

# Considerations for Sustaining A Culture of Cybersecurity

Part 2



# THE NACHC MISSION

## **America's Voice for Community Health Care**

The National Association of Community Health Centers (NACHC) was founded in 1971 to promote efficient, high quality, comprehensive health care that is accessible, culturally and linguistically competent, community directed, and patient centered for all.



## Supported Vendors:

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**athenaOne**

**athenaFlow/athenaPractice  
(formerly Centricity)**

**eClinicalWorks**

**Greenway Intergy**

**NextGen Healthcare**

**(Coming Soon) EPIC**

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NACHC supports several user groups for Health Centers that utilize various Electronic Health Record (EHR) platforms. These user groups provide a vehicle for health centers to meet and discuss common issues, share experiences and gain valuable insight on accomplishments and best practices.

# NACHCs EHR User Groups

## Benefits of joining an EHR User Group:

- Connect with other Health Centers who use the same EHR platform as you do.
- Discuss issues and enhancements that are most important to Health Centers.
- Groups are led by Health Centers, HCCN's and PCA staff on a voluntary basis.
- Online forums to exchange ideas, lessons learned and best practices.
- Groups meet both virtually and in-person.
- NACHC provides support via WebEx, conference calls and meeting space at our major conferences.

Questions? E-mail: [PStringfield@nachc.org](mailto:PStringfield@nachc.org)

# Today's Session: Cybersecurity Risk & Preparation

Participants will:

- Learn how to quantify IT security risks in their organization
- Learn practical exercises to know what to do WHEN not IF a data breach happens to them
- Learn how to cultivate a culture of Security Awareness in their organization

## Presenters:

- **Arnel Mendoza**, Director of Information Systems, QueensCare Health Centers
- **Michael Sanguily**, Director of CISO Services, Health Choice Network

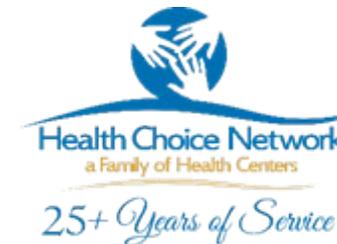
# Meet Your Speakers



Arnel Mendoza  
Director of Information Systems  
QueensCare Health Centers



Michael Sanguily  
Director of CISO Services  
Health Choice Network



# Understanding the Essentials

1 Learn How to Quantify Risks In Their Organization

2 Learn Practical Exercises to know what to do WHEN not IF a Data Breach Happens

3 Learn How To Cultivate A Culture of Security Awareness in their organization

# Part 1 Recap

**A Basic Infrastructure protects.**  
**A Good Infrastructure enables.**  
**A Great Infrastructure innovates.**

# Cybersecurity Best Practices

## PEOPLE

- Password/User M
- Security Awarene
- Organizational Cu
- Compliance
- Security Awarene
- HIPAA & Cyber Ed staff
- Security Officer/L
- Role-Based Acces



## PROCESS

- Ongoing Risk Management
- Data Backup
- Cyber-insurance in place
- Compliance
- Incident Response
- Business Continuity Processes
- Network Pen Testing
- Ongoing Audits

- Intrusion Protection Systems
- Device Encrypsion
- Segmented Networks
- MFA (Multi-Factor Auth)

# Cybersecurity Basics: GCA Cybersecurity Toolkit

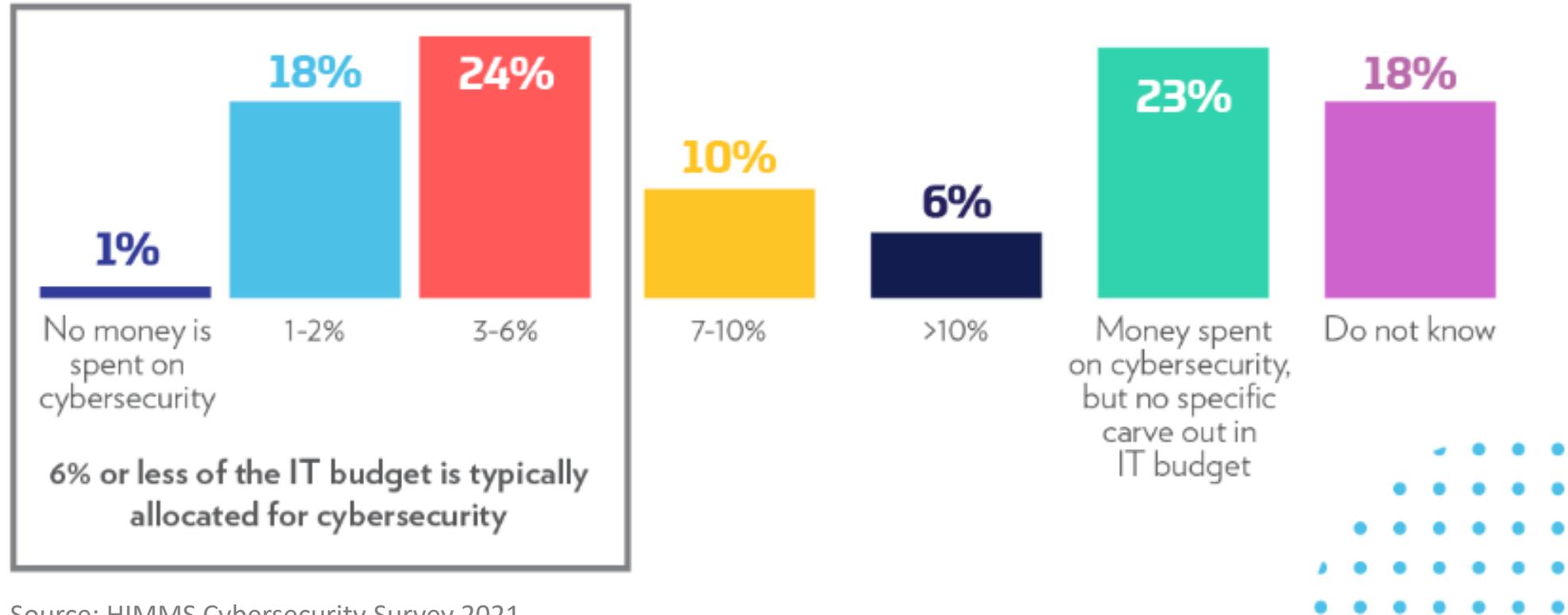


1. Know What You Have
2. Update Your Defenses
3. Beyond Simple Passwords
4. Prevent Phishing and Malware
5. Backup and Recover
6. Protect Your Email and Reputation

Adapted from <https://gcatoolkit.org/>

# How Much Are You Spending For Cybersecurity?

## Percent of Current IT Budget Allocated to Cybersecurity



Source: HIMMS Cybersecurity Survey 2021

# A Word About Budgeting

When talking to vendors, always use the magic words: **NON-PROFIT PRICING**  
Always look for **FREE** or **SIGNIFICANTLY DISCOUNTED** resources

**monday.com for nonprofits**

**SALESFORCE FOR NONPROFIT**

**Microsoft 365 resources for nonprofits**

**Google for Nonprofits.**

**Mobile Beacon for Nonprofits**

Nessus Essentials free vulnerability assessment solution

**CISA's Cyber Hygiene Vulnerability Scanning** email [vulnerability@cisa.dhs.gov](mailto:vulnerability@cisa.dhs.gov)

 **PREY DEVICE TRACKING & PROTECTION**

**Cloudflare Universal SSL certificate FREE**

 **GRR** Incident Response Framework  
RAPID RESPONSE

# More Free from CISA



Free Cybersecurity Services and Tools | CISA  
<https://www.cisa.gov/free-cybersecurity-services-and-tools>



# What To Do First: Quantify Your Risk

If you want to know what to spend on for cybersecurity, you must first determine where you are most vulnerable.



