

# Unit #12

## Incident and Disaster Response

MIS 5214

# Agenda

- In The News exercise
- Incident & Disaster Response Planning
- Team Project Schedule
- Final Exam
- Student Feedback Form (eSFF)
- SSP discussion

# Business Impact Analysis Exercise

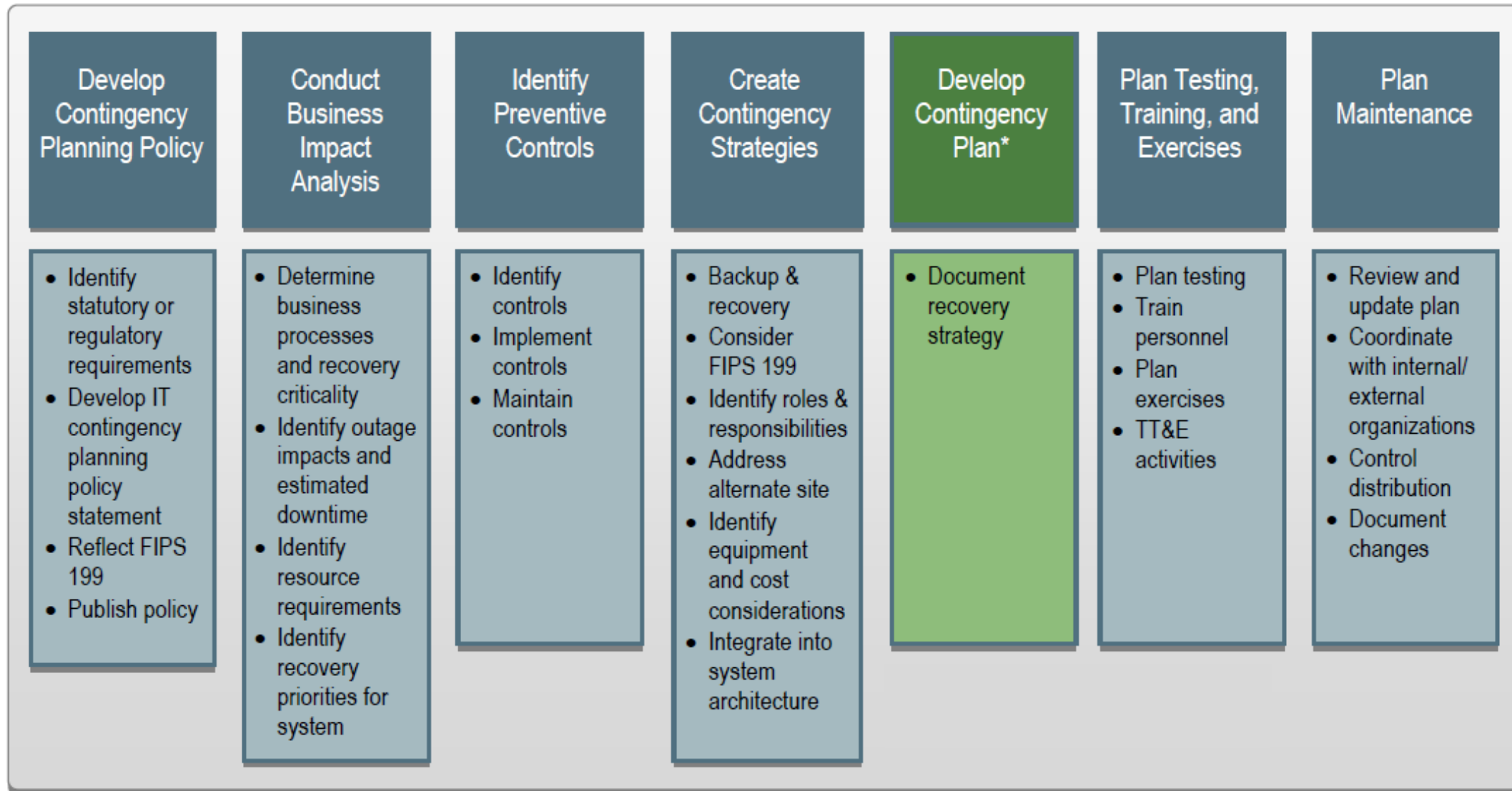
1. Read the following article:

- <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/04/10/nyregion/nyc-gps-wireless.html>

