



SUCCESS

Security Democratized

Secure Universal Creative Cost-saving Efficient Standards for Small Businesses

Ethical disclosure: *Authors and University names are withheld due to research publication anonymity requirements. We plan and hope to add that information by the first half 2024.*

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Introduction

Security standards can be complex and costly to implement, posing challenges for small businesses with limited resources. This paper addresses these challenges by investigating the effectiveness of current security standards and proposing a novel framework tailored to the needs of Small and Medium-sized Businesses (SMBs). We present the Security Standards for Small Business (SUCCESS) framework, developed through a rigorous research methodology involving surveys, interviews, and field tests with SMBs. SUCCESS stands for **Secure Universal Creative Cost-saving Efficient Standards for Small Businesses**.

Scope

The Security Standards for Small Business (SUCCESS) framework is designed to provide a streamlined and practical security standard tailored specifically to the unique operational environment and resource constraints of Small and Medium-sized Businesses (SMBs). This framework aims to address the complexities and financial burdens associated with conventional security standards, enabling SMBs to establish and maintain robust security practices effectively.

Intended Audience

The intended audience for the standards aimed at small businesses encompasses owners, operators, and stakeholders of small-scale enterprises. This includes entrepreneurs, managers, and decision-makers who oversee the day-to-day operations and strategic direction of these businesses. Additionally, it extends to employees who play a role in implementing and adhering to the prescribed security measures. These standards are tailored to meet the specific needs, resources, and operational scope of small businesses, recognizing their distinct challenges and constraints. By addressing this audience, the standards aim to provide practical and accessible guidance to enhance security measures and protect sensitive information within the context of small business operations.

SUCCESS Overview

Next, we present the SUCCESS overview table in two different versions

- A. Standard Version, based on research and surveys
- B. Beginners edition, very simplified language

After designing version A and improving the language of A for simplicity, we still got feedback that some business owners may not follow a few requirements. Rather than further simplifying, we created version B for beginners or those with little or no familiarity with security-related tasks.

The reason behind having different versions, A and B, is that while a few will need a very simplified version, the main version can still be useful by a security expert or auditor to help and guide a small business.

SUCCESS Standards - Main Version

GOVERNANCE	Leadership should provide support for security, including budget allocation
	Information Security Policy should be developed and implemented
ACCESS CONTROL	Strong password policies should be implemented. Along with a password (what you know), a second form of authentication (what you have) should be implemented.
	Access should be granted based on roles and responsibilities. Every employee should be granted the least possible access.
ASSET MANAGEMENT	Inventory of data should be compiled and maintained
	Data classification based on sensitivity should be performed
DATA SECURITY	Sensitive data should be encrypted
	Data leakage prevention should be ensured
HUMAN RESOURCES	Criminal Background checks for all employees and contractors should be performed.
	Job-specific training that addresses the unique security challenges shall be done annually
SOFTWARE SECURITY	Security should be integrated into every stage of the software development lifecycle
	Secure coding practices and code reviews should be implemented
INCIDENT RESPONSE	Develop a comprehensive incident response plan and test it
	Establish clear roles and protocols for reporting and escalating security incidents
VULNERABILITY MANAGEMENT	Ensure important updates for our computer systems are installed.
	Change passwords after any employee with sensitive data access leaves.
RISK MANAGEMENT	Potential risks and security weaknesses should be identified and assessed how they may harm.
	Plans should be developed to mitigate those risks
PHYSICAL SECURITY	Security measures to restrict physical access to sensitive areas should be implemented
	Comprehensive physical security policies should be developed to guide personnel and equipment protection
TEAM	An employee shall be designated to ensure above 20 guidelines are being followed

