

CIRT Playbook Battle Card: **GSPBC-1020 - Persistence - Pre-OS Boot**

(P) Preparation	(I) Identification	(C) Containment
<div>1. Patch asset vulnerabilities</div> <div>2. Perform routine inspections of controls/weapons</div> <div>3. Ensure Antivirus/Endpoint Protection software is installed on workstations and laptops</div> <div>4. Ensure that servers and workstations are logging to a central location</div> <div>5. Set a BIOS or UEFI password on applicable assets</div> <div>6. Use TPM technology and a trusted boot process</div> <div>7. Secure local administrator accounts</div> <div>8. Log any changes to boot records, BIOS, and EFI</div> <div>9. Create backups of the bootloader partition</div>	<div>1. Monitor for:<div>a. Suspicious changes to boot files</div><div>b. Unusual DNS activity</div><div>c. Antivirus/Endpoint alerts</div><div>d. IDS/IPS alerts</div></div> <div>2. Compare boot records, configuration files, and firmware against known good images</div> <div>3. Perform integrity checks of pre-OS boot mechanisms</div> <div>4. Utilize disk checks, forensic utilities, and data from device drivers to identify anomalies</div> <div>5. Investigate and clear ALL alerts associated with the impacted assets</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. Remove the affected system from the network</div> <div>6. Verify the boot integrity of any other at-risk assets</div> <div>7. Check network logs for suspicious egress traffic</div>
(E) Eradication	(R) Recovery	(L) Lessons/Opportunities
<div>1. Close the attack vector</div> <div>2. Patch asset vulnerabilities</div> <div>3. Create forensic backups of affected systems</div> <div>4. Replace firmware and boot files from backups or trusted sources</div> <div>5. Perform Endpoint/AV scans on affected systems</div>	<div>1. Restore to the RPO within the RTO</div> <div>2. Address collateral damage</div> <div>3. Determine the root cause of the incident</div> <div>4. Resolve any related security incidents</div> <div>5. Restore affected systems to their last clean backup</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. Conduct employee security awareness training</div> <div>References:<div>1. MITRE ATT&CK Technique T1542:<div>https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1542/</div></div></div>

Resources:

→ GuardSight GSVSOC Incident Response Plan: https://github.com/guardsight/gsvsoc_cybersecurity-incident-response-plan

→ IT Disaster Recovery Planning: https://www.ready.gov/it-disaster-recovery-plan

→ Report Cybercrime: https://www.ic3.gov/Home/FAQ