


Forensics Lab Certification Summary

LECTURE 3: THE INVESTIGATOR'S OFFICE AND LABORATORY

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OBJECTIVES

- Describe certification requirements for digital forensics labs
- List physical requirements for a digital forensics lab
- Explain the criteria for selecting a basic forensic workstation
- Describe components used to build a business case for developing a forensics lab

UNDERSTANDING FORENSICS LAB CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

- **Digital forensics lab** is where:
 - You conduct your investigation
 - Store evidence
 - House equipment, hardware, and software
- **ANSI-ASQ National Accreditation Board (ANAB):**
 - Provides accreditation to crime and forensics labs worldwide
 - Includes digital forensics labs
 - Audits lab functions and procedures

IDENTIFYING DUTIES OF THE LAB MANAGER AND STAFF (1 of 2)

Lab manager duties:

- Set up processes for managing cases
 - Promote group consensus in decision making
 - Maintain fiscal responsibility for lab needs
 - Enforce ethical standards
 - Plan updates for the lab
 - Establish and promote quality-assurance processes
 - Set reasonable production schedules
 - Estimate how many cases an investigator can handle
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IDENTIFYING DUTIES OF THE LAB MANAGER AND STAFF (2 of 2)

Additional Lab Manager Duties:

- Estimate when to expect preliminary & final results
- Create and monitor lab policies

Staff Member Duties:

- Have knowledge and training in:
 - Hardware and software
 - OS and file types
 - Deductive reasoning
- Provide a safe and secure workplace
- Have their work regularly reviewed by the lab manager

ACTIVITY #1 [5 Minutes]

- Make a group of two
 - Visit ANAB website: <https://anab.ansi.org/>
 - Find 3 key points and write down
 - Be ready to explain
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LAB BUDGET PLANNING

(1 of 3)

- Break costs into monthly, quarterly, and annual expenses
- Use past expenses to forecast future costs
- Include costs for:
 - Hardware
 - Software
 - Facility space
 - Personnel training
- Estimate number and types of cases
- Consider technology changes

(2 of 3)

- Use statistics to identify common computer crimes
- Plan your lab needs and costs accordingly

(3 of 3)

- For federal reports, check:
 - Uniform Crime Report stats
 - Crimes with specialized software

- Hardware/software inventory
 - Last year's problems
 - Future tech developments
 - For private labs, time management affects software/hardware purchases
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ACQUIRING CERTIFICATION AND TRAINING

(1 of 5)

- Update skills regularly
- Research requirements and costs
- IACIS:
 - Created by police
 - Certification: **Certified Forensic Computer Examiner (CFCE)**

(2 of 5)

- ISC² CCFP:
 - Knowledge of:
 - Digital forensics
 - Malware analysis
 - Incident response
 - E-discovery

(3 of 5)

- **HTCN Certifications:**
 - Certified Computer Crime Investigator (Basic & Advanced)
 - Certified Computer Forensic Technician (Basic & Advanced)
 - Focus on EnCase forensics
- **EnCE Certification** requires a licensed EnCase copy

(4 of 5)

- **AccessData Certified Examiner (ACE):**
 - Requires AccessData Ultimate Toolkit
 - Includes theory + practical
- Other certification providers:
 - EC-Council
 - SANS Institute
 - DCITA

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- Additional certifiers:
 - ISFCE
 - CTIN
 - DFCB
 - CSA
 - FLETC
 - NW3C

DETERMINING THE PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR A COMPUTER FORENSICS LAB

- Secure lab to protect evidence
- Provide safe, secure environment
- Keep inventory
- Monitor supplies

IDENTIFYING LAB SECURITY NEEDS

- Secure facility:
 - Floor-to-ceiling walls
 - Locking doors
 - Secure containers
 - Visitor log
 - Staff should share access levels
 - Brief staff on security policy
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ACTIVITY #2 [5 Minutes]

- Make a group of two
 - Research TEMPEST facilities
 - Be ready to explain
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CONDUCTING HIGH-RISK INVESTIGATIONS

- Requires advanced security
 - **TEMPEST Facilities:**
 - EMR proofed
 - Expensive
 - Use low-emanation workstations instead
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USING EVIDENCE CONTAINERS

(1 of 4)

- Also called **evidence lockers**

- Must be secure and in restricted areas
- Only authorized access
- Keep access records
- Keep containers locked

(2 of 4)

- If using **combination locks**:
 - Treat combo security same as contents
 - Destroy old combos
 - Change combos every 6 months

(3 of 4)

