



Welcome and Opening Remarks

Michael Watson

Feb. 6, 2019



Virginia Information Technologies Agency



ISOAG Feb. 6,2019 Agenda

I. Welcome and Opening Remarks

Mike Watson, VITA

II. Data Governance

Carlos Rivero, Office of Administration

III. Program Protection Planning, Relationship(s) to Identity and Access **Management, and Impacts to Risk Management/Information Security**

Roy Logan, NASA

IV. Data Protection in the Cloud

Willis Zhang, Cloud engineer, Google

V. Upcoming Events

Mike Watson

VI. Partnership Update

SAIC



office of the governor of the commonwealth of virginia

Data Governance

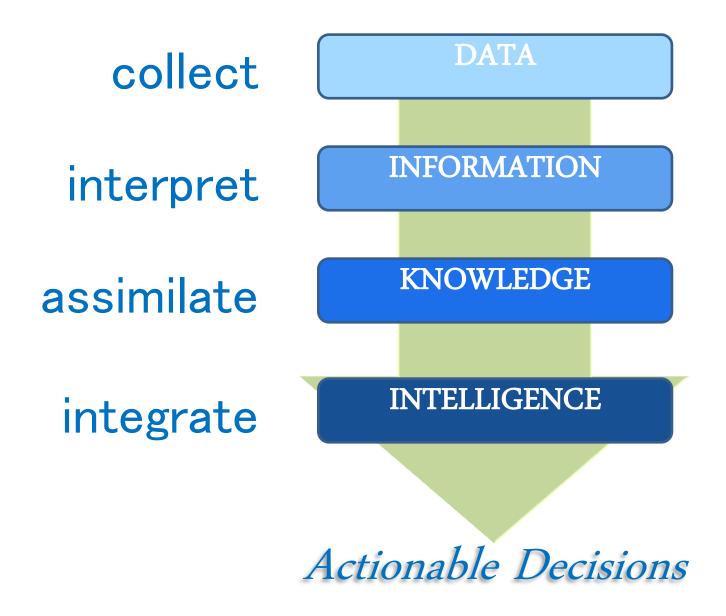
Chief Data Officer Carlos Rivero

Why data governance?

- To ensure data are sound, **Secure**, and accessible to qualified users
- To improve **productivity** and efficiency
- To increase the **Value** of the commonwealth's data assets by guiding and enabling its evolution from information to intelligence
- To promote data discovery, exploration, integration, and sharing through the implementation of enterprise **standards**

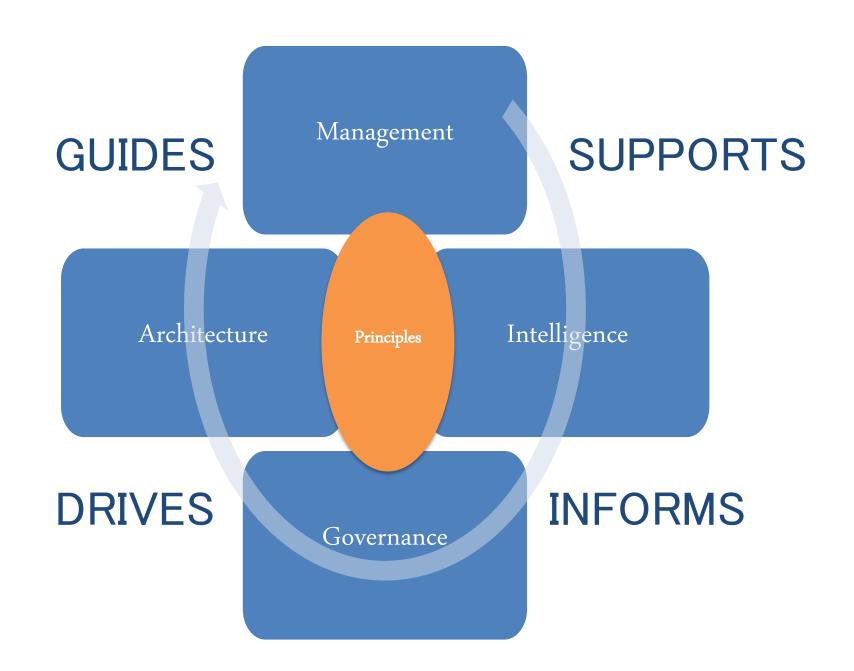
Data value chain

- A data value chain describes the **evolution** of data from information to intelligence within an organization.
- It encapsulates the various **forms** data can take as organizational units transform it to fit their needs.
- As such, its inherent **value** increases the more it is used.
- A **feedback** loop is created when changes to data collection programs are implemented due to the identification of knowledge gaps.
- Thus, supporting a virtuous cycle of **continuous improvement** and increasing the value of the organization's data assets.



Chief data officer

- **Guides** the development of enterprise standards, policies, and best practices to ensure the organization's data holdings *increase* in **value** over time
- Liaise between Mission and Technology Programs
- Leads enterprise data governance across the Commonwealth
- promotes secure data sharing



Principles

- Used to support **mission** goals
- Interpreted, analyzed, and assimilated to support actionable decisions
- Standardized to promote **interoperability** and integration
- Managed to maintain quality, **integrity**, and reliability
- Accessible with appropriate **security** controls
- Disseminated to promote **reuse**

Data culture

- Establish awareness
- Facilitate **engagement**
- Provide inspiration
- Promote empowerment

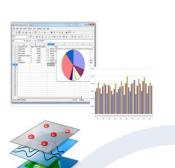
Student engagement

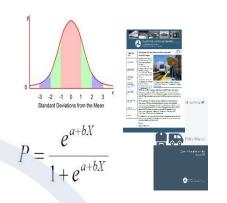
- Rural Apprenticeship Program
 - Data Documentation and Visualization
 - Data Quality Assessments
- Commonwealth Data Internship Program
 - Exploratory Data Analysis
 - Data Modeling
- Commonwealth Analytics Fellowship
 - Data Analytics
 - Predictive Modeling
 - Machine Learning

Data science brain trust

- Students work on increasingly complex data projects as they mature academically
- University faculty collaborate with agency subject matter experts on research proposals to support students and develop algorithms
- Innovative businesses "operationalize" algorithms developed by research universities through integration with the stakeholder's intelligence framework supporting **Actionable Decisions**

Data
Interoperability
supporting integration
and tactical use





Research universities and private businesses conduct analytics research and develop algorithms

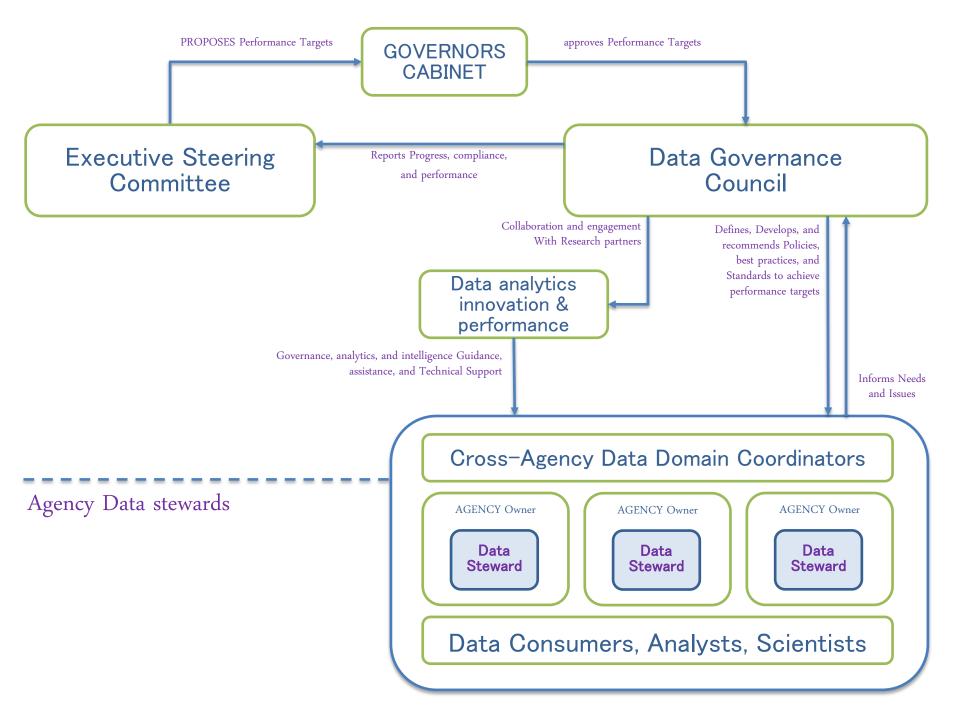


Knowledge gaps
identified and
mitigated supporting
Continuous
Improvement



Algorithms are
'operationalized' and
embedded
into commonwealth
intelligence products VIA
Tech transfer supporting
strategic, tactical,
operational levels

