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GEMALTO'S 2018 BREACH LEVEL INDEX

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3.86 MILLION

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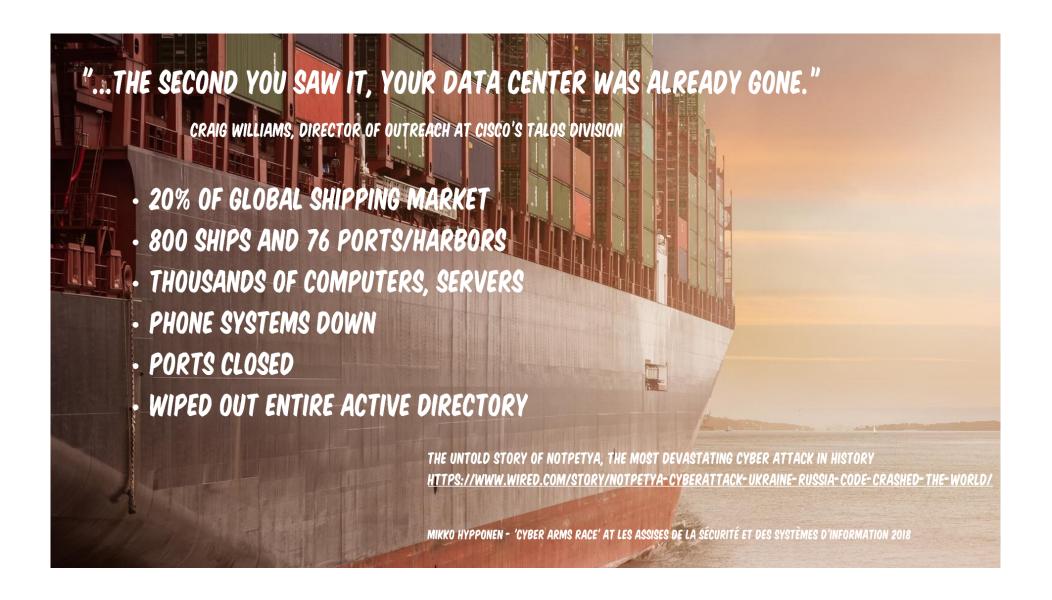
GEMALTO'S 2018 BREACH LEVEL INDEX

