

Incident Response Planning

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Agenda

- Purpose of an IR Plan
- Elements of an Incident Response (IR) Plan
- Creating and Implementing an IR Plan
- IR Team
- Best Practices for an IR

Who am I?

Current

- CliftonLarsonAllen
 - Help State and Local Government, Non-Profit Organizations, Credit Unions, and Banks Assess Their (Information) Security

Past

- Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) at MN State Agency
- Consultant (Network Security)
- Network Security Engineer at MN County

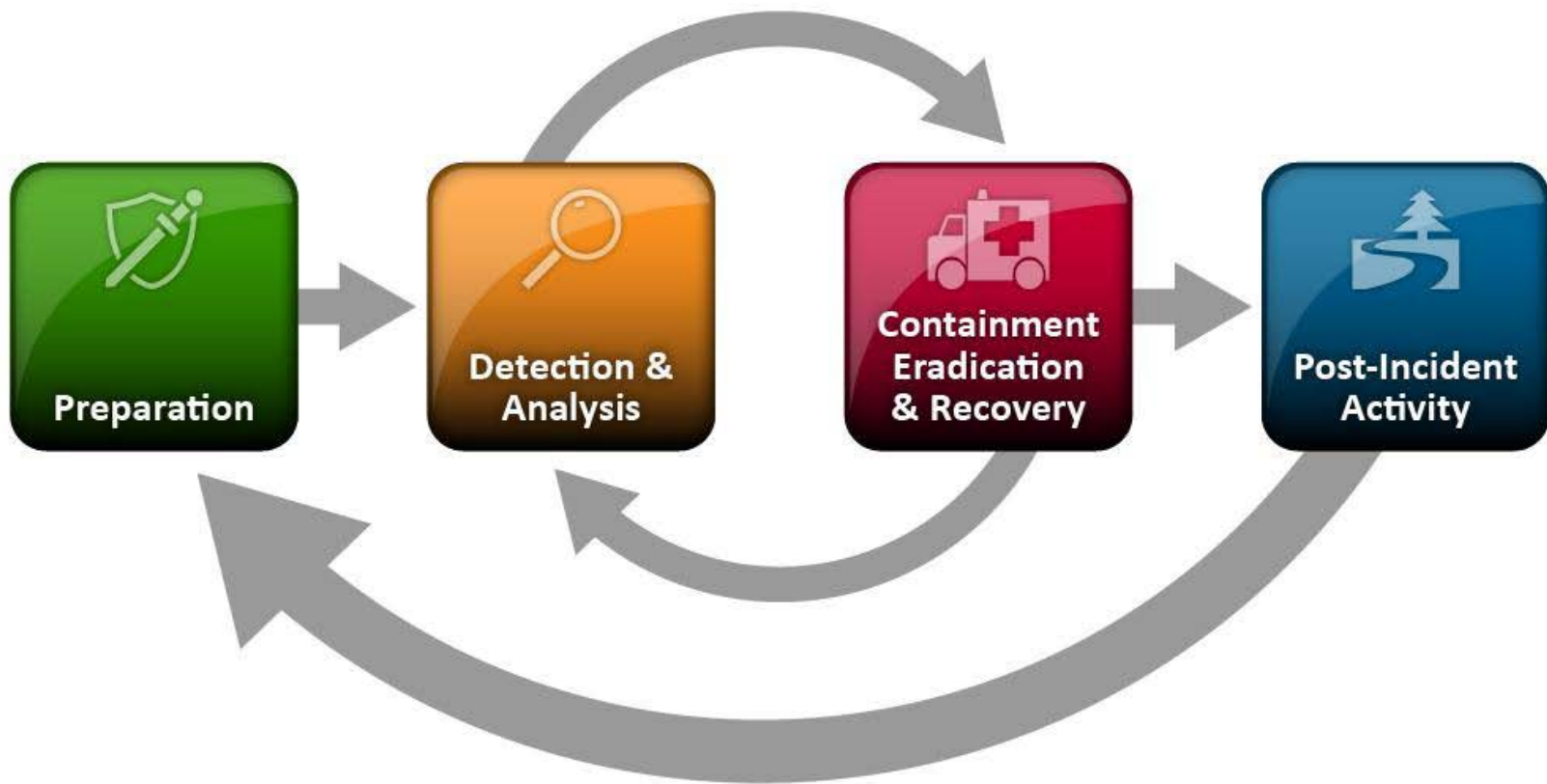


Purpose of an Incident Response plan

Purpose

- Prepare for Unscheduled Computer Incidents
- Identify Potential Threats and Vulnerabilities
- Develop Best Responses and Reduce Damage
- Apply Critical Thinking to Solve Problems