Agency Operations

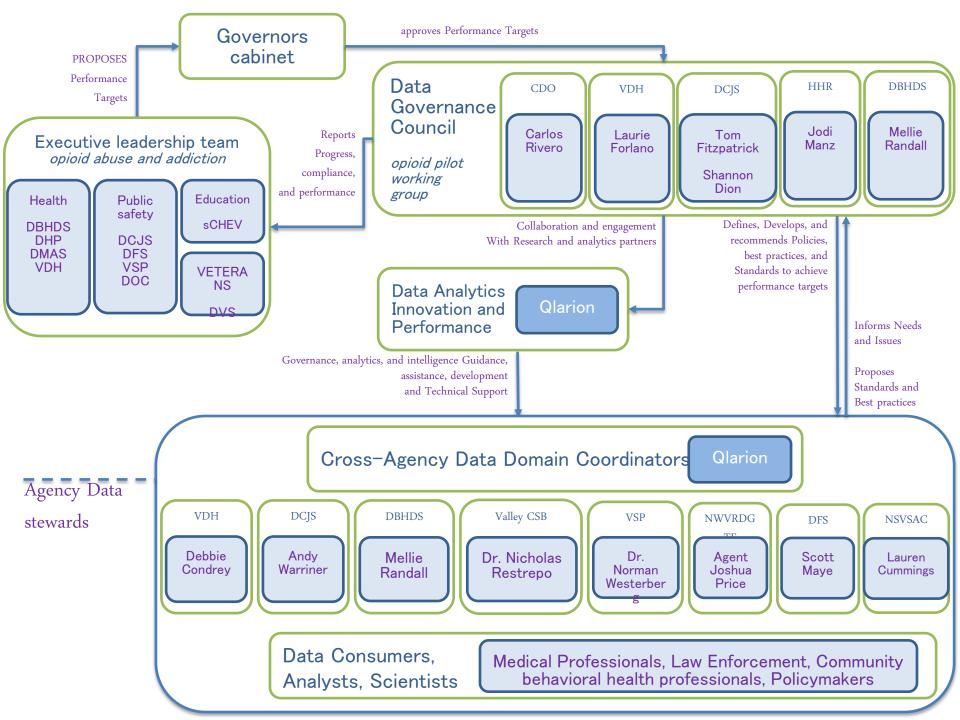


Roles and responsibilities

Executive Level

| Executive Devel | Executive secting committee |
|-------------------|--|
| Strategic Level | Data Governance Council |
| Tactical Level | Agency Data Officers Data Management Technical Team Data Domain Managers/Experts Business/Program Management Geospatial Information Officers Information System Security Officers Information System Security Managers |
| Operational Level | Data Stewards Data Scientists, Architects, Engineers, Analysts, and Consumers |

Executive Steering Committee



Immediate goals/actions

- Stakeholder Identification and Engagement
- Data Governance Research
 - Internal (Commonwealth Agencies, Commissions, Boards, and Localities)
 - External (State CDOs)
- Data and Technology Inventory, Data Dictionary and Catalog
- Pilot Projects (Opioid Substance Abuse, Roadway Safety)
- Data Sharing Platform

long term goals

- Standard Data Sharing Agreement Process
- Secure Multi-tiered Information Sharing Environment
- Multiple Data Analytics Platforms
- Standardize Identity Management across Operational Systems



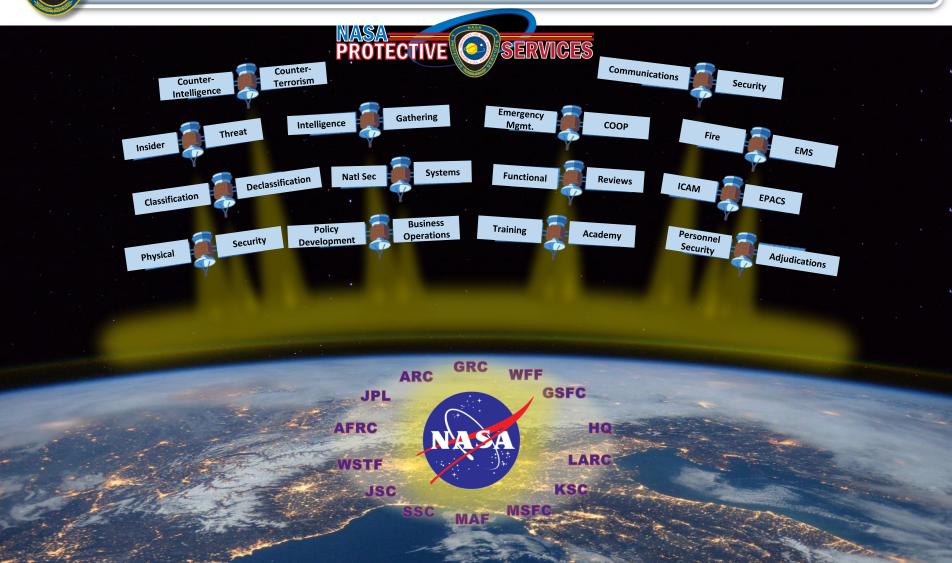


Overview of Topics

- Perspective
- Identity
- Credentials
- Security Level(s)
- Risk Matrix

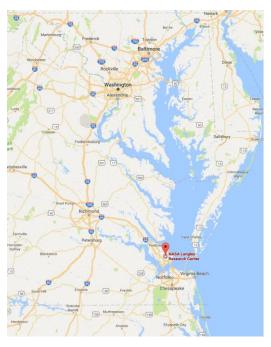


NASA Protective Services Enterprise





Langley Research Center Overview



The First NASA Center

Specializing in Aeronautics Research

Wind Tunnel Test Facilities Laboratories for Acoustic, Atmospheric Science, Structures and Materials, Laser, Lidar and Remote Sensing research

750 acres 198 buildings 6338 rooms Approx. 3.4M gross sq ft

Replacement value of \$3.6B

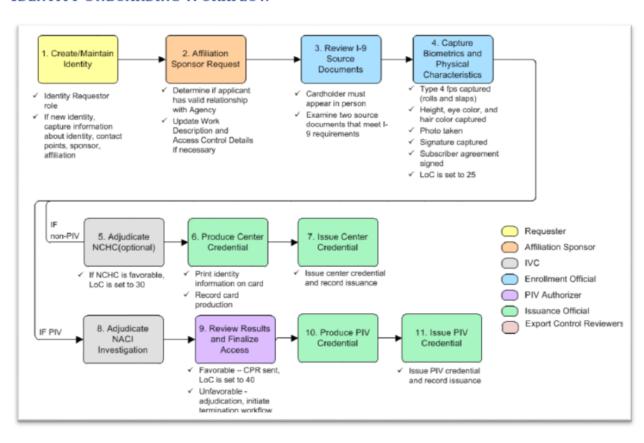
5069 Civil Servant and Contractor Employees divided into 19 managerial organizations





Identity, Position Risk, and Credentialing

IDENTITY ONBOARDING WORKFLOW





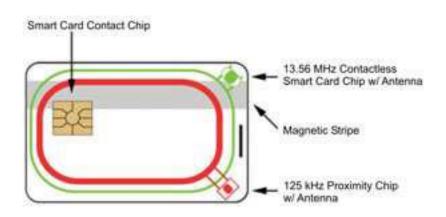
Personal Identity Verification (PIV)

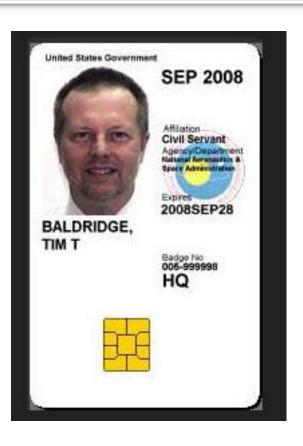
| Level of Confidence | Tiering | Risk Level | Favorable Investigation |
|---------------------|---------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 10 | | | Identity Created |
| 20 | | | NCIC (Remote Identity Proof) |
| 25 | | | Enrollment (F2F Identity Proof) |
| 30 | | | NCHC (FBI Results to Fingerprints) |
| 30 | | | SAC (Fingerprints) |
| 40 | 1 | Low | NACI, CNACI |
| 50 | 2 | Moderate/Position of Trust | MBI,NACLC |
| 55 | 3 | Non-Critical Sensitive | ANACI |
| 60 | 4 | High Risk/Position of Trust | BI, PRI |
| 65 | 5 | High Risk/With TOP SECRET | SSBI, PPR |
| 70 | 5 | Critical/Special Sensitive | SSBI, PPR |
| | | | |



Personal Identity Verification (PIV)

Based on level of confidence - used for all logical systems and physical access controls.







