

NERC

NORTH AMERICAN ELECTRIC
RELIABILITY CORPORATION

Incident Response Planning

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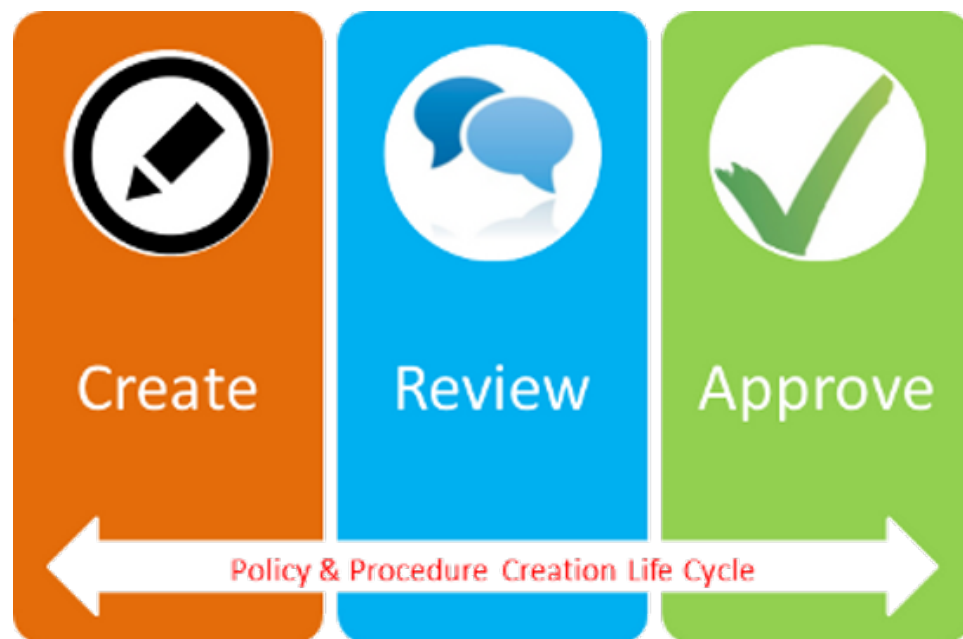


- PICERL Process
- Where is your Incident Response Program?
- What is a V5 Cyber Security Incident?
- How this fits in to CIP-008-5
- Tools and Guidance
- Questions



- Start Simple!
- Don't let process absorb functionality
- PICERL
 - Preparation
 - Identification
 - Containment
 - Eradication
 - Recovery
 - Lessons Learned

- Planning is everything
- Management support
- Policy Review
 - Ensure permission from system owner exists
 - Monitor traffic
 - Monitor employees
 - Review hard drives
 - No expectation of privacy



- Law Enforcement interaction
- Tracking
 - Helpdesk system
 - Incident Response system
 - Notepads (seriously!)



- Identify your team
 - Not everyone is a great incident handler
 - Stressful
 - Available at “best times!”
- Turn users into an alert system
 - This is what awareness is all about



- Think about an “IRP jump kit”
 - Disaster Recovery Plan (short term)
 - Checklists
 - Procedures
 - Emergency Comms Plan
 - Other tools
 - Password escrows/keys



- Alert of an incident
- How to define an incident?
- Have trained individuals analyze
- Goal: Not Be Boy Who Cried Wolf!
 - Control Room example



- How do you know an incident took place?
 - Where did alert originate?
 - Who did it come from?
 - Who to talk to?
- Who makes the decision?
 - Involve Senior Management
 - Need to Know
 - Media

- Assign a primary handler
- Checklist for first responders
 - Date
 - Time
 - Description
 - First sign
 - Patterns



- Do not make things worse! Make Better!
- Isolating the issue
- Document what is or will be done
- Understand basic principals of liability and negligence
- Not just about pulling the plug
- Making backups

- Understanding the scope of the problem
- Fix before putting back online
 - Nuke the OS
 - Manual cleanup
- Identifying the attack vector!



- What about my production system?
 - If compromised, it has a vulnerability
 - Potential for compromise again
- Perform any other cleanup needed
 - Change name
 - IP address
 - Integrity check
 - Additional scans

- Bring systems back to normal conditions
- Do NOT restore compromised code
 - Use tools upon restore for integrity checks
- Validate the system
- System owner makes call on full operation
 - They depend on the system
- **MONITOR!**



- Most important and underappreciated step
- Learn from your mistakes
- Gather all related information and facts
- Have on-site handler submit draft exec summary



- Bring in outside points of view (non-technical)
- People are tired and stressed
- Analyze which controls are working and which are not
 - Focus on improvement not blame



- **Cyber Security Incident:** “A malicious act or suspicious event that:
 - Compromises, or was an attempt to compromise, the Electronic Security Perimeter or Physical Security Perimeter or,
 - Disrupts, or was an attempt to disrupt, the operation of a BES Cyber System.
- **Reportable Cyber Security Incident:** “A Cyber Security Incident that has compromised or disrupted one or more reliability tasks of a functional entity.”

- One or more processes to determine if an identified Cyber Security Incident is a Reportable Cyber Security Incident and notify the Electricity Sector Information Sharing and Analysis Center (ES-ISAC), unless prohibited by law.
- Must be within 1 hour when discovered
- Test every 15 months
- Document deviations from the plan in exercise
- Document lessons learned within 90 days

- SANS Internet Storm Center
- PacketStorm.org
- BugTraq
- National Vulnerability Database
- ES-ISAC
- Infragaurd

- Take a look at the PICERL Process
- Keep your process simple
- Lessons learned are VERY important
- Continuous testing

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Questions

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