

# MSS Lunch & Learn Series

YALE-MSS-2: System Inventory  
YALE-MSS-3: Disaster Recovery (DR)  
YALE-MSS-10: Network Exposure  
YALE-MSS-12: Intrusion Detection

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# What are the MSS?

- The Minimum Security Standards (MSS) are baseline requirements for securing Yale IT Systems based on risk.
- The MSS apply to any Yale IT System that uses Yale data and/or operates in support of Yale's mission.



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# Why do you we have the MSS?



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**“I keep our secure files in a coffee can buried behind the office. You can’t hack into that with a computer!”**

# What MSS will we review today?

- YALE-MSS-2: System Inventory
- YALE-MSS-3: Disaster Recovery (DR)
- YALE-MSS-10: Network Exposure
- YALE-MSS-12: Intrusion Detection



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# Yale-MSS-2: System Inventory



- Yale MSS 2.1: Establish the scope of the IT system
  - Describe/inventory all components of the system including hardware, software, and facilities.
  - Consider which systems/services are dependent on your system. (This may affect availability requirements)
- Yale MSS 2.2: Use a private IP address if direct Internet access is **not** required
  - Using a private IP address reduces the system's attack surface

- REQUIRED FOR HIPAA
- Yale MSS 3.1: Create a disaster recovery (DR) plan
  - Make a step-by-step procedure to restore the IT system
- Yale MSS 3.2: Test the DR plan
  - Testing confirms your plan is complete and effective

## Yale-MSS-10: Network Exposure



- Yale MSS 10.1: Enable ports, protocols, and services on an as needed basis
  - Enabling more than is needed adds additional risk
- Yale MSS 10.2: Configure host firewalls to deny all unsolicited inbound traffic by default
  - Required for PCI
- Yale MSS 10.3: Utilize host firewalls to control and log all inbound and outbound traffic
  - Required for Moderate- or High-risk Internet Accessible servers or endpoints

- Yale MSS 12.1: Capture inbound and outbound network flow data
  - Required for Internet Accessible devices: Low-, Moderate-, and High-risk servers and network printers, and High-risk endpoints
  - Network flow data should contain a timestamp, IP addresses of source and destination, network protocol and port, duration of the flow, and number of bytes sent/received.



- Yale MSS 12.2: Utilize a network firewall to allow the least amount of access possible
  - Required for Low-, Moderate-, or High-risk Internet Accessible servers

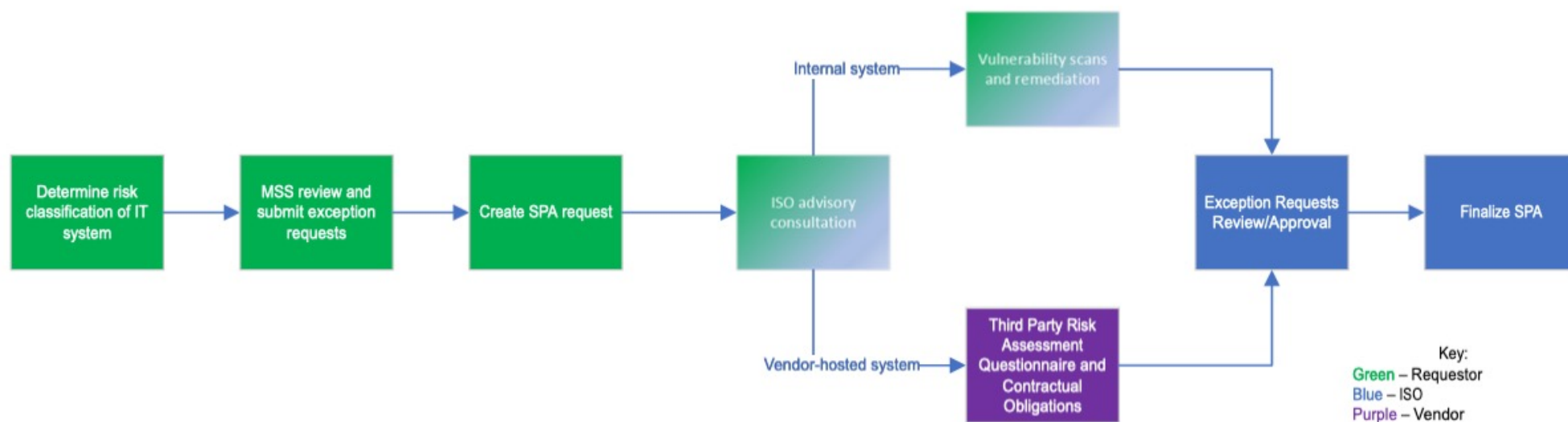
- Yale MSS 12.3: Implement an intrusion detection and prevention system
  - Required for Moderate- or High-risk Internet Accessible servers