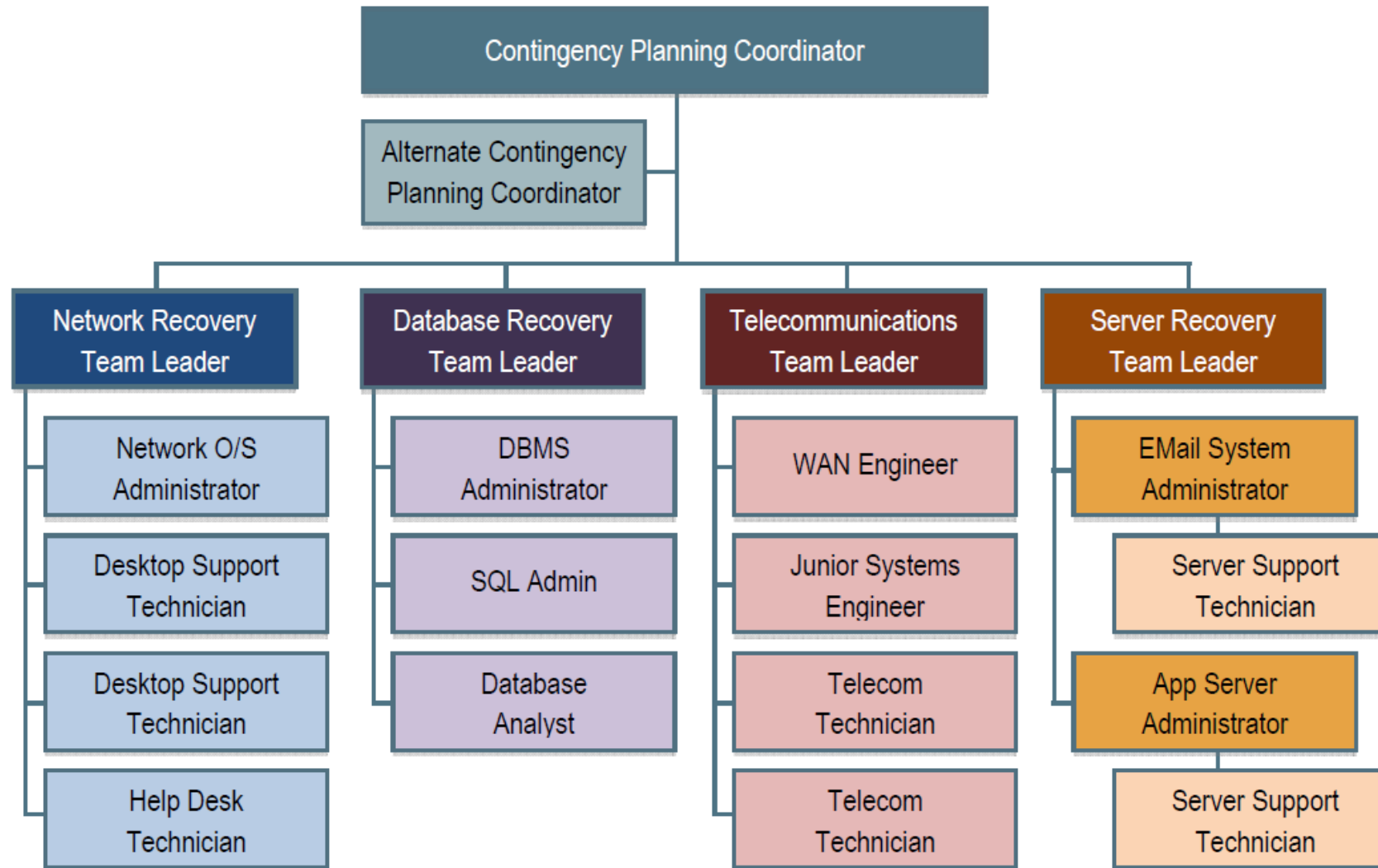
2. Answer the following information security questions:

- a) What is the threat?
- b) What New York City Organizations are affected?
- c) What are the vulnerabilities?
- d) What more do you want to know?

