

IMPLEMENTING THE NECP WEBINARS

ADDRESSING THE RANSOMWARE THREAT TO EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

OCTOBER 26, 2021



Agenda

- **National Emergency Communications Plan (NECP) and SAFECOM Nationwide Survey (SNS): Cybersecurity**
- **Ransomware**
- **Resources and Actions**
- **Question and Answer Session**



Presenters

Charlee Hess

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City of Tulsa



National Emergency Communications Plan



NECP Vision

To enable the Nation's emergency response community to communicate and share information securely across communications technologies in real time, including all levels of government, jurisdictions, disciplines, organizations, and citizens impacted by any threats or hazards events



National Emergency Communications Plan



Mandate

The NECP is mandated by Title XVIII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002



Guidance

Provides guidance for those who plan for, coordinate, invest in, and use communications



Stakeholders

Helps stakeholders update policies, governance, planning, and protocols



NECP Goals



Goal 1
Governance & Leadership



Goal 2
Planning & Procedures



Goal 3
Training, Exercises, & Evaluation



Goal 4
Communications Coordination



Goal 5
Technology & Infrastructure



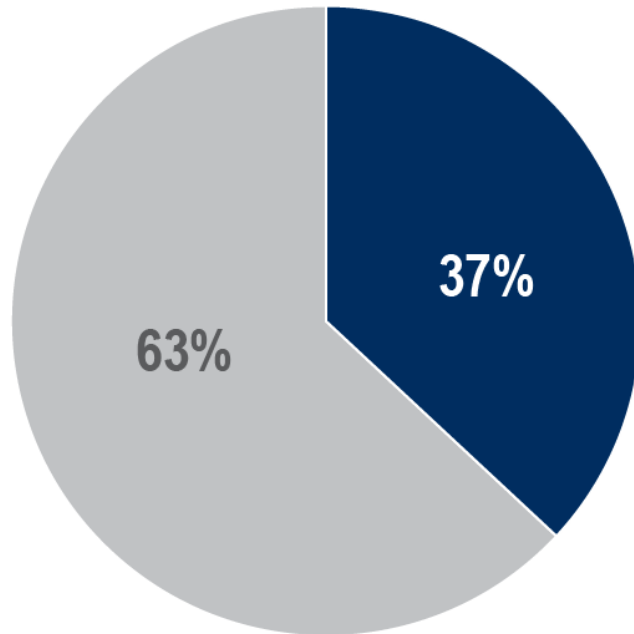
Goal 6
Cybersecurity



Cybersecurity Overview

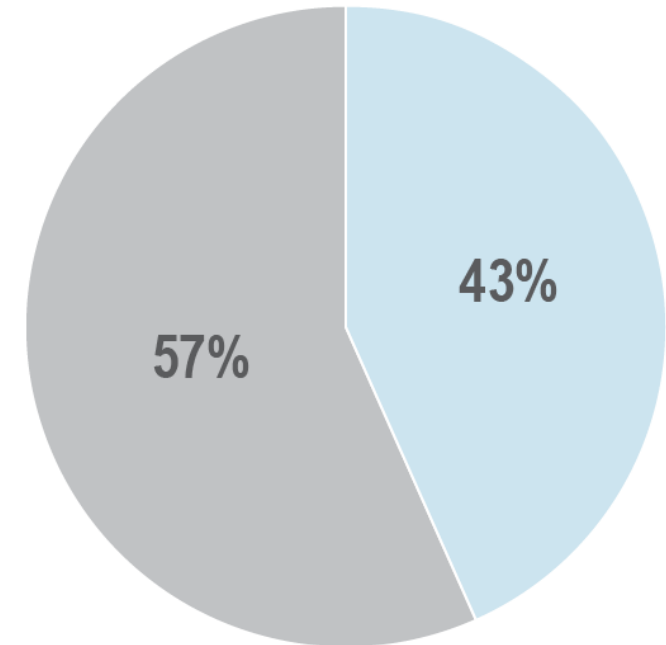
Organizations that have Experienced a Cyber Impact