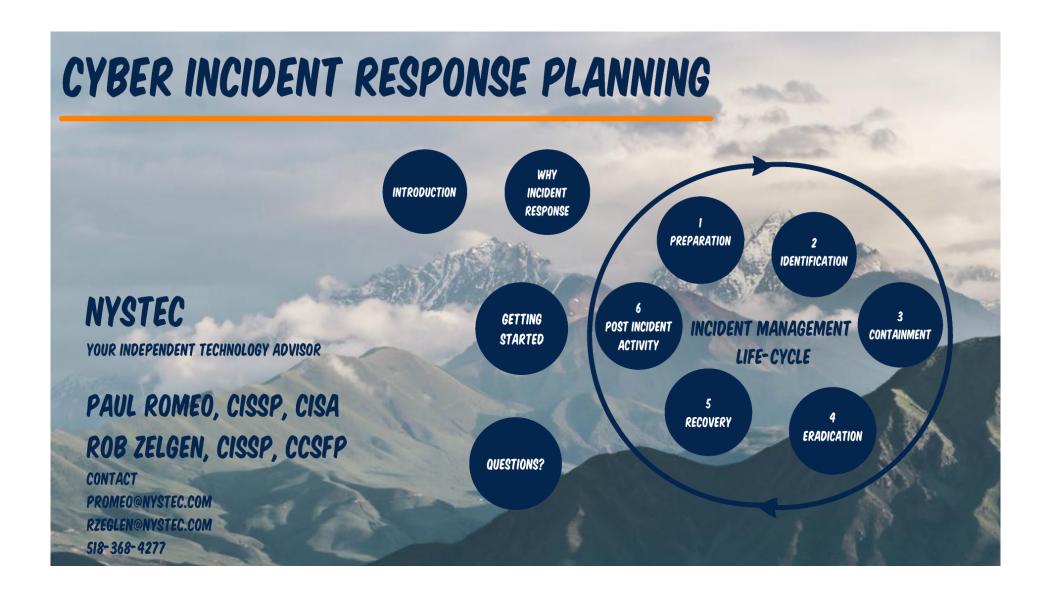
3.86 MILLION

AVERAGE COST OF A DATA BREACH IS \$3.86 MILLION - \$148 PER RECORD - 26,000 RECORDS PER BREACH

PONEMON INSTITUTE - 2018 COST OF DATA BREACH STUDY















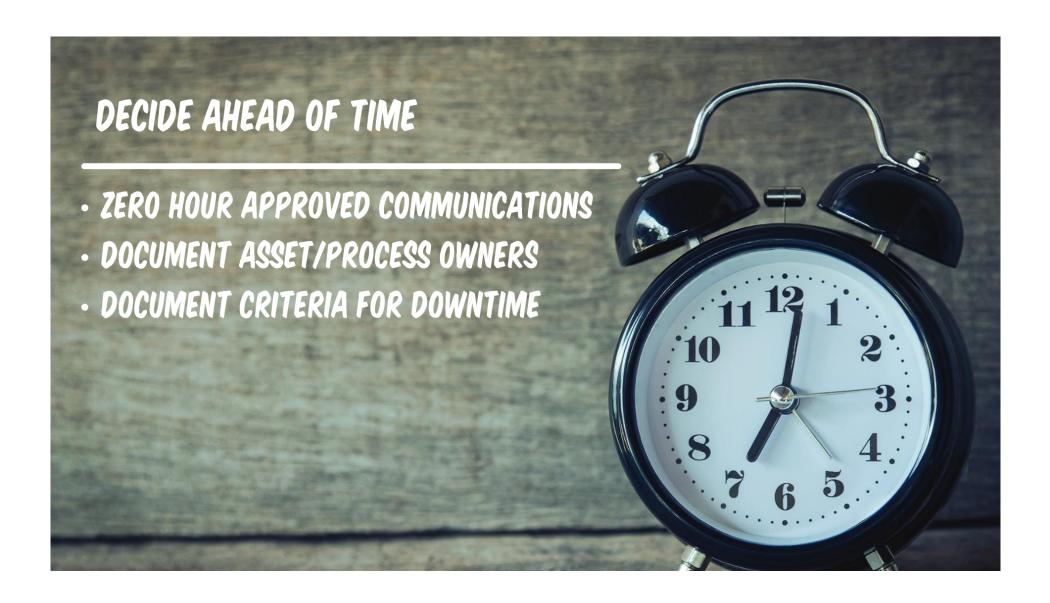
PREPARE THE INFRASTRUCTURE

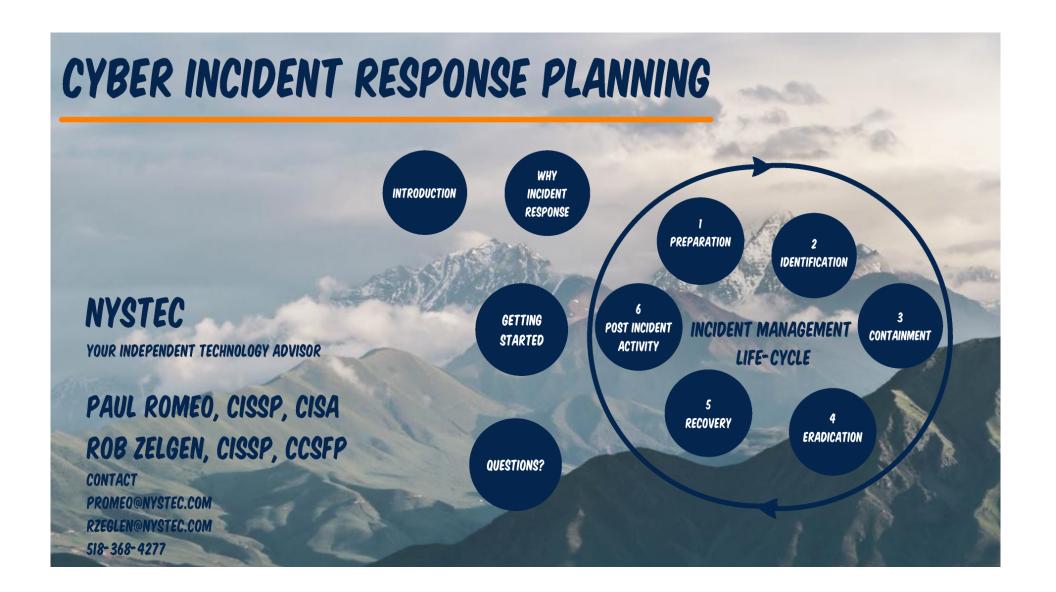
DETECT AND RESPOND:

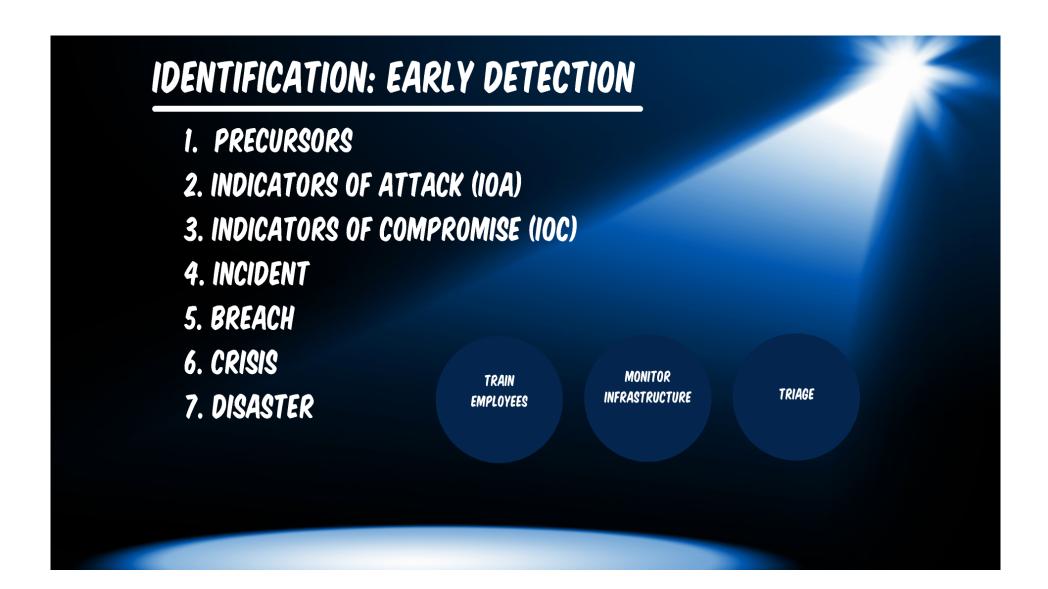
· DEFINE AUTHORIZED SYSTEM/USER BEHAVIOR

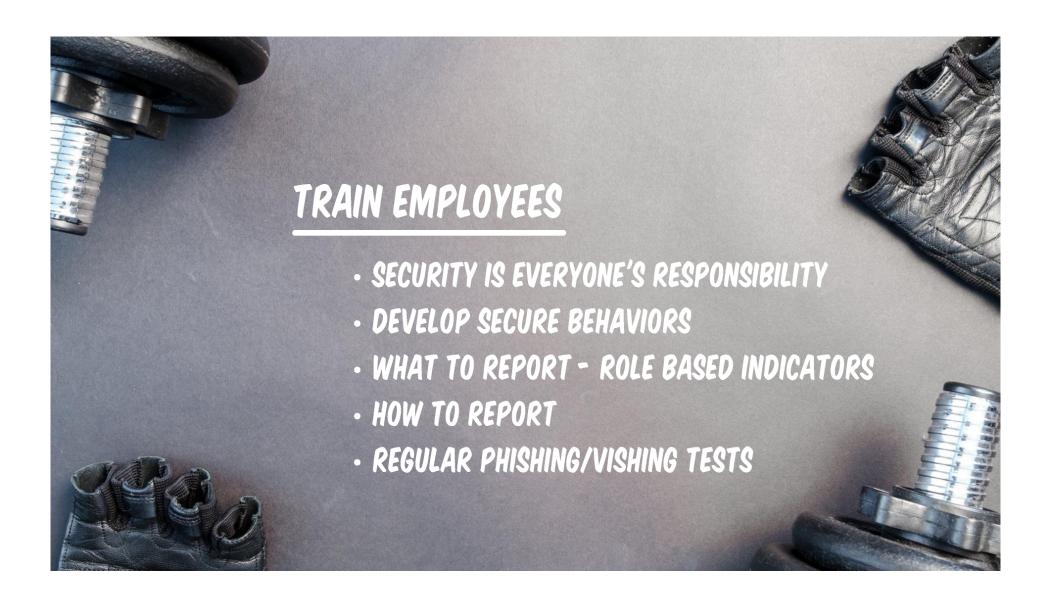
- · DOCUMENT BASELINES
- MONITOR
 - NETWORK TRAFFIC
 - · SUSPICIOUS CHANGES/ACTIVITY
 - · UNAUTHORIZED/SYSTEMS OR SOFTWARE
- · APPROVED WARNING BANNERS





