OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVING CYBERSECURITY VISIBILITY AT STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

State and local government IT leaders manage a diverse range of computing assets — from cloud platforms to operational technologies that manage public utilities, traffic and safety systems. However, a significant portion of IT officials say they are under-equipped, under-staffed and under-resourced in addressing cybersecurity concerns.

A new survey suggests that a majority of S&L government officials have moderate visibility into the security posture of their systems, but clearly, there's a significant need for better real-time awareness and response tools — and for skilled talent to manage them.

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In a new survey of state and local government information technology and security decision makers, CyberScoop & StateScoop identify:



- The extent to which state and local (S&L) government organizations are using - and have security visibility into - an expanded range of computing assets.
- How that visibility varies between assets, endpoints, web applications, containerized services, internet-enabled devices (IoT) and operational technologies (such as industrial controls systems).
- The visibility and control S&L organizations have over systems and devices operated by third-party contractors.
- The key challenges, gaps and opportunities S&L government leaders face in identifying and responding to cybersecurity threats.

including: cloud applications/platforms, mobile

The state of cybersecurity visibility in state and local government:

- Among S&L government respondents:
 - 47% use cloud platforms
 - 37% use operational technology (OT)
 - 23% manage IoT devices/systems.
- When it comes to security effectiveness:
 - 54% say they are highly or completely effective securing cloud applications and platforms.
 - 51% say they are highly or completely effective securing operational technologies that manage water, energy, traffic and safety systems.

- Key barriers to improving information security:
 - 40% lack tools to identify, report and respond to vulnerabilities
 - 39% lack control over systems or assets outside their security infrastructure
 - 46% expressed a need for more adequatelytrained personnel
- S&L officials worry most about potential risks of unsecured assets, and assets accessing networks from third-party systems.
- Tools such as real-time dashboards would substantial help communicate security risks.

WHO WE SURVEYED

CyberScoop and StateScoop conducted an online survey of pre-qualified state and local (S&L) government IT, cybersecurity and mission, business or program executives. A total of 125 S&L government executives completed the survey.

All respondents are involved either in identifying Tand network security requirements, evaluating or deciding on solutions and contractors, allocating budgets, or implementing or maintaining 📃 cybersecurity solutions. The study was completed in January 2018.

Government Respondents by Job Role:

22% **Executive level** decision-maker/ elected official

19% IT / Network management

21% Other (Analyst, help desk, administrator, *integrator)*





Mission, business or program management

10% Information security and risk management

4% **DevOps / Application** development

State and local (S&L) governments are significant users of cloud computing, operational technology, IoT systems and other systems.

Types of technologies used by S&L government agencies:



¹ Laptops, tablets, phones ² Public, private, hybrid services ³ OT control systems for public utilities, safety, traffic ⁴ Environmental/energy sensors, traffic lights/cameras





Containerized Apps or **Services**

The range of assets operating in S&L government environments varies widely.

Nearly 1 in 10 respondents manage and must secure more than 50,000 computing assets for their organization. More than 1 in 4 must manage and secure in excess of 10,000 computing assets.

Computing assets under management – % of respondents:



Q: How many computing assets do you estimate operate in your environment? (Including on-premises or remote and cloud technologies, e.g. desktops, laptops, servers, storage devices, network devices, mobile phones and tablets, VMs, hypervisors, containers, IoT or Industrial Internet of Things [IoT] devices.)









S&L government IT leaders say they're most effective at securing mobile endpoints, web applications and cloud applications and platforms...



Web applications

6	%	33	3%		
3%					
Clo	ud co	ompu	ting		
6%	9%		31%		
1					•
1 1 1 1 9%	10%	20%	30%	40%	, 1 50%



Q: On a scale of 1 to 5, how effective is your organization at securing the following assets and related data?



S&L government officials also say they do moderately well at securing **Operational Technologies...and systems** operated by third party contractors... but are less effective at securing IoT devices and containerized applications used for DevOps.

Systems and devices operated by third party contractors, which connect to our networks







89	% 11 9	6	39%				
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1	1	I.	I.	1	1		
I.	1	1	1	1	1		
	1	1	1	1			
0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%		

What keeps S&L government officials up at night?



