Using Continuous Monitoring Information Technology to Meet Regulatory Compliance

> Presenter: Lily Shue Director, Sunera Consulting, LLC

Outline

- Current regulatory requirements in the US
- Challenges facing financial institutions or organizations maintaining customer information
- Tools and approaches use to meet the compliance challenges



Current Regulatory Requirements in the US

- The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA) of 1999 requires financial institutions in the United States to create an information security program to:
 - Ensure the security and confidentiality of customer information
 - Protect against any anticipated threats or hazards to the security or integrity of such information
 - Protect against unauthorized access to or use of customer information that could result in substantial harm or inconvenience to any customer



Current Regulatory Requirements in the US

- Other Regulatory Requirements
 - Sarbanes Oxley (controls)
 - HIPAA (patients information)
 - FISMA (US Federal Information Security Management)



- Financial institutions and organizations must
 - Collect and archive cross-platform log data real time
 - Compress logs for efficient long-term storage
 - Simplify search and retrieval of specific logs for analysis and forensic investigations
 - Automatically identify important audit events and alerts appropriate individuals
 - Provide an easier and more affordable way to automate
 - log & event management for compliance
 - file integrity monitoring for compliance



- Financial institutions and organizations must
 - Maintain an ongoing information security monitoring and risk assessment program to comply with the regulatory requirements
 - Log data collections; review, archival, reporting and alerting of customer non-public-information (NPI)
 - Monitor file integrity
 - Sarbanes Oxley
 - HIPAA
 - FISMA
 - Etc



- Corporate and IT governance at financial institutions must now extend the continuous monitoring from applications/business processes to:
 - Monitoring and maintaining an inventory of NPI databases/files
 - Monitoring unauthorized access and providing alerts on a real-time basis



- Systems (in-house developed or acquired) must have:
 - Appropriate security controls
 - Controls to mitigate the risks posed by internal users disclosure or alteration of sensitive information in storage and transit
 - An inventory of all databases/files containing customer nonpublic-information (NPI)
 - Measures to:
 - Monitor access to NPI
 - Monitor and control downloading of NPI outside the institution Implement malicious code prevention



Why So Difficult?

- With the current information technologies capabilities, users can now create files and databases containing NPI to meet business requirements
- It would be next to impossible to manually monitor and maintain an inventory of databases/files containing NPI



How Organizations Meet These Challenges?

- Financial Institutions and organizations are implementing automated tools to:
 - Collect, aggregate and maintain all log data from all sources
 - Protect customer information by providing visibility across the entire IT infrastructure to detect, repair and remediate operational issues
 - Collect real-time alerts of violations related to:
 - Compliance mandates unauthorized creation and transferring of files with NPI
 - Security threat identification and suspected intrusion
 - Operational problems
 - Activities taken place inside database servers to ensure data security



How Organizations Are Meeting These Challenges?

- Financial Institutions and organizations are implementing automated tools to:
 - Monitor change and configuration management of assets
 - Monitor security controls
 - Monitor updates and reporting
 - Monitor and detect changes or event activity associated with potential security attacks and intrusion s into customer information systems



How Organizations Meet These Challenges?

- Automated monitoring tools include:
 - In-house developed applications
 - Third party software vendor tools



Summary

- Corporate and IT governance at financial institutions must now extend their continuous monitoring program from applications/business processes to:
 - Monitoring and maintaining an inventory of NPI databases/files
 - Monitoring unauthorized access and providing alerts on a real-time basis
 - Securing all customer NPI
- IT must implement automated tools to meet the regulatory compliance requirements
 - In house developed tools
 - 3rd party continuous monitoring tools/software



Questions?



Thank You

