

(P) Preparation	(I) Identification	(C) Containment
<div><div><div>1. Patch asset vulnerabilities</div><div>2. Perform routine inspections of controls/weapons</div><div>3. Maintain Antivirus/EDR application updates</div><div>4. Create network segmentation</div><div>5. Log traffic between network segments</div><div>6. Incorporate threat intelligence</div><div>7. Perform routine inspections of asset backups</div><div>8. Conduct user security awareness training</div><div>9. Conduct response training (this PBC)</div><div>10. Conduct phishing awareness training, specifically in cases where an attacker is soliciting details on company operations [1]</div><div>11. Incorporate standards for information dissemination, such as the Traffic Light Protocol [2]</div><div>12. Control what information is acceptable for posting on social media and other publicly accessible platforms [1]</div></div></div>	<div><div><div>1. Monitor for:<div><div>a. Attempts at soliciting information regarding company structure or operations [1]</div></div></div><div>2. Investigate and clear ALL alerts associated with the impacted assets or accounts</div><div>3. Routinely check firewall, IDS, IPS, and SIEM logs for any unusual activity</div></div></div>	<div><div><div>1. Inventory (enumerate & assess)</div><div>2. Detect Deny Disrupt Degrade Deceive Destroy</div><div>3. Observe -> Orient -> Decide -> Act</div><div>4. Issue perimeter enforcement for known threat actor locations</div><div>5. Archive scanning related artifacts such as IP addresses, user agents, and requests</div><div>6. Determine the source and pathway of the attack</div><div>7. Fortify non-impacted critical assets</div></div></div>
(E) Eradication	(R) Recovery	(L) Lessons/Opportunities
<div><div><div>1. Close the attack vector by applying the Preparation steps listed above</div><div>2. Perform endpoint/AV scans on targeted systems</div><div>3. Reset any compromised passwords</div><div>4. Inspect ALL assets and user activity for IOC consistent with the attack profile</div><div>5. Inspect backups for IOC consistent with the attack profile PRIOR to system recovery</div><div>6. Patch asset vulnerabilities</div></div></div>	<div><div><div>1. Restore to the RPO (Recovery Point Objective) within the RTO (Recovery Time Objective)</div><div>2. Address any collateral damage by assessing exposed technologies</div><div>3. Resolve any related security incidents</div><div>4. Restore affected systems to their last clean backup</div></div></div>	<div><div><div>1. Perform routine cyber hygiene due diligence</div><div>2. Engage external cybersecurity-as-a-service providers and response professionals</div><div>3. Implement policy changes to reduce future risk</div><div>4. Utilize newly obtained threat signatures</div><div>5. Remember that data and events should not be viewed in isolation but as part of a chain of behavior that could lead to other activities</div><div>6. Review what materials would be publicly accessible to a threat actor, removing information that should not be accessible [1]</div></div></div> <div><div>References:<div><div>1. https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1591/</div><div>2. https://www.cisa.gov/news-events/news/traffic-light-protocol-tlp-definitive-requirements-and-usage</div></div></div></div>