- If using **keyed padlocks**:
 - Assign a key custodian
 - Stamp keys with serial numbers
 - Maintain a key registry
 - Conduct monthly key audits
 - Change keys/locks yearly
 - No master keys
- Use steel containers with internal cabinet/padlock

(4 of 4)

- Use a **media safe** if possible
- Build a dedicated evidence room
- Maintain:
 - Evidence log
 - Visitor log

CONSIDERING PHYSICAL SECURITY NEEDS

- Enforce policies
 - Use visual/audio alerts for visitors
 - Escort all visitors
 - Use:
 - Visitor badges
 - Alarm systems
 - Guard force
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OVERSEEING FACILITY MAINTENANCE

1. Immediately repair damage
 2. Escort cleaning crews
 3. Use:
 - Antistatic pads
 - Clean floors/carpets
 4. Two trash containers:
 - One for sensitive materials
 - One for regular waste
 5. Use professional services for sensitive material disposal
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AUDITING A DIGITAL FORENSICS LAB

- Ensures policy enforcement
- Inspect:
 - Ceilings, floors, walls
 - Doors and locks
 - Visitor and evidence logs

- Secure all unused evidence daily
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DETERMINING FLOOR PLANS FOR DIGITAL FORENSICS LABS

(1 of 7)

- Depends on:
 - Budget
 - Space
 - Number of investigators
- Ideal: 2 forensic workstations + 1 non-forensic (Internet)

(2 of 7)

- **Small lab** setup:
 - 1-2 forensic workstations
 - 1 Internet research computer
 - Storage + workbench

(4 of 7)

- **Mid-size labs:**
 - Run by private firms
 - Multiple exits
 - Cubicles or offices
 - Library space

(6 of 7)

- **Large/regional labs (FBI/state):**
 - Evidence room
 - Evidence custodians

- 2 controlled exits, no windows
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SELECTING A BASIC FORENSIC WORKSTATION

- Based on **budget and needs**
 - Use:
 - Less powerful systems for simple tasks
 - Multipurpose systems for complex analysis
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SELECTING WORKSTATIONS FOR A LAB

- **Police labs need:**
 - Legacy systems
 - Multipurpose or high-end laptops
 - USB 3.0 / SATA disk support
 - Lightweight mobile setups
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SELECTING WORKSTATIONS FOR PRIVATE SECTOR LABS

- Understand business environment
 - Investigate internally
 - Choose suitable:
 - OS
 - Hardware platform
 - Use Windows to examine both Windows & Mac drives
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STOCKING HARDWARE PERIPHERALS

- Stock:
 - Digital camera
 - Antistatic bags
 - External drives
 - IDE/SATA/SCSI cables
 - Graphics cards
 - USB/FireWire adapters
 - Various hard drives
 - Hand tools
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MAINTAINING OS AND SOFTWARE INVENTORIES

- Maintain licensed copies:
 - Microsoft Office
 - Hex editor
 - Programming tools
 - Viewers
 - Office suites
 - Accounting software
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USING A DISASTER RECOVERY PLAN

- Recover workstation/data after failure
- Includes:
 - Backup tools (e.g., Norton Ghost)

- Config management
 - For RAID servers:
 - Ensure large data backup systems
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PLANNING FOR EQUIPMENT UPGRADES

- Practice risk management
 - Identify:
 - Critical replaceable equipment
 - Non-critical failure-prone equipment
 - Upgrade every:
 - 18 months (minimum)
 - 12 months (preferred)
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BUILDING A BUSINESS CASE FOR DEVELOPING A FORENSICS LAB

- Gain support from:
 - Managers
 - Team members

Purpose:

- Sell lab services
 - Show cost-saving and profit-boosting potential
 - Compare investigation vs. lawsuit cost
 - Protect IP and business plans
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PREPARING A BUSINESS CASE FOR A FORENSICS LAB

(1 of 3)

- Plan for:
 - Tools
 - Facilities
 - Training
- Justify to decision-makers
- Constantly promote lab services

(2 of 3)

- Present budget for approval
- Include:
 - Implementation steps
 - Delivery/install timelines
 - Inspection dates

(3 of 3)

- Include:
 - Acceptance testing
 - Correction plans
 - Test communications and hardware
 - Start software tools
 - Begin production phase
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SUMMARY

- A forensics lab is where investigations and evidence storage happen
- Keep upgrading skills and training

- Secure your lab physically
- Planning is harder for police than private labs
- Workstations must be well-equipped
- Business cases help secure support for lab development