Control of Software Assets
- 3 Continuous Vulnerability Management
- 4 Controlled Use of Administrative Privileges
- 5 Secure Configuration for Hardware and Software on Mobile Devices, Laptops, Workstations and Servers
- 6 Maintenance, Monitoring and Analysis of Audit Logs

Foundational

- 7 Email and Web Browser Protections
- 8 Malware Defenses
- 9 Limitation and Control of Network Ports, Protocols and Services
- 10 Data Recovery Capabilities
- 11 Secure Configuration for Network Devices, such as Firewalls, Routers and Switches
- 12 Boundary Defense
- 13 Data Protection
- 14 Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know
- 15 Wireless Access Control
- 16 Account Monitoring and Control

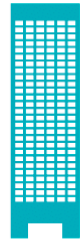
Organizational

- 17 Implement a Security Awareness and Training Program
- 18 Application Software Security
- 19 Incident Response and Management
- 20 Penetration Tests and Red Team Exercises

Staying Fresh with Basic Cyber Hygiene

- Comparing your organization against best practice helps you take stock of your cybersecurity health
 - Often nebulously defined as **basic cyber hygiene**
- Commonly used term but what does it mean?
- CIS defines Implementation Group 1 as *basic cyber hygiene*
 - 43 specific tasks to ensure your organization is performing the baseline

Implementation Groups



Implementation Group 3

A mature organization with significant resources and cybersecurity experience to allocate to Sub-Controls



Implementation Group 2

An organization with moderate resources and cybersecurity expertise to implement Sub-Controls



Implementation Group 1

An organization with limited resources and cybersecurity expertise available to implement Sub-Controls

V7.1

Definitions

Implementation Group 1

CIS Sub-Controls for small, commercial off-the-shelf or home office software environments where sensitivity of the data is low will typically fall under IG1. Remember, any IG1 steps should also be followed by organizations in IG2 and IG3.

Implementation Group 2




CIS Sub-Controls focused on helping security teams manage sensitive client or company information fall under IG2. IG2 steps should also be followed by organizations in IG3.

Implementation Group 3

CIS Sub-Controls that reduce the impact of zero-day attacks and targeted attacks from sophisticated adversaries typically fall into IG3. IG1 and IG2 organizations may be unable to implement all IG3 Sub-Controls.

	1	2	3
Implementation Group 1	●		
Implementation Group 2	●	●	
Implementation Group 3	●	●	●

What Group Are You?

- That's for you to decide
- Methodology for deciding your Implementation Group is provided based on the following:
 -  Data sensitivity and criticality of services offered by the organization
 -  Expected level of technical expertise exhibited by staff or on contract
 -  Resources available and dedicated towards cybersecurity activities

Implementation Group 1 Topics

Procedural

- Maintaining an asset inventory
- Password management
- 1 offsite backup
- Network boundary inventory
- Incident response planning
- Isolating personal devices

Technical

- Automated patching
- Secure configuration
- Audit logging
- DNS filtering
- Dedicated admin workstations
- Account management

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Other Tools to Help Along the Way

