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Executive Summary



United States Federal Government agencies are continually faced with the challenge of meeting Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) requirements. One of the primary challenges is successfully and efficiently performing and understanding cybersecurity vulnerability assessments. These assessments typically uncover several thousand vulnerabilities and other threats in the form of non-compliance with cybersecurity controls. Organizations must remain aware of these threats and vulnerabilities as a

part of an overall risk assessment. This is a monumental task, often requiring significant manual and tedious work by cybersecurity (CS) professionals. Athena Consulting Group, LLC has developed the Cyber Awareness Reporting Tool (CART) to enhance the Security Assessment process by introducing automation into the historically manual task of analyzing and documenting results. The CART application aggregates, sorts, and graphically displays many thousands of lines of data within minutes of the data being

captured/imported. This allows for near instantaneous visibility into the results of a vulnerability assessment versus the test and wait for results model of years past. Another key feature, and time saver, is the ability to automatically generate a FISMA compliant plan of action and milestones (POA&M). The CART application is a great compliment to existing risk assessment processes, saving time and resources

Background

FISMA is part of the E-Government Act of 2002. It imposes stringent requirements to develop, document, and implement an agency-wide program to secure government information and information systems that support the operations and assets of the agency and holds federal government agencies accountable for their success or failure in meeting those requirements. FISMA tasked the National Institute of Standards and Technologies (NIST) to create and manage technical standards for compliance.

Determining compliance and reporting on FISMA has been a chal-

lenge for all agencies. Government leaders facing budget cuts would benefit from gaining efficiencies in the FISMA reporting process, while also gaining improvements on their security posture, by automating a labor intensive component of the Systems Certification¹ requirement.

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The Challenge of Meeting Reporting Requirements

FISMA requirements are extensive and continue to be increasingly critical to the protection of information assets throughout all US Government organizations. Many years of real-world experience have taught us that a thorough Cybersecurity Vulnerability Assessment will produce a voluminous amount of data. The output from the wide array of scanning tools and manual checklists used to detect security vulnerabilities for various devices and platforms must be analyzed and condensed before a realistic picture can be painted of an organization's security posture.

Although effective, these tools require expertise, continual support, and report formats vary. These tools may include an automated vulnerability assessment tool, Security Content Automation Protocol (SCAP) Compliance Checker (SCC), and Security **Technical Implementation Guide** (STIG) Checklists, amongst others. ACG's Cybersecurity Vulnerability Assessment teams have recognized the data burden inherently produced by these test tools, and therefore took the initiative to develop the CART application to speed up the

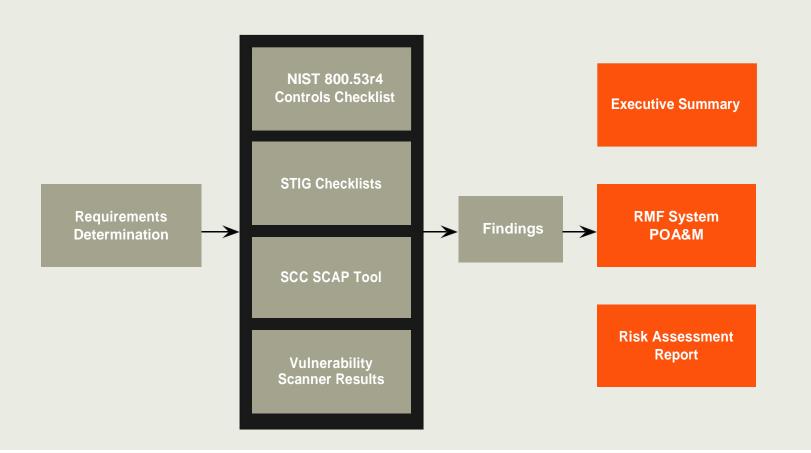
assessment and delivery of test results.

ACG employees have completed hundreds of cyber security vulnerability assessments over the past several years at Government locations across the globe. A typical organization may face approximately 200,000 lines of vulnerability data to manually assess or compile. It is this data that must be distilled and manually entered into a FISMA compliant POA&M to be resolved based on priority. From this POA&M, leadership would be able to determine the site's risk posture. Currently, the tools, manpower, and technology are not consistent between sites and result in cumbersome manual steps which contribute to errors in the results. Errors in results translate to undetected vulnerabilities at worst, or wasted time and effort at best as well as the lack of visibility that is essential to assess risks, much less to provide specific guidance needed to mitigate those risks. CART greatly assists in this manual process by producing the results via an automated means, saving valuable resources.