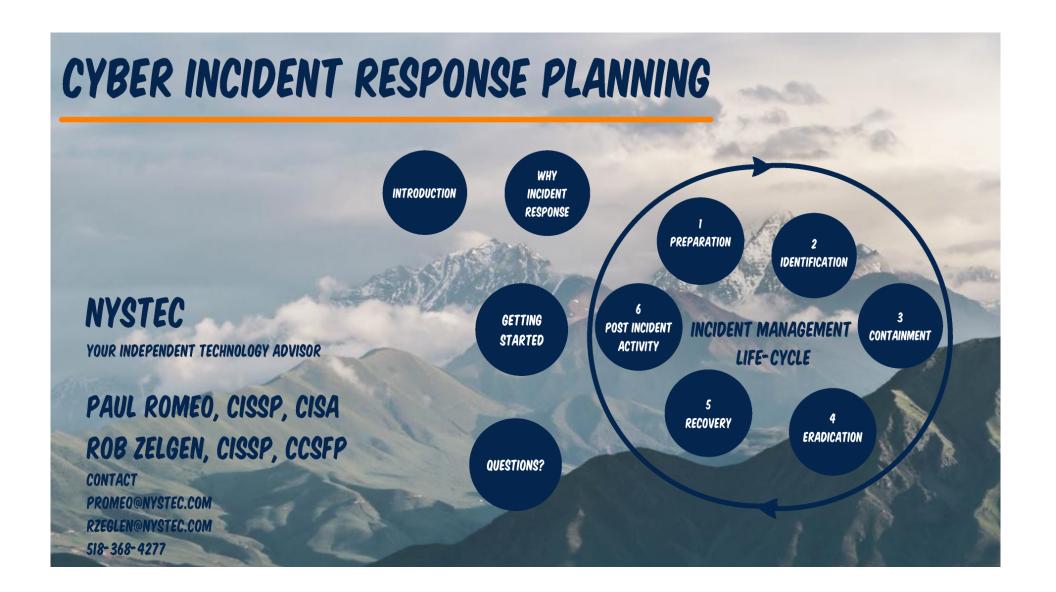




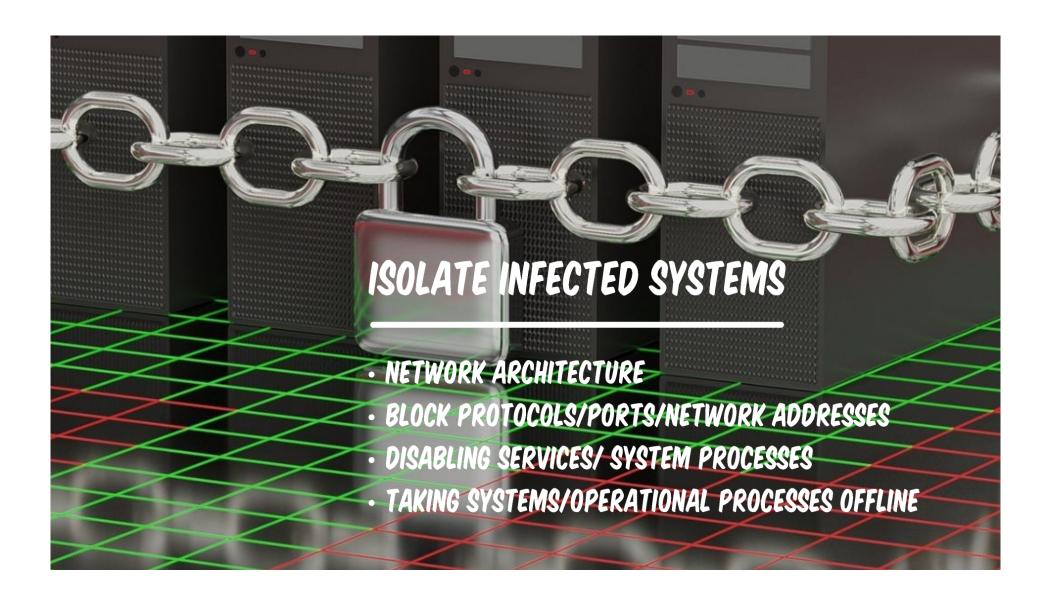






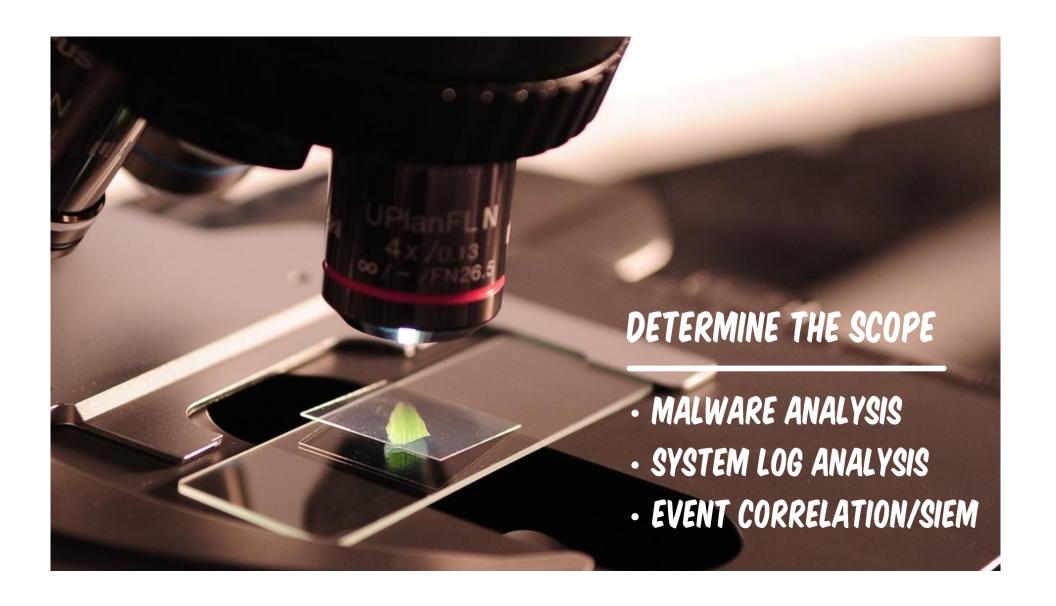


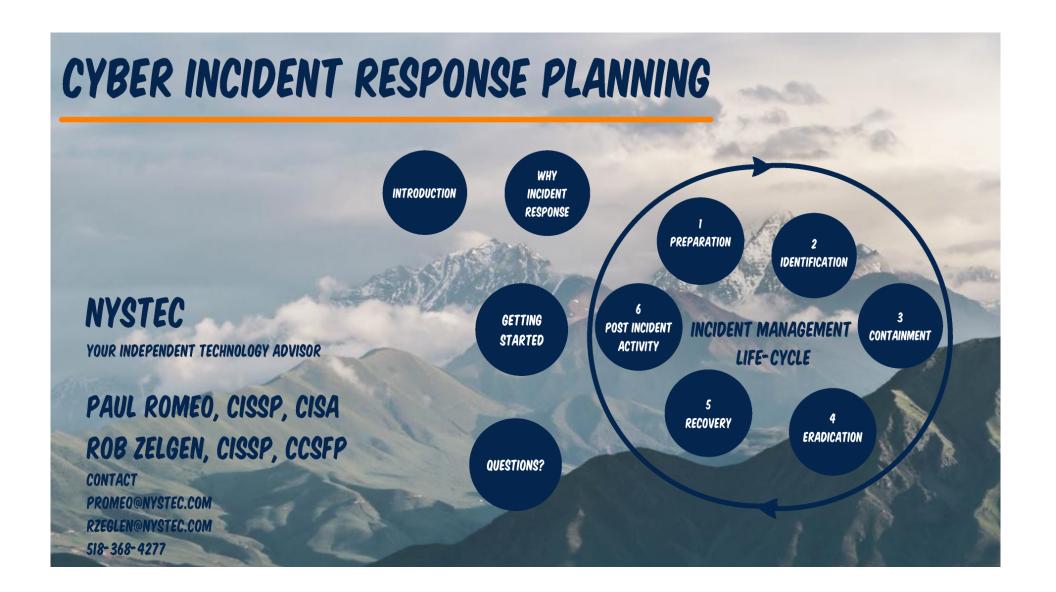


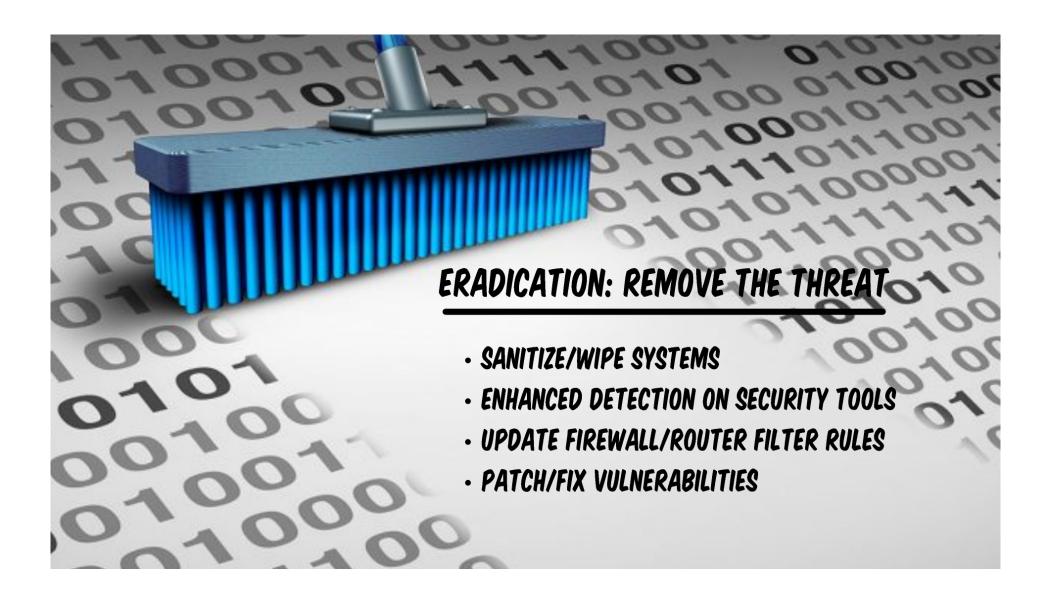


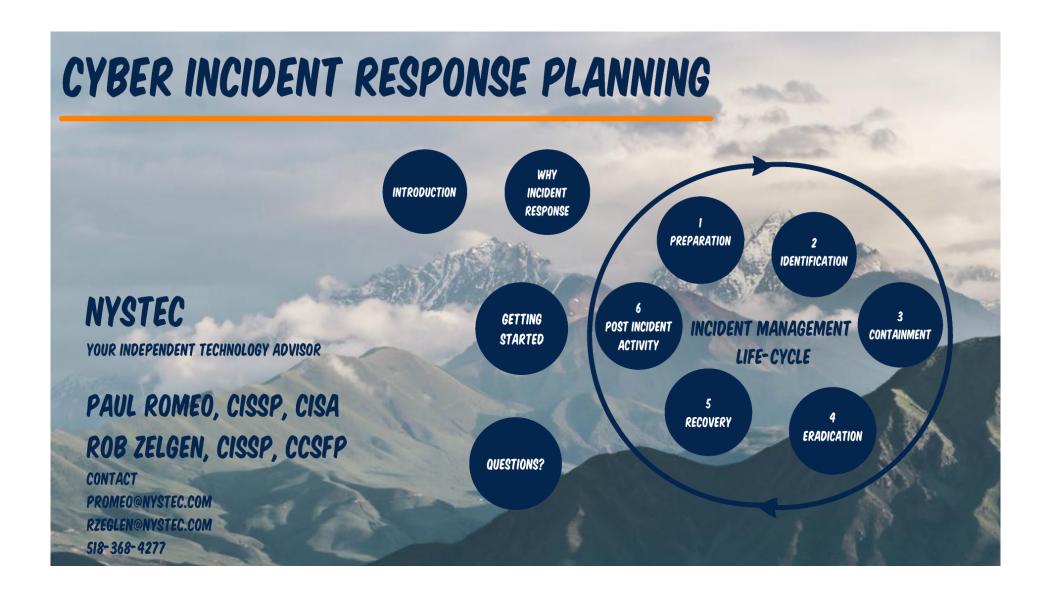




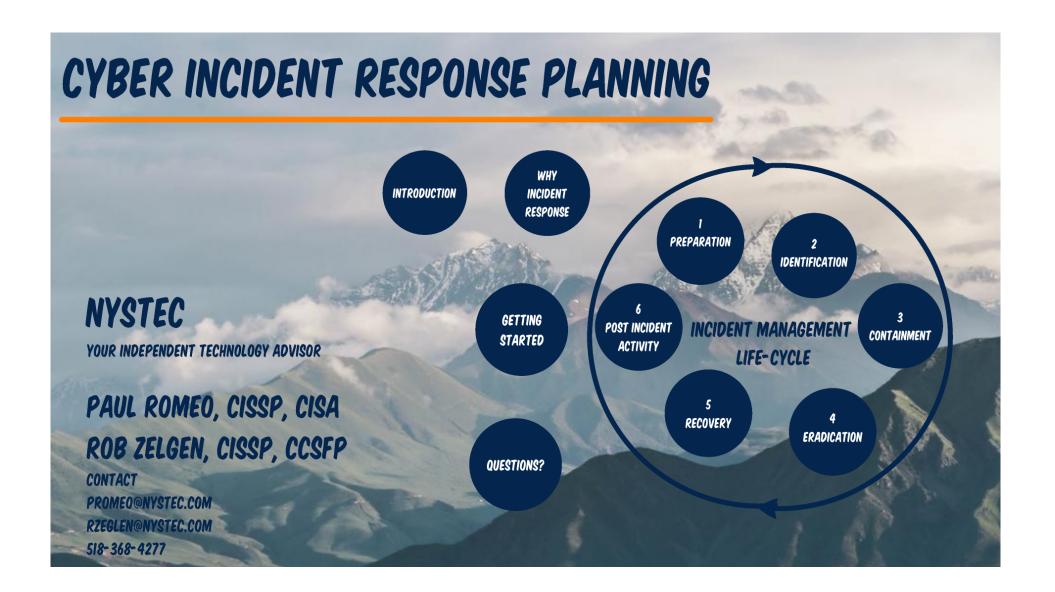




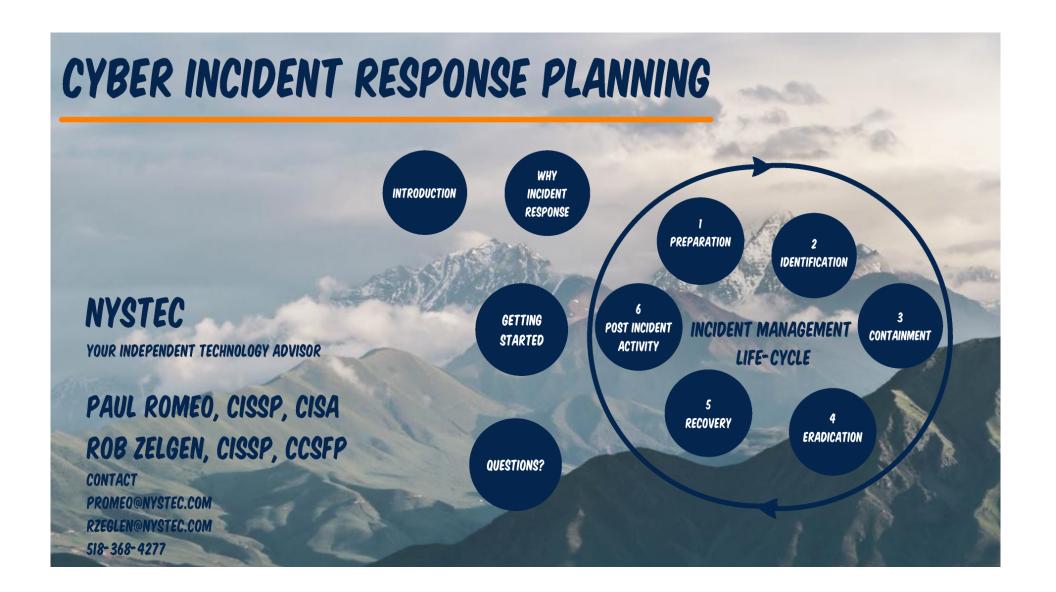




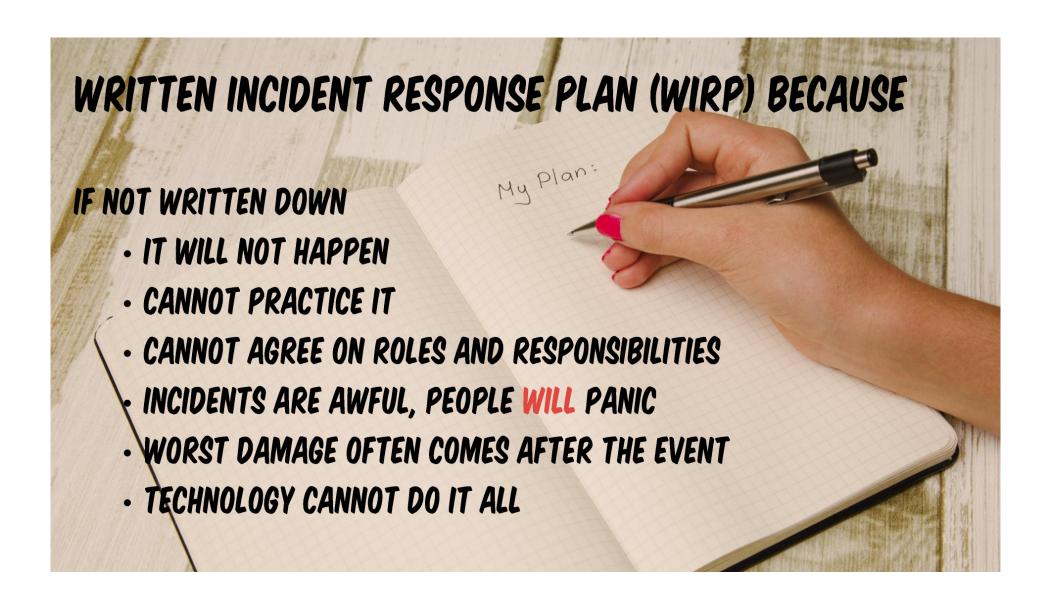








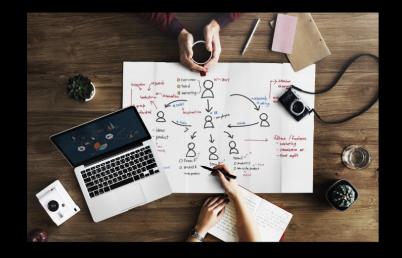




KEY INCIDENT RESPONSE PLAN ELEMENTS

- TEAMS AND ROLES DEFINITION
- · INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL CYBER SECURITY RESOURCES
- · BREACH CLASSIFICATION
- ACTION ITEM CHECKLIST
- · RUNBOOKS
- · AUDIENCE: SECURITY, IT AND BUSINESS
- · CONSIDER ALL INCIDENTS, NOT JUST IT











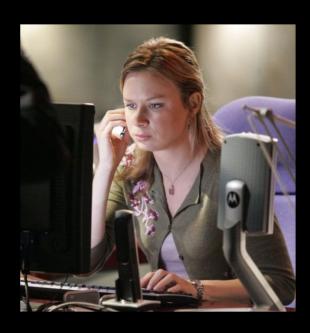
CREDENTIAL MANAGEMENT





ASSIGN AN INCIDENT COMMANDER





CREATE AN ACTION ITEM CHECKLIST



- 1) PREPARATION CHECKLIST
 - A. POLICIES & PROCEDURES
 - B. TOOLS
 - C. COMMUNICATION PLAN
 - D. LAW AND LEGAL
- 2) IDENTIFICATION CHECKLIST
 - A. WHO, WHEN, WHERE, IMPACT AND EXTENT
- 3) CONTAINMENT CHECKLIST
 - A. ISOLATION
 - B. BACKUPS
 - C. FORENSIC COPIES
 - D. REMOVAL
- 4) ERADICATION CHECKLIST
 - A. HARDENING & PATCHING
 - **B. CONFIGURATION CHANGES**
 - C. INGRESS
 - D. NEW CONTROLS
- 5) RECOVERY CHECKLIST
 - A. RECOVERY BACKUPS
 - B. RETURN TO PRODUCTION
 - C. TESTING
 - D. DOCUMENTATION
- 6) LESSONS LEARNED
 - A. HOTWASH

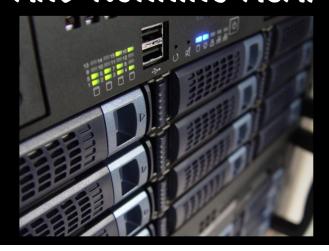
LOGGING AND FORENSICS



- AUDIT LOGS ARE CRITICAL ARTIFACTS
- · TEST AUDITING CAPABILITIES
- WILL NEED LOG CORRELATION
