Securing the Mission: Cybersecurity and Compliance For 2025

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Manager of Penetration Testing



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Manager of Penetration Testing CISSP, CISA, CRISC, QSA/PCIP, OSCP, CMMC RP

- 12 years in Information Security
- Compliance Assessments
- Policy & Security Program Development
- Penetration Testing



Structured Practices

Governance, Risk, & Compliance



Cybersecurity



Cloud Services



Data Center Solutions



Networking



Unified Communications & Collaboration



Secure Managed Services





Agenda

- ¹ 2025: What a Busy Year
- ² Federal Government Requirements
- 3 State & Other Requirements
- 4 Putting it all Together





Artificial Intelligence



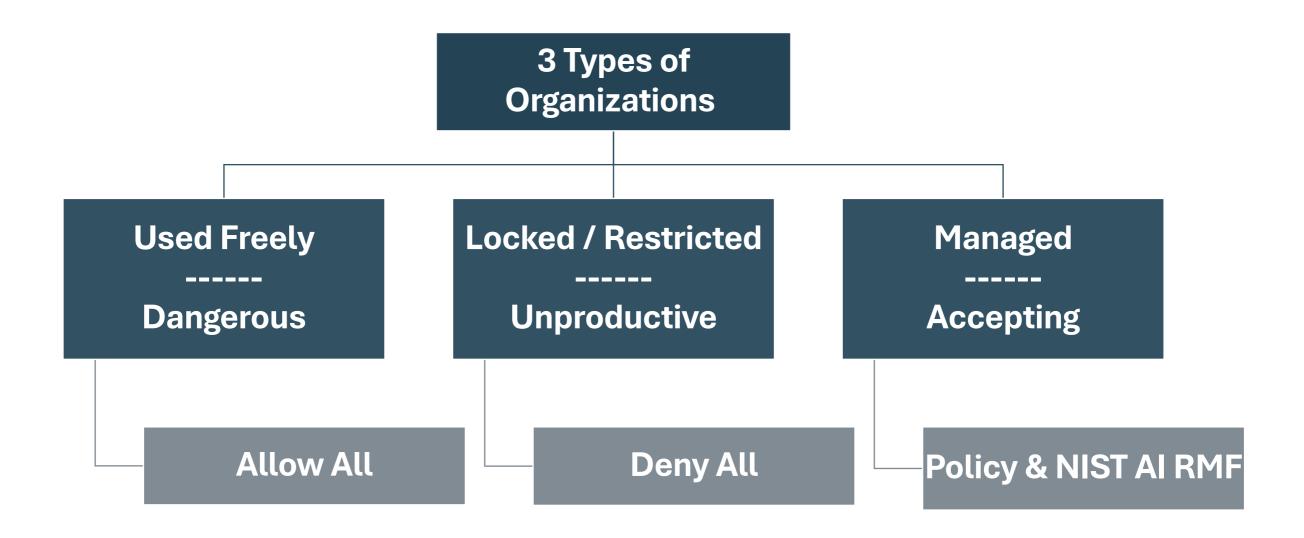


Uses in Cybersecurity

- Policy and procedure creation
- Content generation
- Threat detection
- Threat response
- Agents
- Risk prioritization
- Characteristic recognition

Al Governance - Or Lackthereof





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Al Deployment & Assessment





National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)

Al Risk Management Framework (RMF) – NIST Al 100-1

- NIST AI RMF Playbook
- NIST AI 600-1
 - Generative Al Profile

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Threats to AI for Risk Assessment



MITRE ATLAS

- MITRE ATT&CK for AI
- Adversarial Threat Landscape for Al Systems
- Threats to and from generative AI
- Case studies



Threats to AI for Risk Assessment



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MIT AI Risk Repository: 1600+ Risks





- 1. Discrimination & Toxicity
- 2. Privacy & Security
- 3. Misinformation
- 4. Malicious Actors & Misuse
- 5. Human/Computer Interaction
- 6. Socioeconomic & Environmental Harms
- 7. Al System Safety, Failures, & Limitations

Post Quantum Cryptography (PQC)