# Incident & Disaster Response Planning



# Response Roles and Responsibilities example



# 3 Phase Approach to Incident & Disaster Response

## **1. Activation/Notification Phase**

The process of activating the plan based on impacts and notifying recovery personnel

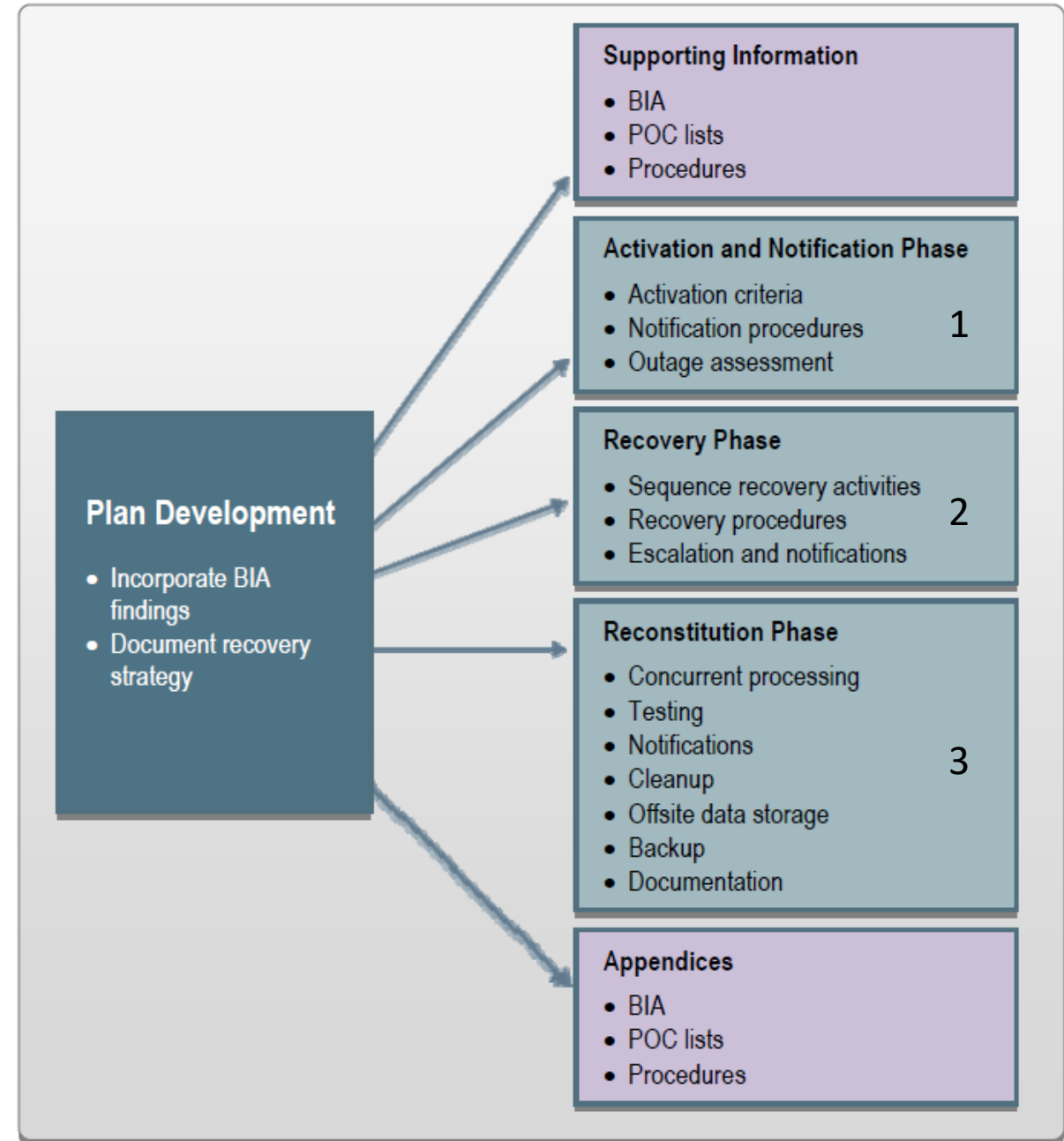
## **2. Recovery Phase**

Implements a course of action for recovery teams to mitigate impacts and restore system operations at an alternate site or using contingency capabilities