- Impact
- No Impact



Factors that Affect Ability to Communicate: Cybersecurity Disruption or Breach

- Impact
- No Impact



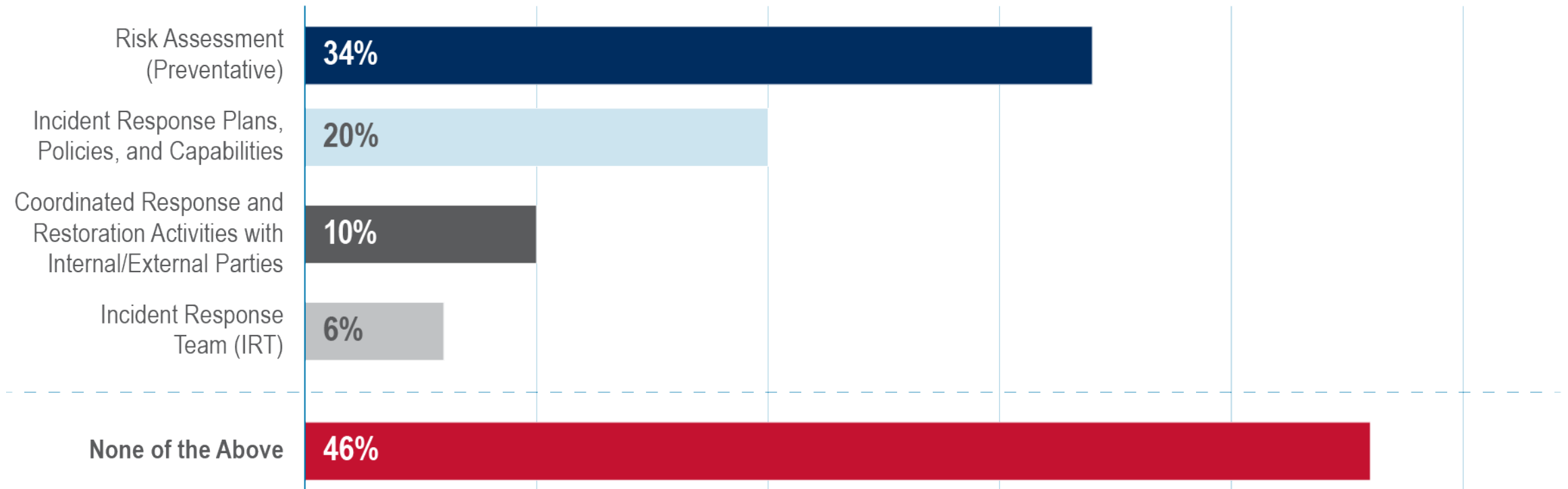
SAFECOM Nationwide Survey (SNS)

The SNS consisted of 38 questions that span the 5 elements of the *SAFECOM Interoperability Continuum*, plus a security element that accounted for cybersecurity



