



audit CON

A HIGHER EDUCATION SUMMIT

ACUA
ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE & UNIVERSITY AUDITORS

Performing a Privileged Access Management Audit





AuditCon

A Higher Education Summit

September 24-28, 2023 Loews Miami Beach Hotel • Miami Beach, FL



Speakers



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Session Objectives



Identify Privileged Roles

Participants should be able to identify privileged roles and user accounts based on permissions and job responsibilities at the application level.



Assess Risk Factors

Participants will assess HigherEd risk factors including sensitivity of data, regulatory compliance, and proprietary information to select appropriate applications for testing.



Plan & Perform the Audit

Participants will have the knowledge to plan and perform an independent, objective PAM audit for any application.

What is Privileged Access Management?



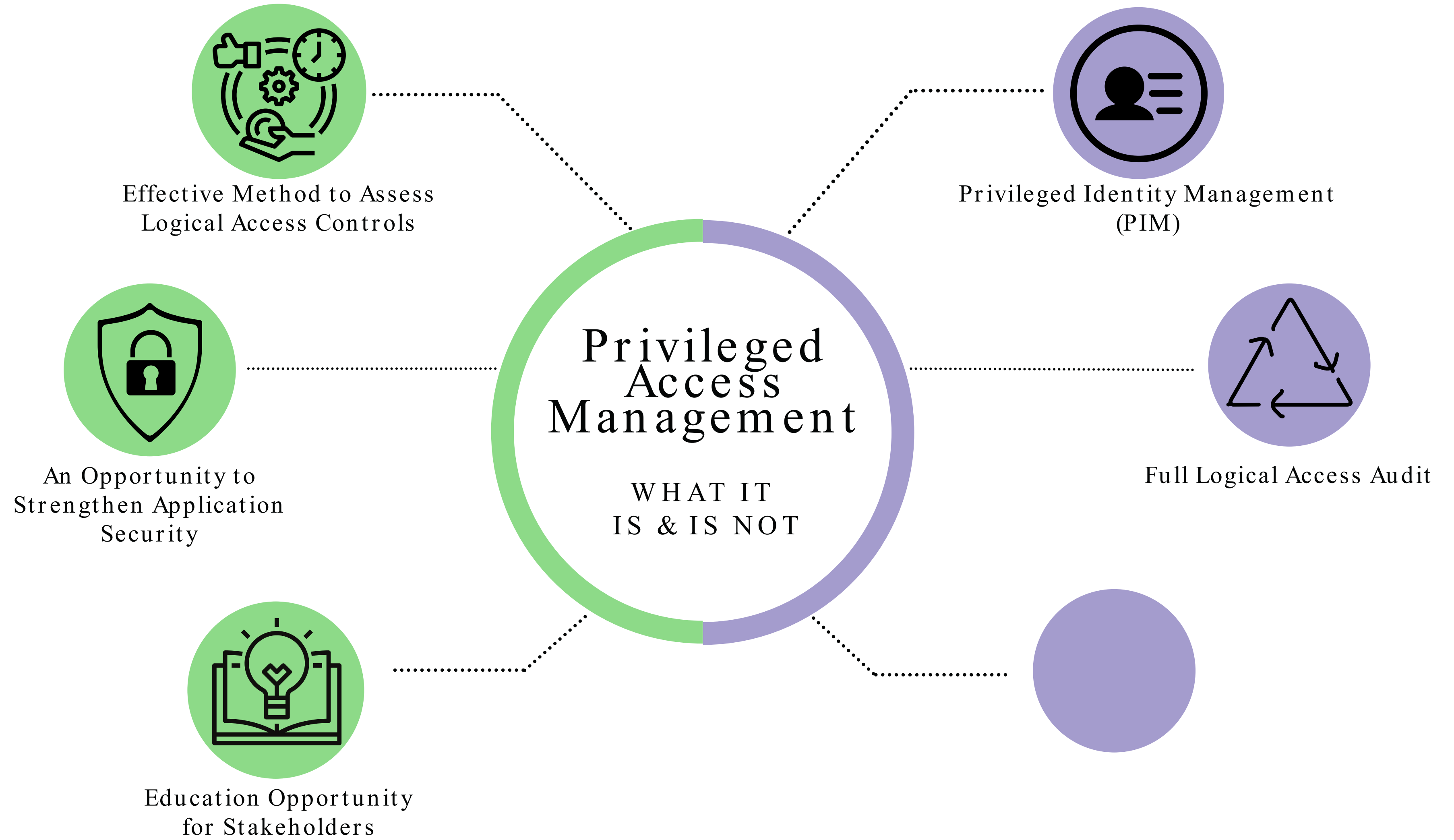
What is Privileged Access Management?

