

# Coordinated **RESPONSE**

Why Plan?  
August, 2015

Prepared by: Jim Bothe & Jim Meyer

# Incident Response – Why Plan?

## It's good business!

---

Ponemon Institute surveyed 62 companies over 16 industries that experienced a data breach last year.

- \$217 – the average cost per compromised record.
- \$259 – the average cost per record in financial services.  
NOTE: the cost was higher in part due to lost customers.
- \$6.5 Million the average total cost of a breach.
- 11% – cost reduction due to effective incident response plan.
- \$715,000 – average savings due to the plan.

Ponemon Institute, 2015 Cost of a Data Breach: United States, May 2015, sponsored by IBM. Retrieved 08/15/2015 from:

<http://www-03.ibm.com/security/data-breach/>.

# The Incident Response – Why Plan?

It is a recognized best practice.

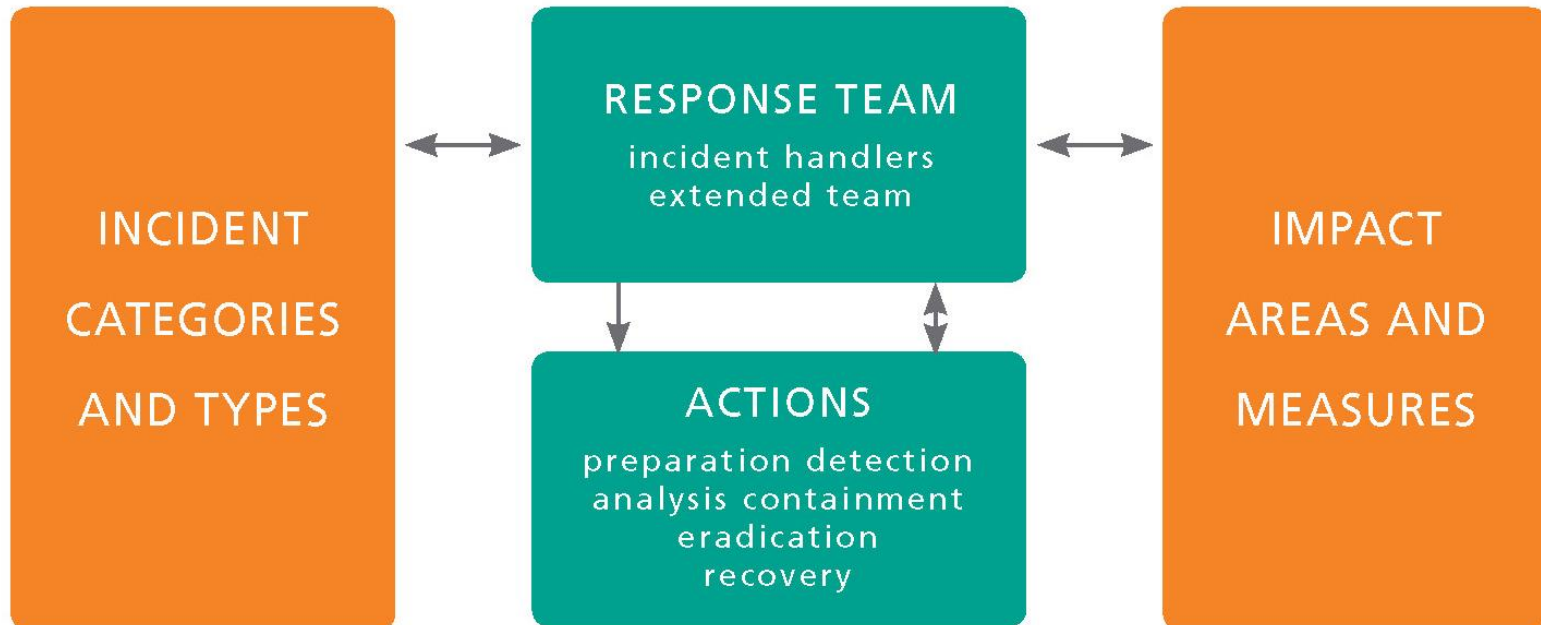
---

Everyone Agrees an Incident Response Planning is a critical control.