## **3. Reconstitution Phase**

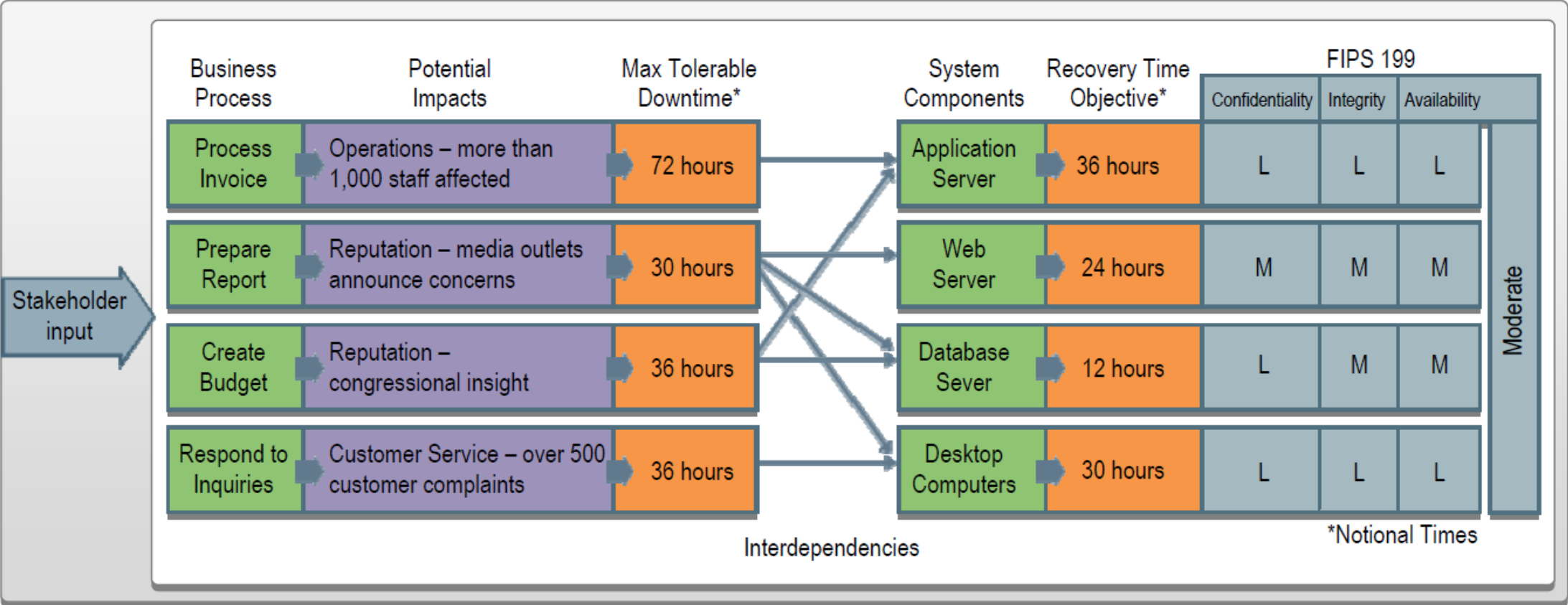
Includes activities to test and validate system capability and functionality and actions taken to return the system to normal operating condition and prepare the system against future impacts or outages

# 3-Phase Response Plan



# Business Impact Analysis (BIA)

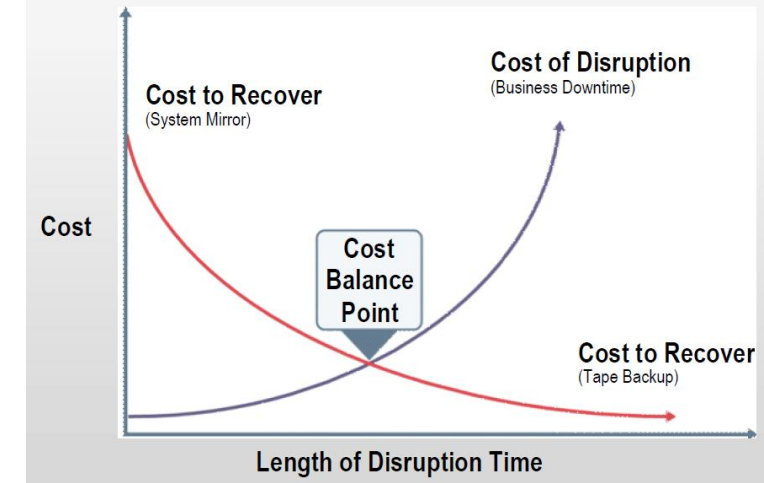
- Determine Business Processes and Recovery Criticality
- Identify Information and IT Resource Requirements
- Identify Information System Resource Recovery Priorities