Privileged Access

Privileged access gives the user a higher level of access to resources and infrastructures than would be granted to the user of a standard account.

Privileged Access Management

Privileged Access Management (PAM) is the combination of tools and technology used to secure, control and monitor access to an organization's critical information and resources.



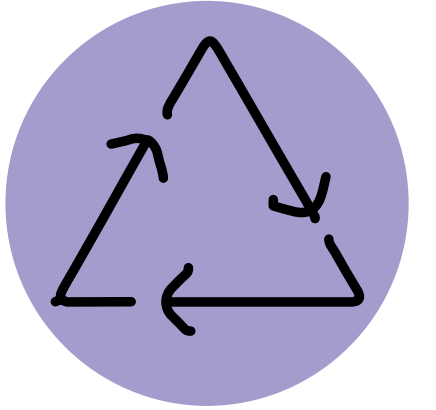
Effective Method to Assess Logical Access Controls



Privileged Identity Management (PIM)



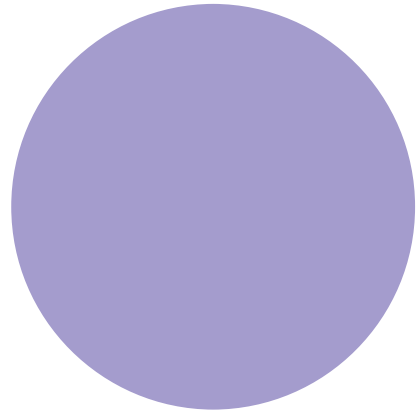
An Opportunity to Strengthen Application Security