# Basic Assessment

<https://www.flex-protection.com/#self>

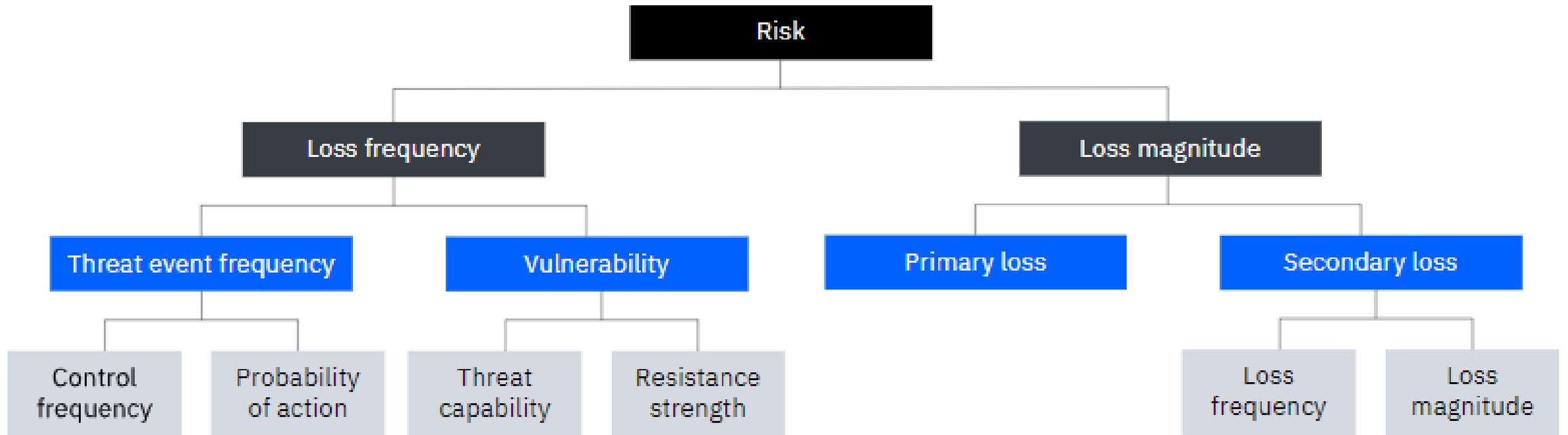
## Security Self-Assessment

Please select the response that best represents your company or organization for each risk factor.



Do you have a written Information Security Policy that is endorsed and supported by top management?	<input type="text" value="Yes"/>
How often are employees and management given Security Awareness Training (SAT)?	<input type="text" value="At least annually"/>
Do you have a documented Data Inventory - a list of key data stores, where they are located, and how they are protected?	<input type="text" value="Yes, and it's current"/>
Is there a convenient list of Security Best Practices that all computer users are familiar with?	<input type="text" value="Yes, everyone is familiar"/>
Is critical data backed up automatically every day, onto separate computers used for this purpose?	<input type="text" value="Yes, automated and verified"/>
Does your company have remote or traveling employees who need network access?	<input type="text" value="No, everyone works on site"/>
Have you had a network vulnerability scan or professional security assessment from a third party consultant or advisor?	<input type="text" value="Yes, on a regular basis"/>
Does your company or organization have a public-facing web site?	<input type="text" value="No web site"/>
Are you covered by a Data Defender subscription to insure best practices and basic documentation?	<input type="text" value="Enterprise Data Defender in place"/>
<input type="text" value="First Name"/> <input type="text" value="Last Name"/> <input type="text" value="Phone Number"/> <input type="text" value="Work E-mail"/>	<input type="button" value="DISPLAY RESULT"/>

# The Science of Risk Management for PROs



# The Parameters



## Asset

An asset is any element of value organization leaders seek to protect, such as the following items:

- Database full of sensitive data
- Systems or applications
- A physical facility
- Employees
- Supplier relationships
- Financial instruments, including cash, savings and investments



## Threat

A threat is an agent that can act against the asset and result in loss to the organization, such as the following items:

- Lone hacker
- Organized criminal group
- Rogue employee
- Earthquake
- Failing hard drive
- Software with bugs
- Self-propagating malicious code