SUCCESS Standards - Beginners Version

GOVERNANCE	Business owners should ensure security gets their attention and funds.
	There should be a document outlining security goals and priorities.
ACCESS CONTROL	Strong password policies should be implemented. Use a password (something you know) and a physical device like your phone (something you have) to access your online accounts.
	No more access or permissions to customer data should be provided than absolutely necessary.
ASSET MANAGEMENT	The location of all data, whether on-premise or on the cloud, should be understood and documented.
	Data of higher importance should be stored and processed with additional caution.
DATA SECURITY	Sensitive data like customer payment information or date of birth should be handled with extra precautions and converted to secret encoding (known as encryption).
	Please create awareness for all employees not to email customer information as attachments.
HUMAN RESOURCES	Criminal Background checks for all employees and contractors should be performed
	Job-specific training that addresses the unique security challenges shall be done annually
SOFTWARE SECURITY	If you write code or perform cloud computing, security best practices should be followed
	If you write code, secure coding practices and code reviews should be implemented
INCIDENT RESPONSE	Have a written Incident Response plan to perform actions in case of a data breach
	All employees and contractors should be made aware to report any data incident or breach.
VULNERABILITY MANAGEMENT	If you use any software tools, ensure to update to its latest version
	If your software or laptop provider sends important updates or instructions, follow those
RISK MANAGEMENT	Potential risks should be identified and assessed for various assets
	Take a backup of important data
PHYSICAL SECURITY	Security measures to restrict physical access to sensitive areas should be implemented
	Develop simple instructions and processes to ensure employees perform those
TEAM	Identify one employee to take responsibility for above 20 action items

Detailed Requirements and Guidelines

Requirements and Guidelines		Guidance
Main Guideline	How to verify	Purpose: Support from leadership helps motivate all to care about security Best Practices: Allocate and document the budget for security. Examples: A method to document roles and responsibilities is a responsibility assignment matrix that includes who is responsible and accountable.
1-Leadership should provide support for security, including budget allocation.	1A-Interview personnel responsible for performing activities in Requirement 1 to verify that roles and responsibilities are assigned as documented and understood. 1B-Review budgetary allocation.	
Challenges: Small business owners or Founders may be juggling many things and may not have time to think about security Limitations: Money for security improvements may be a low-priority Relevance: All types of Small Business		

Requirements and Testing Procedure		Guidance
Main Guideline	Defined Testing Procedure	Purpose: A documented Information Security Policy helps focus on a set of security priorities specific to the business. Best Practices: Do as you say, Say as you do. Examples: A template in English and Spanish is available at the accompanying website success4biz.info.
2-Information Security Policy should be developed and implemented.	2A-Review the Information Security Policy 2B-Interview a randomly selected employee about their understanding of the Information Security Policy.	
Challenges: Writing a formal security policy can be daunting, so start with a simple one-page about security problems and steps Limitations: It may be tough without a template or example Relevance: All types of Small Business		

Requirements and Testing Procedure	Guidance
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Main Guideline	Defined Testing Procedure	Purpose: A documented Information Security Policy helps focus on a set of security priorities specific to the business. Best Practices: Set a minimum 10-character password Examples: NIST Multi factor guidance https://www.nist.gov/itl/smallbusinesscyber/guidance-topic/multi-factor-authentication
3-Strong password policies should be implemented. Along with a password (what you know), a second form of authentication (what you have) should be implemented.	3A-Verify the existence of Two-factor access for all admins. 3B-Verify the adoption of two factors among randomly selected employees.	
Challenges: Setting up a two-factor can be a challenge. Limitations: It may be impractical without smartphones. Relevance: All types of Small Business		

Requirements and Testing Procedure		Guidance
Main Guideline	Defined Testing Procedure	Purpose: Support from leadership helps motivate all to care about security Best Practices: Remove any access that is not needed when roles change Examples: Being added at the accompanying website success4biz.info.
4-Access should be granted based on roles and responsibilities to adhere to the principle of least privilege.	4A Interview personnel responsible for performing activities in Requirement 1 to verify that roles and responsibilities are assigned as documented and understood. 4B Review budgetary allocation.	
Challenges: employees may have fast-changing roles Limitations: removal of past role related permissions Relevance: All types of Small Business		

Requirements and Testing Procedure		Guidance
Main Guideline	Defined Testing Procedure	Purpose: Support from leadership helps motivate all to care about security Best Practices: Allocate and document budget for security. Examples: Being added at the accompanying website success4biz.info.
5-Inventory of data should be compiled and maintained.	5A Interview personnel responsible for performing activities in Requirement 1 to verify that roles and responsibilities are assigned as documented and understood.	
Challenges: fast-changing scenarios Limitations: Lack of data classification Relevance: All types of Small Business		

Requirements and Testing Procedure		Guidance
Main Guideline	Defined Testing Procedure	Purpose: Proper data classification helps prioritize the security of highly sensitive data. Best Practices: Encrypt the highly sensitive data. Examples: Being added at the accompanying website success4biz.info.
6-Data classification based on sensitivity should be performed	6A Review Data Classification document 6B Review actual Data Classification	
Challenges: cost Limitations: may not have many data types Relevance: All types of Small Business		

Requirements and Testing Procedure		Guidance
Main Guideline	Defined Testing Procedure	Purpose: Encrypted data mitigates the risk of data theft in case of unauthorized access
7-Sensitive data should be encrypted	7A Verify encryption	
Challenges: expertise Limitations: Relevance: Small Business storing sensitive customer data		Best Practices: Examples: Being added at the accompanying website success4biz.info.