Full Logical Access Audit

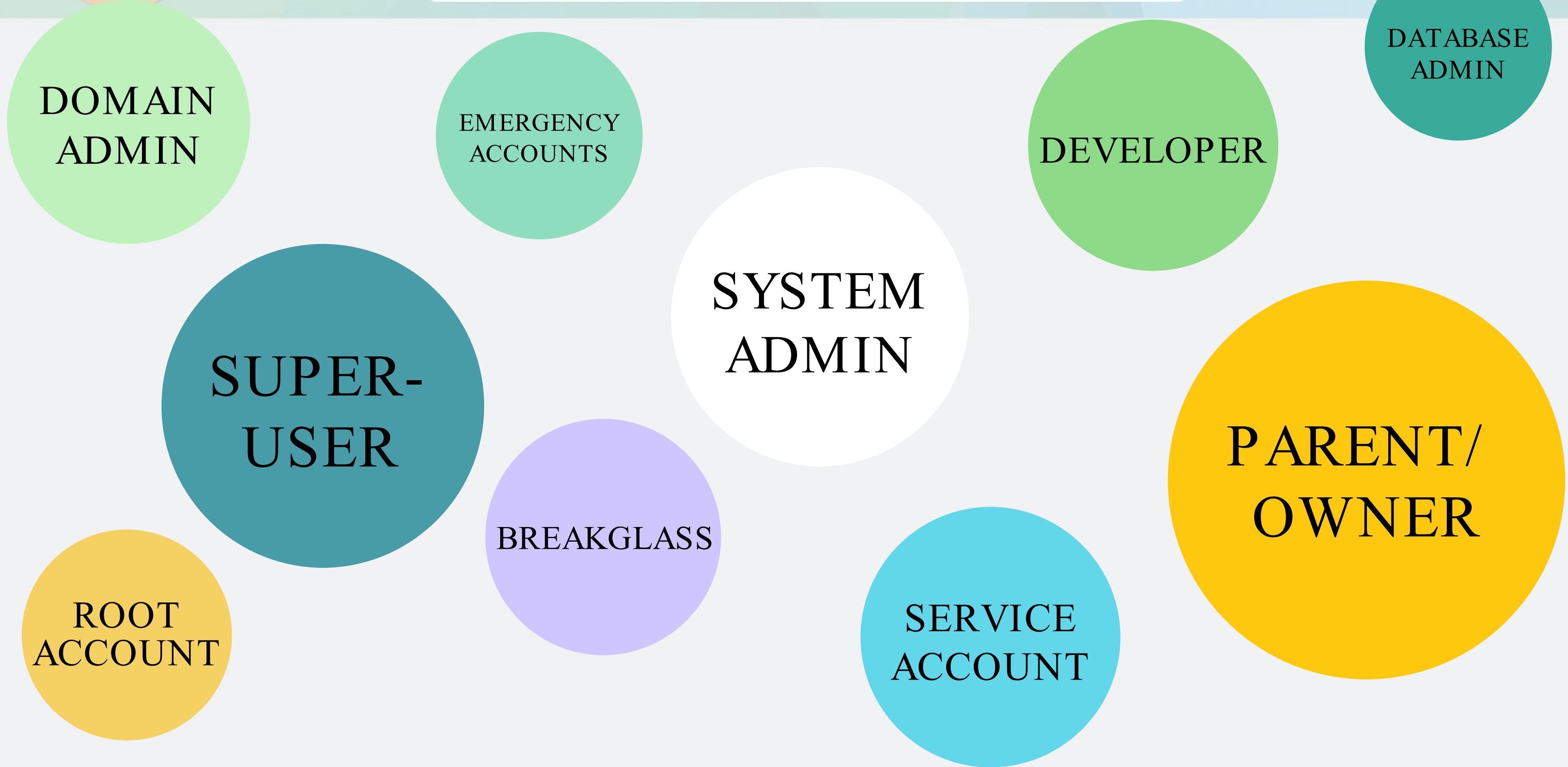


Education Opportunity for Stakeholders





Identifying Privileged Access



DOMAIN
ADMIN

EMERGENCY
ACCOUNTS

DEVELOPER

DATABASE
ADMIN

SYSTEM
ADMIN

SUPER-
USER