Purpose



Incident Response Life Cycle

Purpose

- How can an IR Plan Mitigate Risk?
 - Quick and Focused Response to Incidents
 - Clearly Defined Roles and Responsibilities for Response
 - Enhanced Understanding of Needed Skills
 - Enhanced Understanding of Needed Controls, Processes, and Technology
 - Enhanced Ability to Respond to Threats and Remove Risks



Elements of an Incident Response Plan

Elements

- Mission
- Strategies and goals
- Senior management approval
 - Members of the Response Team
 - Accountabilities
 - Policies
 - Procedures
 - Communication Escalation Procedures

Elements

- Organizational approach to incident response
- How the incident response team will communicate with the rest of the organization and with other organizations
- Metrics for measuring the incident response capability
- Roadmap for maturing the incident response capability
- How the program fits into the overall organization

Elements (Communications)



Elements (Communications)

- Employees/Internal Personnel
- The Media
- Law Enforcement
 - FBI
 - US Secret Service
 - District Attorney/State & Local Law Enforcement
- Incident Reporting Organizations



Creation and Implementation

Creation and Implementation

Phase 1: Preparation

- Determine the scope of the incident response process.
- Create an incident taxonomy
- Assign roles and responsibilities
- Establish a single point of command for the response team.

Phase 2: Detection & Analysis

- Identify detection channels
- Determine severity of incidents and prioritize response.
- Designate response timelines by severity level.

Phase 3: Containment, Eradication, and Recovery

- Develop a clear response process.
- Engage the incident response team to remediate the problem.
- Balance the need for recovery with forensic evidence preservation.
- Determine when and how to communicate with employees, media, customers, and law enforcement.

Phase 4: Post-Incident Improvement

- Conduct postmortem conversations.
- Track incident data and metrics.
- Measure incident response team performance.
- Drive security improvements based on learnings from incidents.
- Train

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Creation and Implementation

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Creation and Implementation

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Creation and Implementation

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Members

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- Team Leader (Information Security/Privacy Officer)
 - Information Security Personnel
- IT Department
 - Server, Network, Database Administrators
- Physical Security
- Internal Audit
- Legal Counsel
- Human Resources
- Communications/PR Personnel
- External Response Capabilities (IR Support/Forensics)



Best Practices

Best Practices

- Define what a security incident is
- Develop and include policies in the plan to guide members and employees
- Provide training
- Develop checklists
- Develop Metrics to Evaluate Effectiveness
- Subscribe to Security Notification Bulletins
- Lessons Learned Exercises

Summary

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- Best Practices for an IR

Resources

- Anti-Phishing Working Group (APWG)
<http://www.antiphishing.org/>
- Computer Crime and Intellectual Property Section (CCIPS), U.S. Department of Justice
<http://www.cybercrime.gov/>
- CERT[®] Coordination Center, Carnegie Mellon University (CERT[®]/CC)
<http://www.cert.org/>
- Forum of Incident Response and Security Teams (FIRST)
<http://www.first.org/>

Resources

- Government Forum of Incident Response and Security Teams (GFIRST)
<http://www.us-cert.gov/federal/gfirst.html>
- High Technology Crime Investigation Association (HTCIA)
<http://www.htcia.org/>
- Internet Storm Center (ISC)
<http://isc.incidents.org/>
- United States Computer Emergency Response Team (US-CERT)
<http://www.us-cert.gov/>

NIST Publications

NIST SP 800-53 Revision 3, *Recommended Security Controls for Federal Information Systems and Organizations*

<http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/PubsSPs.html#800-53>

NIST SP 800-83, *Guide to Malware Incident Prevention and Handling*

<http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/PubsSPs.html#800-83>

NIST SP 800-84, *Guide to Test, Training, and Exercise Programs for IT Plans and Capabilities*

<http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/PubsSPs.html#800-84>

NIST SP 800-86, *Guide to Integrating Forensic Techniques into Incident Response*

<http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/PubsSPs.html#800-86>

NIST SP 800-92, *Guide to Computer Security Log Management*

<http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/PubsSPs.html#800-92>

NIST SP 800-94, *Guide to Intrusion Detection and Prevention Systems (IDPS)*

<http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/PubsSPs.html#800-94>

NIST SP 800-115, *Technical Guide to Information Security Testing and Assessment*

<http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/PubsSPs.html#800-115>

NIST SP 800-128, *Guide for Security-Focused Configuration Management of Information Systems* <http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/PubsSPs.html#800-128>

References

Information Risk Executive Council, *Developing a Systematic Incident Response Program*

NIST SP 800-61 Revision 2, *Computer Security Incident Handling Guide*

2012 Verizon Data Breach Investigations Report

<http://www.verizonenterprise.com/DBIR/2012/>