Credential Requirements

- Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 12 (Aug 2004)
- Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) 201 (Mar 2006):
 - Outlines the cryptographic algorithm standards for PIV
- FIPS 201-2 (Aug 2013):
 - Updated standards. Mandated 4 Cert cards to include:
 - Card Authorization Key (replaces CHUID)
 - Digital Signature Key (digitally sign documents)
 - Key Management Key (generated, exchanged, stored, and used)
 - Facial Image (stored on card)
 - Provides for On Card Comparison (OCC) and Derived Credentials



Facility Security Level(s)

FSL I - IV:

- NPR 1620.2 provides evaluation guidelines
- NPR 1620.3 provides protection requirements by facility type/level
- Access controlled by EPACS/NAMS (BLA3 Center common)
- So what? Now very difficult to manipulate locally
- Enhanced protections for NCI (B648, B1236, B1265)
 - Waivers require AA / OPS approval
 - Issue for visitors / summer students



Level of Risk/Level of Confidence Matrix

| Logical Description Examples | Physical Risk Description | Physical Description Examples | Position Risk | Position Sensitivity | Level of Risk | Level of Confidence Required | Vetting Required to Establish Confidence | Level of Assurance Required | Minimum Credentials Allowed for Logical Access | Type of Logical Authentication Required | Minimum Credentials Allowed for Physical Access | Type of Physical Authentication Required | Physical Access Readers Required | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|--|---|--------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------|-----|
| User is prevented from requesting IT access. | No access allowed to NASA facilities. | User is prevented from requesting physical access. | | | -5 | -5 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | | | | | |
| User requires no logical access. | No current access to NASA facilities. | User requires no physical access. | | | 0 | 0 | None | 0 | No Credential | None | N/A | N/A | N/A | | | | | |
| This asset presents a very low risk to the Agency. Examples include SATERN and WebEx. | Public access only | This asset presents a very low risk to the agency. Examples include access roads and "open" events. | | e None | e None | 10 | 10 | None - Claimed Identity | 1 (10) | None, Anonymous/Guest, or UserID/Password | One Factor | Visitor Badge | Visual | N/A | | | | |
| This asset presents a very low risk to the Agency. Examples include basic tools such as E-mail, desktop applications, and access to their own privacy data. | Open facilities | This asset presents a low risk to the Agency. Examples include "open" facilities such as cafeterias and gyms. | None | | | ne None | e None | None | None | 20 | 20 | Name Check w/o Identity Proofing | 2 (20) | UserID/Password, Visitor Badge | One Factor | Visitor Badge | Visual | N/A |
| This asset presents a very low risk to the Agency. Examples include tools requiring in-person proofing such as PKI encryption and signing certificates, and LoA 2 and 3 credentials. | Unrestricted facilities | This asset presents a low risk to the Agency. Examples include facilities that require card reader access to enter, such as a day care or parking grange. | | | | | | | 30 | 30 | Identity Proofing with Fingerprint Check | 3 (30) | RSA Token Two Factor | Two Factor | Local Badge | Prox | R40 | |
| This asset presents a low risk to the Agency. Examples include user level access to smartcard authenticated employee/worker IT resources such as MAS hosiness systems, desktop computers, access to a limited amount of princy data, and/or elevated privileges on their own workstation. Users will normally obtain and utilize a PV recedental to access these assets. Allows access to an asset (without a flag) by an individual who has a submitted but not completed investigation. | Controlled facilities | Any of | Any of the below | Any of the below | 35 | 35 | Investigation Submitted | | Smartcard | | Smartcard, Local Badge on Exception | PKI-CAK | R40 | | | | | |
| This asset presents a low risk to the Agency. Examples include user level access to smartcard authenticated employee/worker IT resources such as MASA business systems, desktop computers, access to a limited amount of privacy data, and/or elevated privileges on their own workstation. Users will normally obtain and utilize a PV redential to access these assets. | Controlled facilities | This asset presents a low risk to the Agency. Examples include unrestricted access to NASA center perimeters and administrative facilities. Users will normally obtain and utilize a PIV credential to access these assets. | Low | Non-Sensitive | 40 | 40 | OPM Tier 1 | | Smartcard | | Smartcard | PKI-CAK | R40 | | | | | |
| This asset presents a moderate risk to the Agency, Examples include privileged level access to Agency and/or center unclassified IT resources such as (TAM Infrastructure, or unlimiteed access to systems containing sensitive data such as privacy, SBU, and ITAR/EAR data. Users are required to utilize a PIV credential to access these assets. | d Limited / NCI facilities | This asset presents a moderate risk to the Agency. Examples include NASA critical Infrastructure (NCI), data centers and server rooms, SSUI/TAR/EAR storage areas, and electrical infrastructure. This access can include additional approval and training. | Moderate | | | Non-Sensitive | 50 | 50 | OPM Tier 2 | 4 (40) | PIV Smartcard | Hard Crypto two- factor | PIV Smartcard | PIV Auth | RKCL40 | | | |
| This asset presents a moderate risk to the Agency and to National Security. Examples include user or privileged level access to NASA CLASSIFIED IT resources unch as SPARST terminals and infrastructure. Access requires a completed background investigation and clearance. Requires a signed DD-254 for contract employees. | | This asset presents a moderate risk to the Agency and National Security, He/she will need to have a completed background investigation and clearance before access will be granted. Examples include SECRET reading rooms and classified storage areas. | | Non-Critical Sensitive | 55 | 55 | OPM Tier 3 | Classified | Classified network credential | | PIV Smartcard | PIV Auth | RKCL40 | | | | | |
| This asset presents a high risk to the Agency. The user will need access to pytems that the compromise of could cause sever harm to the Agency and/or mission. Examples of could privileged level access to high risk MASAI resources such as command and control systems, human flight and safety systems, EPACS regional and application administration, and credental procure or administration, and credental procure or systems. Users are required to utilize a PIV credential to access these assets. | | This asset presents a high risk to the Agency. Examples include areas with hazardous materials, weapons, and/or explosives, areas with NASA critical IT infrastructure, areas storing investigation information and materials for producing credentials. | High | Non-Sensitive | 60 | 60 | OPM Tier 4 | | PIV Smartcard | | PIV Smartcard | PIV Auth w/Bio | RKCLB40 | | | | | |
| This asset presents a very high risk to the Agency and to National Security. Examples include user or privileged level access to TOP SCCRET NASA IT resources such as JWICS terminals and infrastructure. Access requires a completed background investigation and clearance. Requires a signed DD-254 for contract employees. | | This asset presents a very high risk to the Agency and National Security. Examples include NASA TOP SECRET Classified Facilities. He/she will need to have a completed background investigation and clearance before access will be granted. Examples include | | Critical/ Special Sensitive | 70 | 70 | OPM Tier S | | Classified network credential | | PIV Smartcard | PIV Auth w/Bio | RKCLB40 | | | | | |







Virginia Information Technologies Agency

Willis Zhang, Google







Virginia Information Technologies Agency

Upcoming Events





CONTACT

williszhang@google.com



linkedin.com/in/zhangwillis



WILLIS ZHANG

Customer Engineer, Google Cloud

ABOUT ME

Willis provides technical solutions to state and local governments looking to innovate using what's available in public cloud. He advises government officials on how to achieve reliable, cost-effective, and secure architectures for specific use cases that benefit local communities such as improving access to public services and securing local elections.

Prior to Google, Willis did consulting work with Accenture and Protiviti and helped large commercial businesses with their cloud adoption strategy – whether on public or hybrid cloud. He contributed to many successful IT transformations including virtualizing and migrating environments to the cloud.

CONFIDENTIAL AND PROPRIETARY MAY NOT USE WITHOUT PERMISSION

Hello, Virginia!



Data Protection in the Cloud

williszhang@ Feb 6, 2019



Speaker's promises

1. Industry best practices

2. Be as straightforward as possible



Our journey today

The public internet

Cloud applications

Cloud infrastructure



The public internet



Cloud infrastructure



End-user risk is a fact of life

Phishing

attacks

91%

of attacks start with a phishing email.¹

Targeted threats are extremely tough to detect.

Malicious

attachments

66%

of malware was installed via malicious emails & attachments.²

4.3x

More malware received by corporate inbox than end-user inbox.

Attackers rapidly change tactics to defeat email security measures.

Data breach

90%

of all reported breaches caused by employee negligence, extortion, & external threats.³

Lack of admin controls on user emails makes remediation particularly hard.

Ransomware

15x

increase in ransomware losses from 2015-2017.4

Inconsistent back-ups increase the risk of business continuity.

¹ Enterprise Phishing Susceptibility and Resiliency Report, Cofense

² Verizon DBIR 2017

³ Willis Towers Watson 2017 Cyber Risk Survey

⁴ 2017 Cybercrime Report, Cybersecurity Ventures

Endpoint protection lifecycle

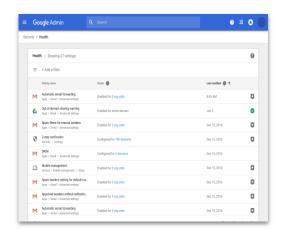
Prevention

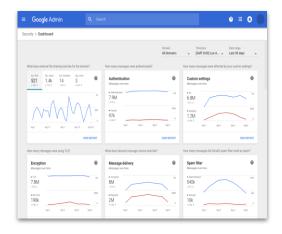
Detection

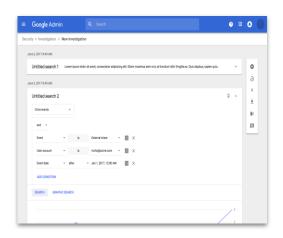
Remediation



G Suite Security Center







Security health

Help admins manage and improve the security posture of their domain (e.g. proactive phishing protection).