BREAKGLASS

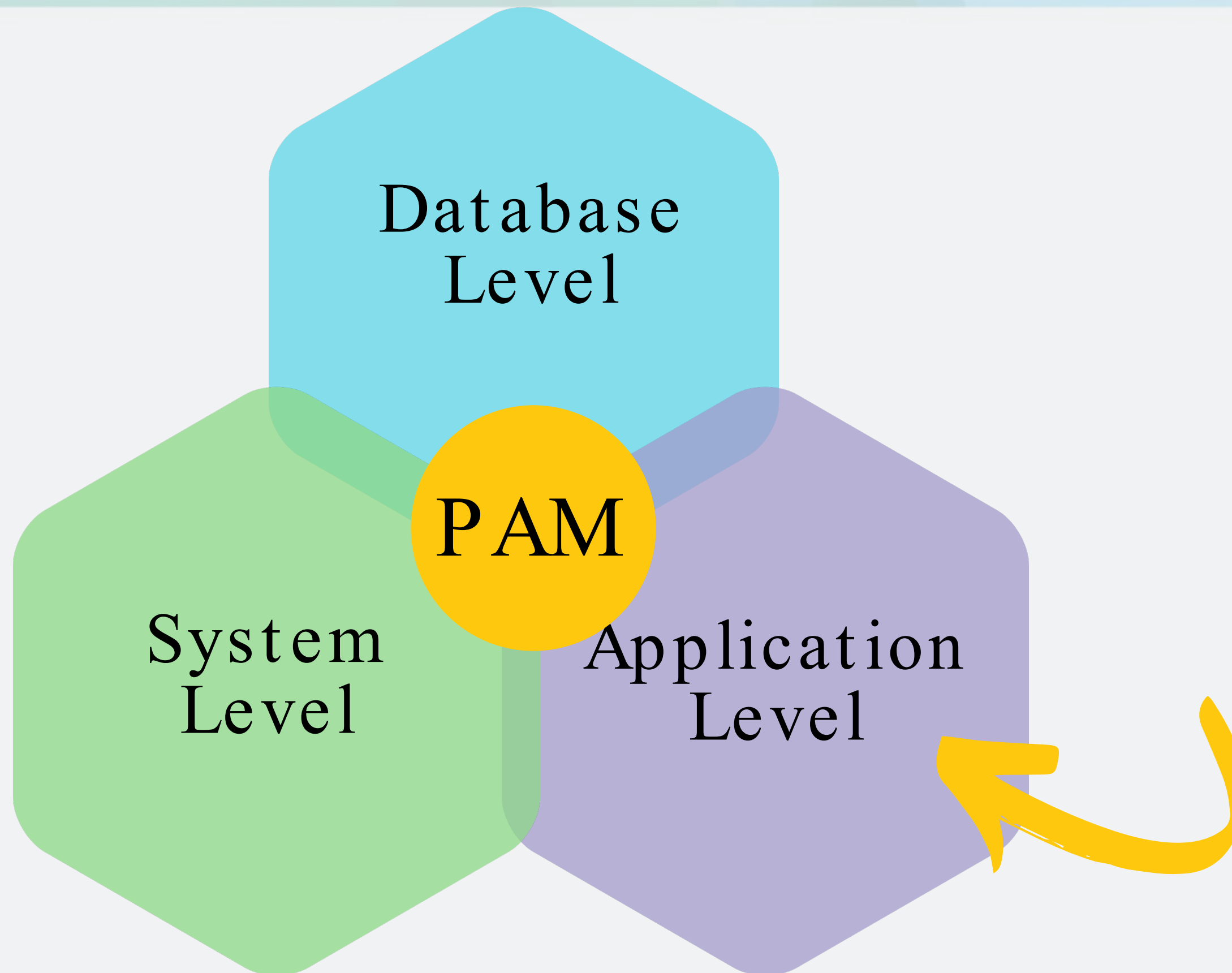
PARENT/
OWNER

ROOT
ACCOUNT

SERVICE
ACCOUNT



Types of PAM Audits



Key Risks & Controls



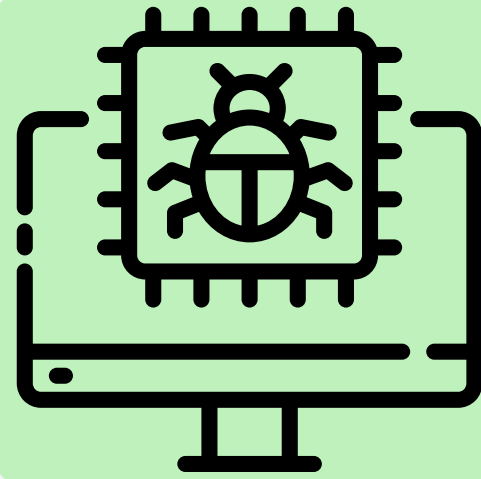
Significant Risks and Security Vulnerabilities



