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# 10 Cybersecurity Questions Your Senior Living Company Should Be Able to Answer!

April 3, 2025



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# Presenting Today

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Javier is a principal within the Cybersecurity department in CLA's National Digital group and has been in the cybersecurity field for more than 15 years. Prior to joining CLA, Javier spent ten years supporting the Department of Defense as well as a financial services company in the fields of insider threat, incident response, fraud, waste and abuse, analytics, and systems engineering. Since Javier has been with CLA, he has spent the majority of his time providing IT security, risk, and consulting services to clients in healthcare, higher education, and financial related institutions.



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# Learning Objectives

## Recognize

Recognize the top questions a healthcare organization should be able to answer with respect to cybersecurity.

## Identify

Identify the current state of cybersecurity maturity at an organization.

## Understand

Understand the importance of proactive cybersecurity endeavors.





# 1. Do We Have a Formal Information Security Program in Place?



The importance of  
information

The need to protect  
information

The Information  
Security Program  
Should Establish

Roles and  
responsibilities

Enforcement of  
policies



# Policies, Standards, and Procedures

## *Network and system policies*

- Logging and monitoring of security events
- Remote access
- Wireless networking
- Patch management
- Firewall management
- Antivirus management
- Intrusion detection/prevention

## *The Board should review (annually)*

- Information security program and status
- IT and information security policies
- Security breaches or attempted breaches
- IT strategic plan
- Information security risk assessment
- Business continuity plan and testing results
- Incident response plan
- Results from vendor management reviews
- Insurance coverage for cybersecurity



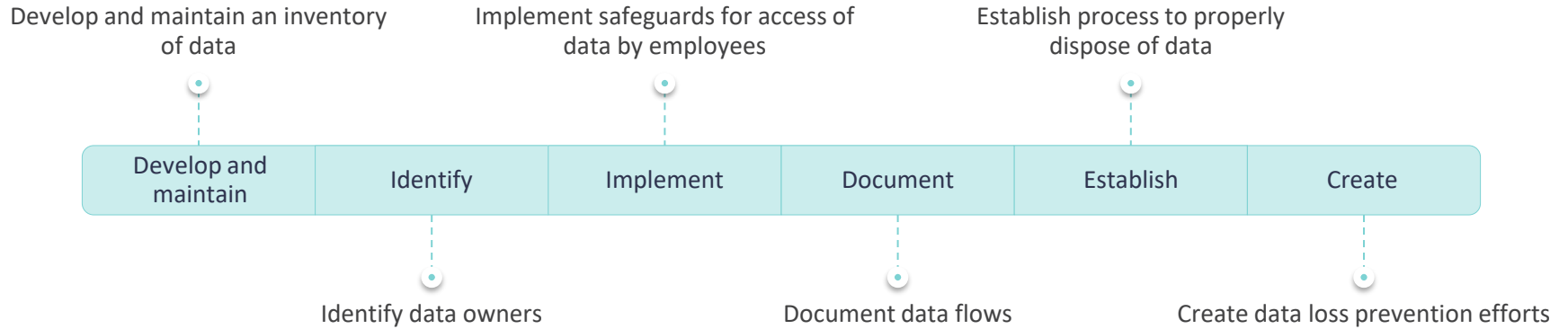




## 2. What Data is Important to Our Organization?



# Data Protection



Organizations should strive to have at least three levels of data classifications.

- Public
- Internal use
- Confidential



## Data Classification

Controls should be implemented for each level of classification regarding data handling.



# Data Backups



Attackers are getting smarter and deleting or encrypting online backups; so, organizations should enhance that they have off-line copies of backup and restore files available



Backup and restore files should be saved in well secured location



Perform an in-depth review of file permissions for network file shares



Test the restoration of your data



### 3. When Was Our Last HIPAA Risk Assessment or Security Audit Performed?



# HIPAA Risk Assessment

Identify potential risks and vulnerabilities to the confidentiality, integrity, and availability (C.I.A) of all e-PHI that the organization creates, receives, maintains, or transmits.

- System characterization
- Threat and vulnerability identification
- Assessment of current security measures
- Threat likelihood and impact analysis
- Risk determination
- Control recommendations
- Results documentation

The risk analysis should be reviewed or updated annually to assess changes to the security environment.



# HIPAA Risk Assessment (Cont.)



The risk analysis should be reviewed or updated annually to assess changes to the security environment.



Audit tracking mechanism should be in place to regularly report on the status of outstanding audit and assessment findings.



## 4. How Are Vulnerabilities Managed at the Organization?





# Vulnerability Management



How are vulnerabilities defined and identified?

Threat Intelligence?  
Internal Scanning?  
Vendor Collaboration?



Within how many days are critical and high vulnerabilities addressed for:

Operating systems?  
Network devices?  
Applications?



Are there any end-of-life systems in the environment?

What is the goal with these systems?



Are exceptions documented?

Is there an approval process?



How often do we scan our networks for vulnerabilities?

Scan profiles?



## 5. Are Employees Receiving Security Awareness Training?



# Consistent Security Awareness Training is Essential

1 HIPAA training based on current HIPAA regulations

2 Password strength and confidentiality

3 Document destruction

4 Locking and logging off computers

5 Social engineering and phishing

6 Data loss risks (removable media, email, third-party storage sites, social media posts)

7 Acceptable use



# User Education and Phishing Awareness

- Malware typically needs a helper to do its job.
- Educate users on phishing scenarios and consider internal phishing “tests” to gauge employee readiness.
- Tests should familiarize employees with common phishing scenarios as well as teach employees how to identify masked links and spoofed sender addresses.