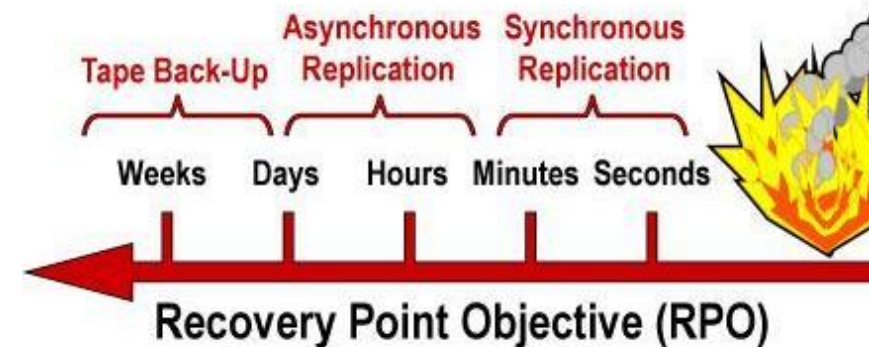
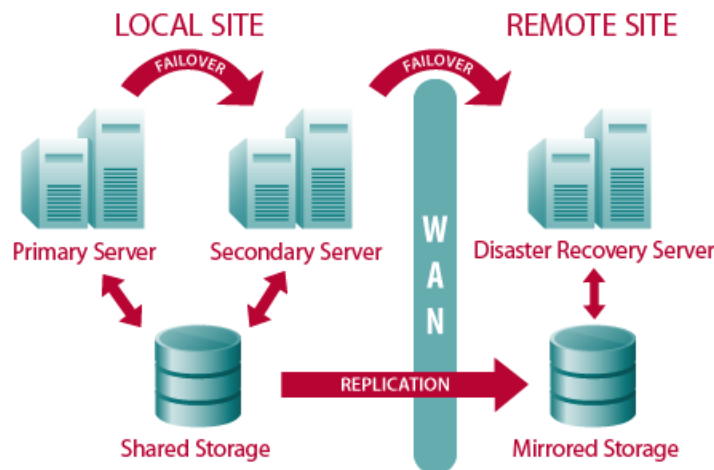
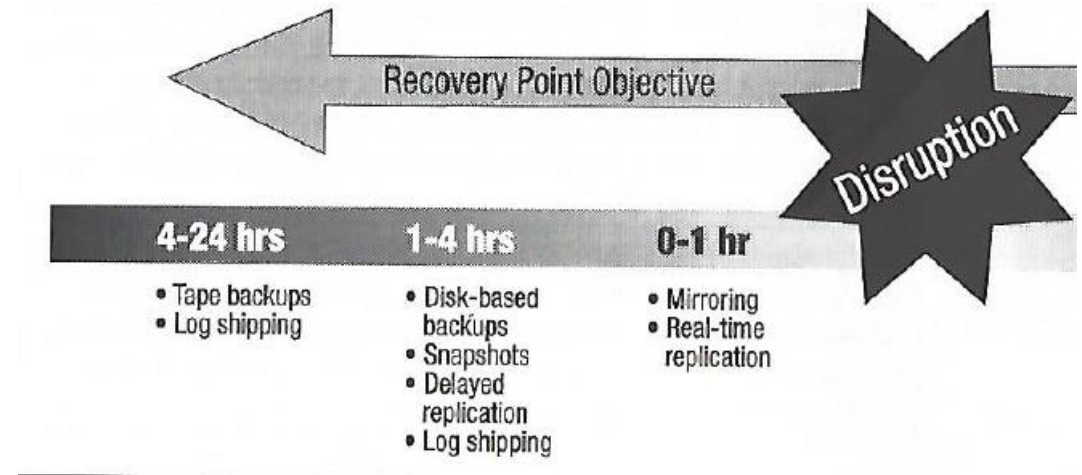
# Time Dimensions