Data
Breach



Insider Threats



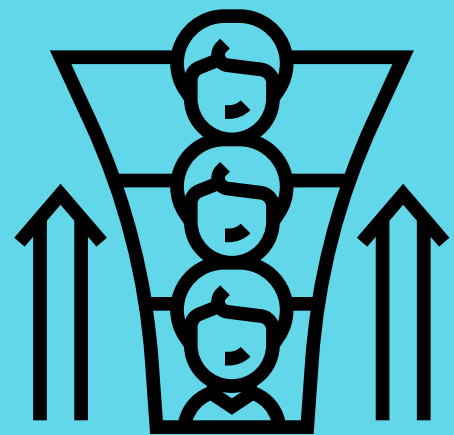
Malware &
Ransomware



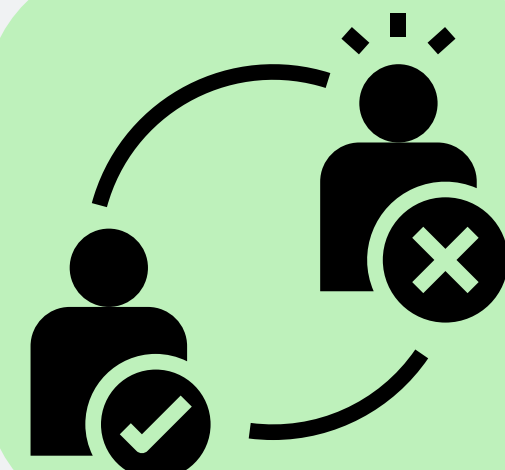
Unauthorized
System Changes



Compliance &
Regulatory Violations



Privilege
Escalation
Attacks



User
Impersonation



Unauthorized
Service &
Application Access



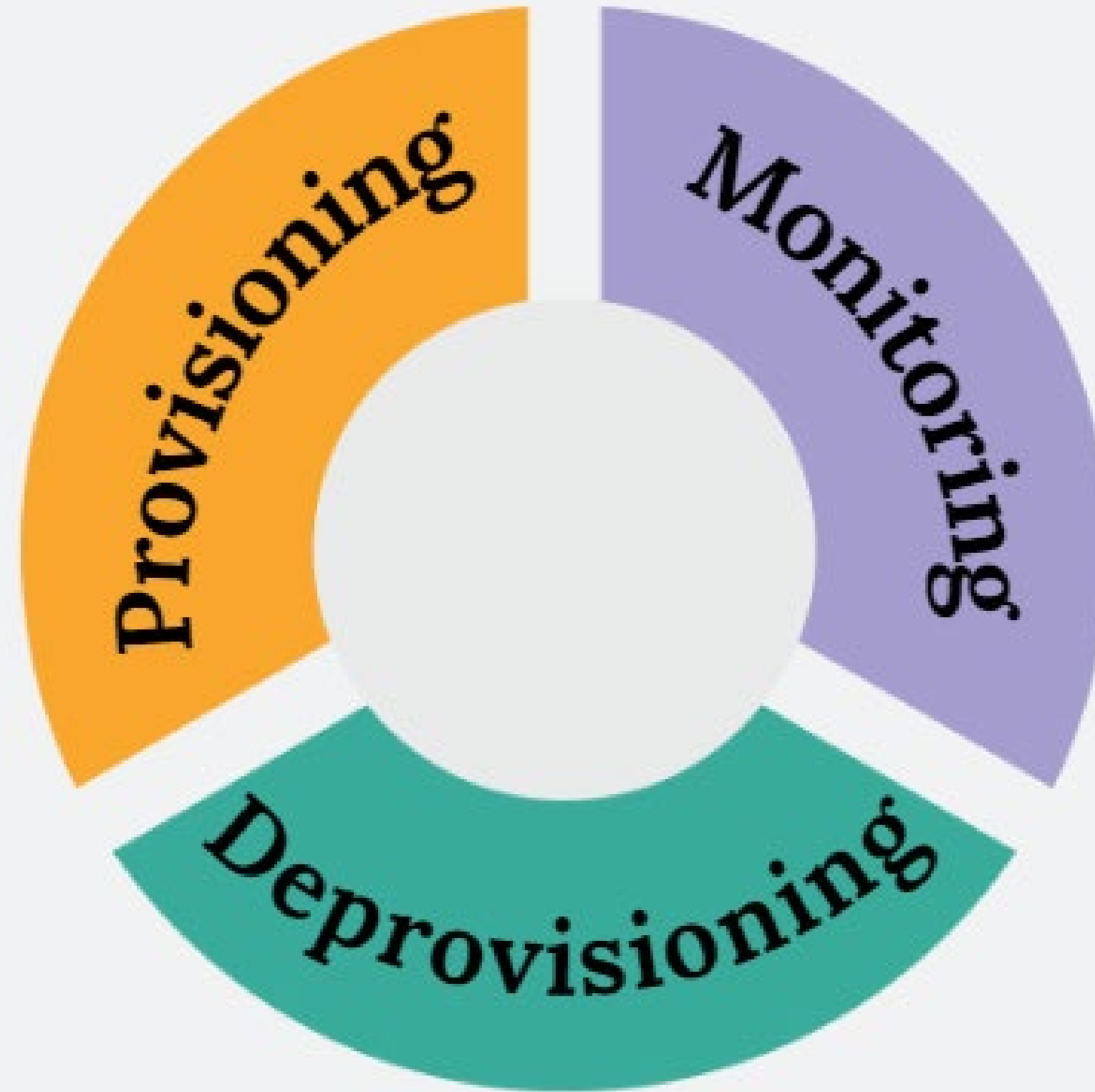
Human
Error



Disrupt Critical
Business
Operations



Key PAM Controls



Provision Controls



- Authentication: Verifying the identify of users or entities requesting or granting access
- Authorization: Authorization of the appropriate level of access from applicable level of management
- Role-Based Access Control (RBAC): Automated assignment of permissions and access based on an individual's role within an organization.
- Least Privilege Principle: Granting the least amount of privileges possible for an individual to perform their job function
- Approval Workflow: Request and approvals through a formal process

Deprovision Controls

- **Employee Offboarding Process:** Integrate access deprovisioning into employee offboarding processes, so when an employee's status changes, this integration will trigger automated deprovisioning.
- **Role-Based Deprovisioning:** If you have RBAC, deprovisioning can be aligned with this system to ensure as roles change, access rights are adjusted or revoked based on the role (this captures transfers).
- **Periodic Access Reviews:** Conduct regular access reviews to identify dormant, unused or inappropriate access.
- **Training & Awareness:** Train employees, managers, and IT personnel on the importance of timely access deprovisioning.