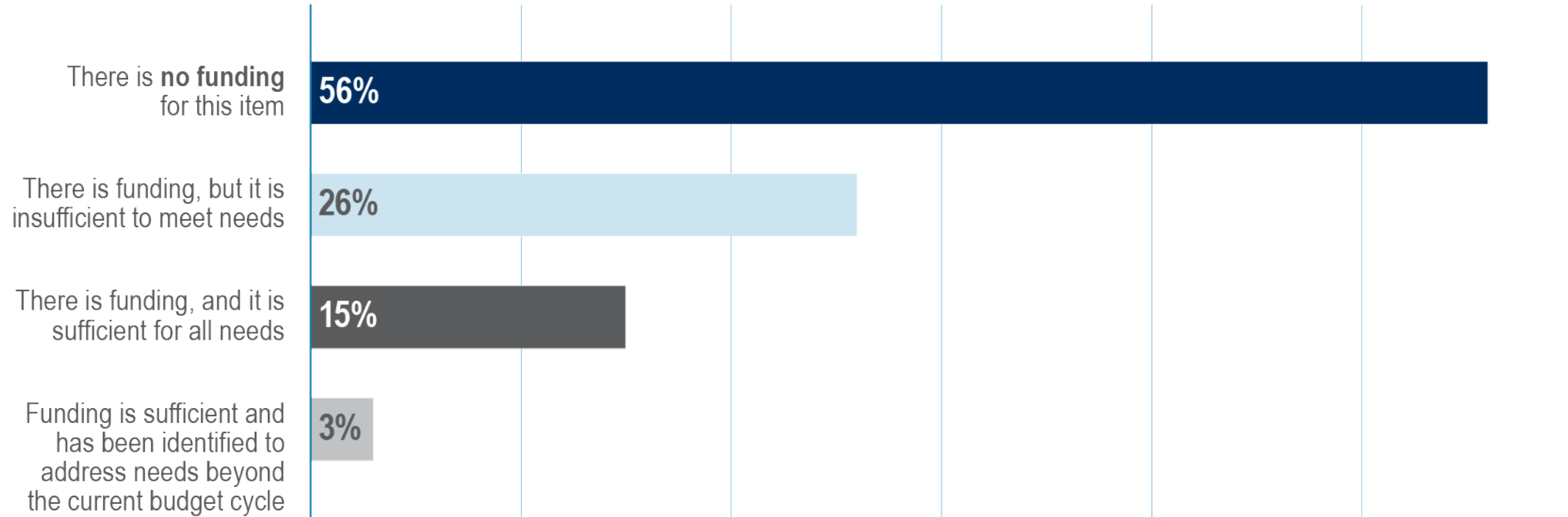
SNS: Cybersecurity Planning

Elements that Organizations Incorporate into Cybersecurity Planning



SNS: Cybersecurity Funding

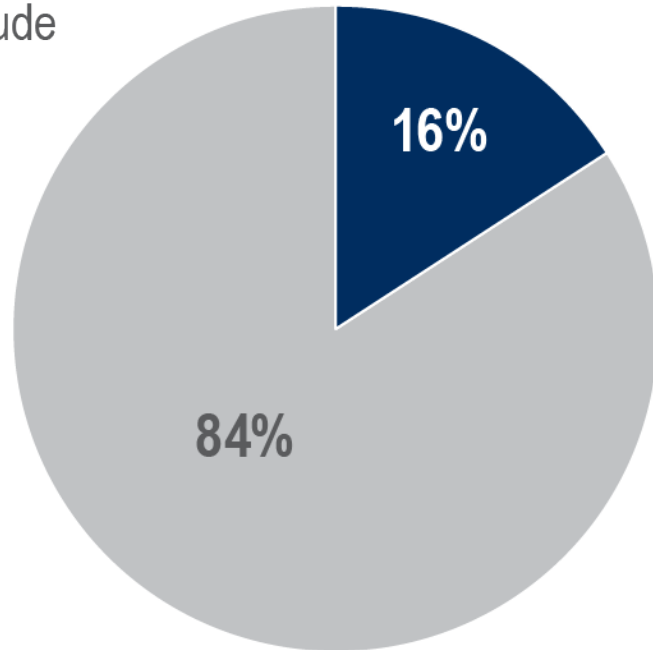
Funding for Cybersecurity



SNS: Cybersecurity Additional Insights

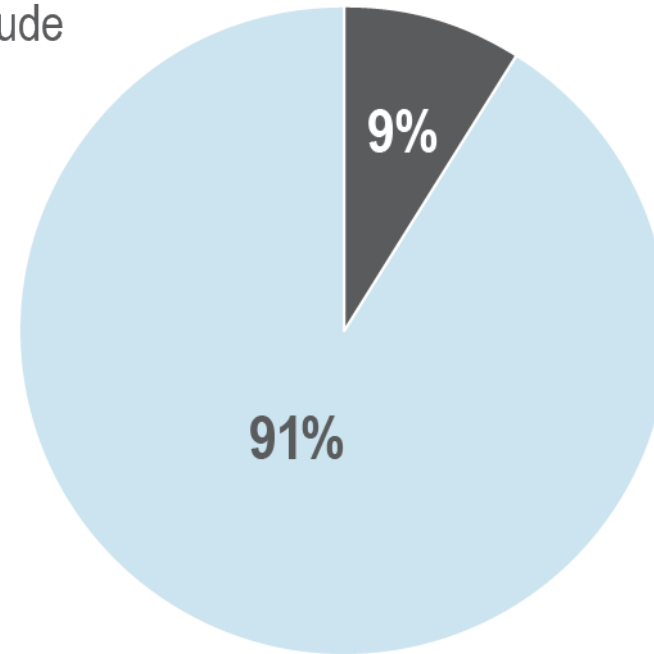
Cybersecurity Included as a Topic in SOPs

- Do Include
- Do Not Include



Cybersecurity Included in Emergency Communications Training

- Do Include
- Do Not Include



NECP Goal 6: Cybersecurity

Strengthen the cybersecurity posture of the Emergency Communications Ecosystem

- Objective 6.1: Develop and maintain cybersecurity risk management
- Objective 6.2: Mitigate cybersecurity vulnerabilities
- Objective 6.3: Determine public safety-specific, standards-based cyber hygiene minimums and fund ongoing risk mitigation



Additional Cybersecurity Success Indicators

Goal 1 Governance & Leadership



- Include cybersecurity representatives in governance bodies

Goal 2 Planning & Procedures



- Educate public safety agencies on cybersecurity risk mitigation
- Develop and maintain a cyber incident response plan