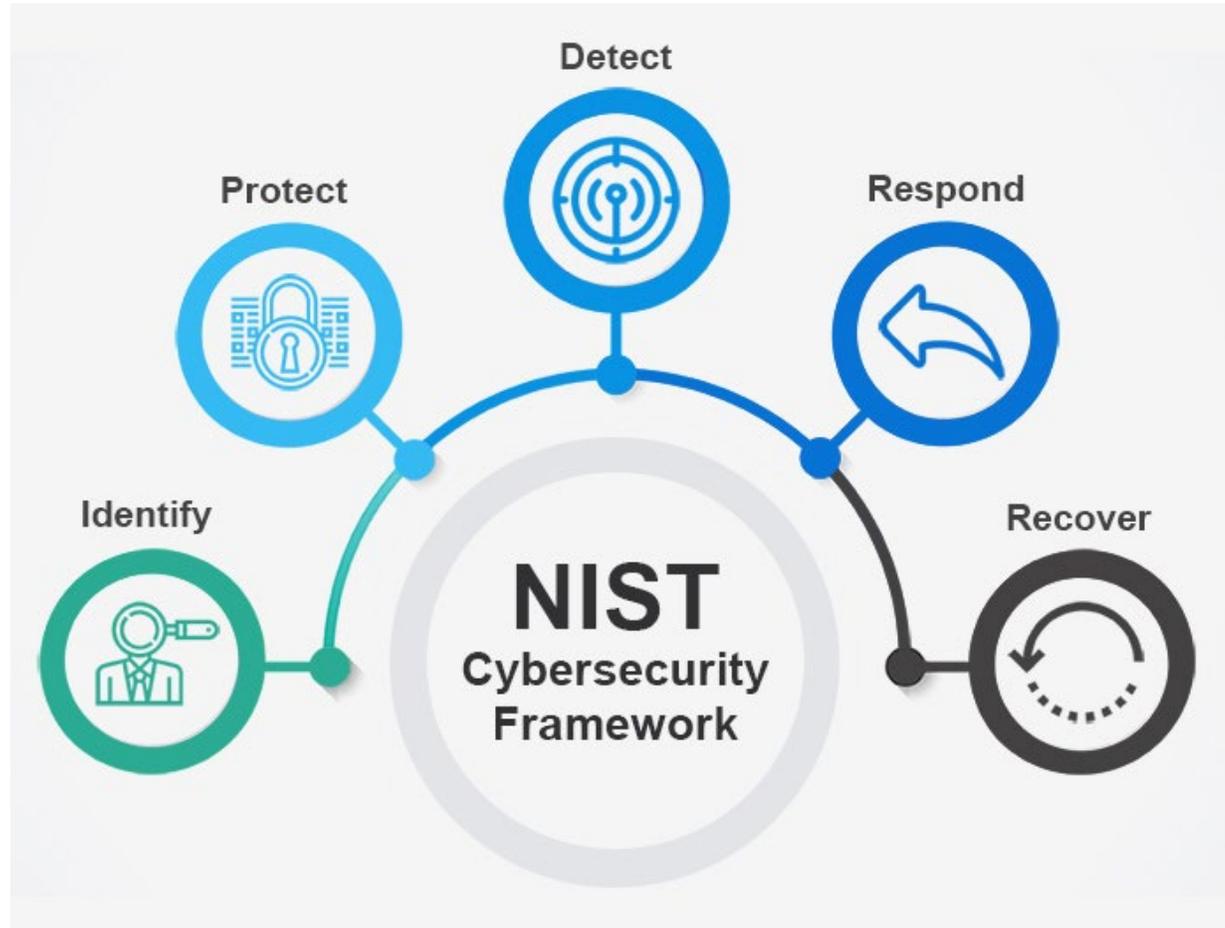
## Effect

An effect is the loss resulting from a successful action of the threat against the asset, such as the following items:

- Confidentiality
- Integrity
- Availability
- Personal injury
- Physical property damage

In scenario preparation, if the **threat** were to successfully act on the **asset** to produce the **effect**, the organization would experience financial loss. Security risk quantification would determine the parameters of the loss.

# NIST Cybersecurity Framework



## Identify

This function assists in developing an organizational understanding to managing cybersecurity risk to systems, people, assets, data, and capabilities. Understanding the business context, the resources that support critical functions, and the related cybersecurity risks enables an organization to focus and prioritize its efforts, consistent with its risk management strategy and business needs.

## Protect

This function outlines appropriate safeguards to ensure delivery of critical infrastructure services. The Protect Function supports the ability to limit or contain the impact of a potential cybersecurity event.

## Detect

This function defines the appropriate activities to identify the occurrence of a cybersecurity event. The Detect Function enables timely discovery of cybersecurity events.

## Respond

This function includes appropriate activities to take action regarding a detected cybersecurity incident. The Respond Function supports the ability to contain the impact of a potential cybersecurity incident.

## Recover

This function identifies appropriate activities to maintain plans for resilience and to restore any capabilities or services that were impaired due to a cybersecurity incident. The Recover Function supports timely recovery to normal operations to reduce the impact from a cybersecurity incident.

# NIST Cybersecurity Framework

Function	Category	ID
Identify	Asset Management	ID.AM
	Business Environment	ID.BE
	Governance	ID.GV
	Risk Assessment	ID.RA
	Risk Management Strategy	ID.RM
	Supply Chain Risk Management	ID.SC
Protect	Identity Management and Access Control	PR.AC
	Awareness and Training	PR.AT
	Data Security	PR.DS
	Information Protection Processes & Procedures	PR.IP
	Maintenance	PR.MA
	Protective Technology	PR.PT
Detect	Anomalies and Events	DE.AE
	Security Continuous Monitoring	DE.CM
	Detection Processes	DE.DP
Respond	Response Planning	RS.RP
	Communications	RS.CO
	Analysis	RS.AN
	Mitigation	RS.MI
	Improvements	RS.IM
Recover	Recovery Planning	RC.RP
	Improvements	RC.IM
	Communications	RC.CO

Subcategory	Informative References
ID.BE-1: The organization's role in the supply chain is identified and communicated	COBIT 5 APO08.01, APO08.04, APO08.05, APO10.03, APO10.04, APO10.05 ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.15.1.1, A.15.1.2, A.15.1.3, A.15.2.1, A.15.2.2 NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CP-2, SA-12
ID.BE-2: The organization's place in critical infrastructure and its industry sector is identified and communicated	COBIT 5 APO02.06, APO03.01 ISO/IEC 27001:2013 Clause 4.1 NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 PM-8
ID.BE-3: Priorities for organizational mission, objectives, and activities are established and communicated	COBIT 5 APO02.01, APO02.06, APO03.01 ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.2.2.1, 4.2.3.6 NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 PM-11, SA-14
ID.BE-4: Dependencies and critical functions for delivery of critical services are established	COBIT 5 APO10.01, BAI04.02, BAI09.02 ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.11.2.2, A.11.2.3, A.12.1.3 NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CP-8, PE-9, PE-11, PM-8, SA-14
ID.BE-5: Resilience requirements to support delivery of critical services are established for all operating states (e.g. under duress/attack, during recovery, normal operations)	COBIT 5 DSS04.02 ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.11.1.4, A.17.1.1, A.17.1.2, A.17.2.1 NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CP-2, CP-11, SA-14

Function	Category	Sub Category
Identify	6	29
Protect	6	39
Detect	3	18
Respond	5	16
Recover	3	6

108 Total Questions

# NIST Assessment Tools Are Available Online For Free



# Office 365 Has an NIST Governance Tool

Controls / Articles	Compliance Score	Related Controls / Articles	Assigned User	Implementation Status	Implementation Date	Test date	Test result
<p>Control ID: AC-1(a)(1)</p> <p>Control Title: Access Control Policy And Procedures</p> <p>Description: The organization: Develops, documents, and disseminates to  <a href="#">Assignment: organization-defined personnel or roles</a>: An access control policy that addresses purpose, scope, roles, responsibilities, management commitment, coordination among organizational entities, and compliance</p>	3	<p>FedRAMP Moderate: AC-1(a)(1)</p> <p>NIST 800-171: 3.1.1</p> <p>HIPAA: 45 C.F.R. § 164.308(a)(3)(i)</p> <p>CSA CCM301: GRM-04, IAM-02</p> <p>ISO 27001:2013: A.9.1.1</p> <p><a href="#">More</a> ▾</p>	<p><a href="#">Assign</a></p> <p><a href="#">Manage Documents</a></p>	Select ▾	<input type="text" value="Enter Date"/>	<input type="text" value="Enter Date"/>	Select ▾
<p>Control ID: AC-1(b)(1)</p> <p>Control Title: Access Control Policy And Procedures</p> <p>Description: The organization: Reviews and updates the current: Access control policy  <a href="#">Assignment: organization-defined frequency</a></p>	3	<p>FedRAMP Moderate: AC-1(b)(1)</p> <p>ISO 27001:2013: A.5.1.2</p> <p><a href="#">More</a> ▾</p>	<p><a href="#">Assign</a></p> <p><a href="#">Manage Documents</a></p>	Select ▾	<input type="text" value="Enter Date"/>	<input type="text" value="Enter Date"/>	Select ▾
<p>Control ID: AC-11(1)</p> <p>Control Title: Session Lock</p> <p>Description: The information system conceals, via the session lock, information previously visible on the display with a publicly viewable image.</p>	6	<p>FedRAMP Moderate: AC-11(1)</p> <p>ISO 27001:2013: A.11.2.9</p> <p>CSA CCM301: HRS-11, MOS-14, MOS-20</p> <p><a href="#">More</a> ▾</p>	<p><a href="#">Assign</a></p> <p><a href="#">Manage Documents</a></p>	Select ▾	<input type="text" value="Enter Date"/>	<input type="text" value="Enter Date"/>	Select ▾