Monitoring Controls



- Real-Time Monitoring: Capture and analyze privileged user activities as they occur to immediately detect unusual or unauthorized activity.
- Alert & Notifications: Enable alerts and notifications when predefined events or anomalies occur to allow prompt responses to security incidents.
- Logging/ Audit Trails: Maintain comprehensive logs of privileged user activity, including failed log in attempts, changes to system configurations and access to sensitive data.
- Periodic Reviews: Conduct regular reviews of logs to identify unusual, suspicious, or inappropriate activity.

Planning a Privileged Access Management Audit





Overview of PAM Audit*

PLANNING

Ensure scoping high-risk applications and applications with sensitive data; Consider client input.

FIELDWORK

Consider factors that may influence sampling methodologies

WRAP-UP

Use findings as "opportunities for improvement" and educate clients to empower them.

Planning

HIGH RISK OR
CRITICAL
BUSINESS
APPLICATIONS



APPLICATIONS
CONTAINING
STUDENT, HEALTH
SYSTEM OR OTHER
SENSITIVE DATA



APPLICATIONS
DEEMED
IMPORTANT BY
THE CLIENT



Factors Influencing Sampling Methodology



Sensitive Data

The type and sensitivity of data contained in an application may influence the applications risk profile



Institutional Value

Enterprise usage or executive leadership opinion may influence the perceived risk profile of an application



Number of Users

A high volume of privileged users can require a larger sample size and increased scrutiny of relevant business case



Sign on Methodology

Single sign on and multi-factor authentication and biometrics can reduce risk and thus reduce sample size