## What is a SPA



- A SPA is used to:
  - Think through questions about how to meet and maintain the MSS for your IT system
  - Contribute to a registry of IT systems which is used for security testing
  - Identify and understand risk related to your IT system
- A SPA is not:
  - A detailed review of the security of an IT system
  - A statement of approval from the Information Security Office (ISO) about an IT system

# Steps to the SPA Process

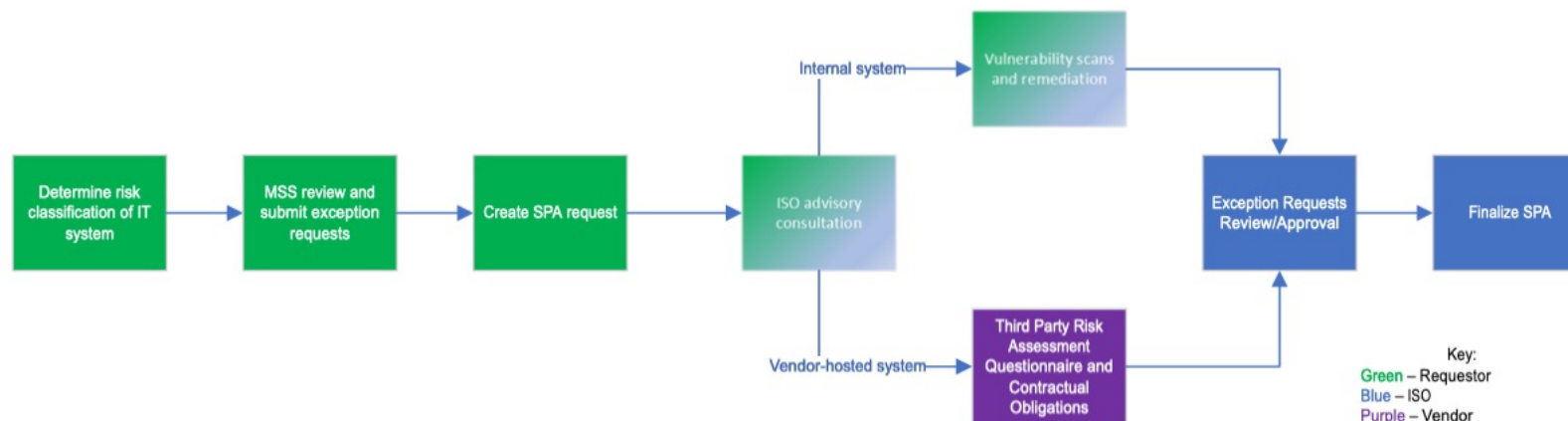


# Questions and Answers



# Appendix

# SPA at a Glance



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## IMPORTANT LINKS

- Risk Classification
  - <https://cybersecurity.yale.edu/risk-classification>
- MSS Calculator
  - <https://cybersecurity.yale.edu/mss/calculator>
- Submitting a SPA
  - <https://cybersecurity.yale.edu/spa>
- Submitting an Exception Request
  - <https://cybersecurity.yale.edu/exception-request>