# Fill Out The Spreadsheet Assessment

**Protect: Self-scoring worksheet** (note: enter an "as is" and "to be" score, from 0 to 5, in column D and E . . . . .)

## Identity Management

**PR.AC-1:** Identities and credentials are issued, managed, verified, revoked, and audited for authorized devices, users and processes

**PR.AC-2:** Physical access to assets is managed and protected

**PR.AC-3:** Remote access is managed

**PR.AC-4:** Access permissions and authorizations are managed, incorporating the principles of least privilege and separation of duties

**PR.AC-5:** Network integrity is protected, incorporating network segregation where appropriate

**PR.AC-6:** Identities are proofed and bound to credentials, and asserted in interactions when appropriate

**PR.AC-7:** Users, devices, and other assets are authenticated (e.g., single-factor, multi-factor) commensurate with the risk of the transaction (e.g., individuals' security an

## Awareness and Training

**PR.AT-1:** All users are informed and trained

**PR.AT-2:** Privileged users understand roles and responsibilities

**PR.AT-3:** Third-party stakeholders (e.g., suppliers, customers, partners) understand roles and responsibilities

**PR.AT-4:** Senior executives understand roles and responsibilities

**PR.AT-5:** Physical and information security personnel understand roles and responsibilities

## Data Security

**PR.DS-1:** Data-at-rest is protected

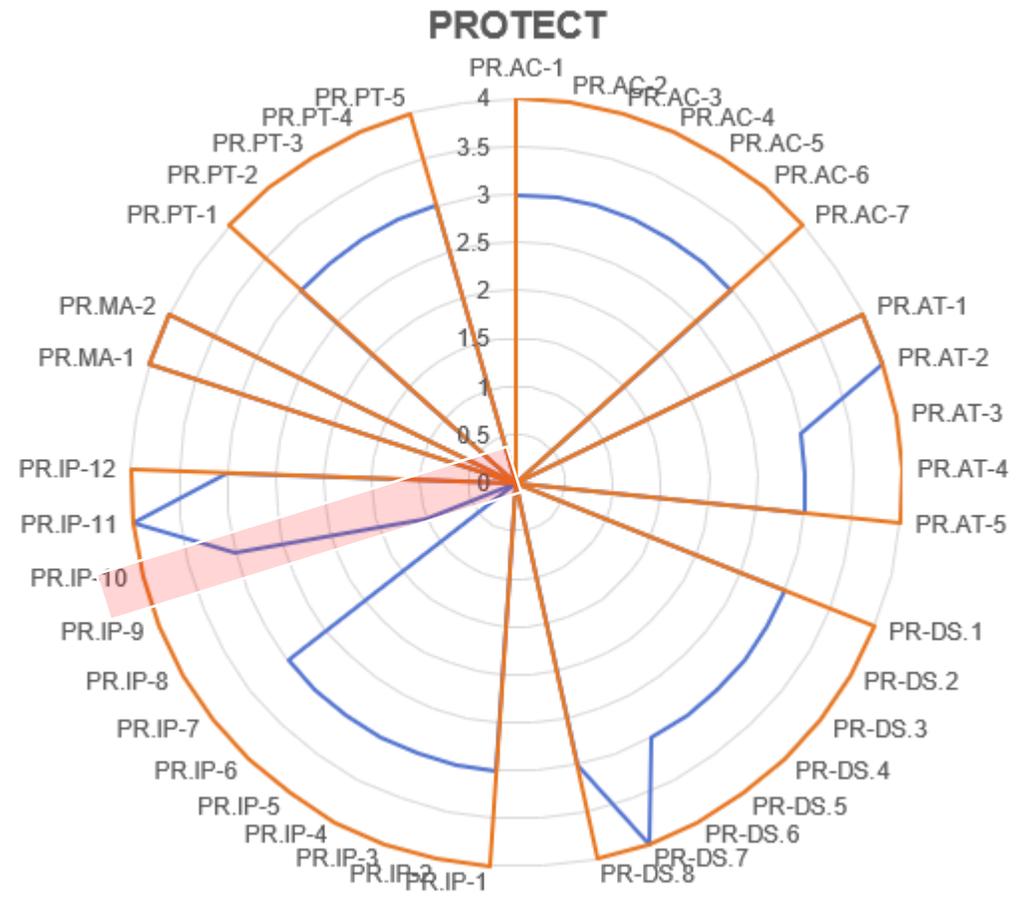
**PR.DS-2:** Data-in-transit is protected

**PR.DS-3:** Assets are formally managed throughout removal, transfers, and disposition

**PR.DS-4:** Adequate capacity to ensure availability is maintained

**PR.DS-5:** Protections against data leaks are implemented

# A Heatmap of Your Biggest Vulnerabilities



Example Weakness:  
PR.IP-10: Response and recovery plans are tested

# What the Pros Use: FAIR

One globally recognized security risk quantification methodology is the **Factor Analysis of Information Risk (FAIR™)**. It is a model that codifies and monetizes risk.

In other words, it breaks down risk by identifying and defining the building blocks that make up risk and their relationship to one another. The relationships between each building block or element of risk can be measured mathematically and assigned dollar values, so that ultimately risk can be calculated as financial loss exposure.

# Why Is This That Important?

Technology Leaders Must Learn to Speak the Language of the C-Suites.

01 234  
56789



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# The Tool <FREE!>



## Login

Email

---

Password

---

Remember Me?

Login

[Forgot your password?](#)

<https://app.fairu.net/>

# FairU Example



## Example - Phishing Database Breach

Created October 23, 2019

Amel Mendoza

- My Analyses
- Current Analysis
- Settings
- Learn FAIR
- Scaling FAIR
- Need Help?

### Scope Inputs

#### Loss Event Frequency

How many times over the next year is the loss event likely to occur?

#### Inputs

Minimum	Most Likely	Maximum
<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="2"/>	<input type="text" value="3"/>