Security dashboards

Provide admins and IT decision makers with actionable security insights (e.g. phishing risks).

Investigation tool

Help analysts and admins diagnose, triage and resolve security issues across G Suite.



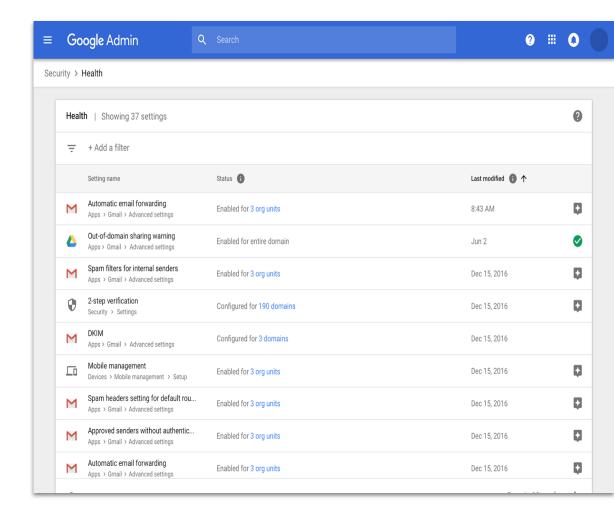
Prevention Preventing incidents before they happen



Security Health

Advice on security best practices for content, communication, mobility and user security.

Recommended security settings that outline consequences of inaction to help you be more proactive.





Security health

Gmail

Checks around automatic email forwarding, DMARC settings, POP/IMAP access, whitelists

Drive

Apply policies around file sharing, Drive add-ons, offline availability, stringent sign-in requirements

Device Management

Comprehensive action list for Mobile Device Management to mandate secure access

Users

Understand how 2-step verification is being used across users and admins

Hangouts

Checks around out of domain
Hangout warnings being in place
for all users

Sites and Groups

Check group sharing options and allow public groups on a case by case basis



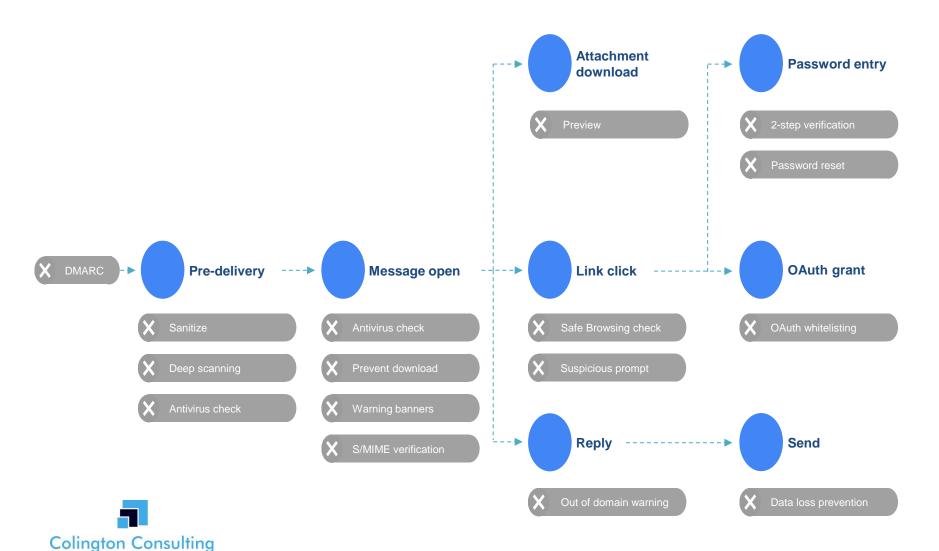
2SV and security keys

Prevent phishing

Security Keys are still the most effective protection we have against phishing.



Gmail phishing and malware protection

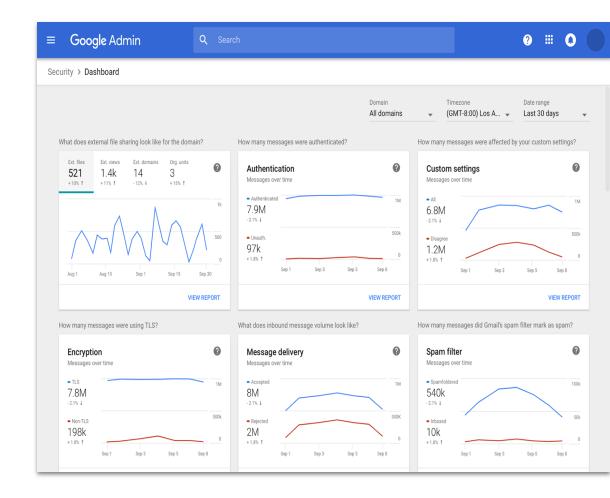


Detection Detect incidents as they happen



Security dashboards

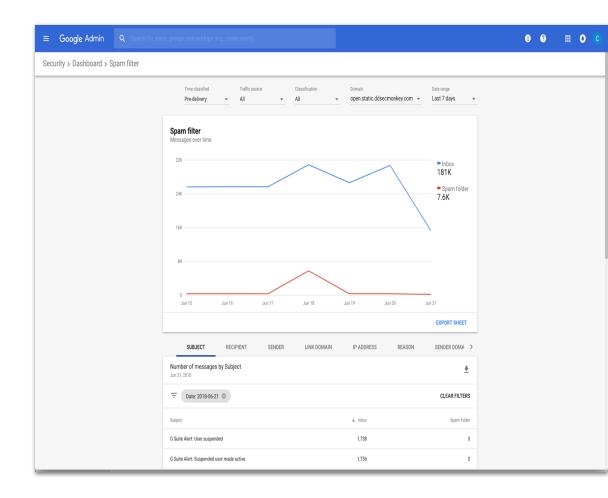
High-level metrics that give the user a pulse of security-related data within their domain





Security dashboards

Drill into individual charts to explore data and find actionable insights.





Security dashboards & insights

File exposure

Know which files have been shared outside your domain and the DLP rules that have been triggered on the shared files.

Authentication

Find out how many messages don't meet your authentication standards - DMARC, DKIM, SPF.

Email delivery

See what percentage of incoming messages were accepted and whether whitelisting caused any suspicious messages to get delivered.

Spam and malware classification

Deeper dive into messages spam, phishing, suspicious or malware.

Encryption

Ensure that that messages sent by your domain are encrypted by TLS. Info on domains that are sending unencrypted messages to you.

User perception

Re-evaluate whitelists by finding out whether users are tagging delivered messages as spam/not spam or phishing.



3rd party apps whitelisting

Control OAuth applications access to users' data

- Ensure users can only authorize trustedOAuth apps
- Control any OAuth app across all platforms(Web, iOS, Android)



Remediation

Diagnose, triage and resolve incidents

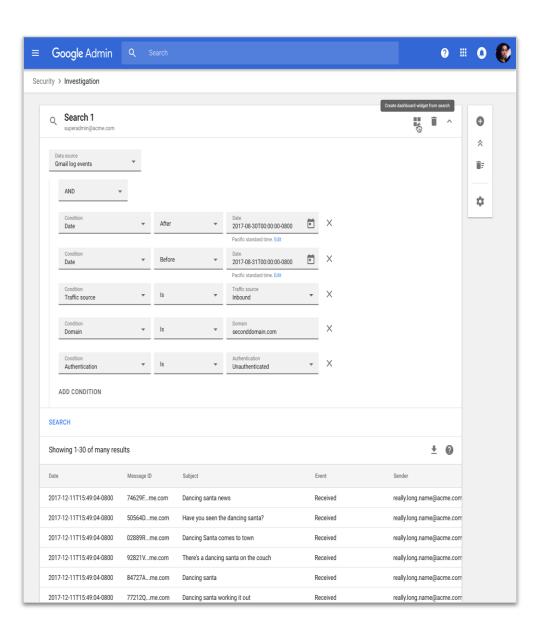


Investigation Tool

Perform **advanced queries** over many different data sources.

Pivot between different sources to see how data correlates.

Bulk actions to remediate issues quickly when they are identified.