Supplementing the CIS Controls

Guides & Tools

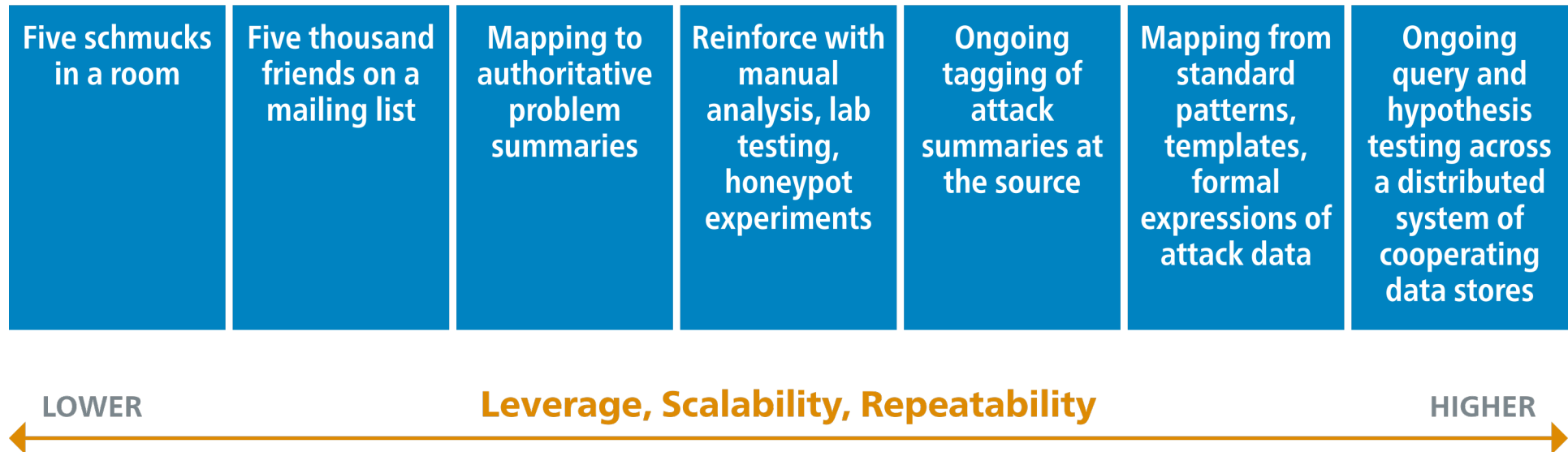
- CIS provides domain specific guidance for the CIS Controls
 - Cloud
 - Internet of Things (IoT)
 - Mobile
 - Industrial Control System (ICS)
- CIS provides a detailed Cyber Hygiene guide for Windows 10
- CIS provides an automated method to assess some CIS Controls on Windows 10 called the Controls Assessment Module

Mappings to Other Frameworks

- CIS is committed to interoperability with other industry frameworks
- CIS maps to a variety of security standards and frameworks
 - Available in a machine-readable format
- Available mappings:
 - NIST CSF
 - ISO 27000
 - NIST 800-53
 - NIST 800-171
- Upcoming:
 - HIPAA
 - PCI DSS
 - COBIT
 - MARS-E
- External:
 - Microsoft Azure Security Benchmark
 - NIST Online Informative Reference (OLIR)

Evolving a Cybersecurity Standard

Evolving the CIS Controls Selection Process



Community Attack Model Version 1

- CIS effort to analyze pertinent information relating to real-world attacks in the wild
- Goal: help enterprises make good choices about the most effective defensive actions they can take
- Released via Blackhat in 2016
- Leverages additional frameworks such as NIST CSF and Lockheed Martin Cyber Kill Chain
- Updating this model based on publicly available attack data

Community Defense Model

- Revamp and update the *Community Attack Model*
- Standard method of expression
- General methodology:
 - Analyze data sources
 - Identify key attack paths
 - Identify mitigations for key attacks
 - Map mitigations to CIS Controls
- Expected outputs:
 - Mapping of the CIS Controls to MITRE ATT&CK
 - Mappings of the CIS Controls to MITRE ATT&CK Mitigations
 - Data-backed attack patterns that the CIS Controls defend against