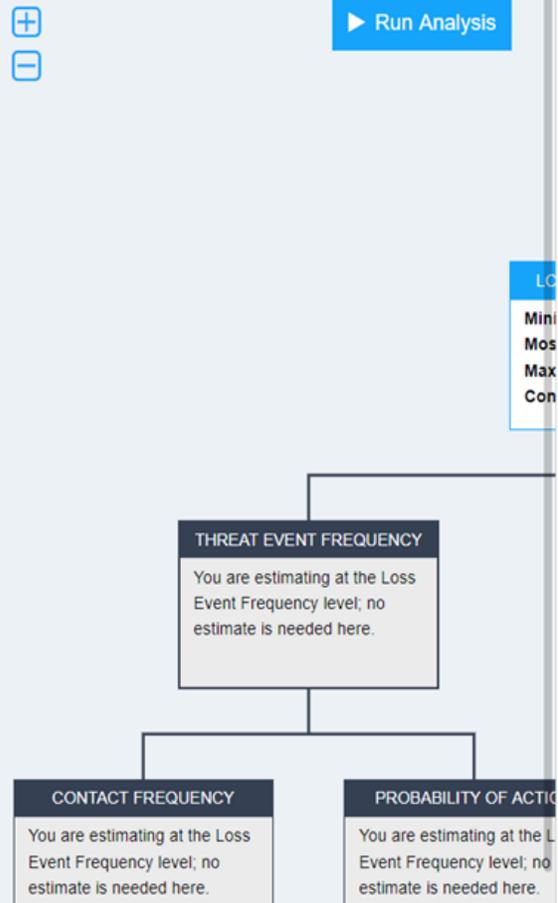
#### Confidence

Medium

#### Rationale

phishing tests

Run Analysis



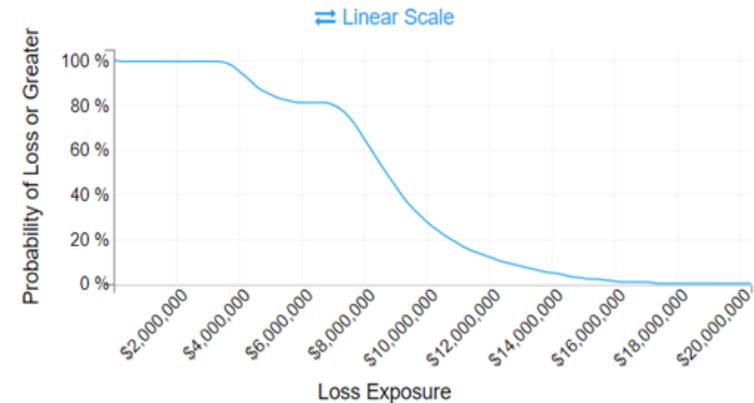
### Analysis Results

#### Risk

The Annualized Loss Exposure (ALE) that results from the estimated probable frequency and probable magnitude of future loss for this scenario.

**\$6.6k** Minimum      **\$8.8M** Average      **\$20.2M** Maximum

#### Loss Exceedance Curve



#### Summary of Simulation Results

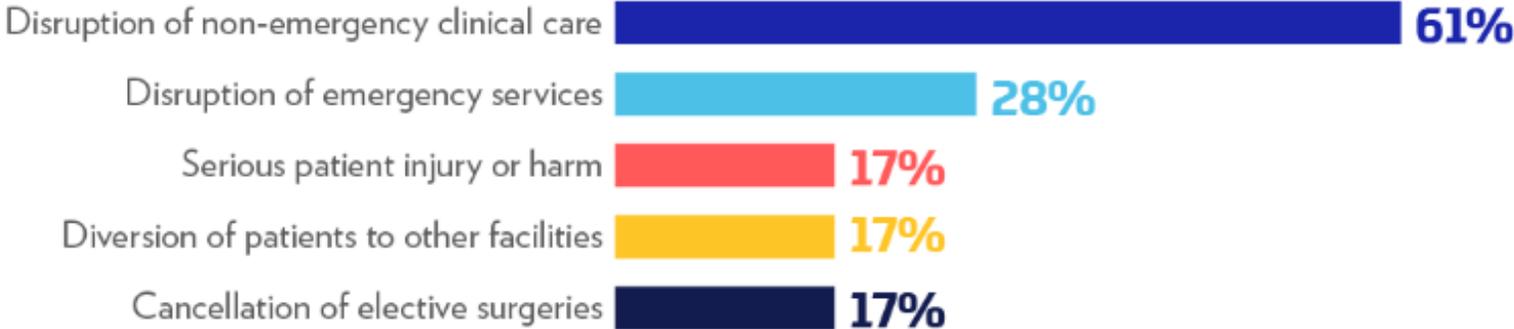


# Where Does A Data Breach Start?

## Initial Point of Compromise in Significant Security Incidents



## Patient Safety Issues Caused by Significant Security Incidents



Source: HIMMS Cybersecurity Survey 2021

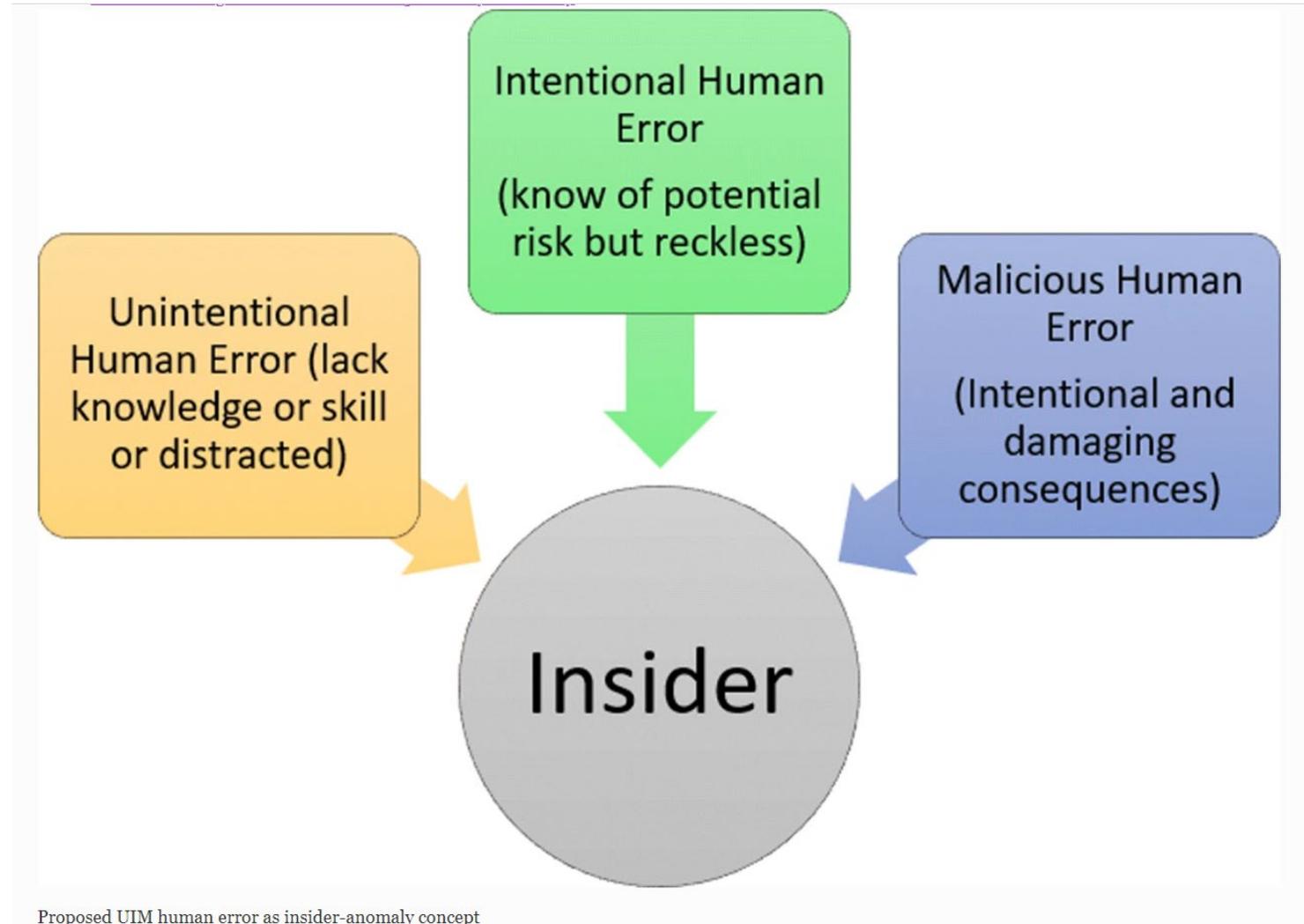
# Phishing Statistics

- According to CISCO's 2021 Cybersecurity Threat Trends report, about **90%** of data breaches occur due to phishing.