- · KEEP FORENSIC COPIES
- · MAKE FORENSIC NOTES

CONSIDER OPPOSING FORCES PRESERVE EVIDENCE FOR INVESTIGATION VS GET SYSTEMS BACK UP AND RUNNING ASAP





CONDUCT TABLETOP EXERCISES



HOTWASH



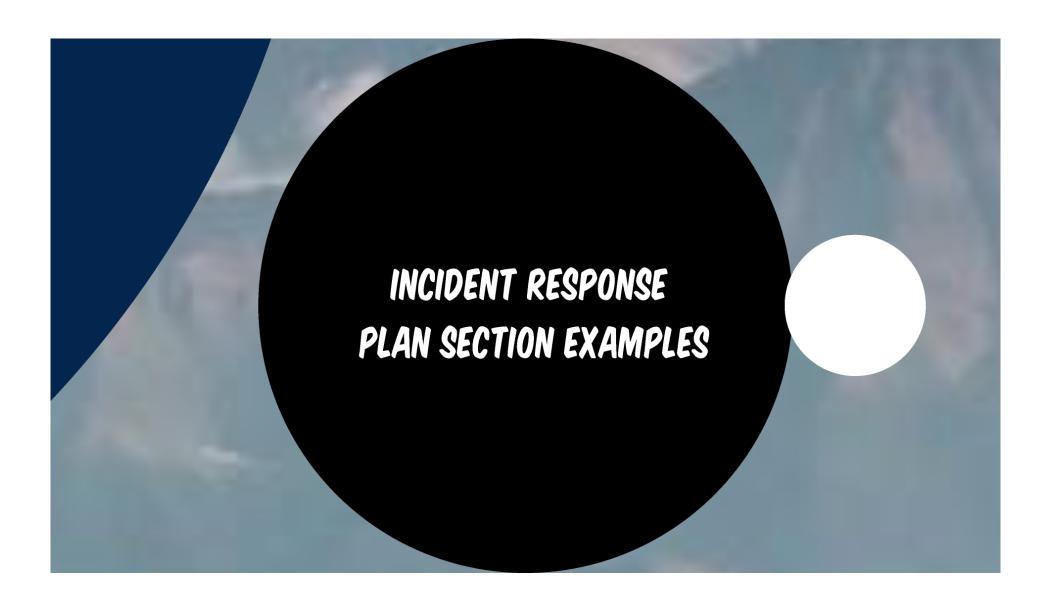


FAMOUS FAILURES



"First American has learned of a design defect in an application that made possible unauthorized access to customer data. At First American, security, privacy and confidentiality are of the highest priority and we are committed to protecting our customers' information..."