Large fault tolerance actions

Large sets of data

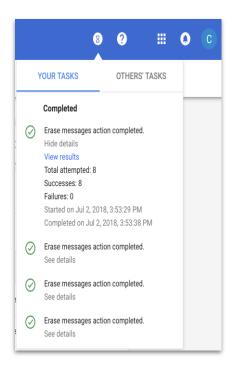
 Performing actions on a selected set of entities or an unbounded set of data defined by a query

Reliable execution

- Large scale execution may take long time
- Execution is carefully tracked and can survive intermittent hardware failures
- · Results are available for review

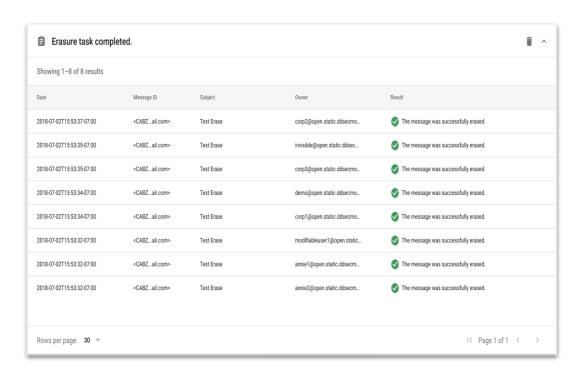


Feedback on status of bulk actions



Long-Running Task Pane

Track the status of your current and pending actions



Task Result Card

A granular view of the outcome of your action



The public internet

Data loss prevention (DLP) Cloud applications





Protecting sensitive data: goals

Use sensitive data properly

- least privilege
- need-to-know

Be accountable

- demonstrate proper use
- Monitor, audit, remediate

Maintain strong governance as business and data grows

Minimal hindrance on business and services to users



Examples of sensitive data

Examples:

- Personally Identifiable Information (PII)
- Financial Data
- Health Data

Formats:

- Documents or Images
- Databases and production systems

Common Sources:

- Data collected from or about your users
- Data collected from or about employees
- Data shared to/from partners

PII:

Name

Email address

Phone number

Social Security number



Handling sensitive data begins with knowing where your sensitive data exists

Ensure governance across the data life cycle

Know where sensitive data is:

- Collected & stored
- Processed
- Used for analytics
- Shared with partners
- Retained / deleted

Address areas where sensitive data might be inadvertently collected



Let's walk through a scenario

Your company manages customers orders and provides customer support. You are going to build a new ML-based support bot that will wow your users. You want to make sure that you are properly handling customer sensitive data.

You want to do the following:

- Scan: Discover where sensitive data exists in your cloud project.
- Real-time redaction: Remediate unexpected collection.
- De-identification and risk analysis: Share data for internal and external analysis.

DLP = Data Loss Prevention

Identify sensitive data and prevent it from being overexposed or leaking into areas where it should not be.

Predefined content detectors

Detectors for PII, e.g., Credit Card, License #, etc. in _ countries

Custom rules

Easy to create custom rules with keywords and regular expressions

Optical Character Recognition (OCR)

Common image types and scanned documents are analyzed for DLP

Content thresholds

Reduce false positives with custom frequency and confidence thresholds

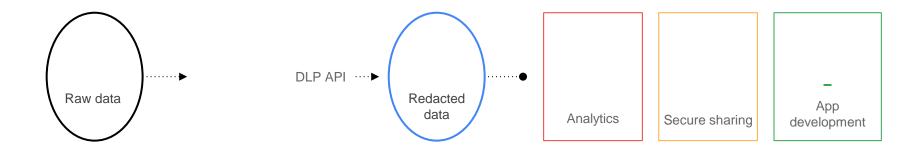


Cloud DLP API

https://cloud.google.com/dlp/

Provides capabilities:

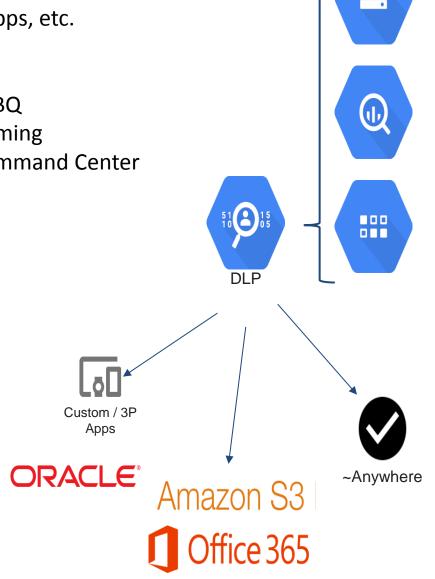
- Classification of sensitive data like Personally Identifiable Information (PII)
- Data masking, format-preserving encryption, **transformations**
- Re-identification risk analysis (k-anonymity)





Use it anywhere

- Send content anywhere → S3, On-prem, 3P Apps, etc.
 - Processed in Cloud but no data stored.
- Scan (at scale) data stored in GCS, Datastore, BQ
 - Native support for GCP, more systems coming
 - Alpha integration with Cloud Security Command Center





Where do I have sensitive data in my cloud storage?



"Where do I have sensitive data in my cloud storage?"



Cloud

Folders and files in Cloud Storage



Cloud tables



| | COUNT | FINDINGS |
|---|-------|--|
| st5/Flagged Customer Activity.csv | 9 | EMAIL_ADDRESS |
| st5/Customer Feedback 2017-05-01 133111.txt | 2 | EMAIL_ADDRESS,CREDIT_CARD_NUMBER |
| st5/Account Application 124vja8sje0asj.txt | 2 | US_SOCIAL_SECURITY_NUMBER,CREDIT_CARD_NUMBER |
| st5/Account Application 8jdj28s8sjd.txt | 2 | US_SOCIAL_SECURITY_NUMBER,CREDIT_CARD_NUMBER |
| | | |



DeID: Dynamic Masking and Redaction



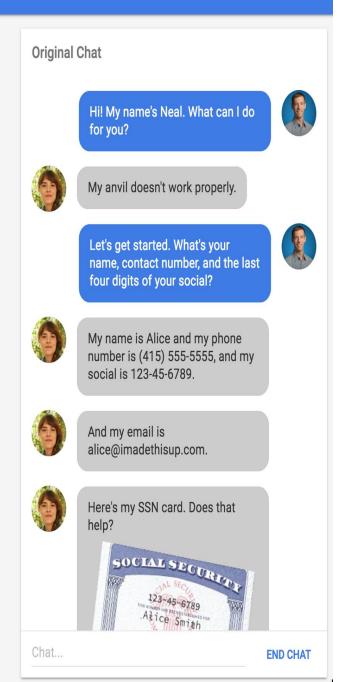
Redacting and masking

```
Input → "This is my phone number: (858)867-5309"
                                              Partial Masking
Output → "This is my phone number: (858) XXX-XXXX"
                                                 Hashing or Tokenizing
Output → "This is my phone number: ga+32mx32s2as8cw38AEfknsFthc"
                                  Format Preserving Encryption or Tokenization
Output → "This is my phone number: (858) 582-6528"
```

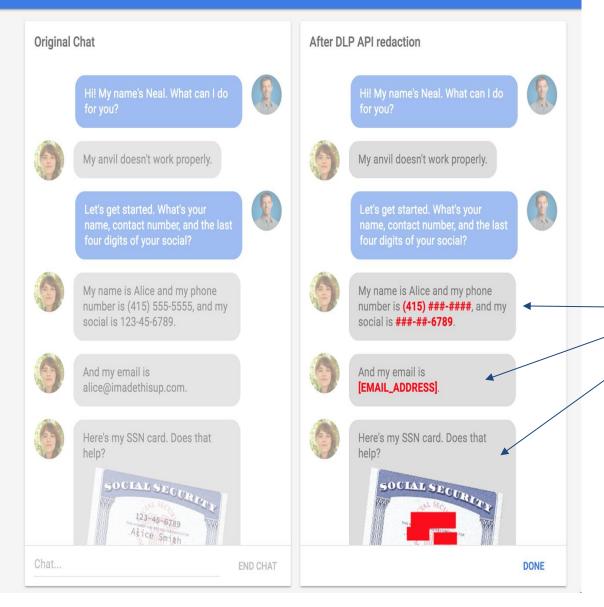


ACME Customer Support

Classifying data in a custom and 3rd-party apps



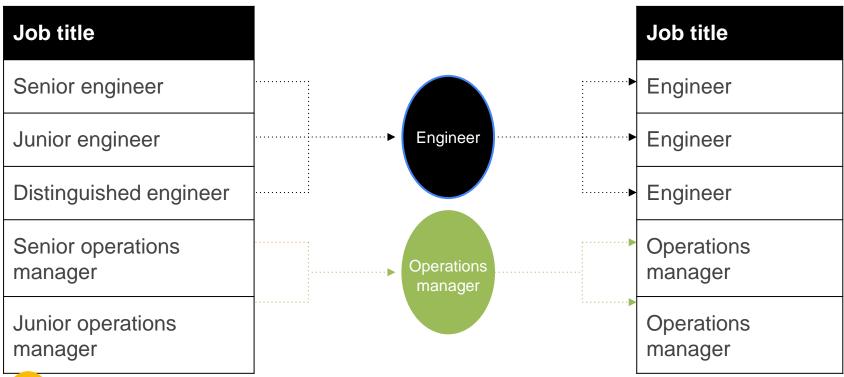




Masked data on collection



De-ID: Data bucketing





More **specific** or **distinguishing** values can be bucketed into more **general** values to help retain value but reduce re-identification risk.