- According to Verizon's 2021 Data Breach Investigations Report, **85%** of breaches involved the human element.

# The Human Error Factor



# The Human Error Factor

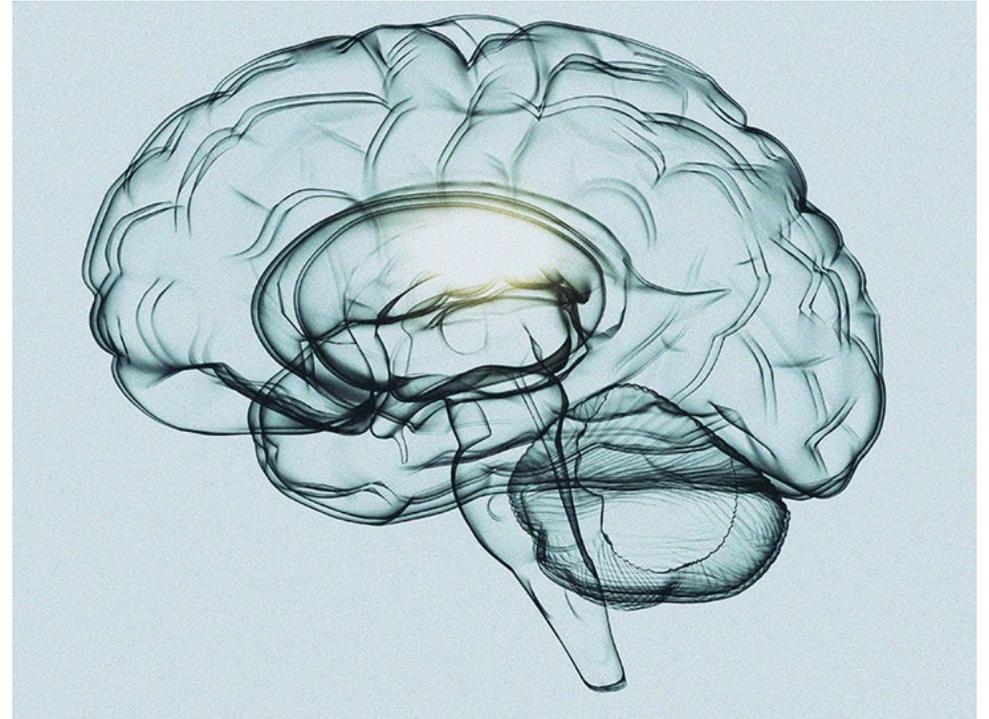
- Unintentional human error can be due to lack of organized knowledge or operating skills. This error may remain unintentional or transforms to another type (intentional or malicious).
- Intentional human error is caused by a user who knows of risky behavior but acts on it, or misuses assets. The wrong action may not necessarily bring a sudden harm to the organization, but it may still breach of existing laws or privacy.
- Malicious human error is the worst error as it is intentional with specific and damaging consequences in mind.

# What Did That Click Cost?

From the report [Sophos State of Ransomware 2021](#), the average ransom paid by mid-sized organizations was **\$170,404** while the average cost of resolving a ransomware attack was **\$1.85 million**. This cost includes downtime, people time, device cost, network cost, lost opportunity, ransom paid, higher cybersecurity insurance premiums.

# Why Do People Click? A Little Brain Science

**Fact:** The emotional brain is both quicker and stronger than the logical brain. Emotions, like fear and urgency, sidestep the frontal lobe and smack us right square in the amygdala, triggering a Fight or Flight Response



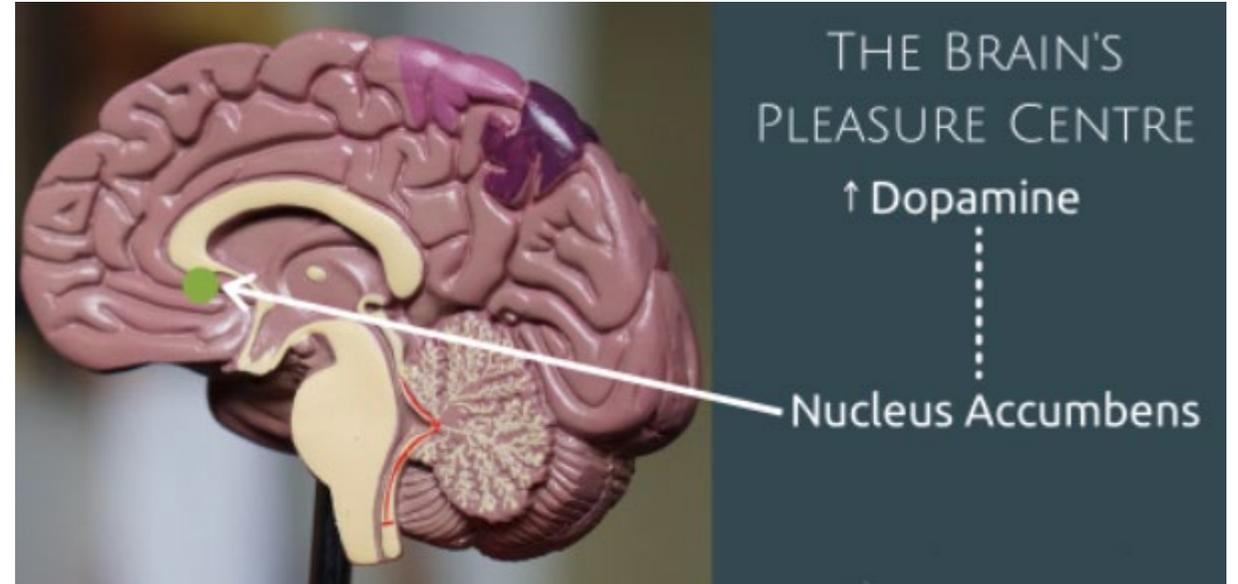
# Continued:

Hackers trying to get access to your information, will introduce a psychological stressor, say in the form of a threatening email...



# Other Brain Hijacks

Humans have been found to have similar reactions to surprise rewards – specifically the anticipation of the reward. A pleasure center of the brain called the nucleus accumbens is highly activated by the possibility of receiving a reward.



# Unexpected Rewards



## Claim Your Tax Refund Online

We identified an error in the calculation of your tax from the last payment, amounting to \$ 419.95. In order for us to return the excess payment, you need to create a e-Refund account after which the funds will be credited to your specified bank account.

Please click "Get Started" below to claim your refund:

[Get Started](#)

We are here to ensure the correct tax is paid at the right time, whether this relates to payment of taxes received by the department or entitlement to benefits paid.

# When Emotions Take Over People Click

- **STRESS** Too busy/pre-occupied to pay close attention
- **FEAR** “Do this now, or else...”
- **OVERCONFIDENCE** Overly optimistic at our ability to recognize a phishing email
- **GREED** The unexpected reward
- **HIERARCHY AND AUTHORITY** People tend to comply with requests from authority figures, particularly in the organization

# The Power of Authority



Eloisa Perard <staffmailbox00911@gmail.com>

To Arnel Mendoza

Retention Policy Default Retention Policy - 10 Years (10 years)

You replied to this message on 6/15/2021 8:04 AM.