- **National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)** Special Publication SP 800-53 Rev 4 – identifies Incident Response (IR) as 1 of the 18 families of information security controls:  
<http://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/SpecialPublications/NIST.SP.800-53r4.pdf>.
- **NIST SP 800-61 Rev 2:** Computer Security Incident Handling Guide, August 2012:  
<http://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/SpecialPublications/NIST.SP.800-61r2.pdf>.
- **The Internal Standards Organization** defines ISO 27035:2011 as the standard for Information Security Incident Management:  
[http://www.iso.org/iso/catalogue\\_detail?csnumber=44379](http://www.iso.org/iso/catalogue_detail?csnumber=44379).

# Four Dimensions of Incident Response

---



# Four Dimensions of Incident Response

---

**1. Scope:**

identify incident categories & types addressed by the plan.

**2. Team:**

identify the core team – hands on;  
extended team – specialists, e.g., legal; and  
external team – managed security services.

**3. Impact & priority:**

identify impact areas, e.g., financial, legal, etc.;  
identify associated impact levels or metrics;  
link to priority, escalation, and notifications.

**4. Response actions:**

for each category and type identify associated actions, e.g.,  
examine log files, seek legal direction, etc.

# Possible Incident Categories and Types

Incident Categories	Incident Types
Compromised Asset	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Data breach or other data compromise</li> <li>✓ Fraud or fraudulent transaction</li> <li>✓ Compromised system</li> </ul>
External Internet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Denial of service (DoS) or Distributed DoS (DDoS)</li> <li>✓ Network probing / logical attack</li> <li>✓ E-mail spamming / phishing / social engineering</li> <li>✓ Threat intelligence</li> </ul>
Malware	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Malware including Trojans, worms, viruses, et al.</li> </ul>
Equipment Loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Loss of equipment or phone</li> <li>✓ Loss of credential</li> </ul>
Internal / Personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Improper email usage</li> <li>✓ Improper internet usage</li> <li>✓ System or network misuse</li> </ul>
Information Security Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Other incidents not categorized above</li> <li>✓ Other services as required, e.g., legal support</li> </ul>