How quasi-identifiers can be a risk

We want to make sure that the remaining columns don't identify anyone, so we don't have combinations of age and zip that map to one person or a small group.

Maybe this is the only 81 year old in 24946 in your dataset

| Row | userid | zipcode | age | happiness |
|-----|-----------|---------|-----|-----------|
| 1 | 121317763 | 24946 | 38 | 4 |
| 2 | 121317445 | 24946 | 81 | 100 |
| 3 | 121317866 | 24946 | 41 | 52 |
| 4 | 121317863 | 24946 | 41 | 94 |
| 5 | 121317241 | 24946 | 41 | 36 |



How do we measure this kind of risk?

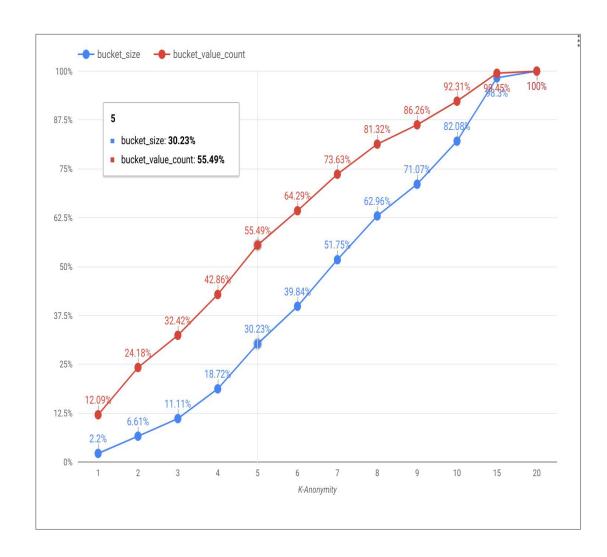
K-anonymity

How many people share the same set of quasi-identifiers: age and zip.

Goal

For our policy, we want a $k = ^{\sim}10$

K-anonymity results for age + zipcode





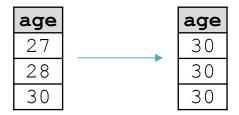
How do we fix this?

With zip + age, we clearly have a problem

- Most/all of the data maps to *k*<10.
- If we just dump those rows we lose nearly 100% of our data.

Solution

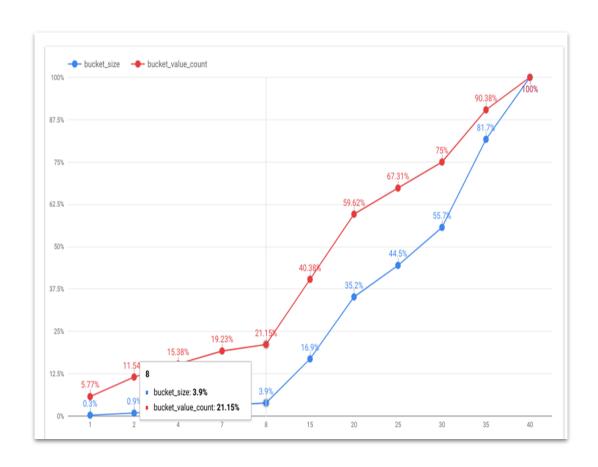
Generalization: Using the DLP API bucketing transformation.





Results after bucketing for age + zipcode

After bucketing we can meet our K>10.





The public internet

Cloud applications





Infrastructure protection

Control

- IAM
- Roles
- Service Accounts

Security Solutions

Building services into secure platforms and tools

Visibility

- Logging
- Monitoring



1 Control



IAM / Cloud Identity



In cloud-based services the importance of roles and permissions is amplified

Who



Identity and Access Management

can do what



on which resources







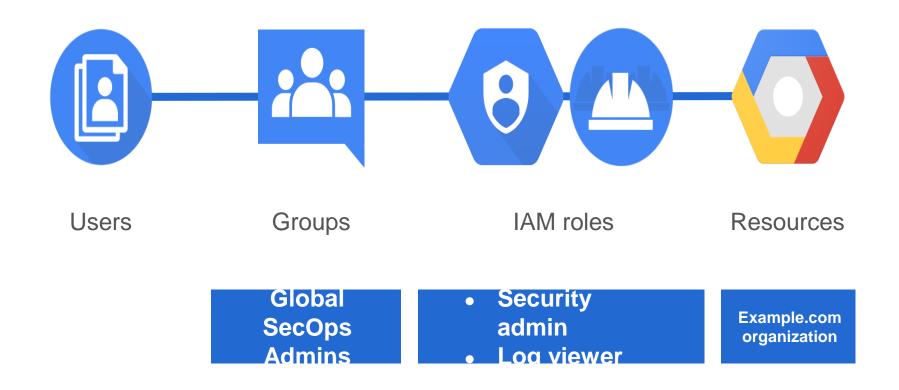


Manage access to resources

... under which conditions

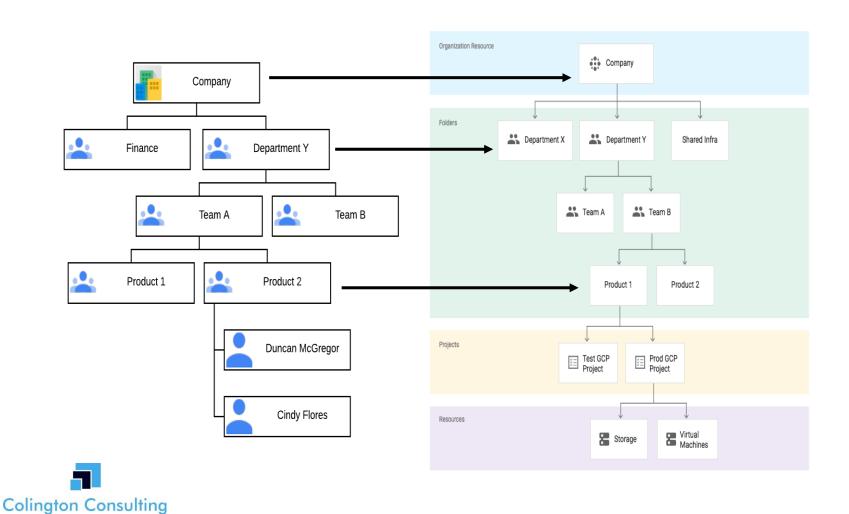


Use Groups, with logical names





Match resources to company structure



TIP

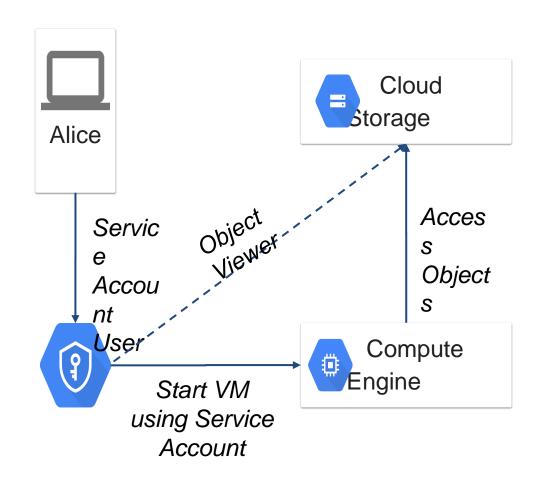
Verbose project names provide clarity on resource structure and ownership

acme-sales-clientinsight-prod



Service Accounts

Service Accounts are both an Resource **and** a Identity





Service Account Tips



- Have a naming convention
- svc-insight-reporting-api@
 acme-sales-clientinsight prod
 .iam.gserviceaccount.com
- Use the Display Name for the purpose of each Service Account



How many Service Accounts?



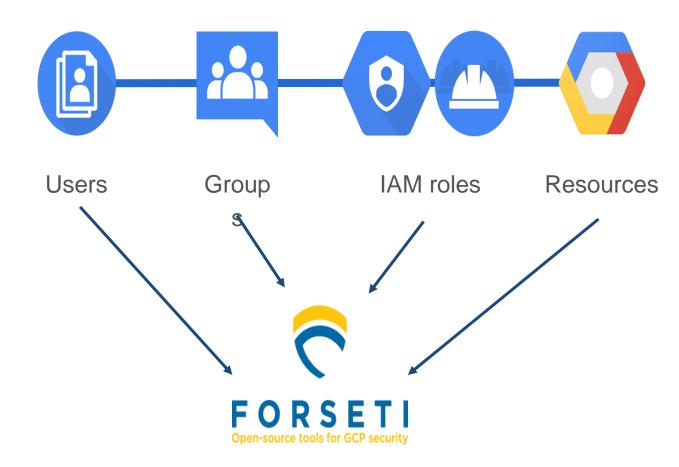
- Create one service account for each of your services
- Allow access to only the required Resources and scopes
- Needing many Roles hints at refactoring

TIP Don't rely on default Service Accounts



Who can access which resources?