Potential security risks of unsecured assets

Having actionable information to quickly identify and respond to security threats/breaches



33%

38%

Ensuring the security of systems and devices operated by third-party contractors, which connect to our networks

Risk that security will slow down systems or cause downtime

Integration of various security tools and solutions



Complying with information security mandates, e.g., HIPAA, PCI, CJIS, etc.

Lack of complete visibility into systems



26%

Inability to detect and protect short-lived assets, e.g., containers, cloud instances



TOP OBSTACLES PREVENTING FULL SECURITY VISIBILITY

What prevents full visibility across S&L computing environments:



Some assets live outside our security infrastructure 39%

Lack of control over systems and devices connect to our networks operated by third-party contractors, which

Lack of tools to identify and report on vulnerabilities within my systems



Information security responsibilities are fragmented across my organization or agency



Lack of integration of various security tools and solutions

What S&L officials could use most to improve their security posture:



More skilled and knowledgeable information security professionals



35%

31%

Security intelligence tools that prioritize vulnerability risks

Stronger security policies for systems and devices operated by third-party contractors, which connect to our networks

Security automation tools to more quickly respond to threats

30%

Security metrics that compare our organization to similar entities (i.e. size, region, type)

27%

Clearer guidance on implementation of and compliance with security policies

Integration of various security tools and solutions

21%

Closer collaboration between information security and DevOps teams

Complete visibility across all systems

Q: Which of the following would enable you to make the greatest improvements to your information security posture? (Select up to five.)



What would help DevOps teams most to ensure app security during development:



50%

Security education/ training for DevOps teams

44%

Integrated and automated security tools and controls within the CI/CD tool chain and SDLC*

42%

Collaboration between DevOps and security teams

*CI/CD - Continuous integration/continuous delivery SDLC - Systems development life cycle

Q: Which of the following would most help DevOps teams ensure application security during development. (Select up to three.)

26%

Remediation guidance for developers to fix security issues during development



Enforcing DevOps compliance with security mandates and standards

SECURING THIRD-PARTY SYSTEMS

S&L executives take multiple steps to ensure security of third-party systems and devices:



50%

Access controls/ policies enforced at network connection point

48%

Require contractors to comply with national security mandates, e.g. **NIST Cybersecurity** Framework, HIPAA, PCI, CJIS)

Q: How is your organization ensuring the security of systems and devices operated by third party contractors, which connect to your networks? (Select all that apply.)





Communicating security risks and posture to S&L government leaders remains challenging for 2 in 3 respondents. Among the top reasons:



Officials don't understand the technologies and risks



Metrics are difficult for government leaders/decisionmakers to understand



They only see me when we have a breach



We don't have the right metrics

What works best? Real time dashboards are preferred most, but some leaders still prefer other methods:







Color-coded indicators, such as red, yellow, green Only 1 in 5 S&L executives say their organizations are fully resourced with skilled/trained staff... and with the tools needed to detect/remediate security issues.





21%			62		
			1	1	1
1	1	1	1	l I	1
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1	l	1			I
) %	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%

Inadequate

Adequate

Fully Resourced

The vast majority of S&L executives contend they have adequate policies and processes in place to address security threats... but fully 1 in 4 S&L executives say their organizations are not adequately funded to meet their security needs.



Policies and processes that address the security threats in organization faces

	17%			63%		
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0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	

Inadequate

Adequate

Fully Resourced

Q: How sufficient are your organization's resources in the following areas?



CONCLUSIONS

- State and local government IT leaders face a particularly challenging security landscape because of the diverse range of computing systems they operate or oversee — from cloud platforms to operational technologies.
- Adding to that challenge is the lack of control those officials have over systems and devices operating beyond their security infrastructure, including third-party contractors.

- While a majority of those IT leaders have at least moderate visibility into the security status of their systems, 4 in 10 still lack the tools to identify and report on vulnerabilities within their systems and nearly half face a shortage of skilled cybersecurity talent.
- The findings clearly suggest a widespread, if not urgent, need for tools that can provide real-time situational awareness across a variety of networks, that can prioritize and automate remedial responses, and that more readily communicate security risks to senior government and elected officials.



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