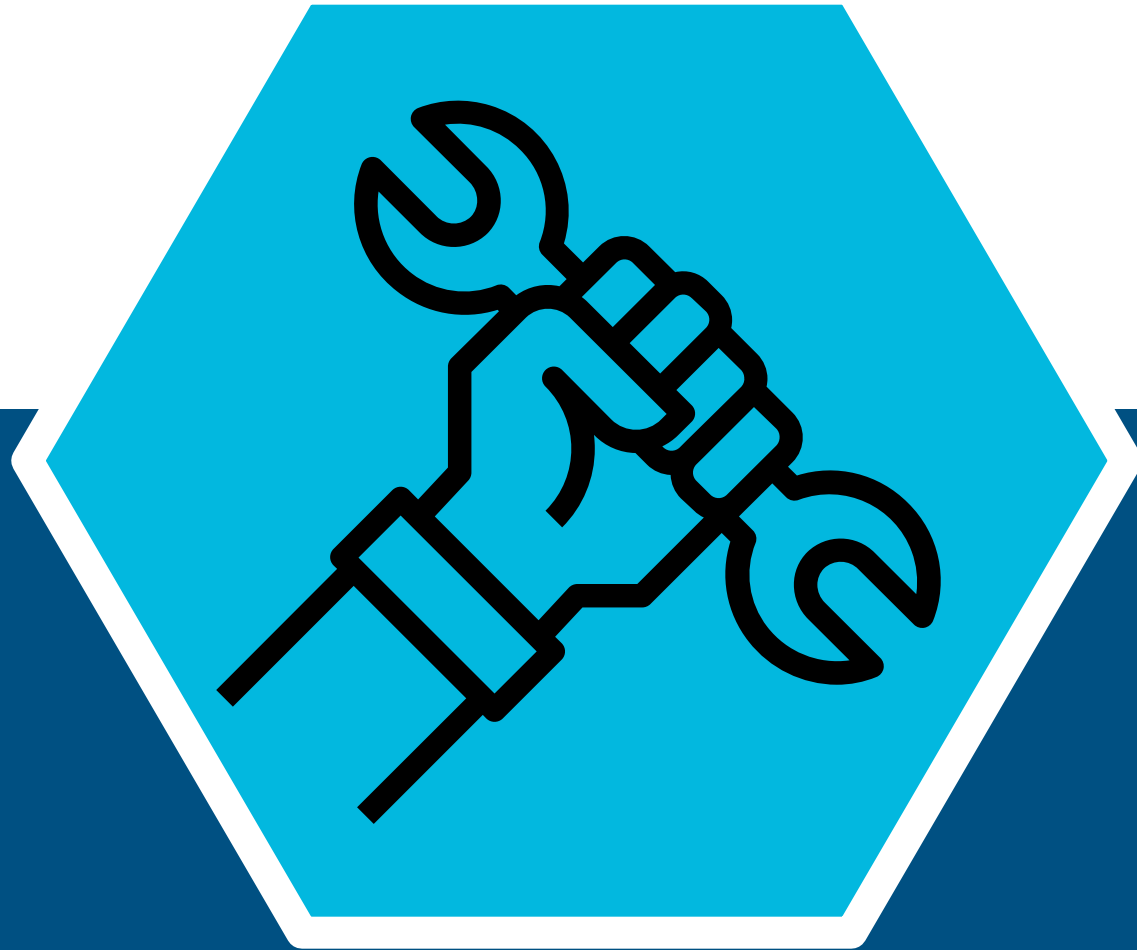
Application Development

Internally developed vs. externally developed; web facing vs. firewall protected are relevant considerations

Wrap Up

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REMEDY



EDUCATE



COMMUNICATE

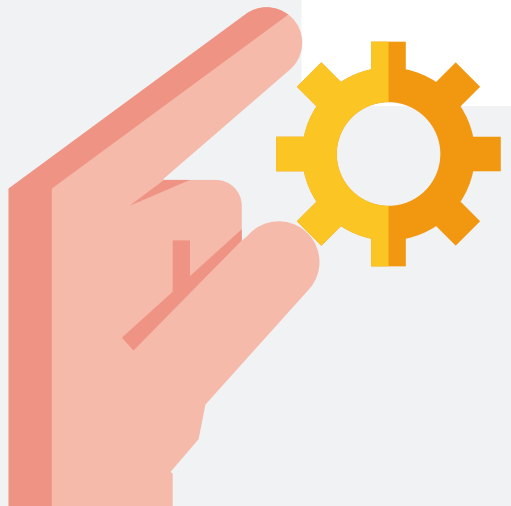
Common Audit Findings





Common Audit Findings

- Lack of provisioning/ deprovisioning controls
- Lack of enabled logging or logging capabilities
- Lack of monitoring controls
- Terminated/ transferred accounts still active
- Shared privileged account



Interactive Session



Answer to Scenario(s)

Answer to Scenario(s)

Answer to Scenario(s)

Tips & Tricks



Tips & Tricks to an Effective PAM Audit

Utilize a
Questionnaire

Practice
"Least
Privilege"
Principle

Try a 'Just In
Time' Model

Obtain an
application
inventory

Leverage any
PY Audit Work

Thank You!



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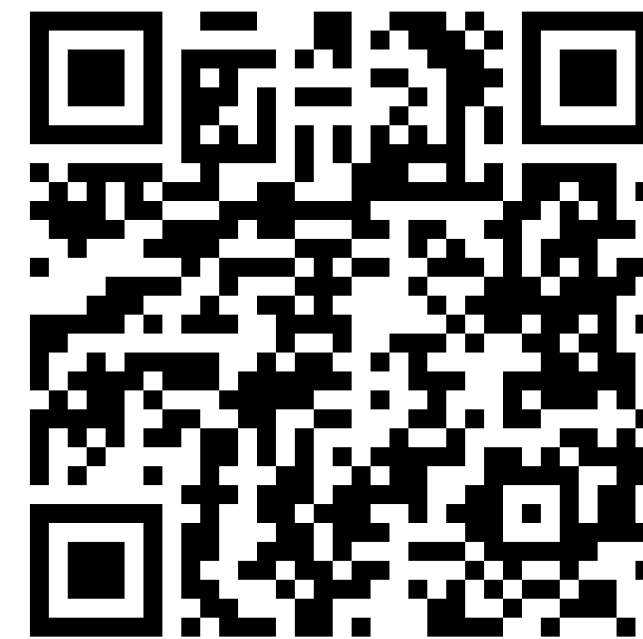
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Want to learn more about
Privileged Access
Management?

View ACUA's PAM Kickstarter!



<https://acua.org/Audit-Tools/ACUA-Kick-Starters>