Forseti Explain shows relationship between Users, Groups, Roles, Permissions and Resources





Visibility



Logging and Monitoring



- Monitoring generally for Ops
- Logging used by Devs, Ops AND Security

Full Audit Logging visibility

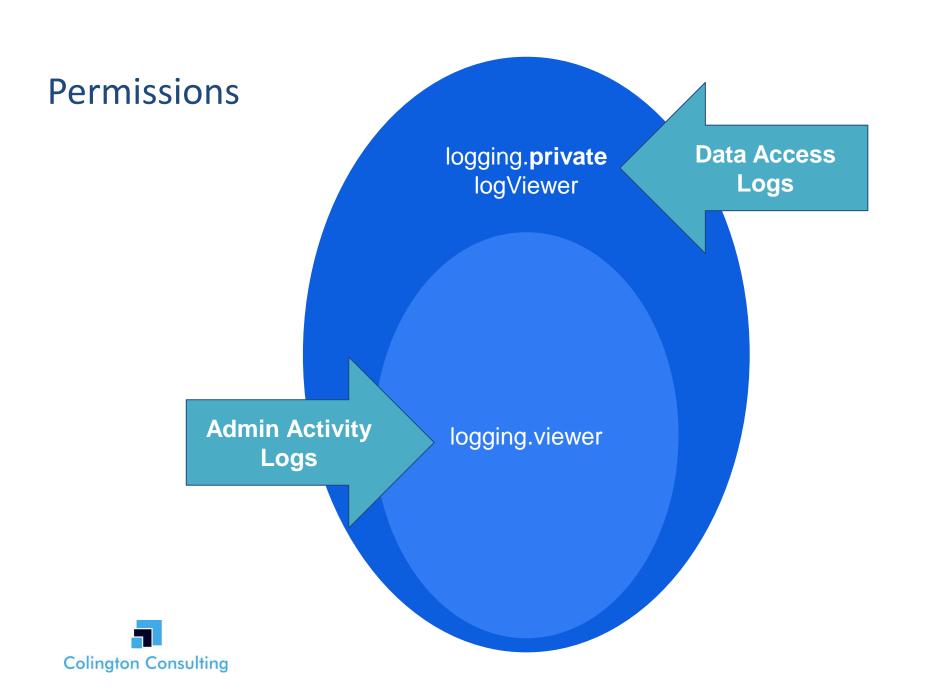
Admin Activity Logs

- API calls and config changes
- Always on
- \$0

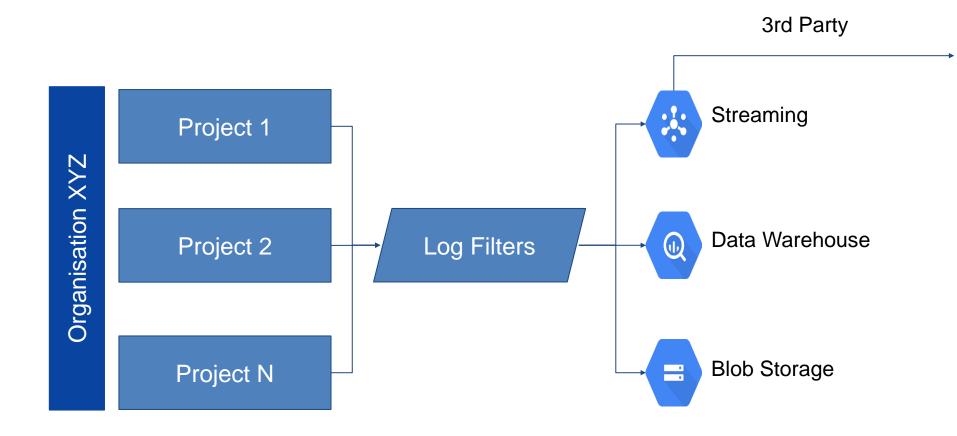
Data
Access
Logs

- READ/WRITE of user data
- Warning: can be large!
- Off by default





Aggregated Log Exports





TIP

Protect against accidental deletion of log files in Cloud Storage using **Object Versioning**



TIP

Protect your log storage project from accidental deletion using a **Lien**



3 Security Solutions

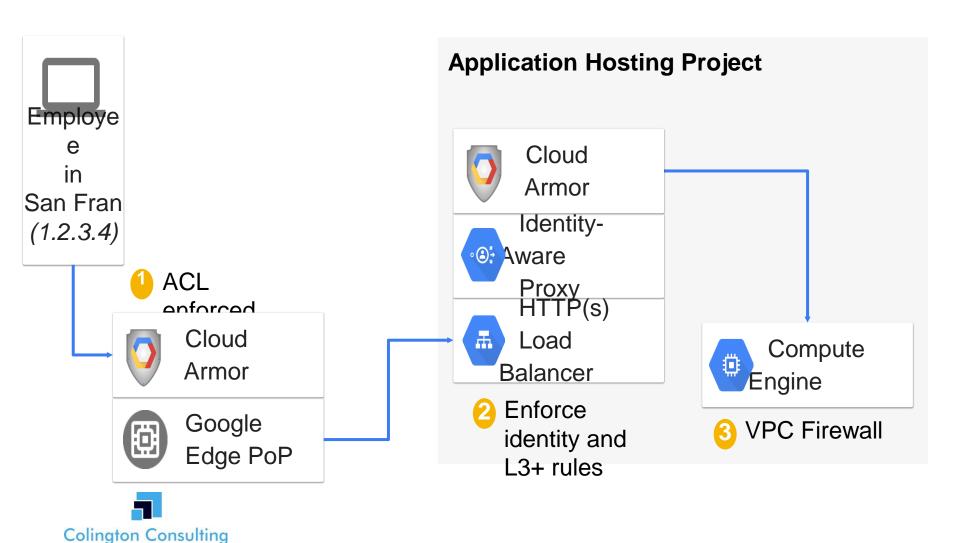


How can I run corporate services without a VPN?

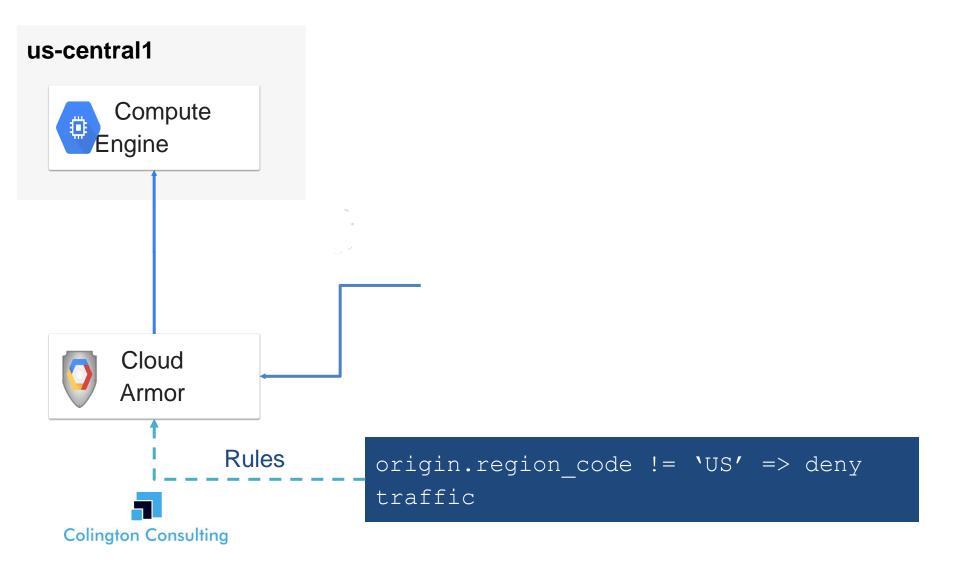
- Cloud Armor protects the edge
- Identity-Aware Proxy restricts users
- 3. VPC Firewall protects the virtual network



Restrict services to corp users

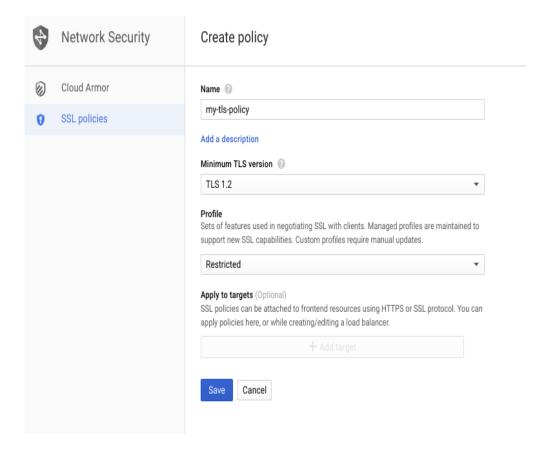


Restrict services to specific countries



Enforce SSL/TLS Standards

You can enforce usage of minimum SSL/TLS
Versions
for clients with
SSL Policies





Solution

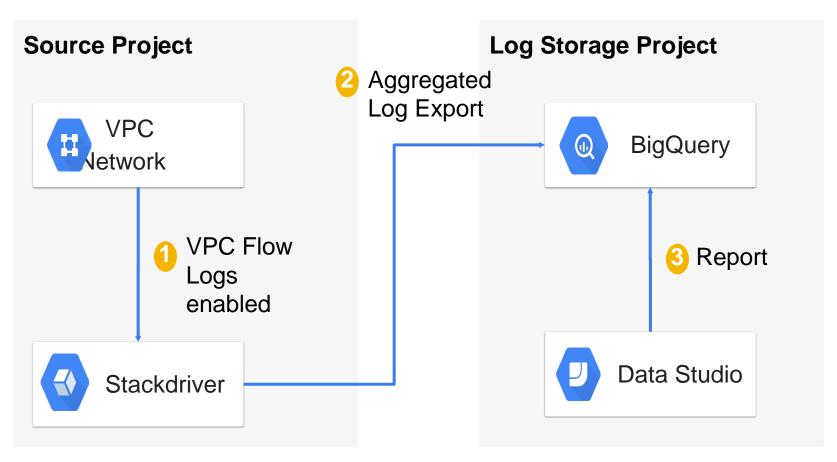
Which countries are connecting to my services?