## 6. Are We Ready For a Cyber Attack?



# Are We Ready?

What are we doing to prevent cyber attacks?



What will we do if we are attacked?



Have we been attacked/compromised in recent history?

Did this result in data loss?





## 7. What Could an Attacker Do in Our Environment?





Think Like a  
*Hacker!*





# Penetration Testing Uncovers Risks and...

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Reveals system vulnerabilities and misconfigurations that are beyond the scope of a vulnerability scanner

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Evaluates the effectiveness of security awareness training and employees' ability to detect and report social engineering attacks (email phishing, pretext phone calls)

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Allows organizations to receive a “fresh look” at the network from an outside perspective that is free from internal bias

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Evaluates the effectiveness of security event logging controls and mechanisms to detect/prevent suspicious activities

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\*Penetration testing of information systems should be performed at least annually or when major changes occur.





## 8. Do We Have an Incident Response Plan in Place?



# The Incident Response Lifecycle

Preparation

Identification

Containment

Eradication

Recovery

Lessons learned



# Preparation

Can we properly respond to comprehensive security incidents?

Create incident response policies

Develop roles and responsibilities

Establish communication procedures

Verify we have the correct people, process, and tools/technologies in place



# Practice the Plan

- Like all emergency procedures, they need to be practiced
- Table-top exercises- simulations where participants walk through the incident and response procedures
- Two types of table-top exercises
  - Technical
  - Management
- Both types should be conducted annually



# Prove the Plan

Many businesses end up over-notifying customers about data breaches, significantly increasing costs and risk of litigation



Low visibility into IT infrastructure means lack of forensic evidence to determine which system or data hackers accessed



Conduct trial forensic exercises to determine you have the proper data and visibility





## 9. How Do We Assess Third-Party Risks?



How do we select and onboard vendors?

Is there an assessment of risk associated with the onboarding of vendors?

## Vendor Due Diligence

Do vendors adhere to our policies, standards, and procedures?

Do we review assessments/audits of our vendors?







# 10. Do We Have a Business Continuity and Disaster Recover Plan in Place?



# Business Continuity Planning

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Continuity event planning and preparedness – Business Impact Analysis (BIA) documentation

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Responsibilities and communication plans

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Alternate procedures for critical business processes while systems/applications and facilities are unavailable

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Alternate locations/facilities where work can commence during disaster situation

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Recovery strategies and procedures for critical systems/applications

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Continuity planning for key technology service providers and vendor-hosted systems/applications

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*Planning* for a  

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**(pandemic)**



# Plan the Test and Test the Plan!

The BCP should be tested such that every critical component is tested at least once every three years (systems, processes)

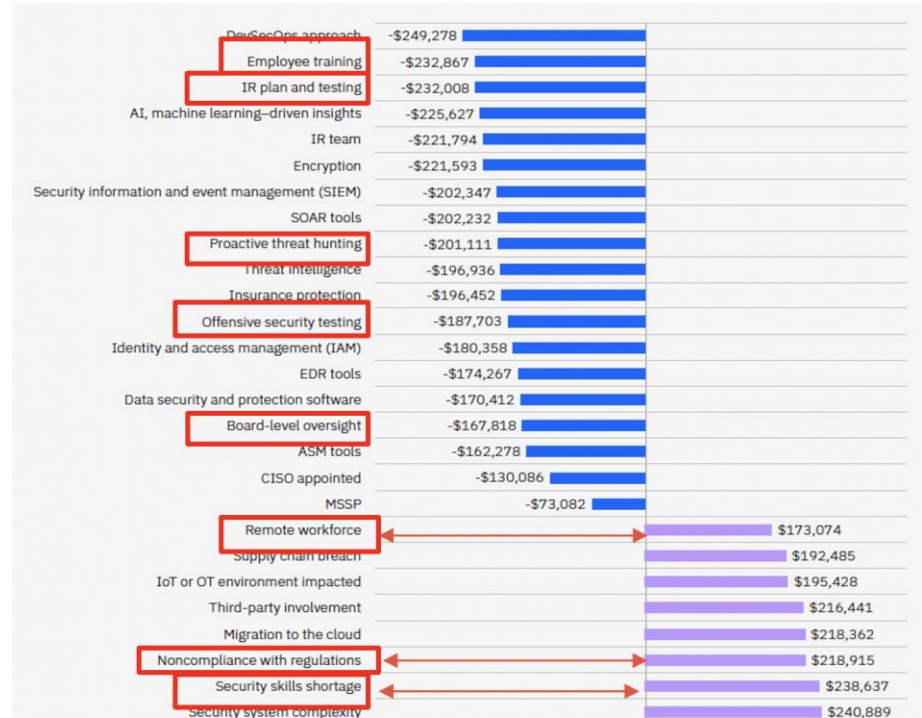
A test plan should show scheduled testing for the current year

BCP testing should include networking, hosts, personnel, and procedures



# Incident Response Preparedness – Cost Savings

- The impact of 27 factors on the average cost of a data breach
- \$10.93 Million – The average cost of a data breach in the Healthcare industry in the US



# Thank You!

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