

NYS Department of Financial Services- Proposed Cybersecurity Requirements for Financial Services Companies	
<p>Establish a Cybersecurity Program – to establish a cybersecurity program designed to ensure the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information systems that performs five core cybersecurity functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of cyber risks. • Implementation of policies and procedures to protect unauthorized access/use or other malicious acts. • Detection of cybersecurity events. • Responsiveness to identified cybersecurity events to mitigate any negative events. • Recovery from cybersecurity events and restoration of normal operations and services. <p>Also, see Additional Requirements.</p>	<p>Adopt a Cybersecurity Policy– that sets forth requirements for the protection of their information systems and nonpublic information that addresses, at a minimum, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information security. • Data governance and classification. • Access controls and identity management. • Business continuity and disaster recovery planning and resources. • Capacity and performance planning. • Systems operations and availability concerns. • Systems and network security. • Systems and network monitoring. • Systems and application development and quality assurance. • Physical security and environmental controls. • Customer data privacy. • Vendor and third-party service provider management. • Risk assessment. • Incident response.
<p>Additional Requirements – Each cybersecurity program must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual penetration testing and vulnerability assessments. • Implementation and maintenance of an audit trail system to reconstruct transactions and log access privileges. • Limitations and periodic reviews of access privileges. • Written application security procedures, guidelines and standards that are reviewed and updated by the CISO at least annually. • Annual risk assessment of the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information systems; adequacy of controls; and how identified risks will be mitigated or accepted. • Employment and training of cybersecurity personnel to stay abreast of changing threats and countermeasures. • Multi-factor authentication for individuals accessing internal systems who have privileged access or to support functions including remote access. • Timely destruction of nonpublic information that is no longer necessary except where required to be retained by law or regulation. • Monitoring of authorized users and cybersecurity awareness training for all personnel. • Encryption of all nonpublic information held or transmitted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For in transit data, this requirement is effective one year from the effective date of the regulation. ○ For at rest data, this requirement is effective five years from the effective date as long as there are compensating controls. • Written incident response plan to respond to, and recover from, any cybersecurity event. 	<p>Designate Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) – who will be responsible for overseeing and implementing the institution’s cybersecurity program and enforcing its cybersecurity policy. The CISO must report to the board, at least bi-annually, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information systems. • Detail exceptions to cybersecurity policies and procedures. • Identify cyber risks. • Assess the effectiveness of the cybersecurity program. • Propose steps to remediate any inadequacies identified. • Include a summary of all material cybersecurity events that affected the regulated institution during the time period addressed by the report. <p>Third-Party Service Providers – must have policies and procedures designed to ensure the security of information systems and nonpublic information accessible to, or held by, third-parties and include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and risk assessment of third-parties with access to such information systems or such nonpublic information. • Minimum cybersecurity practices required to be met by such third-parties. • Due diligence processes used to evaluate the adequacy of cybersecurity practices of such third-parties; and • Periodic assessment, at least annually, of third-parties and the continued adequacy of their cybersecurity practices.