MITRE

ATT&CK®

Define What Attacks the CIS Controls Defend Against

- No other security standard or defensive framework does this

Initial Access	Execution	Persistence	Privilege Escalation	Defense Evasion	Credential Access	Discovery	Lateral Movement	Collection	Command And Control	Exfiltration	Impact
11 items	33 items	59 items	28 items	67 items	19 items	22 items	17 items	13 items	22 items	9 items	14 items
Drive-by Compromise	AppleScript	.bash_profile and .bashrc	Access Token Manipulation	Access Token Manipulation	Account Manipulation	Account Discovery	AppleScript	Audio Capture	Commonly Used Port	Automated Exfiltration	Data Destruction
Exploit Public-Facing Application	CMSTP	Accessibility Features	Accessibility Features	Binary Padding	Bash History	Application Window Discovery	Application Deployment Software	Automated Collection	Communication Through Removable Media	Data Encrypted for Impact	Data Encrypted for Impact
External Remote Services	Command-Line Interface	Account Manipulation	AppCert DLLs	BITS Jobs	Brute Force	Browser Bookmark Discovery	Distributed Component Object Model	Clipboard Data	Connection Proxy	Data Compressed	Defacement
Hardware Additions	Compiled HTML File	AppCert DLLs	Appinit DLLs	Bypass User Account Control	Credential Dumping	Domain Trust Discovery	Exploitation of Remote Services	Data from Information Repositories	Custom Command and Control Protocol	Data Encrypted	Disk Content Wipe
Replication Through Removable Media	Control Panel Items	Appinit DLLs	Application Shimming	Clear Command History	Credentials in Files	File and Directory Discovery	Logon Scripts	Data from Local System	Custom Cryptographic Protocol	Data Transfer Size Limits	Disk Structure Wipe
Execution through API	Dynamic Data Exchange	Application Shimming	Code Signing	CMSTP	Credentials in Registry	Network Service Scanning	Pass the Hash	Data from Network Shared Drive	Data Encoding	Exfiltration Over Alternative Protocol	Endpoint Denial of Service
Authentication Package	Execution through Module Load	BITS Jobs	Bypass User Account Control	Compile After Delivery	Exploitation for Credential Access	Network Sniffing	Pass the Ticket	Data from Removable Media	Data Obfuscation	Exfiltration Over Command and Control Channel	Firmware Corruption
Bootkit	Exploitation for Client Hijacking	Browser Extensions	DLL Search Order Hijacking	Compiled HTML File	Hooking	Password Policy Discovery	Remote Desktop Protocol	Data Staged	Domain Fronting	Inhibit System Recovery	Network Denial of Service
Graphical User Interface	Graphical User Interface	Change Default File Association	Dylib Hijacking	Component Firmware	Input Capture	Peripheral Device Discovery	Remote File Copy	Email Collection	Domain Generation Algorithms	Exfiltration Over Physical Medium	Resource Hijacking
InstallUtil	Launchctl	Component Firmware	Exploitation for Privilege Escalation	Control Panel Items	Input Prompt	Permission Groups Discovery	Remote Services	Input Capture	Fallback Channels	Scheduled Transfer	Runtime Data Manipulation
Local Job Scheduling	Local Job Scheduling	Component Object Model Hijacking	Extra Window Memory Injection	DCShadow	Kerberoasting	Process Discovery	Replication Through Removable Media	Man in the Browser	Multi-hop Proxy		Service Stop
LSASS Driver	LSASS Driver	Create Account	File System Permissions Weakness	Deobfuscate/Decode Files or Information	Keychain	Query Registry	Shared Webroot	Screen Capture	Multi-Stage Channels		Stored Data Manipulation
Mshsa	PowerShell	DLL Search Order Hijacking	Hooking	Disabling Security Tools	Network Sniffing	Remote System Discovery	SSH Hijacking	Video Capture	Multiband Communication		Transmitted Data Manipulation
Regsvcs/Regasm	Dylib Hijacking	Image File Execution Options Injection	DLL Side-Loading	Execution Guardrails	Password Filter DLL	Security Software Discovery	Taint Shared Content		Multilayer Encryption		
Regsvr32	External Remote Services	Launch Daemon	Exploitation for Defense Evasion	Security Memory	Private Keys	System Information Discovery	Third-party Software		Port Knocking		
Rundll32	File System Permissions Weakness	New Service	Path Interception	Extra Window Memory Injection	Two-Factor Authentication Interception	System Network Configuration Discovery	Windows Admin Shares		Remote Access Tools		
Scheduled Task	Hidden Files and Directories	Plist Modification	File Deletion	File Permissions Modification		System Network Connections Discovery	Windows Remote Management		Remote File Copy		
Scripting	Hooking	Port Monitors	File System Logical Offsets	Gatekeeper Bypass		System Owner/User Discovery			Standard Application Layer Protocol		
Service Execution	Hypervisor	Service Registry Permissions Weakness	Group Policy Modification	Hidden Files and Directories		System Service Discovery			Standard Cryptographic Protocol		
Signed Binary Proxy Execution	Image File Execution Options Injection	Setuid and Setgid	Hidden Users	Hidden Window		System Time Discovery			Standard Non-Application Layer Protocol		
Signed Script Proxy Execution	Kernel Modules and Extensions	SID-History Injection	HISTCONTROL			Virtualization/Sandbox Evasion			Uncommonly Used Port		
Source	Launch Agent	Launch Daemon							Web Service		
Space after Filename	Launch Daemon	Launchctl									
Third-party Software	Launchctl	LC_LOAD_DYLIB									
Trap	Launchctl										
Trusted Developer Utilities											
Trusted Developer Utilities											
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Controls Assessment Specification

- Open specification allowing organizations to measure implementation of the CIS Controls
- CAS is focused on “what to measure” rather than “how to measure”
- Platform agnostic method allowing external tooling vendors to implement as best for their appropriate use cases

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Feedback on the CIS Controls

What's the community saying and doing?