Making the Process of Vulnerability Assessment More Efficient

To be effective, a solution was needed to allow the rapid packaging and interpretation of data from the CS tool set. Data Aggregation is key and becomes the single largest issue once tools and manpower are applied. It is at this point that the need for technology insertion is realized. ACG has developed a technology that is able to handle a multi-data format in the form of an CS tool base. This data aggregator handles, sorts, and graphically displays many thousands of lines of data within minutes of the data being captured/imported. This product then produces a NIST RMF POA&M which can be used by CS staff throughout the chainof-command. Resource prioritization, tracking, and resolution of vulnerabilities through this POA&M is now actualized and a holistic compliance view of a site can be provided.



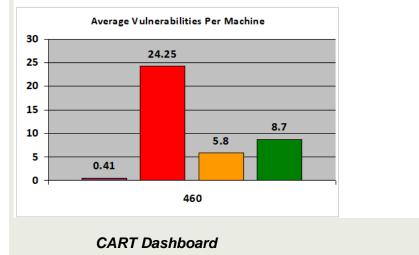


The data aggregator tool, known as CART can be used by site support staff to perform this function.

CART can:

- †† Condense and combine reports from multiple cybersecurity scanning tools
 - Eliminate multiple counts for the same vulnerability
 - Quickly incorporate results from all sources to help prioritize remediation
- †† Streamline POA&M generation and maintenance
 - § Generate an accurate POA&M within minutes of finalizing all platform scans
 - Simplify POA&M maintenance during re-scan for lifecycle IAVM
- †† Reduce both human error and labor hours by automating aggregation of all scan results

	nerabilities	en IAVM Vul	Unique Op	Unique Open Vulnerabilities				
	IAVT	IAVB	IAVA	Low	Medium	High	Critical	
]	0	3	37	10	8	77	4	
]	Open IAVM Vulnerabilities				Open Vulnerabilities			
	IAVT	IAVB	IAVA	Low	Medium	High	Critical	
]	0	1330	9958	4002	2666	11157	189	
y	Open IAVM Vulnerabilities by Severity				Open Vulnerabilities by STIG Severity			
Info	Low	Medium	High	Critical	CAT III	CAT II	CATI	
0	1774	890	8624	0	2228	11647	4139	
]	Closed IAVM Vulnerabilities			Closed Vulnerabilities				
	IAVT	IAVB	IAVA	Low	Medium	High	Critical	
]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	e Counts	Machin		Mitigated Vulnerabilities				
No Adm	Blocked	Scanned	Found	Low	Medium	High	Critical	
15	3	460	463	0	0	0	0	
]	Weighted Concern Indicator				Findings per Host			
-	>0	Minor Moderate	Average	Low Avg	Medium Avg	High Avg	ritical Avg	
1	>= 3.5	Critical	18.57	8.7	5.8	24.25	0.41	





Benefits

The benefits of CART are:

- ** Streamlined reporting occurs, whereas before reporting received could not be used, or was significantly delayed, due to volume and was error prone.
- †† As a result, sites have a quicker turnaround between vulnerability scan and the start of the repair process, enhancing their ability to maintain and comply with FISMA requirements.
- †† Enables leadership continued automated updates and visibility into the Enterprise to better understand their risk posture.
- †† These tools provide relevant vulnerability reporting to all levels of command from leadership (site and enterprise), to the CS workforce (ISSMs, PMs, ISSOs, Technicians, Administrators), and Testers.

CART provides personnel with a comprehensive, useable view of open security problems and a clear understanding of the risks facing the command/enterprise so that they can use their resources in the most effective manner, fixing those problems that will have the biggest impact first, and those lesser issues later. A Path to a More Effective CS Process

Current processes being used at sites across the enterprise are subject to inaccurate information due to the manually intensive nature of data capture/collation. As errors are inserted into the site vulnerability status, inaccurate POA&Ms are created that waste valuable resources and focus on areas that may not exist at the levels indicated.

Athena created CART which is able to handle, sort, and graphically display data that will provide the site and leadership with real-time vulnerability counts and POA&Ms; which can be used by CS staff throughout the chainof-command.

¹ Systems Certification: This requirement calls for the periodic testing and evaluation of information security controls and techniques to ensure they have been effectively implemented. Security evaluation processes have been employed by government agencies to meet requirements of this type as part of the system authorization process, which requires reaccreditation every three years, or when significant changes to information systems are proposed. Guidance for performing testing and evaluation activities is provided in NIST SP 800-37, 800-53, and 800-53A.

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