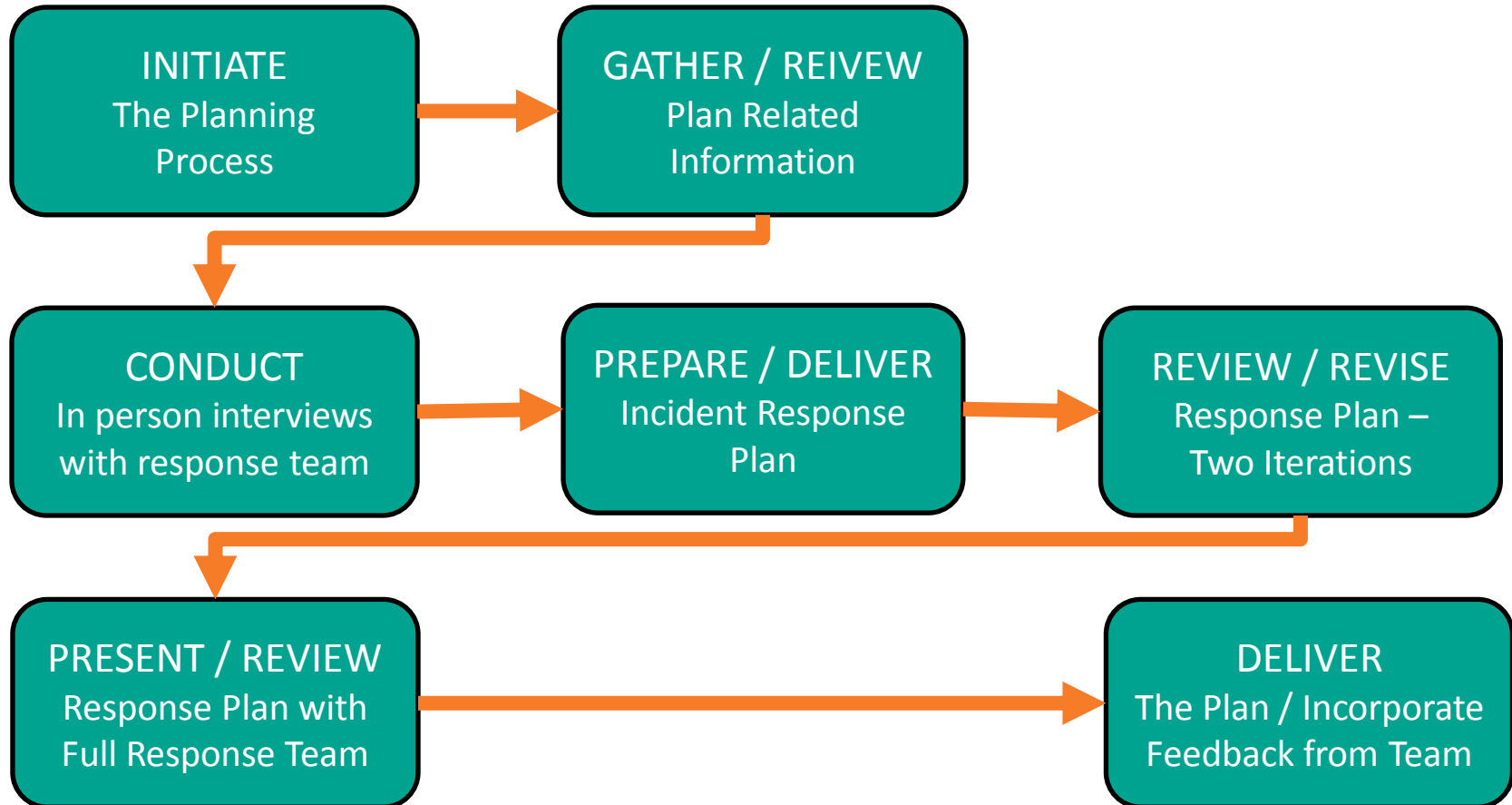
# Response Planning Process

---

- Start with a template reflecting the 4 dimensions.
- Interview response team members, solicit input, explore “what if” scenarios.
- Build out the plan and review with the team, iteratively.
- Hold group meetings to discuss the final plan.

# Seven Steps for Response Plan Development

---





# Table of Contents

---

1. Introduction – Authority and Scope
2. Cybersecurity Incident Response Team
3. Prioritization and Escalation / Impact Assessment
4. Incident Categories and Types
5. Response Actions
6. Post Incident Review
7. Procedures – Testing, Training, and Exercises

# Key Benefits of the Planning Process

---

- First and foremost, develop and document an incident response plan.
- Socialize and exercise the plan.
  - Team members are aware of the plan, their role and responsibility.
- Gap analysis – with the plan in hand identify areas for improvement.

## Additional Resources

# The Incident Response – Why Plan?

It is a recognized best practice.

---

## Additional resources

- **The SANS Institute** identifies Incident Response (IR) as 1 of 20 Critical Security Controls:  
<https://www.sans.org/critical-security-controls/>
- **CERT/CC**, Carnegie Mellon University, Software Engineering Institute (CME/SEI), Handbook for Computer Security Incident Response Teams:  
<http://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/SpecialPublications/NIST.SP.800-61r2.pdf>.

# ISACA – Incident Management and Response

---

ISACA's paper makes key points that help strengthen a response plan including:

- The importance of identifying **business value** in a good response plan;
- The importance of supporting **enterprise governance** in the response plan; and
- The importance of the link between **risk planning** and **response planning**.

<http://www.isaca.org/Knowledge-Center/Research/ResearchDeliverables/Pages/Incident-Management-and-Response.aspx>