State Adoption of the CIS Controls

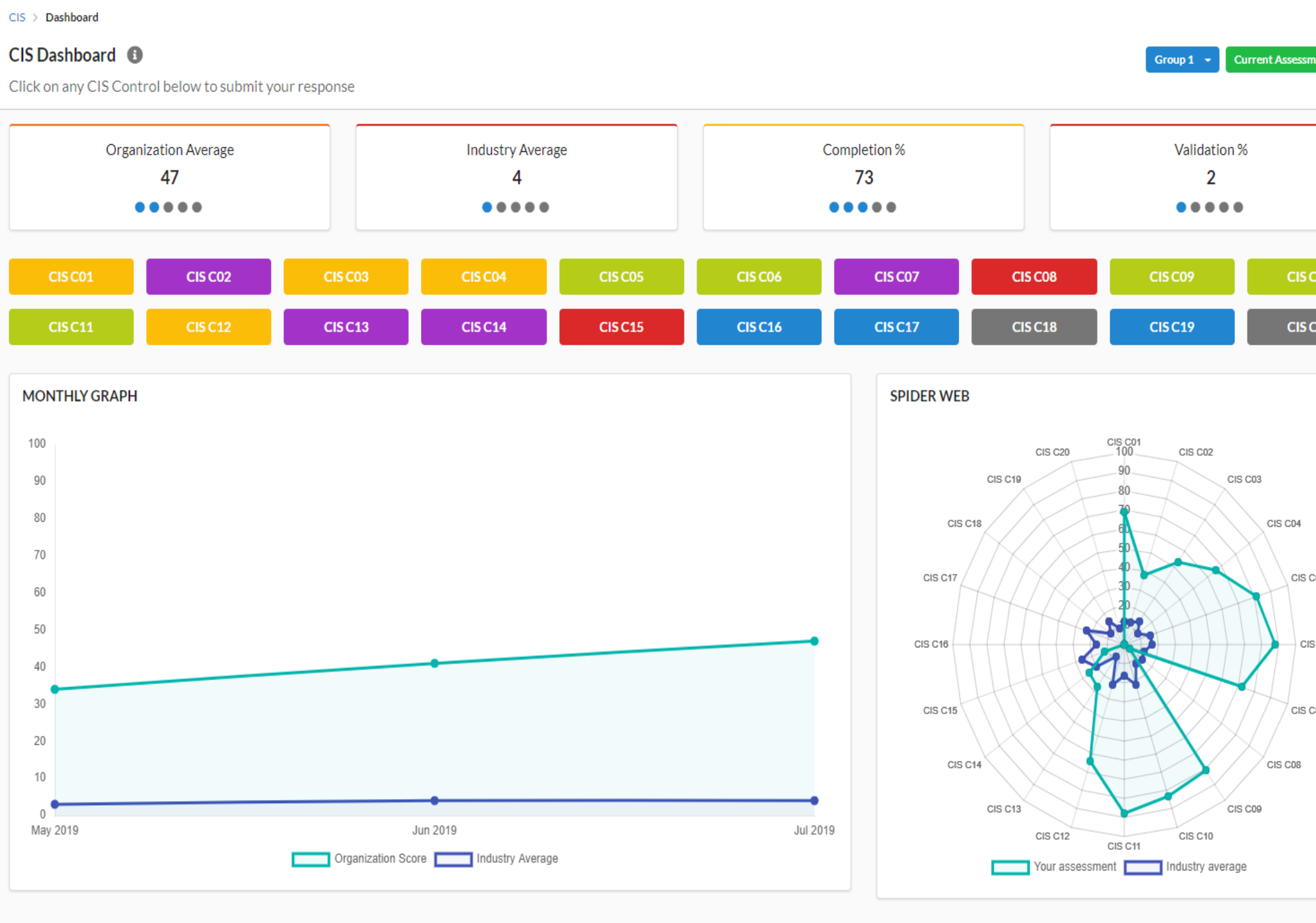
- States have adopted the CIS Controls in different ways
- **Nevada** defines the CIS Controls as a reasonable definition of security for state government agencies (NV S.B. 302)
- **Ohio** Data Protection Act provides legal protections for organizations voluntarily implementing the CIS Controls or other defined frameworks
- **California** 2016 Data Breach Report warns that failing to implement the CIS Controls “constitutes a lack of reasonable security”
- **Idaho** Governor’s executive order requires executive branch agencies to implement the first 5 CIS Controls (EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 2017-02)