Goal 3 Training, Exercises, & Evaluation



- Update training and exercise programs to address cybersecurity



The Ransomware Threat

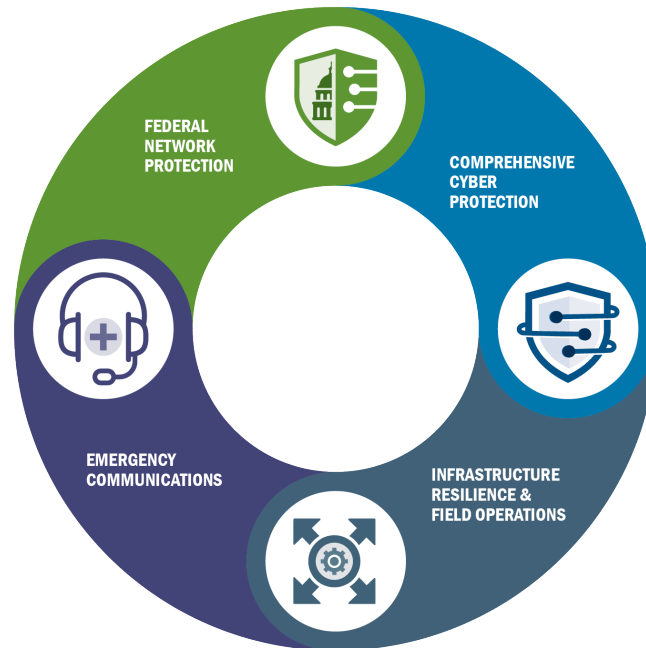


Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA)

CYBERSECURITY &
INFRASTRUCTURE
SECURITY AGENCY

STRENGTHEN NATIONAL RESILIENCE

The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) is the pinnacle of national risk management for cyber and physical infrastructure



VISION

Secure and resilient critical infrastructure for the American people.

MISSION

Lead the national effort to understand and manage cyber and physical risk to our critical infrastructure.



Critical Infrastructure Focused



KEY ACTIVITIES:

-  **IDENTIFY AND VERIFY**
SUSPICIOUS CYBER ACTIVITY
-  **UNDERSTAND**
INCIDENTS AND VULNERABILITIES
-  **BUILD AND MAINTAIN**
PARTNERSHIPS
-  **SHARE**
TIMELY AND ACTIONABLE INFORMATION
-  **COLLABORATE**
WITH PARTNERS TO MITIGATE RISK

16 CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE SECTORS:



Beyond the Headlines: What is Ransomware?

Ransomware 101

Ransomware is a form of malware designed to encrypt files on a device, rendering any files and the systems that rely on them unusable.

Malicious actors then demand ransom in exchange for decryption.

BUSINESS
CNA website back up two weeks after insurance giant hit with 'sophisticated ransomware attack'

By ROBERT CHANNICK
CHICAGO TRIBUNE | APR 05, 2021 AT 11:18 AM



Ransomware suspected in cyberattack that crippled major US newspapers
Source inside Tribune Publishing says printing outage caused by Ryuk ransomware infection.