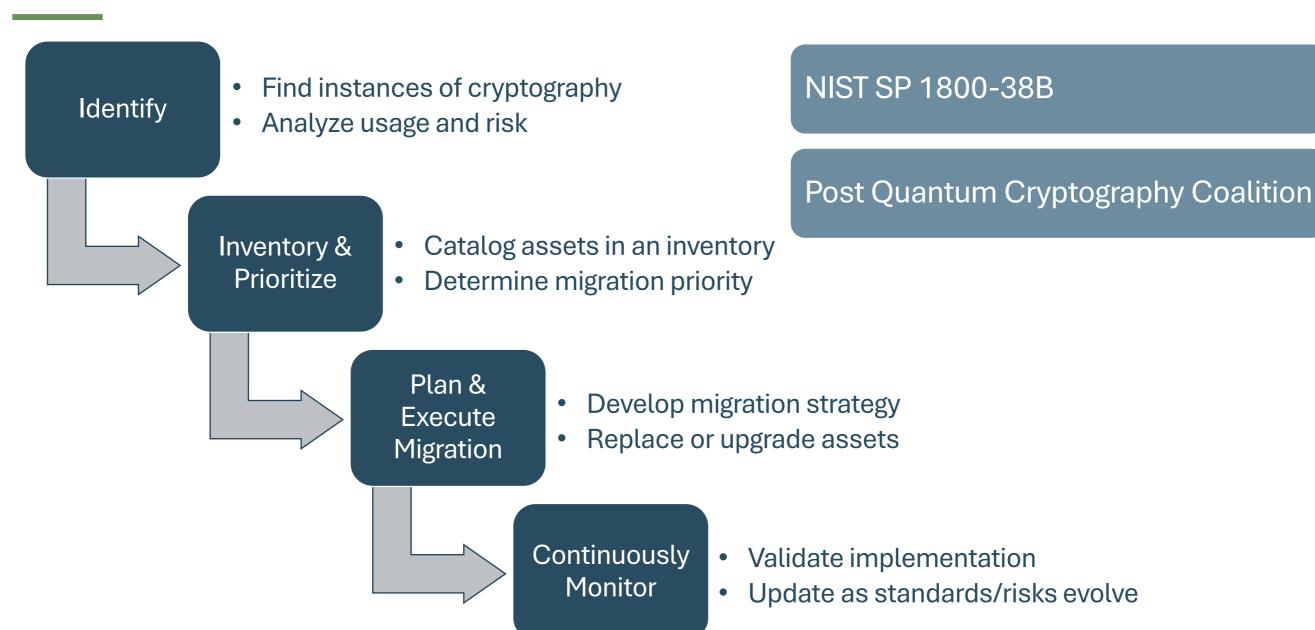


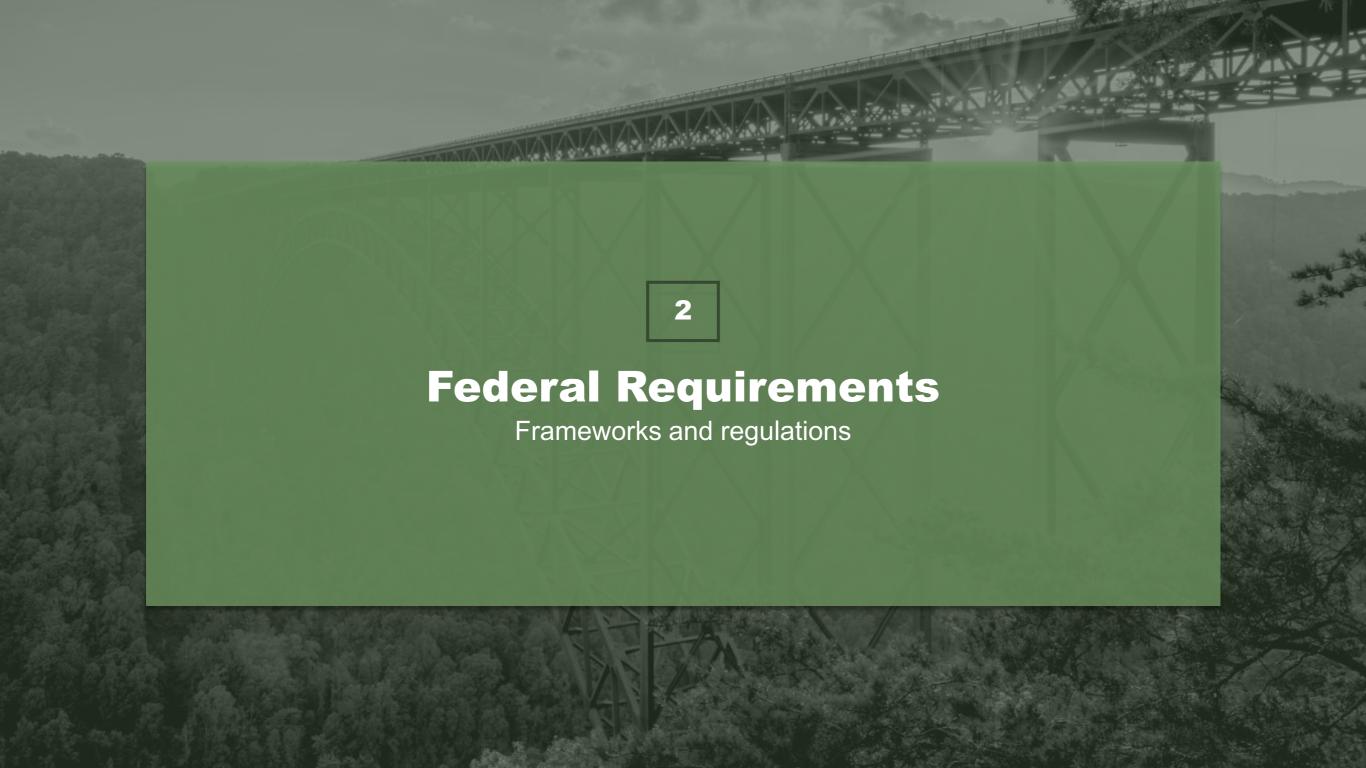
- Quantum Computing
 - Could be here in 2 to 4 years
- Impact
 - Can break encrypted data
- PKI
 - Asymmetrical Algorithms
 - Key Exchange

Post Quantum Cryptography



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Criminal Justice Information Services



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Current Security Policy Versions

- 5.9.5 released 9 July 2024
 - Effective 1 Oct 2024
- 6.0 released 27 Dec 2024
 - Effective 1 Oct 2025
- Priority Driven
 - P1 Immediate implementation
 - P2-4 Phased, 30 Sept 2027



 "CJISSECPOL applies to all entities with access to, or that operate systems which are used to process, store, or transmit CJI."

CJIS Security Policy v6.0 Priority 1



Control Name	Control ID	Control Name	Control ID
Account Management	AC-2	Least Functionality	CM-7
Access Enforcement	AC-3	System Component Inventory	CM-8
Information Flow Enforcement	AC-4	Identification and Authentication (Org. Users)	IA-2
Separation of Duties	AC-5	Authenticator Management	IA-5
Least Privilege	AC-6	Vulnerability Monitoring and Scanning	RA-5
Remote Access	AC-17	Boundary Protection	SC-7
Use of External Systems	AC-20	Flaw Remediation	SI-2
Continuous Monitoring	CA-7	Malicious Code Protection	SI-3
Baseline Configuration	CM-2	System Monitoring	SI-4
Access Restrictions for Change	CM-5	Software, Firmware, and Information Integrity	SI-7
Configuration Settings	CM-6	Information Input Validation	SI-10

CJIS - Criminal Justice Information Services



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Access Control & ID Management

- Enforce RBAC
- Require MFA for remote logins
- Restrict external systems/media
- Disable inactive accounts

Configuration & Asset Management

- Apply secure baselines
- Remove unnecessary software
- Restrict change privileges
- Maintain device inventory

CJIS - Criminal Justice Information Services



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Monitoring & Vulnerability Management

- Monitor logs/network activity
- Conduct vulnerability scans/tests
- Remediate vulnerabilities quickly
- Block malicious code

System Integrity & Data Protection

- Enforce network segmentation
- Validate all inputs
- Protect firmware/software integrity
- Secure CJI in storage/transit

Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act





Who Must Comply?