Feedback

- Where do I start?
 - Many organizations get very bogged down in Control 1
- What isn't **[my_favorite_technology]** reflected within the Controls?
- Where is my guidance for performing a risk assessment?
- Why don't the Controls tell me what specific policies to use?

CIS Security Assessment Tool (CSAT)

- Web application allowing security professionals to track the implementation of the CIS Controls
 - At the Sub-Control level
 - Recent inclusion of CIS Implementation Groups
- Essentially a GRC tool designed to ease implementation of the CIS Controls
- Allows users to compare their scores against others in their industry



Top 10 Sub-Control Scores

Rank	Sub-Control #	Sub-Control Title	Average	IG
1	8.2	Ensure Anti-Malware Software and Signatures Are Updated	81.42	1
2	8.1	Utilize Centrally Managed Anti-Malware Software	80.00	2
3	15.7	Leverage the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) to Encrypt Wireless Data	79.69	1
4	15.10	Create Separate WiFi Network for Untrusted Devices	78.53	1
5	15.1	Maintain an Inventory of Authorized Wireless Access Points	76.75	2
6	10.1	Ensure Regular Automated Backups	76.12	1
7	4.2	Change Default Passwords	75.35	1
8	7.9	Block Unnecessary File Types	69.80	2
9	10.2	Perform Complete System Backups	69.67	1
10	16.11	Lock Workstation Sessions After Inactivity	69.10	1

Bottom 10 Sub-Control Scores

Rank	Sub-Control #	Sub-Control Title	Average	IG
171	20.5	Create a Test Bed for Elements Not Typically Tested in Production	12.50	2
170	14.5	Utilize an Active Discovery Tool to Identify Sensitive Data	13.78	3
169	4.6	Use Dedicated Workstations For All Administrative Tasks	14.92	3
168	14.7	Enforce Access Control to Data Through Automated Tools	15.05	3
167	20.3	Perform Periodic Red Team Exercises	15.33	3
166	15.9	Disable Wireless Peripheral Access to Devices	15.84	2
165	2.9	Implement Application Whitelisting of Scripts	15.99	3
164	2.8	Implement Application Whitelisting of Libraries	16.13	3
163	5.5	Implement Automated Configuration Monitoring Systems	16.88	2
162	11.6	Use Dedicated Workstations for All Network Administrative Tasks	17.59	2

Future of the Controls

- Looking to release version 8 of the CIS Controls in 2021
- Primary tasks: *simplification, decrease of cost and time to implement the Controls*
- Integrate the Community Defense Model into the CIS Controls
- Integrate CSAT data into the CIS Controls
- Will also be reflective of cloud technologies
- New approach to identity, authentication, and authorization

Apply What You've Learned Today

- Next week you should:
 - Review [Implementation Group 1](#)
 - Verify your organization is implementing **basic cyber hygiene**
- In the first three months following this presentation you should:
 - Assess whether your organization is Implementation Group 1, 2, or 3
 - Develop a plan for prioritize CIS Sub-Controls in your Implementation Group
- Within six months you should:
 - Review other free CIS resources such as [Mobile](#), [Cloud](#), and [IoT](#) Guides
 - Consider assessing your organization's via [CSAT](#)

Conclusions

- CIS provides free tools and guidance for all organizations:
 - <https://www.cisecurity.org>
- Share your cybersecurity expertise, join a community:
 - Visit <https://workbench.cisecurity.org> to participate
- The CIS Community Defense Model releasing soon
- Download CIS Controls v7.1
 - [Fun web application](#) to view, filter, and relate the Controls

