

## The Texas A&M University System Notification Matrix

Type of Information	Regulated			Confidential			Controlled			Notes
a data classification standard that is reflected here to assist readers of their	Focuses on information that is regulated by federal statute or third-party agreements such as research. Examples include classified research, HIPAA data, FERPA data, and covenant-controlled or third-party research.			Information that must be protected from unauthorized disclosure or public release based on state or federal law. Examples include credit card numbers, personally identifiable information (PII), Social Security Numbers,			Information that is not generally created for or made available for public consumption, but that may not be subject to public disclosure. Examples include controlled but unclassified research, operational records, budgets, employee salaries and expenditures.			Notes that modify or clarify notification and communication with parties involved or affected. Affected member leadership is responsible for communicating initially to system-level SCIO and SCISO personnel who will then notify other responsible parties on the notification matrix.
Notified parties/Time line	24 hrs	48 hrs	72 hrs	24 hrs	48 hrs	72 hrs	24 hrs	48 hrs	72 hrs	
Chancellors' Office	X					Х			Х	Notification of the Chancellor's representative
SCIO	X				X			X		
SCISO	X			X				X		
Security Operations Center (Part 26)	X			Х				X		
Facility Security Officer	X			Х					Х	Notify if applicable to research and DoD/research partners
Agency/University President/Provost	X			X				Х		
Agency/University CIO	X			Х				X		
Agency/University ISO/CISO	X			X				Х		
Agency/University Department head	X			X				Х		
Office of General Counsel	X				X				Х	
Vendors, Partners Affected		Х				Х			Х	
Affected people (students, employees)			Х			Х			Х	
SO Marcom	X				X				Х	
Internal Audit	X				X				Х	
Compliance	X				X				Х	
Department of Information Resources		X				X			Х	SCISO to be copied on all communications to DIR for incidents
Law Enforcement		Х			X					Only as needed. OGC would determine need to inform and involve
Office of Civil Rights	X									HIPAA-only data breach of 500 records or more. SCISO to determine.

## Information Gathering and Evidence for Incident Response:

When notifying, have the following info:

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	Who was impacted?		The unauthorized disclosure of information would be expected to have no or only a slight adverse affect on the organization's operations, assets or on individuals. This could include network probes or system scans, isolated virus infections and acceptable		
When	What   What was breached, exposed, stolen or destroyed?		use violations.		
	When did it happen? What's the timeline? Can you determine when it was breached?  Where did it happen? Are there other parties affected, such as a vendors?				
Why	Is there a reason why or is it known why the incident occurred?		The unauthorized disclosure of information would be expected to have a limited adverse effect on organizational operations,		
	How did it happen? Is it known or should internal and external investigations be initiated?	Moderate	assets and individuals. This would affect a small number of (less than 500) individuals. This would also include small-scale Denial-of-Service (DoS) attacks, website compromises and unauthorized access against FTP, ssh and other protocols.		
Status	Status What's the status of the incident? Have we halted the incident or at least prevented additional information from being exposed, stolen or destroyed?				
Containment/Remediation	remediation and eliminating the threat if it is ongoing?		The unauthorized disclosure of information would be expected to have severe or catastrophic adverse effect on organizational operations, assets or individuals. This would be classed as information that would impact multiple organizations, including		
Recovery	Recovery Once the root cause has been identified and completed after remediation, how quickly can we recover to normal operation? What's the timeline to recover?		external partners, vendors and affiliates. This could also include large-spread compromises of sensitive data and malware codattacks.		
Lessons Learned	Have we preserved evidence for analysis to perform a lessons learned? Do we need to involve outside parties, such as forensics investigators, to perform an analysis to complete the lessons learned? Do we need to adjust our security posture and policies to prevent this incident from reoccurrence?				