VPC Flow Logs are a valuable source of intelligence

- VPC Flow Logs records network flows inter-VPC, intra-VPC, Google services and Internet traffic
- Appear in Stackdriver Logging
- Enable/disable per VPC network subnet

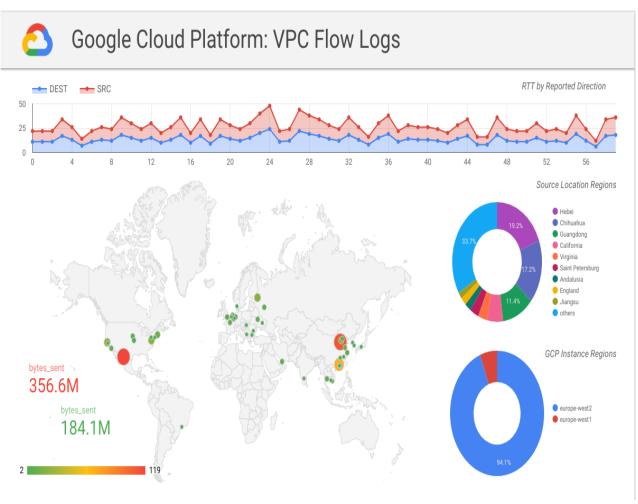


Visualise VPC Flow Logs





Example VPC Flow Logs dashboard





Bonus: Which services talk to each other?

Illuminate how applications are connected and communicating

- With VPC flow logs we can examine inter-service communication
- Lock down VPC Firewalls to only required flows
- Could be automated



How do I keep my secrets, secret?

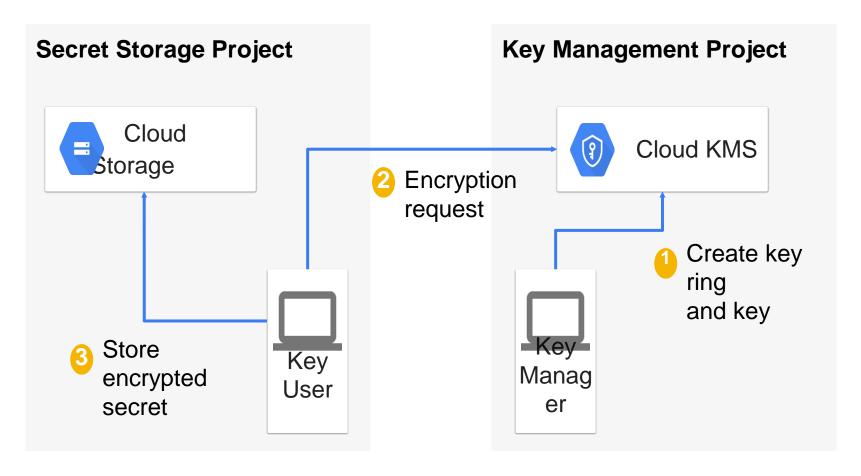


Cloud KMS can encrypt secrets to be stored elsewhere - such as Google Cloud Storage.

Uses IAM for access control and Audit Logging for monitoring.



Separation of duties





Are my machines up to date?

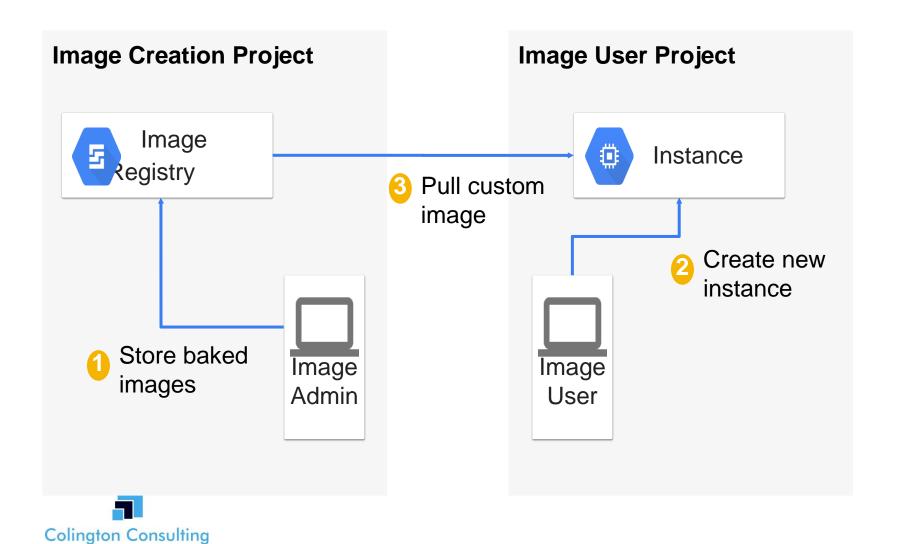
Define a Golden Image with security and configuration applied

Common questions:

- If a vulnerability is discovered how can I ensure my estate is patched and consistent?
- How do I stop users building VMs without hardening applied?



Sharing Custom Images



Trusted Images

Ensure VMs only use approved base image

Deny access to non-Custom Images using a **Resource Manager Constraint**

```
constraint:
constraints/compute.trustedImageProjects
listPolicy:
  allValues: DENY
```



Image Lifecycle

Deprecated Active Obsolete Deleted Available to use Users can still Cannot be Marked deleted by anyone with launch launched, will to be removed. permissions throw failure Warning they are not using latest version



Automated obsolescence

Keep images current with automated baking and deprecation DEPRECATE now, then OBSOLETE in 7 days, then DELETE in 14 days

gcloud compute images deprecate IMAGE --state DEPRECATED --obsolete-in 7d --delete-in 14d



Summary

Data loss prevention: Scan, redact, and de-ID



End-user:
Prevent,
detect,
remediate

Infra:
IAM, Logging,
Cloud controls







2019 COV Security Conference

2019 Security Conference Registration and Call for Papers

Registration for the 2019 Commonwealth of Virginia (COV) Information Security Conference is now open. The 2019 conference will be held April 11-12 at the Altria Theater in Richmond. The call for papers has been issued and the conference committee is now accepting submissions through Feb. 15.

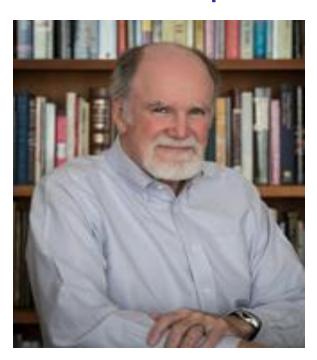
Conference and registration information can be found on the link below. https://www.vita.virginia.gov/commonwealth-security/cov-is-council/cov-information-security-conference/

Send your call for papers questions to: <u>isconferencecfp@vita.virginia.gov</u>
For all other conference questions: <u>covsecurityconference@vita.virginia.gov</u>



Keynote Speaker – Day One

 Steve Uzzell – Internationally renowned photographer and inspirational speaker





ISO/AITR Approver List

 CSRM is trying to make sure the ISO/AITR approver list for the agencies are accurate.

 If you have questions or want to verify the approvers listed for your agency contact:

Tina.Harris-Cunningham@vita.virginia.gov



IS Orientation

The next IS Orientation will be held on March 28 from 1-3 p.m. in multipurpose room 1221 (CESC).



Future ISOAG

March 6, 2019 @ CESC 1-4 p.m.

Speakers: Rick Tiene and Dave Jordan, Mission Secure, Inc.

Barry Davis, DSS

John Craft, VITA

Bob Auton, VITA

ISOAG meets the 1st Wednesday of each month in 2019



Virginia Information Technologies Agency



ADJOURN

THANK YOU FOR ATTENDING