Reply	Reply All	Forward		
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Tue 6/15/2021 7:59 AM

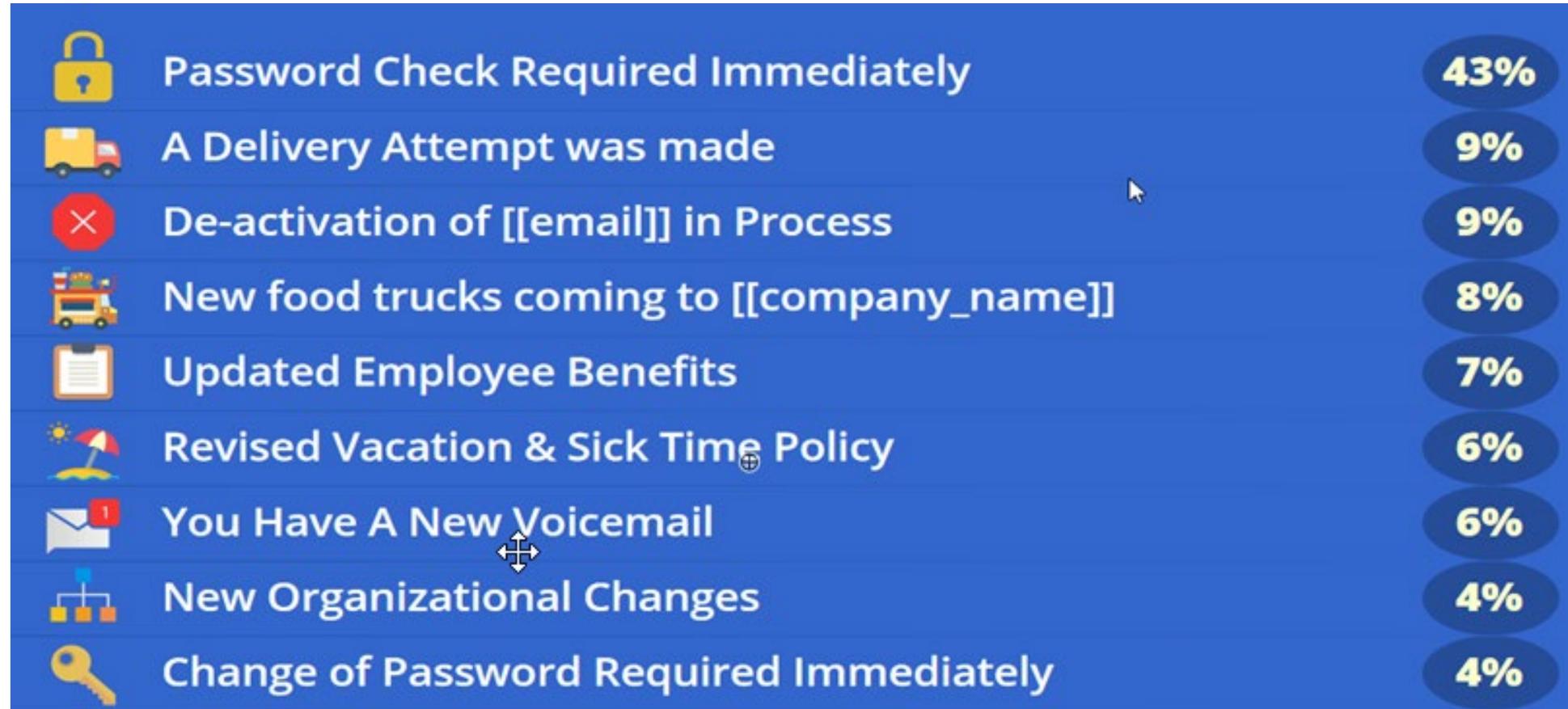
Expires Expiration Suspended (6/13/2031)

Excellent, I need you to head to the nearest store and make a purchase of 10 Visa or Amex gift cards at \$500 face value each since they'll have a different selection of gift cards. How soon can you get it done? Because I'll be glad if you can get the purchase done ASAP.

Also, you are getting your payback by the end of the day, So you have nothing to worry about your reimbursement. I assure you of this. And guess what? I also have a surprise for you.

I want this to come as a surprise pending when the lucky ones receive it since we understand it's to come as a surprise to them.

# Top Phishing Email Subjects



# How Do You Cultivate A Culture of Cybersecurity Awareness?

- A one-hour training given annually is not enough.
- A culture of cybersecurity awareness is something that is cultivated.
- You **MUST** train like a NINJA!



# THE SINGLE MOST IMPORTANT SKILL

## HOVER over a link



- If the email appears to be coming from a company, **does the hover link match the website of the sender?**
- Does link have a **misspelling** of a well-known website (Such as Micorsoft.com)?
- Does the link **redirect to a suspicious external domain** appearing to look like the sender's domain (i.e. micorsoft-support.com rather than microsoft.com)?
- Does the hover link show a URL that **does not match where the context** of the email claims it will take you?
- Do you **recognize the link's address** or did you even **expect to receive the link?**
- Did you receive a **blank email with long hyperlinks** and no further information or context?

# The OTHER Single Most Important Skill



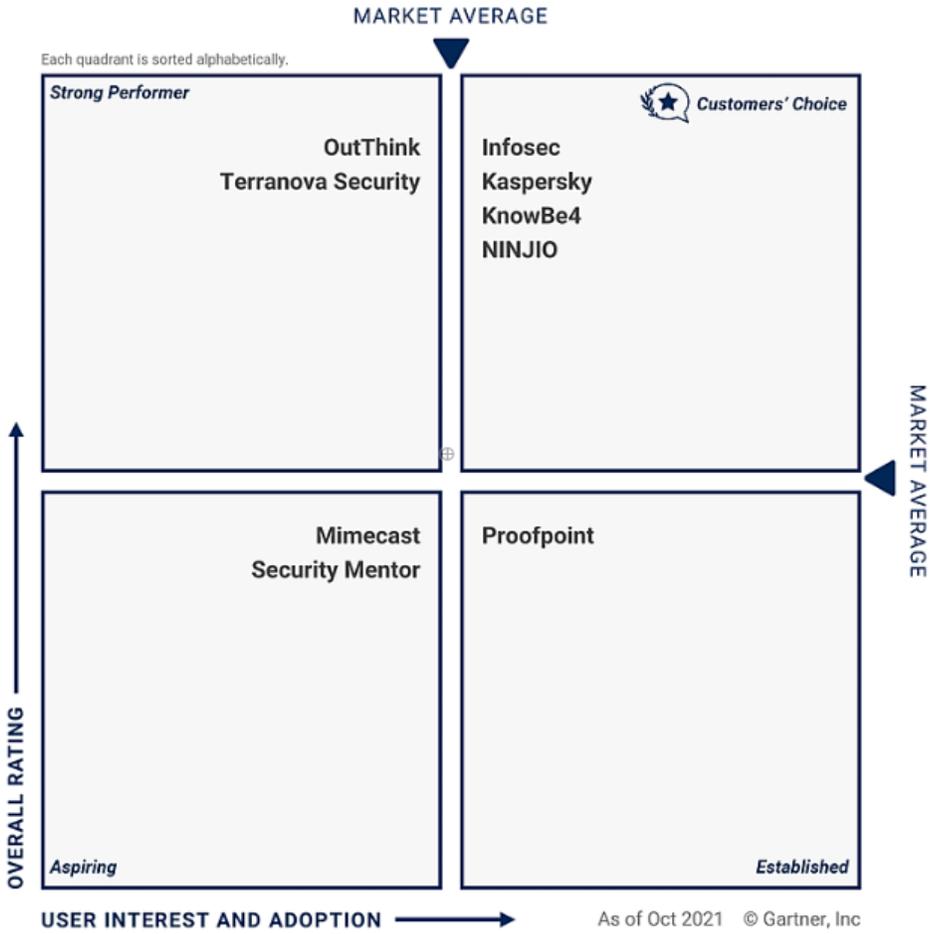
Research shows that it takes **6 seconds** for the brain chemicals that caused the brain hijack to diffuse.