- Covered Entities
 - Healthcare Providers
 - Health Plans
 - Clearing Houses
- Business Associates
 - Vendors & Subcontractors

HIPAA Omnibus Rule (2013)

- Business associates directly liable
- Broader breach notification
 - Subcontractor liability

Security Rule Revisions

- Proposed by HHS OCR in 2021
- Expect final in 2025/2026

Security Rule Control Areas



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Increased Oversight of Business Associates

- Annual written validation
- 24 Hour notification of incidents

Annual Audits

Security Rule standards

Workforce Security and Remote Access

- RBAC
- 1-hour cutoff for termination

Endpoint Security

Workstation to include mobile devices

Security Rule Control Areas



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Mandatory Implementation of All Controls

Required unless exempt

Enhanced Risk Assessment

- Inventory, threats, CIA of ePHI
- Policies

Formal IR & Contingency Planning

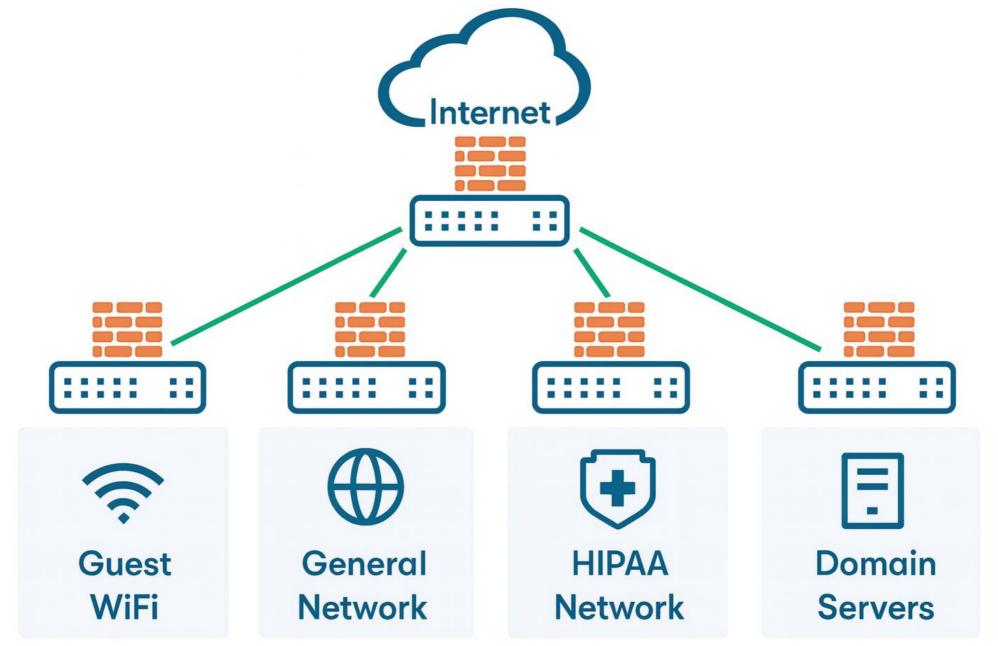
Document plans, 72-hour restoration

Technical Safeguards

- Encryption, MFA, vuln scanning, and annual pen testing
- Segmentation

Segmentation





Segmentation





Network or Data Center

VLAN Segmentation

With ACL or FW rules

NAC for Network Access

.1x, Cisco ISE, Aruba ClearPass

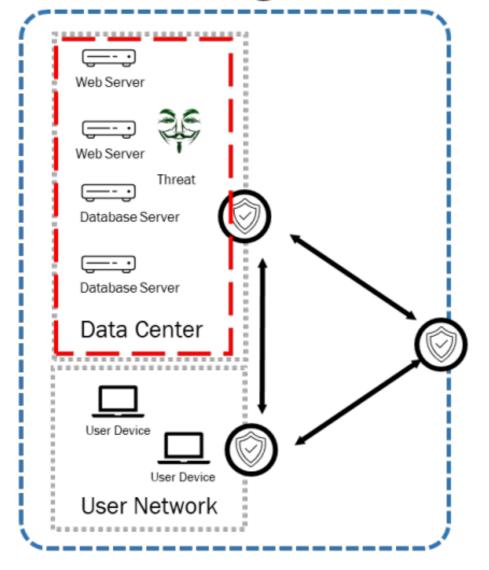
Microsegmentation

 Secure Workload, VMWare ESX, Illumio

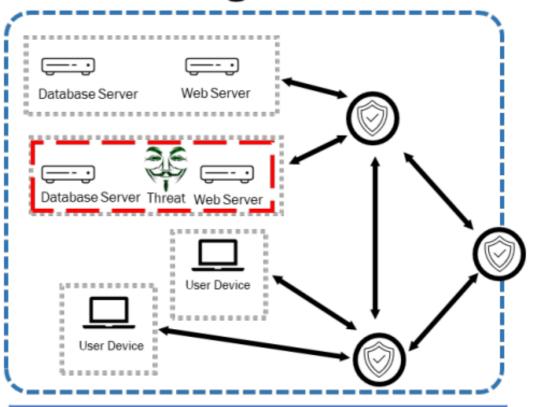
Microsegmentation

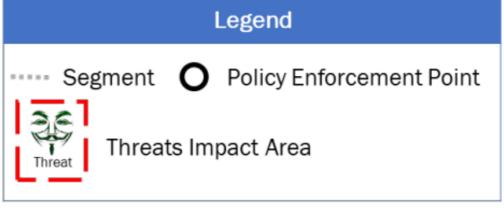


Traditional Segmentation



Microsegmentation







Privacy





Legislation is here and more is coming

- Right to know
- Right to correction
- Right to be forgotten
- Right to data portability
- Right to restrict processing
- Right to no discrimination

Privacy



Oregon Consumer Privacy Act (OCPA)

Effective 1 July 2024

Consumer Rights

- Access/Correction/Deletion
- Portability
- Universal Opt-Out (1 January 2026)