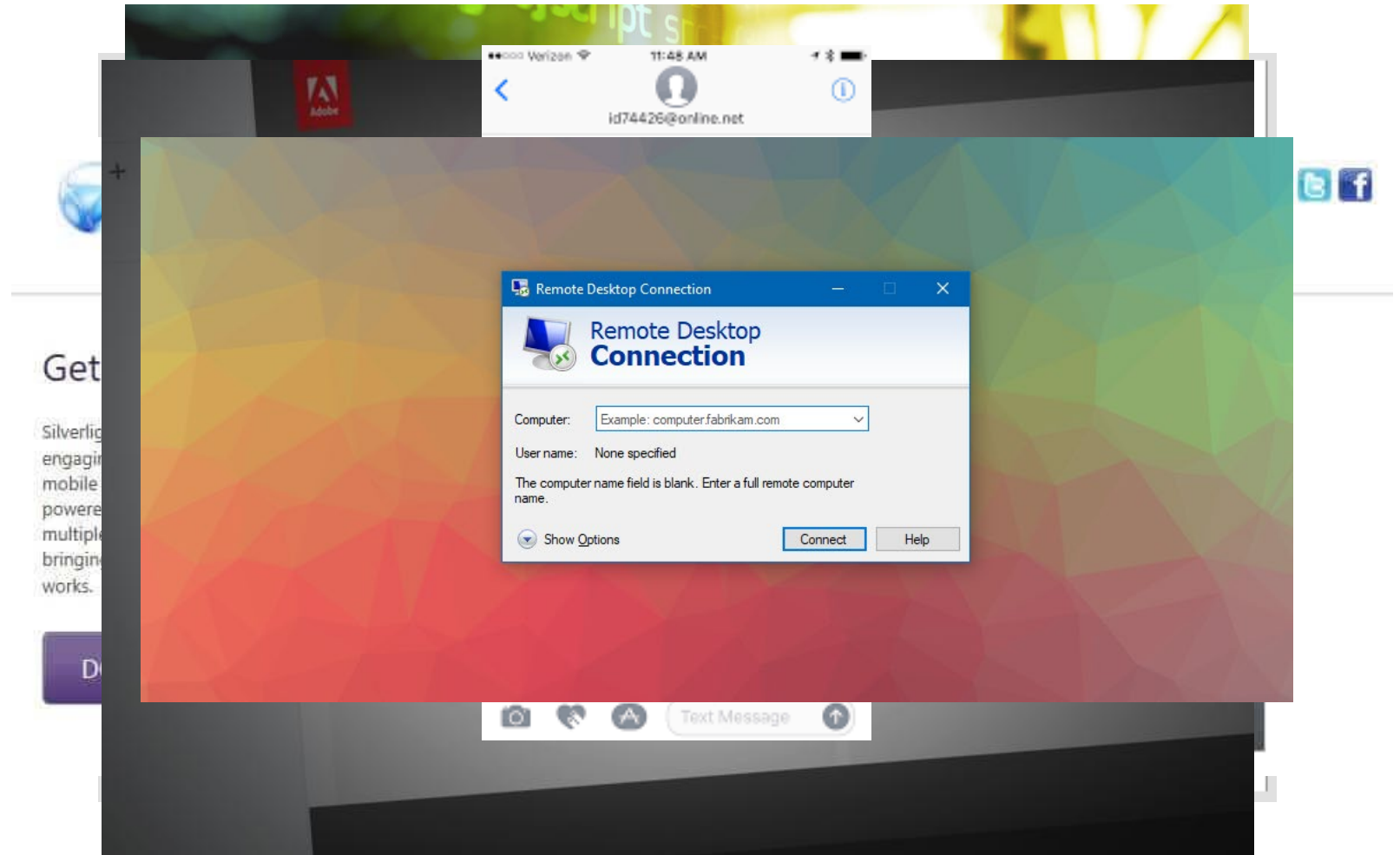
Amy Nicewick
October 26, 2021



Methods of Infection


The following can all be vectors of infection for ransomware attacks:

- Phishing
- Compromised Websites
- Malvertising
- Exploit Kits
- Downloads
- Mobile Devices
- Brute Force via RDP



Trend: Ransomware-as-a-Service Model

- Ransomware families selling Ransomware-as-a-Service (RaaS) to other cybercriminals
- Popularity increases → Barriers to entry drop, becomes scalable, more efficient
- Enables relatively unskilled bad actors to access complex tools and the environment from which to run their campaigns
- The “commoditization” of the ransomware threat: Entrepreneurial Operators, including NetWalker, Nefilim, and Sodinokibi/REvil all provide access to partners in pre-agreed profit-sharing arrangements
- Increased investment in many of the platforms themselves, upgrading their core ransomware systems to stay ahead of the good guys and evade detection



The image shows a black advertisement for a ransomware-as-a-service platform named 'Tox'. At the top left is a green biohazard symbol. To its right, the name 'Tox' is written in green, with the identifier 'toxicola7qvw37qj.onion' below it. The text 'FOR SALE' is prominently displayed in large green letters. Below this, it says 'Contact tox@sigaint.org and make an offer:'. Two bullet points list the offerings: 'Platform + virus;' and 'Platform + virus + database + toxicola7qvw37qj.onion private key.' The website 'BeforeCrypt.com' is mentioned in red. At the bottom, a line of text reads: 'I'm talking about source code and documentation, you'll have to set up your own server.'



Trend: Double Extortion

- **Weaponized:** One part Ransomware, One Part Data Breach
- **Old Paradigm:** Victim's data encrypted, actor locks victim out of their own files. If victim refuses to pay the ransom, the actor destroys their files.
- **New Paradigm:**
 - Attacker exfiltrates data (e.g., large quantities of sensitive proprietary or sensitive information,) before encryption.
 - Attacker threatens to publish unless ransom paid, often will release small portions of data online.
 - If negotiation goes badly, attacker publishes all data and/or sells to a third party – putting added pressure on enterprises to meet the hackers' demands.