Introduction

Mission/Purpose

- The purpose of this document is to define specific communications processes for managing information security incidents to minimize their impact on the organization, thus ensuring that the best possible levels of service quality and availability are maintained.
- To ensure that the incidents/requests are processed consistently and that none are lost.

Senior Management Approval

- · Seek management approval for the plan
- Engage management in exercising the plan

Potential Supporting Documents

- Incident Response Process Flow
- Security Incident Response Communications Policy
- Security Incident Response Interdepartmental Communications Template
- Security Incident and Crisis External Communications Guidelines
- IR Procedures
 - Early Detection Runbook
 - Ransomware Runbook
 - Malware Runbook
 - o Compromised Credential Runbook
 - Malicious Email Runbook
 - o Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) Runbook
 - o Etc..

Definitions

Information security event: Identified occurrence of a system, service, or network state indicating a possible breach of information security policy or failure of controls, including false alarms.

Information security incident: Single or series of unwanted or unexpected information security events that have a significant probability of compromising business operations and threatening information security.

Incident Commander/Responder: Once MSSP/Security Operations has validated that an event is an incident, the Incident Responder manages the response process.

Forensic Team.....



Communications Roles and Responsibilities

Individuals needed and responsible for responding to a security incident make up a security incident response team (SIRT), also known as the incident responders. Members may include the following:

- End Users
- Help Desk
- MSSP/Security Operations
- Customers and Partners
- Constituents
- Media
- Cybersecurity
- IT Operations
- CISO
- Legal
- Human Resources
- Public Relations
- Insurance Providers
- ISP
- Law Enforcement
- Senior Management
- External
- 3rd Party Partners

The RACI tool below is used to identify and avoid confusion in roles and responsibilities during an incident remediation. The acronym stands for:

- Responsible. The person(s) who does the work to accomplish the activity; they have been tasked with
 completing the activity, and/or getting a decision made.
- Accountable. The person(s) who is accountable for the completion of the activity. Ideally, this is a single
 person and is often an executive or program sponsor.
- Consulted. The person(s) who provides information. This is usually several people, typically called subject-matter experts (SMEs).
- Informed. The person(s) who is updated on progress. These are resources that are affected by the
 outcome of the activities and need to be kept up to date.

Legend: R – Responsible A – Accountable C – Consulted I – Informed	End Users	Help Desk	Developers System Admins	Cybersecurity/Security Operations	IT Operations	CISO	Legal	픘	PR	Senior Management	External			
Detection														
Report a service disruption, a suspicious email, or an unusual endpoint behavior.	Α	R	С	С	С	ı	-			-	-	-		
Review security events and determine if there is an incident.	1	ı	R	Α	-	-	-			-	- -	 		
Analysis														
Open help desk ticket.	-	Α	Α	-	С	С	С			R	-	 		
Gather answers to incident- related	-	R	R	A	R	-	-			-	 	1		

Communications Plan

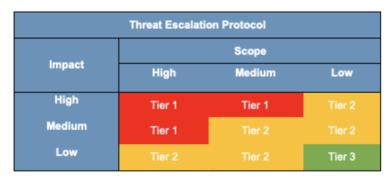
- · Alternate sources for key contact information
 - Cell phones
 - Alternate web site
 - Hardcopy
 - Alternate emails
 - Key contact information
 - Customers
 - Insurance
 - Incident Responders
 - Those in above roles

Incident Reporting Responsibilities

Know reporting responsibilities

- IRS
- NYS ITS
- NYS Breach Reporting Law
- HIPAA
- Business Associate Agreements
- Data Use Agreements
- Privacy Policies
- Help Desk

Table 1. Threat Escalation Protocol



Threat Escalation Protocol	Criteria	Stakeholders			
Tier 1	High impact, high scope High impact, medium scope Medium impact, high scope	 End User Help Desk Cybersecurity IT Operations CISO Legal, HR, PR Senior Management External Third Parties 			
Tier 2	High impact, low scope Medium impact, medium scope Medium impact, low scope Low impact, high scope Low impact, medium scope	End User Help Desk Cybersecurity IT Operations CISO			
Tier 3	Low impact, medium scope False positive	End User Help Desk Cybersecurity			

NYSTEC Incident Reporting Procedure



What to do?

All NYSTEC employees and contractors must promptly report a security event they observe or experience. By reporting security events early, you can help stop them from becoming incidents.

- Security events have the potential to negatively impact the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of NYSTEC or client information systems, devices, assets, or data.
- Security events can negatively impact the reputation of NYSTEC or our clients.
- Reportable security events require non-routine corrective actions.

What are reportable security events?

- Any event or condition that could impact physical security or safety, including unusual or concerning behavior.
- Any adverse event that threatens the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of NYSTEC or client resources.
- Lost or stolen computers, devices, or media, whether NYSTEC- or client-owned.
- Discovery of malware or attackers on a system.
- Criminal or unauthorized use or misuse of systems or data.
- Unusual or unexpected computer behavior.
- Observed unauthorized access to a secure location.