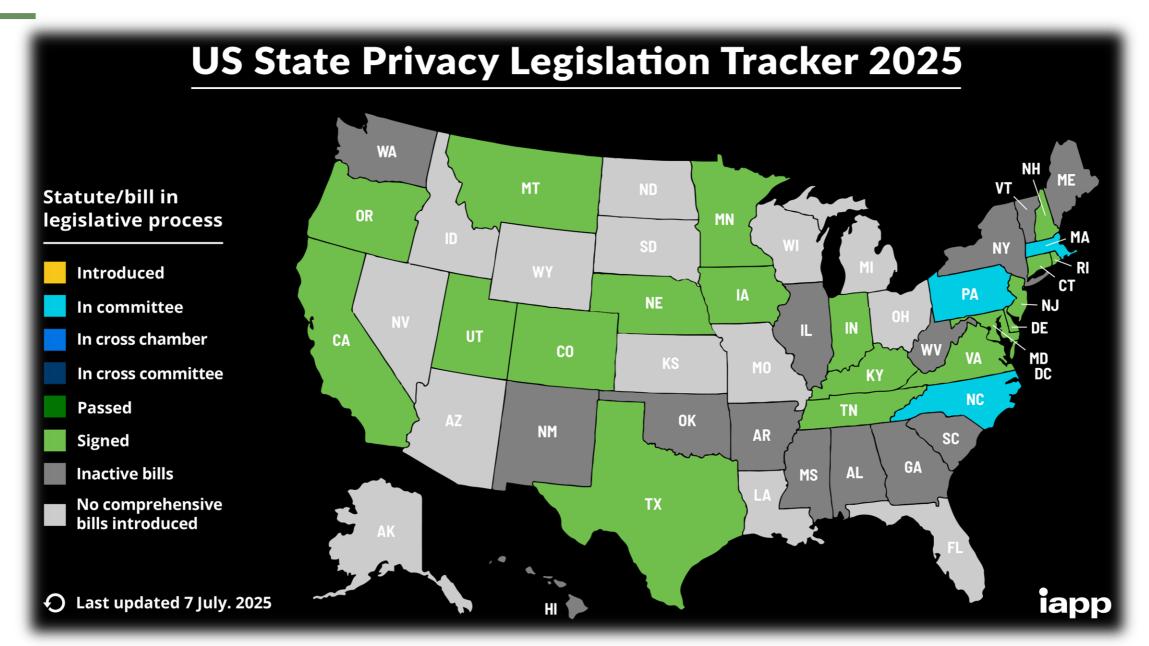
Agency Obligations

- Privacy Notifications
- Data Security/Minimization
- Consent for Sensitive Data



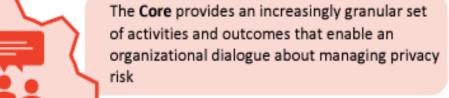






Privacy - Build a Program







Profiles are a selection of specific Functions, Categories, and Subcategories from the Core that an organization has prioritized to help it manage privacy risk

Implementation Tiers support communication about whether an organization has sufficient processes and resources in place to manage privacy risk and achieve its Target Profile

The NIST Privacy Framework

Use with NIST CSF to manage risk

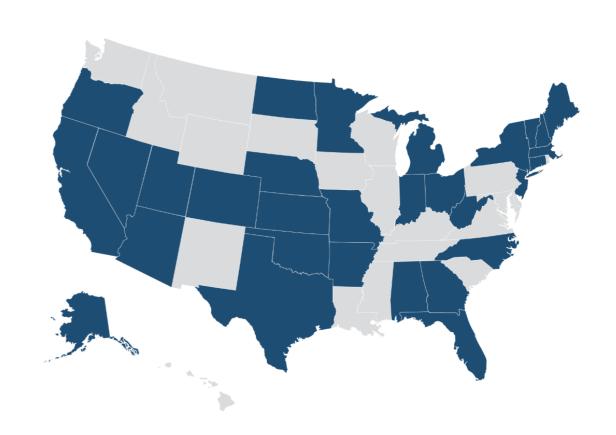
- v1.1 draft released 14 April 2025
- Final in late 2025, early 2026

Government Risk & Authorization Mgmt Program



GovRAMP - Formerly StateRAMP

- Third-Party Risk Management
 - Verifies cloud security for SLED
 - Built on NIST 800-53 and RMF
 - 3rd party certification
- Membership
 - Provides security intelligence and continuous monitoring
 - Authorized Product List (APL) available to all
- FedRAMP ≠ GovRAMP



GovRAMP Security Categories



Agencies determine impact level based on data sensitivity and potential risk



Limited adverse impact if compromised



Adds select Moderate controls for higher assurance



Serious adverse impact if compromised

GovRAMP



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Individual Government Membership

Stay Informed. Stay Connected.