Requirements and Testing Procedure		Guidance
Main Guideline	Defined Testing Procedure	Purpose: This reduces the risk of data loss and helps with legal compliance Best Practices: Begin by classifying your data into categories, such as sensitive, confidential, or public. This helps focus on protecting the most critical information. Examples: Customer personal information is classified as confidential.
8-Data leakage prevention should be ensured.	8A Interview personnel responsible for the implementation of Data Leakage prevention	
Challenges: selection of suitable tools Limitations: Relevance: Small Business storing sensitive customer data		

Requirements and Testing Procedure		Guidance
Main Guideline	Defined Testing Procedure	Purpose: Promotes safe workplace and helps meet contractual obligations Best Practices: Reputable background check provider Examples: A list of background check providers shall be shared at success4biz.info
9 - Criminal Background checks for all employees and contractors should be performed	9A Review one randomly selected background check 9B Review the secure way of storing background check information.	
Challenges: cost Limitations: basic background checks may not include all types of records Relevance: All types of Small Business		

Requirements and Testing Procedure		Guidance
Main Guideline	Defined Testing Procedure	Purpose: Training helps reduce human errors and social engineering attacks Best Practices: Create a common minimum training first. Then develop for crucial roles. Examples: added to the website
10 - Job-specific training that addresses the unique security challenges shall be done annually.	10A Review different types of training materials 10B Review employee training evidence	
Challenges: prioritization by different departments Limitations: not practical for very small business Relevance: All types of Small Business		

Requirements and Testing Procedure		Guidance
Main Guideline	Defined Testing Procedure	Purpose: Security baked in early.
11 - Security should be integrated into every stage of the software development lifecycle	11A Review different types of training materials	Best Practices: Define security requirements early in the project, making them a part of the initial project plan and design.
Challenges: prioritization by different departments Limitations: not practical for very small business Relevance: All types of Small Business		Examples: added to the website

Requirements and Testing Procedure		Guidance
Main Guideline	Defined Testing Procedure	Purpose: Code review can prevent bigger problems later. Best Practices: Document the code reviews. Examples: May use a ticketing system.
12 - Secure coding practices and code reviews should be implemented	12A Review code review evidence	
Challenges: prioritization by different departments Limitations: not practical for very small business Relevance: All types of Small Business		

Requirements and Testing Procedure		Guidance
Main Guideline	Defined Testing Procedure	Purpose: People understand their responsibility clearly. Best Practices: Create a very simple plan
13 - Develop a comprehensive incident response plan and test it	13A Review the Incident Response Plan	

Challenges: prioritization by different departments Limitations: not practical for very small business Relevance: All types of Small Business	first. Examples: added to the website
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Requirements and Testing Procedure		Guidance
Main Guideline	Defined Testing Procedure	Purpose: Employees act fast during incidents. Best Practices: Conduct drills. Examples: added to the website
14 - Establish clear roles and protocols for reporting and escalating security incidents	14A Interview two employees	
Challenges: prioritization by different departments Limitations: not practical for very small business Relevance: All types of Small Business		

Requirements and Testing Procedure		Guidance
Main Guideline	Defined Testing Procedure	Purpose: Updates often patch for latest security updates. Best Practices: Update at least monthly. Examples: Being added to the website
15 - Ensure important updates for our computer systems are installed	15A Check for latest updates.	
Challenges: prioritization by different departments Limitations: not practical for very small business Relevance: All types of Small Business		

Requirements and Testing Procedure		Guidance
Main Guideline	Defined Testing Procedure	Purpose: Updating software/following the given instructions maintain a higher baseline for security Best Practices: Update software with enforced frequency Examples: Enabling forced system-wide auto updates, mandating updates once a month
16 - If your software or laptop provider sends important updates or instructions, follow those.	16A Mainain software and hardware systems updated as per the manufacturer	
Challenges: Standardization of update procedure Limitations: Lack of technical knowledge on where/how to do updates Relevance: All types of small businesses		