The Threat to Critical Infrastructure

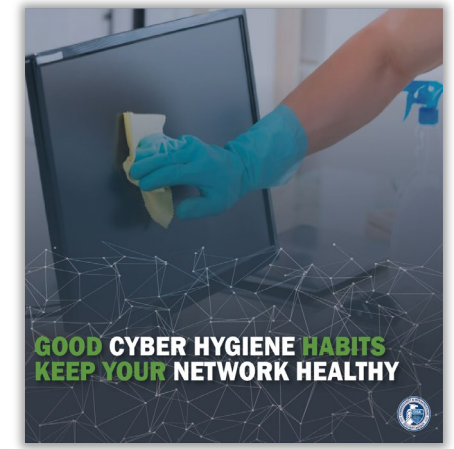
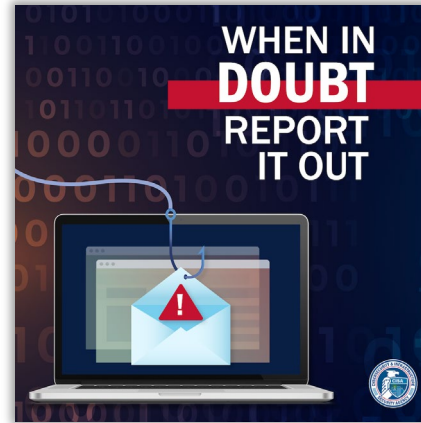


Ransomware Campaign Overview

REDUCE
THE RISK OF
RANSOMWARE



Ransomware Campaign Key Messages



Federal Ransomware Website

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Stop Ransomware website. At the top left, there is an American flag icon followed by the text "An official website of the United States government" and a link "Here's how you know" with a dropdown arrow. The "STOP RANSOMWARE" logo is prominently displayed in the top left. To the right is a search bar with the word "Search" and a magnifying glass icon. Below the header is a red navigation bar with a hamburger menu icon. The main content area features three large, colorful panels. The first panel, titled "WHAT IS RANSOMWARE?", has a background of binary code and server racks, with a "LEARN MORE" button. The second panel, titled "HAVE YOU BEEN HIT BY RANSOMWARE?", features a laptop screen displaying the word "RANSOMWARE" in red, with a "LEARN MORE" button. The third panel, titled "AVOID BEING HIT BY RANSOMWARE", has a blue background with a glowing padlock and network lines, with a "LEARN MORE" button.



Visit StopRansomware.gov today!

Amy Nicewick
October 26, 2021

Ransomware Guide



Joint CISA and MS-ISAC Ransomware Guide

This Ransomware Guide includes recommendations, best practices, recommended incident response policies and procedures, cyber hygiene services, and several checklists that organizations can use to help protect against or response to ransomware attacks.



Part 1: Ransomware Prevention Best Practices

Be Prepared

Refer to the best practices and references below to help manage the risk posed by ransomware and support your organization's coordinated and efficient response to a ransomware incident. Apply these practices to the greatest extent possible based on availability of organization resources.

- It is critical to maintain offline, encrypted backups. Regularly test your backups. Backup procedures should be performed on a regular basis. It is important that backups be tested. Many ransomware variants attempt to find and delete backups. Maintaining offline, current backups is critical. There is no need to pay a ransom for data that is backed up.
- Maintain regularly updated "gold images" of systems. These are the templates they need to be rebuilt. This entails creating "templates" that include a preconfigured operating system and associated software applications that can be used to rebuild a system, such as a virtual machine image.
- Retain backup hardware to rebuild systems. The primary system is not preferred.
 - Hardware that is newer or older than the current installation or compatibility hardware is not preferred.
- In addition to system images, applicable software should be available (stored with backups, separate agreement to obtain, etc.). It is more efficient to have images, but some images will not install on all platforms correctly; having separate access to software can help in these cases.
- Create, maintain, and exercise a basic cyber incident response plan that includes an associated communications plan that includes notification procedures for a ransomware incident.
- Review available incident response guidance. The [Power Cyber Incident Response Playbook](#) ([https://www.cisa.gov/system/files/documents/Public-Power-Cyber-Incident-Response-Playbook.pdf](#)), a resource and guide to:
 - Help your organization better organize and coordinate its response, and
 - Develop a cyber incident response plan.
- The Ransomware Response Checklist, which is included as an annex to this Ransomware Guide, serves as an additional specific annex to organizational cyber incident response and disruption plans.