For government professionals in IT, procurement, risk, or compliance roles. Get insights, resources, and peer collaboration to support secure technology adoption.

FREE

View Benefits

Join Now

Participating Government Membership

Modernize Procurement. Strengthen Security.

Designed for state, local, tribal, and territorial agencies adopting GovRAMP to standardize secure cloud procurement and reduce third-party risk.

FREE

View Benefits

Apply Now





The Payment Card Industry Security Standards Council (PCI SSC) is the governing body.

- PCI is a comprehensive security program for how merchants and service providers must handle card holder data (CHD).
- Sanctioned by the 6 major card brands:
 - Visa
 - Mastercard
 - Discover
 - JCB
 - American Express
 - Union Pay



Does PCI Apply to You?





ANY merchant that while conducting credit card transactions "Stores, Processes, or Transmits" cardholder data MUST comply with the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI-DSS).

That includes Service Providers

Scoping



It's all about the Scope.



This also includes security systems.

Scoping





Follow the Merchant ID

 A Merchant ID (MID) is usually issued by the acquiring bank to the merchant entity.

Where and how the MID is used is the first step to determining scope.

Not your MID? PCI might not apply.

Scoping



Use validated Point to Point Encryption



Validated P2PE is not infectious to other network devices.

This is the easiest, most cost-effective way to reduce scope.