- **Recovery Time Objective (RTO).** RTO defines the maximum amount of time that a system resource can remain unavailable before there is an unacceptable impact on other system resources, supported mission/business processes, and the MTD. Determining the information system resource RTO is important for selecting appropriate technologies that are best suited for meeting the MTD.<sup>20</sup> When it is not feasible to immediately meet the RTO and the MTD is inflexible, a Plan of Action and Milestone should be initiated to document the situation and plan for its mitigation.
- **Recovery Point Objective (RPO).** The RPO represents the point in time, prior to a disruption or system outage, to which mission/business process data can be recovered (given the most recent backup copy of the data) after an outage. Unlike RTO, RPO is not considered as part of MTD. Rather, it is a factor of how much data loss the mission/business process can tolerate during the recovery process.
- **Maximum Tolerable Downtime (MTD).** The MTD represents the total amount of time the system owner/authorizing official is willing to accept for a mission/business process outage or disruption and includes all impact considerations. Determining MTD is important because it could leave contingency planners with imprecise direction on (1) selection of an appropriate recovery method, and (2) the depth of detail which will be required when developing recovery procedures, including their scope and content.<sup>19</sup>



# Data backup systems and redundancies

- Database shadowing
- Electronic vaulting
- Remote journaling
- Storage area network and hierarchical storage management
- Shared storage
- RAID
- Failover clustering



# Backup and Recovery Strategies

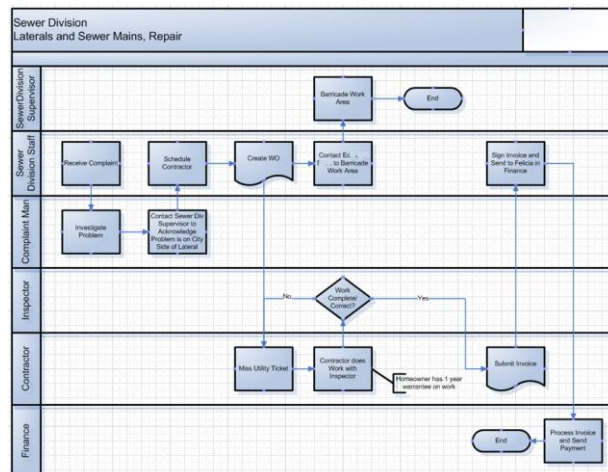
<b>FIPS 199 Availability Impact Level</b>	<b>Information System Target Priority and Recovery</b>	<b>Backup / Recovery Strategy<sup>23</sup></b>
Low	Low priority - any outage with little impact, damage, or disruption to the organization.	Backup: Tape backup Strategy: Relocate or Cold site
Moderate	Important or moderate priority - any system that, if disrupted, would cause a moderate problem to the organization and possibly other networks or systems.	Backup: Optical backup, WAN/VLAN replication Strategy: Cold or Warm site
High	Mission-critical or high priority - the damage or disruption to these systems would cause the most impact on the organization, mission, and other networks and systems.	Backup: Mirrored systems and disc replication Strategy: Hot site

<b>Site</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Hardware Equipment</b>	<b>Telecommunications</b>	<b>Setup Time</b>	<b>Location</b>
<b>Cold Site</b>	Low	None	None	Long	Fixed
<b>Warm Site</b>	Medium	Partial	Partial/Full	Medium	Fixed
<b>Hot Site</b>	Medium/High	Full	Full	Short	Fixed

# Business process inventory for an information system

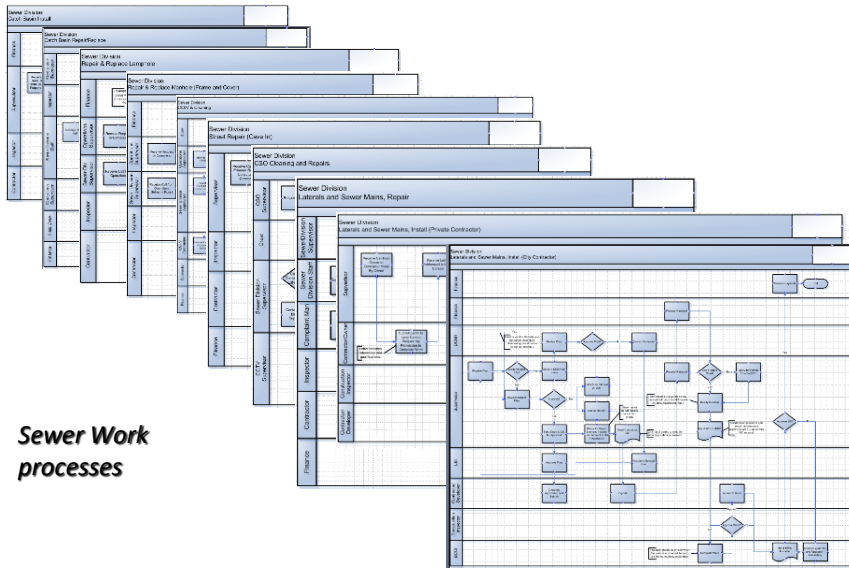
# Service request and utility maintenance management work order information system for a City's Public Works Department