Part 2: Ransomware Response Checklist

Should your organization be a victim of ransomware, CISA strongly recommends responding by using the following checklist. Be sure to move through the first three steps in sequence.

Detection and Analysis

Immediately isolate them.

Take the network offline at the switch level. It may not be possible to isolate the network during an incident.

If immediately possible, locate the network (e.g., Ethernet) and disconnect it from the network or remove them from Wi-Fi to contain the infection.

Monitor your organization's activity or communications. Do not monitor systems in a coordinated manner and do not use phone calls or other means to avoid tipping off actors that their actions are being undertaken. Not doing so could cause a breach—already a common tactic—or deploy ransomware widely.

Identify ransomware infection artifacts and potential evidence stored on the system. It is not possible to temporarily shut down the network or other means.

Disconnect devices from the network, power them down to avoid further damage.

Recovery.

Identify and confirm the nature of data housed on impacted systems.

Review a predefined critical asset list that includes information on data generation, or other critical services, as well as systems that are perceived to be impacted so they can be prioritized for recovery. This list should be updated by the organization to get back to business in a more efficient manner.

Obtain an initial understanding of what has occurred based on the information available.

Coordinate with your internal and external teams and stakeholders with an incident response plan to investigate, respond to, and recover from the incident.

Request assistance to receive the most timely and relevant assistance. This assistance should be provided via regular updates as the situation develops. Relevant assistance may include managed security service providers, cyber insurance, and other resources.

RANSOMWARE GUIDE
SEPTEMBER 2020

CISA
Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Security Agency

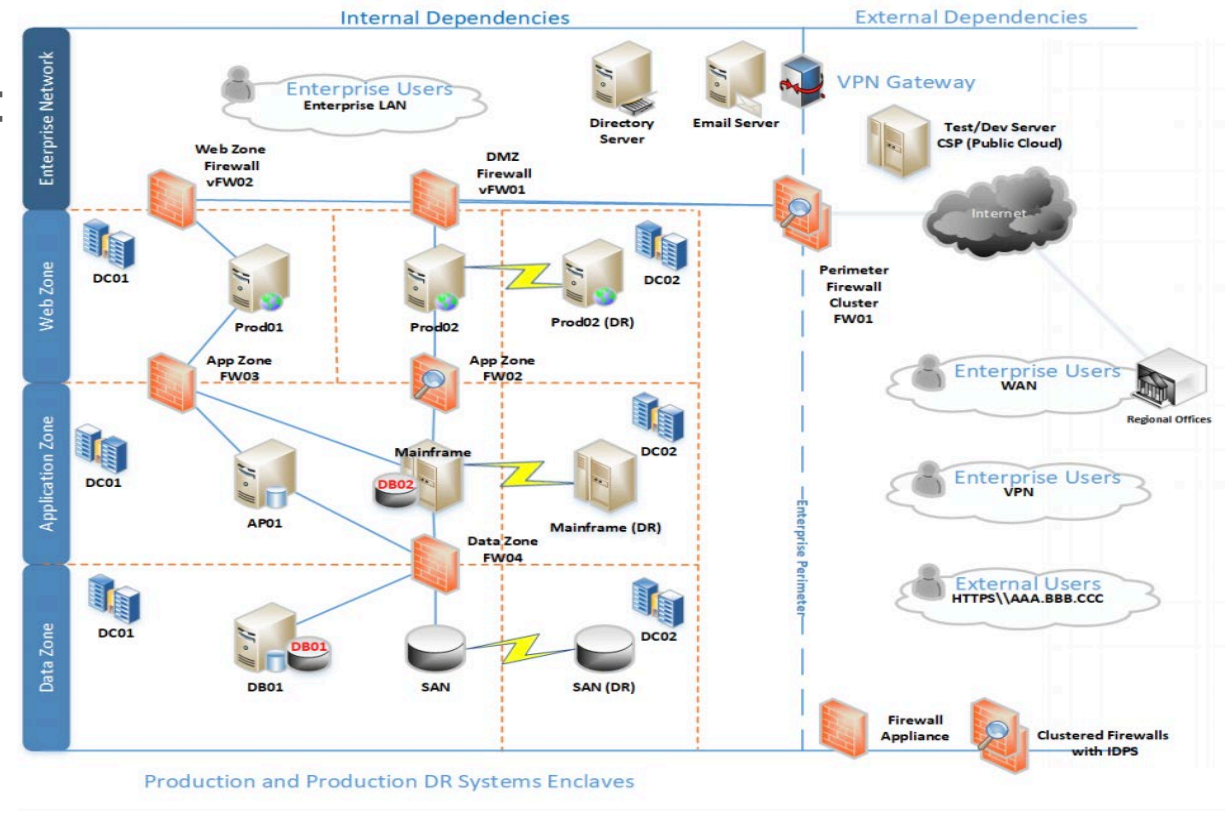
MS-ISAC
Multi-State Information Sharing & Analysis Center