Requirements and Testing Procedure		Guidance
Main Guideline	Defined Testing Procedure	Purpose: Identifying risks and their impact can help mitigate their impact Best Practices: Develop privacy risk assessment to categorize sensitivity of and risk to different systems Examples: Being added to the website
17 - Potential risks and security weaknesses should be identified and assessed how they may harm.	17A Conduct system security audits 17B Maintain a record of breaches and known weaknesses to improve upon	
Challenges: Identification of all relevant risks Limitations: Small businesses may not know how to identify all the risks Relevance: All types of small businesses		

Requirements and Testing Procedure		Guidance
Main Guideline	Defined Testing Procedure	Purpose: Having an outlined plan to mitigate risk will provide a standardized way to respond Best Practices: Create a minimum security policy first, and build upon it as the company grows Examples: NIST Framework gives a good outline, other resources on the website
18 - Plans should be developed to mitigate those risks	18A Develop security policy 18B Review and update security policy in a organization-defined timeframe	
Challenges: Developing policy that is simple but comprehensive Limitations: Not practical for very small business Relevance: All types of small businesses		

Requirements and Testing Procedure		Guidance
Main Guideline	Defined Testing Procedure	Purpose: Protect data that isn't virtual/access to sensitive systems Best Practices: Develop and frequently update a set of physical security policies Examples: Locking file cabinets with sensitive data, putting keycard scanners at the entrances to sensitive areas
19 - Security measures to restrict physical access to sensitive areas should be implemented	19A Implement physical security measures to protect sensitive data	
Challenges: Cost of implementation Limitations: Dependent on employees following secure policy (e.g. key storage) Relevance: Any small businesses that aren't fully virtual (limited application as well to businesses that are)		

Requirements and Testing Procedure		Guidance
Main Guideline	Defined Testing Procedure	Purpose: Develop a record of how to adhere to physical security guidelines and educate employees Best Practices: Train employees on physical security policies as they are modified Examples: Designating storage/use policy for employee key cards, secure storage policies for keys
20 - Comprehensive physical security policies should be developed to guide personnel and equipment protection	20A Train employees on proper use and implementation of physical security measures	
Challenges: Cost of implementation Limitations: Dependent on employees following secure policy (e.g. key storage) Relevance: Any small businesses that aren't fully virtual (limited application as well to businesses that are)		

Requirements and Testing Procedure		Guidance
Main Guideline	Defined Testing Procedure	Purpose: Centralize security responsibility to reduce miscommunication and have someone who can resolve conflicts Best Practices: Pick an employee to run security who is well-versed in the policy and the systems of the business Examples: Head of Tech or IT
21 - An employee shall be designated to ensure the above 20 guidelines are being followed	21A Talk to the designated employee	
Challenges: Selection of employee Limitations: No suitable employee may be available and willing Relevance: All types of small businesses		

Limitations

1. **Resource Constraints:** Small businesses typically have limited budgets and may not be able to allocate significant resources to implement and maintain robust security measures.
2. **Limited Expertise:** Small businesses may not have dedicated IT or security teams. As a result, employees with other responsibilities may be tasked with managing security, potentially leading to gaps in knowledge and expertise.
3. **Scalability Issues:** Some security standards may be designed with larger organizations in mind. Adapting these standards to fit the scale and scope of a small business can be challenging.
4. **Compliance Complexity:** Meeting certain security standards may require navigating complex compliance frameworks and legal requirements. Staying updated and compliant with evolving regulations can be difficult for small businesses with limited resources.
5. **Vendor and Supply Chain Risks:** Small businesses often rely on vendors and third-party services. Ensuring that these entities also adhere to security standards can be difficult, potentially exposing vulnerabilities.
6. **Balancing Usability and Security:** Implementing strict security measures can sometimes hinder user experience and productivity. Striking the right balance between security and usability is a challenge for businesses of all sizes.
7. **Limited Data Protection Resources:** Small businesses may not have the capacity to invest in advanced data protection technologies, potentially leaving them vulnerable to cyber threats.
8. **Target for Cyber Attacks:** Small businesses are not immune to cyber threats, but they might not have the same level of security infrastructure as larger enterprises. This can make them attractive targets for cybercriminals.
9. **Training and Awareness:** Ensuring all employees understand and follow security protocols can be challenging in a small business setting. Limited resources may hinder the ability to provide comprehensive training programs.

Contacts

Since this work is part of ongoing research and is under consideration for publication; the actual contact information is anonymized for now. You can reach us at admin@success4biz.info or at (303) SUCCESS.