How to report:

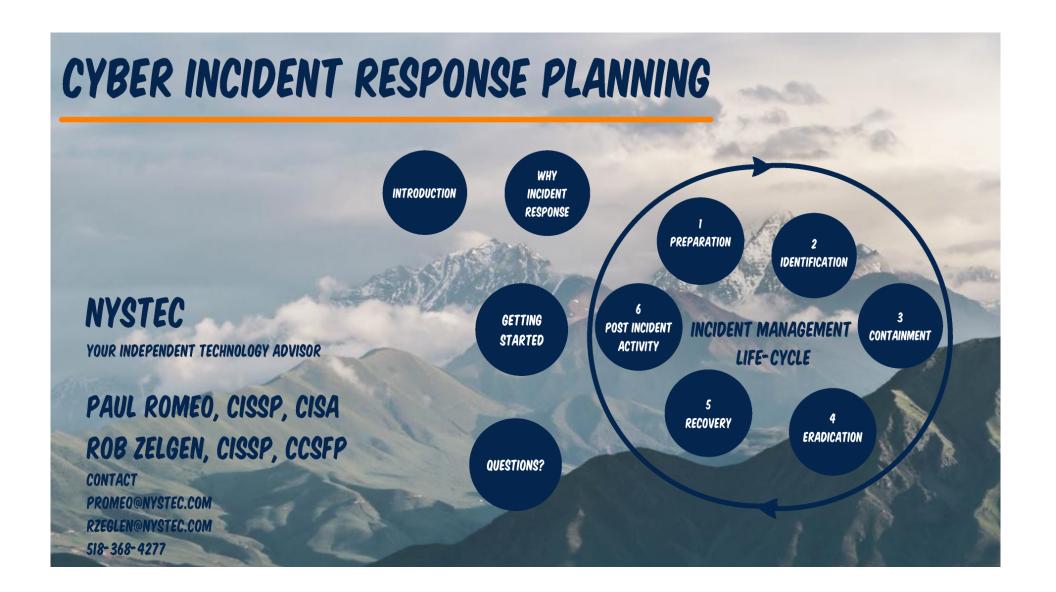
1: Ensure your own safety and the safety of others. Contact first responders, if appropriate. 2: Call or text the NYSTEC Incident Response Team (NIRT):

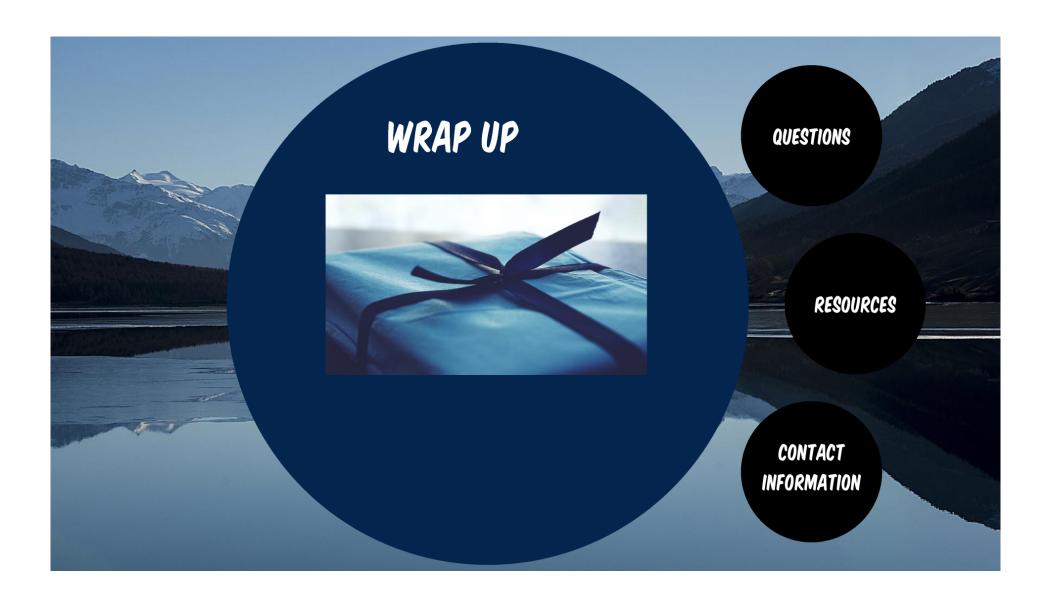




If you see something, say something.

Be observant. Report suspicious activity.









INCIDENT REPONSE PLANNING 101

TOOLS AND RESOURCES

a. REPORTING CYBER CRIMES:

- a. Federal Bureau of Investigation: https://www.ic3.gov/default.aspx
- b. New York State Police: https://www.troopers.ny.gov/Criminal Investigation/Computer Crimes/

b. FRAMEWORKS

- c. NIST RMF: https://csrc.nist.gov/Projects/Risk-Management/rmf-overview
- d. ISO: https://csrc.nist.gov/publications/detail/sp/800-61/rev-2/final
- e. PCI: https://www.iso.org/standard/54533.html
- f. DHS Incident Response: https://www.dhs.gov/cisa/cyber-incident-response

c. HARDENING GUIDES

- g. Center for Internet Security www.cisecurity.org
- h. DOD Cyber Exchange: https://public.cyber.mil/stigs/downloads/

d. ONLINE TOOLS AND SITES

- i. https://www.hybrid-analysis.com/
- j. https://www.virustotal.com/#/home/upload
- k. https://www.joesandbox.com/
- l. http://ether.gtisc.gatech.edu/web_unpack
- m. https://blog.didierstevens.com/programs/pdf-tools/
- n. https://app.any.run/
- o. https://mxtoolbox.com/
- p. https://www.knowbe4.com/
- q. https://www.phishing.org/
- r. SANS: https://www.sans.org/

e. CENTRALIZED LOGGING/ORCHESTRATION

- s. SYSLOG:
- t. Sysmon: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sysinternals/downloads/sysmon
- u. ELK: https://www.elastic.co/elk-stack
- v. ELSA: https://github.com/Security-Onion-Solutions/security-onion/wiki/ELSA\
- w. RSA's NetWitness Orchestrator: https://www.rsa.com/en-us/products/threat-detection-response/security-automation-orchestration

f. SECURITY INFORMATION AND EVENT MANAGEMENT

- x. SNARE: https://www.snaresolutions.com/solutions/log-monitoring-and-management/
- y. Splunk: https://www.splunk.com/
- z. ArcSight: https://www.microfocus.com

g. INTRUSION DETECTION

aa. SNORT: https://www.snort.org/