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Ransomware Guide Contents

- Best Practices to Address the Most Common Ransomware Infection Vectors:
 - Internet-Facing Vulnerabilities and Misconfigurations
 - Phishing
 - Precursor Malware Infection
 - Third-Parties and MSPs
 - General Best Practices and Hardening Guidance
- Ransomware Response Checklist
 - A ransomware-specific tear-sheet to be used as part of organization cyber incident response plan



Ransomware Guide: Select Best Practices



Maintain offline, encrypted backups of data and regularly test your backups.



Ensure antivirus and anti-malware software and signatures are up to date. Additionally, turn on automatic updates for both solutions.



Implement a cybersecurity user awareness and training program that includes guidance on identifying and reporting suspicious activity (e.g., phishing) or incidents. Conduct organization-wide phishing tests to gauge user awareness.



Employ Multifactor Authentication (MFA) for all services, particularly webmail, VPNs, and accounts that access critical systems.



These ransomware best practices and recommendations are based on operational insight from the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) and the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center (MS-ISAC). The audience for this guide includes information technology (IT) professionals as well as others within an organization involved in developing cyber incident response policies and procedures or coordinating cyber incident response.

Amy Nicewick
October 26, 2021

Ransomware Response Checklist

Detection and Analysis

- ✓ Determine systems impacted, immediately isolate + triage impacted systems for restoration/recovery
- ✓ Engage internal/external stakeholders - help to mitigate, respond to, and recover from incident

Containment and Eradication

- ✓ Investigate: Take a system image and memory capture of a sample of affected devices
- ✓ Conduct extended analysis to identify persistence mechanisms

Recovery and Post-Incident Activity

- ✓ Reconnect systems, restore data from offline, encrypted backups based on critical services prioritization
- ✓ Document lessons learned from the incident



Executive Decision-Making Considerations

CISA encourages organizations to develop a Ransomware Playbook that provides the practices for response as well as illustrates critical points for executive leadership involvement, including how to respond. Executives will have many considerations, including:

- Recommendations from in-house Legal Counsel, Board, etc.
- The impact of maintaining manual operations without interrupting business services.
- The impact to partner systems and operations.
- Do we have Cyber Insurance coverage?
- Reputational/Brand risk exposure.
- Financial risk and legal cost/benefit analysis



USG strongly recommend against paying ransom

Amy Nicewick
October 26, 2021

If You Are The Victim of An Attack

Victims of ransomware should report it immediately to:



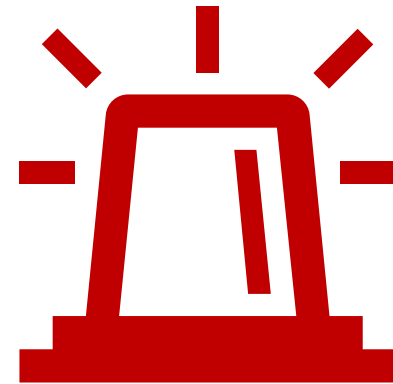
CISA at us-cert.cisa.gov/report;



Local FBI Field Office; or



Local Secret Service Field Office.



Resources

- [Cyber Risks to Public Safety Ransomware – 2020](#)
- [DHS Cybersecurity Services Catalog for State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Governments](#)
- [National Emergency Communications Plan](#)
- [SAFECOM Nationwide Survey Results](#)
- [Ransomware Guide](#)
- [Stop Ransomware Website](#)



How You Can Take Action

- Take steps to implement the NECP and achieve its cybersecurity success indicators
- Develop and maintain a cyber incident response plan
- Become familiar with CISA's ransomware resources
- Implement Ransomware Guide best practices



Charlee Hess
October 26, 2021

Questions?



Upcoming Webinars

Implementing the National Emergency Communications Plan Webinar Series

Stay Flexible and Adaptable: Planning for Communications Continuity

December 9 | 1PM ET

To join, use:

Webinar link (for visual): <https://share.dhs.gov/necpwebinars>

Dial-in (for audio): 800-897-5813



National Emergency
Communications Plan



Charlee Hess
October 26, 2021



For more information:
www.cisa.gov
NECP@cisa.dhs.gov