DSS v4.0





E-Commerce Requirements in 4.0

- 6.4.3 Ensure scripts are authorized, integrity checked
 - Use a Content Security Policy
- 11.6.1 Ensure HTTP headers and payment pages are authorized, integrity checked
 - Use a reverse proxy/CDN

Outsource!

DSS 4.0 Controls





6.4.2

Real time monitoring - Use a WAF

11.3.1.2

Use authenticated internal vulnerability scans

12.5.2.1 Service Providers Only

 Document and confirm scope every 12 months, validated every 6 months

Putting it all Together Best practices and solutions for security and risk reduction.

Define Your Security Program



- Who Responsible party
- What Sensitive data and operational technology
- When Key dates and objectives
- Where Locations and topology
- Why Compliance, regulatory requirements, and risk
- How Architecture & security tech, policy, IR plans

Secure Controls Framework





SCF - Not the CSF

- Maps to all control frameworks
 - NIST, PCI, HIPAA, CJIS
- Provides an enterprise crosswalk of controls

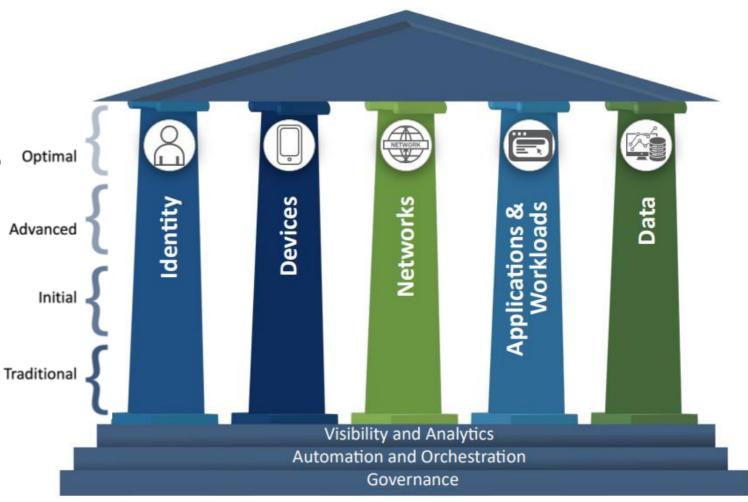
Security and privacy controls

Zero Trust



Zero Trust Effectiveness Optimal

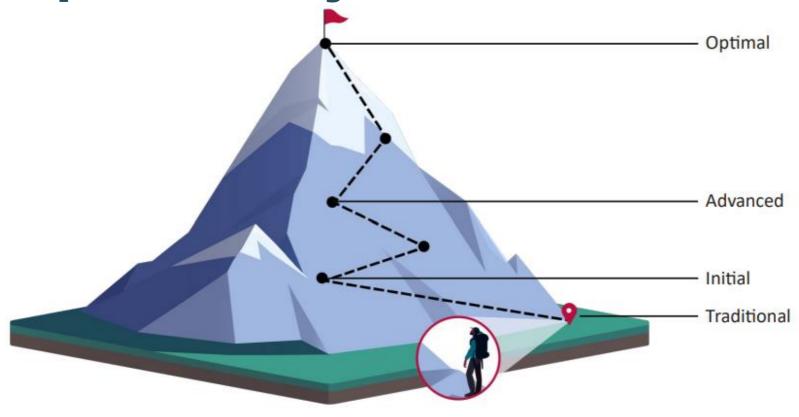
- CISA Zero Trust Maturity Model v2.0 (ZTMM)
- Internal or 3rd Party Assessment



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ZTMM Example - Identity





Identity	Traditional	Initial	Advanced	Optimal
	Passwords or MFA	MFA with passwords	Phishing- resistant MFA	Continuous validation and risk analysis

Penetration Testing





- External
- Internal
- Social Engineering
- Physical
- Applications and API
- On-premises and in the Cloud
- MFA Replay & Phish Resistance
- Change-Based

Summary





- Govern Al
- Post Quantum Cryptography
- Compliance
 - HIPAA, PCI, CJIS, CMMC
- Segmentation
- Penetration Testing

Stay connected/More info!







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