- 4 Divisions (230 employees)
  - Sewer
  - Water
  - Transportation
  - Operations

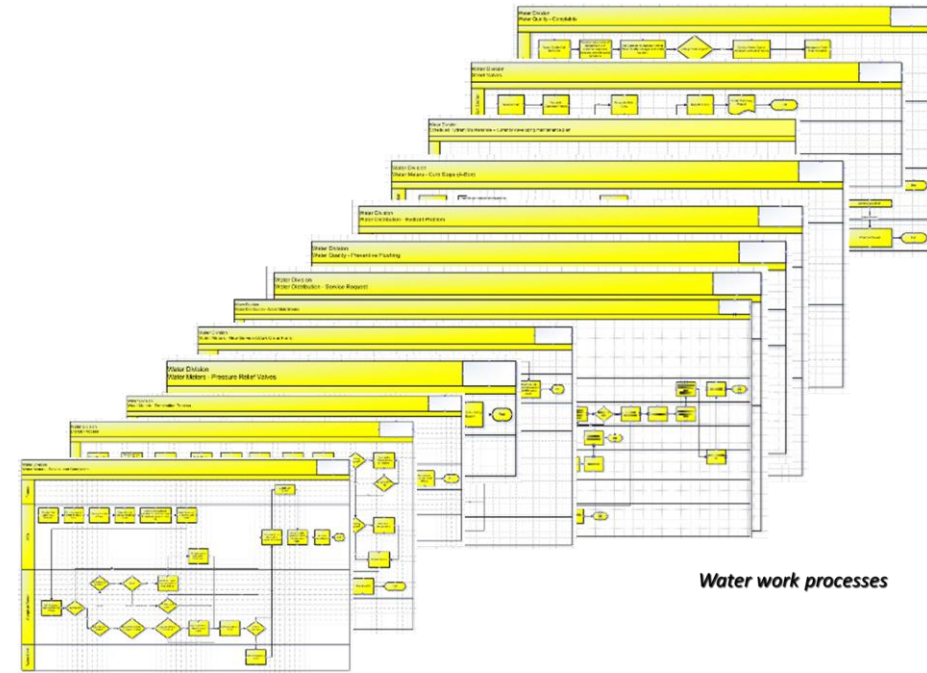
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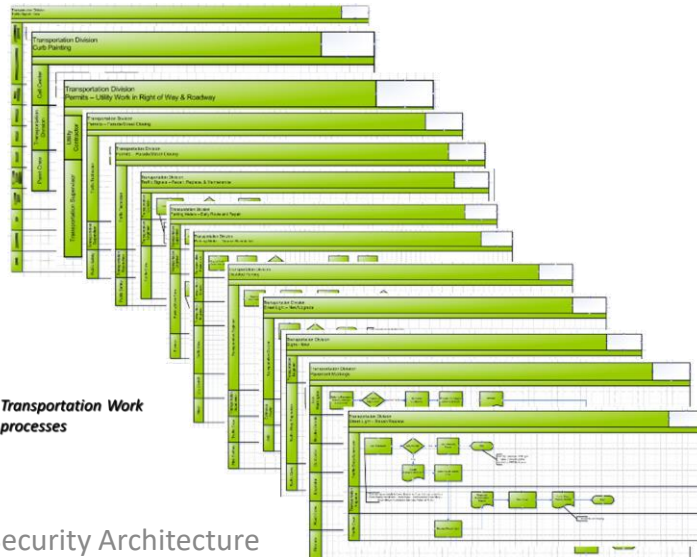
# Business processes – modeled as swim lanes



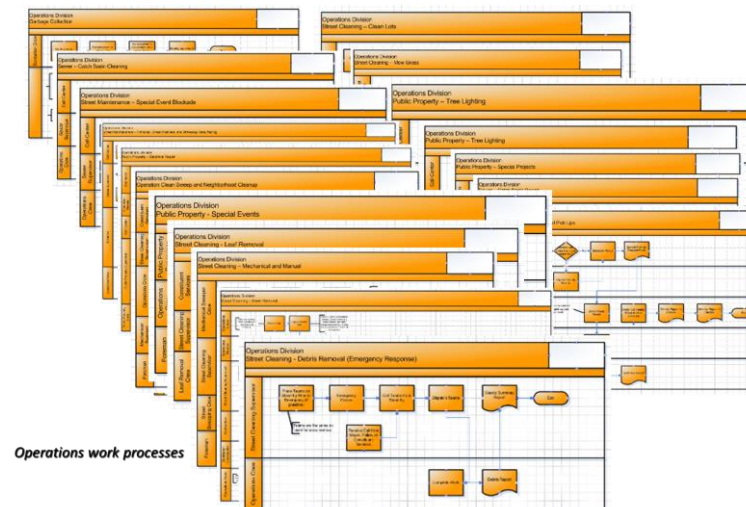
*Sewer Work  
processes*



*Water work processes*



*Transportation Work  
processes*



*Operations work processes*

# How would you recommend the City prioritize the following business processes for recovery?

<b>Operations Division</b>	<b>Street Cleaning</b>	Mow Grass
		Clean Lots
		Street Cleaning - Mechanical and Manual
		Snow Removal
		Debris Removal (Emergency Response)
		Special Pick Ups
		Leaf Removal
		Operation Clean Sweep and Neighborhood Cleanup
	<b>Public Property</b>	Special Events
		Special Projects
		Building Repair
		Tree Lighting
		Electrical Repair
	<b>Street</b>	Potholes, Street Repair, and Driveway Resurfacing
		Special Event Blockade
	<b>Sewer</b>	Catch Basin Repair
		Catch Basin Cleaning
	<b>Sanitation</b>	Garbage Collection

# Contingency Planning Considerations & Solutions

	Client/Server System	Telecommunications System	Mainframe System
<b>Contingency Consideration</b>			
Document System, Configurations, and Vendor Information	X	X	X
Encourage Individuals to Back Up Data	X		
Coordinate Contingency Solution with Security Policy	X	X	X
Coordinate Contingency Solution with System Security Controls	X	X	X
Consider Hot Site and Reciprocal Agreements	X		X
Coordinate With Vendors		X	X
Institute Vendor SLAs	X	X	X
Provide Guidance on Saving Data on Personal Computers	X		
Standardize Hardware, Software, and Peripherals	X		
Store Backup Media Offsite	X	X	X
Store Software Offsite	X	X	X
<b>Contingency Solution</b>			
Back Up System, Applications, and/or Data	X	X	X
Ensure Interoperability Among Components	X		
Identify Single Points of Failure		X	
Image Disks	X		
Implement Fault Tolerance in Critical Components			X
Implement Load Balancing	X		X
Implement Redundancy in Critical Components	X	X	X
Implement Storage Solutions			X
Integrate Remote Access and Wireless Technologies	X	X	
Replicate Data	X		X
Use Uninterruptible Power Supplies	X		X

# Considerations - Budget

Contingency Resources	Strategies	Vendor Costs	Hardware Costs	Software Costs	Travel / Shipping Costs	Labor / Contractor Costs	Testing Costs	Supply Costs
Alternate Site	Cold Site							
	Warm Site							
	Hot Site							
Offsite Storage	Commercial							
	Internal							
Equipment Replacement	SLA							
	Storage							
	Existing Use							



# Contingency Plan

For High, Moderate and Low templates see:  
NIST SP 800-34 R1  
Contingency Planning Guide  
for Federal Information Systems

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# Agenda

- ✓ In The News exercise
- ✓ Incident & Disaster Response Planning
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- Final Exam
- Student Feedback Form (eSFF)
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# Team Project Schedule

Full Name	Email Address	Team
Hertz, Richard J.	tul07363@temple.edu	1
Okosi, Chidiebele F.	tuj63586@temple.edu	1
Kuppuswamy, Deepa	tuk01753@temple.edu	2
Pote, Steve C.	tuj78479@temple.edu	2
Li, Jiahao	tuf76523@temple.edu	3
Liu, Yuan	tue86315@temple.edu	3
Wang, Yuchong	tuf75517@temple.edu	4
Yang, Xinye	tuf41830@temple.edu	4

Unit #	Topics	Date
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# Final Exam

Monday May 2, 9:00 AM – 11:30 AM

- Taken in class
- Using Canvas
- Closed book
- 50 multiple-choice CISA/CISSP style questions

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