# Good Email Anti-Phishing Hygiene

- Assume that there's something phishy about every link in every email
- Pay attention
- What is the email trying to get you to do?
- How is it trying to get you to do it?
- Remember the 6-second rule.

# Security Awareness Platforms

Gartner Peer Insights "Voice of the Customer"  
Security Awareness Computer-Based Training



KnowBe4

NINJIO

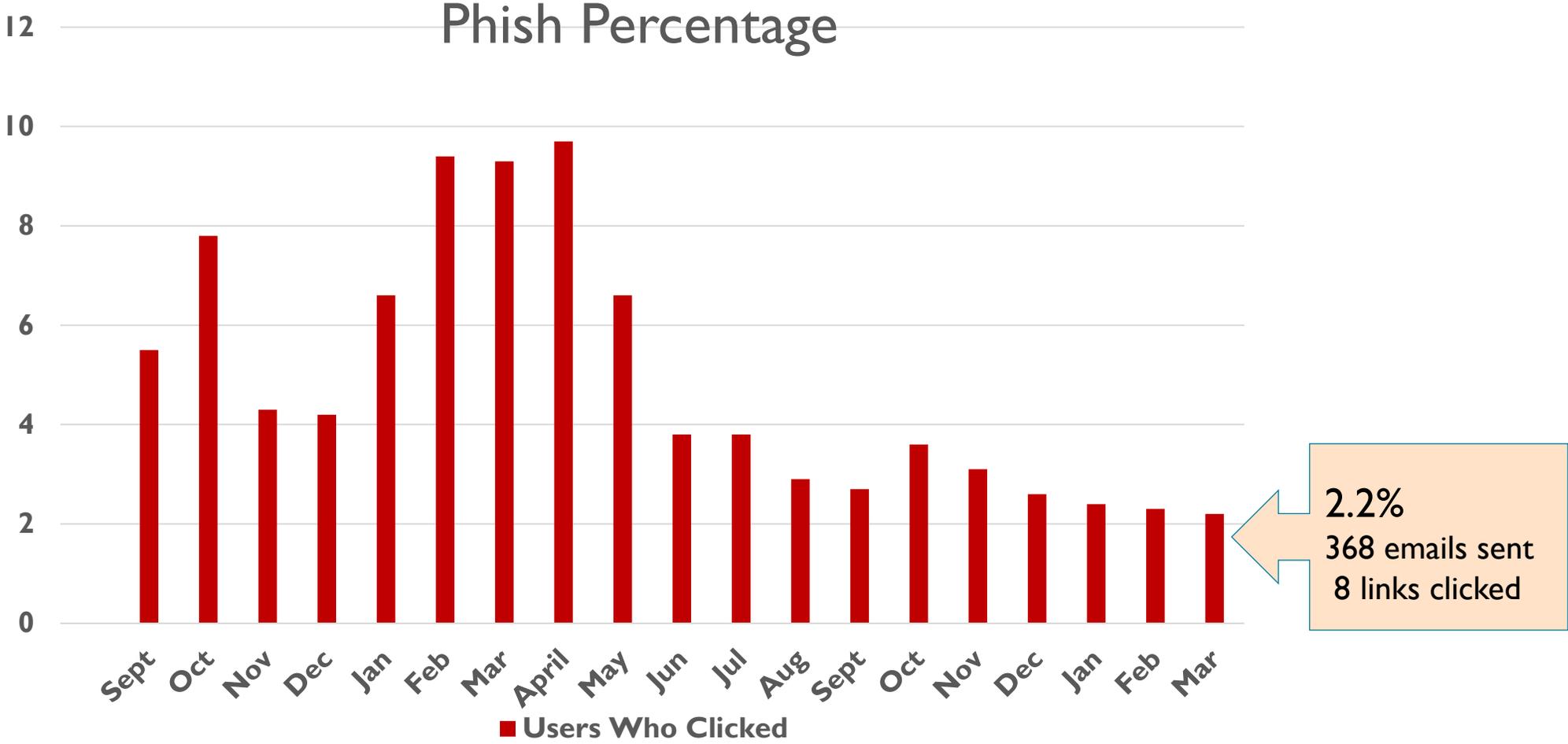
INFOSEC



# Cultivating a Cybersecurity Awareness Culture

- Phishing Tests done monthly
- “Clickers” automatically have to take online training class.
- Supervisors are notified and will get reminders if their staff do not complete training.
- Targeted mini-trainings implemented for groups identified as high-risk (e.g. MAs that have been with the company less than 6 mos., or users that have clicked 3x in the past year)

# Testing Is Essential



Source: QueensCare Health Centers

# Identify Patterns

## By Job Group

Community Health	1
MA/DA	4
Provider MD/NP/DDS/MH	0
HA/PSR/PAC/CTS	1
Admin/Finance/HR/ Business Services/Fac/ Executive Mgmt	2

## By Location

Location 1	4
Location 2	0
Location 3	0
Location 4	1
Location 5	1
Corporate Office	2

# Let Them Know What They Clicked On

**From:** Human Resources <hr@queenscare.org>  
**Reply-To:** Human Resources <hr@queenscare.org>  
**Subject:** Mandatory survey for all employees

Template ID:8391-519314

 [Send Me a Test Email](#)

 [Toggle Red Flags](#)

< Dear Colleagues, >

The organization has created a short survey to help assess the core job function of each department. This survey should take no longer than 3-5 minutes to complete.

Please take a moment to complete the [SURVEY](#). Remember, your responses are completely anonymous! The survey will close at the end of today.

Thank you for your time and input!

# Examples - Continued

Email Preview - Zoom: We've noticed that you are using old version of Zoom! (Link) ×

**From:** Zoom <noreply@update-zoom.us>

Template ID:8391-2364273

**Reply-To:** Zoom <noreply@update-zoom.us>

**Subject:** We've noticed that you are using old version of Zoom!

 Send Me a Test Email

Show Remote Images

 Toggle Red Flags



Hey there,

Zoom latest release 5.6.6 build 824 is recommended to install.  
Get it now to receive new features and safety enhancements.

What's New:

- Fixed the UNC link bug
- Soften original audio with language interpretation
- Several errors fixes

[Update Now](#)

# TABLETOP EXERCISE



Fax Message NoReply [admin] <noreply@efacks.com>

to me ▾

You have received a 1 page fax at 5/23/22, 3:10 PM

[Click here to view this fax online](#)

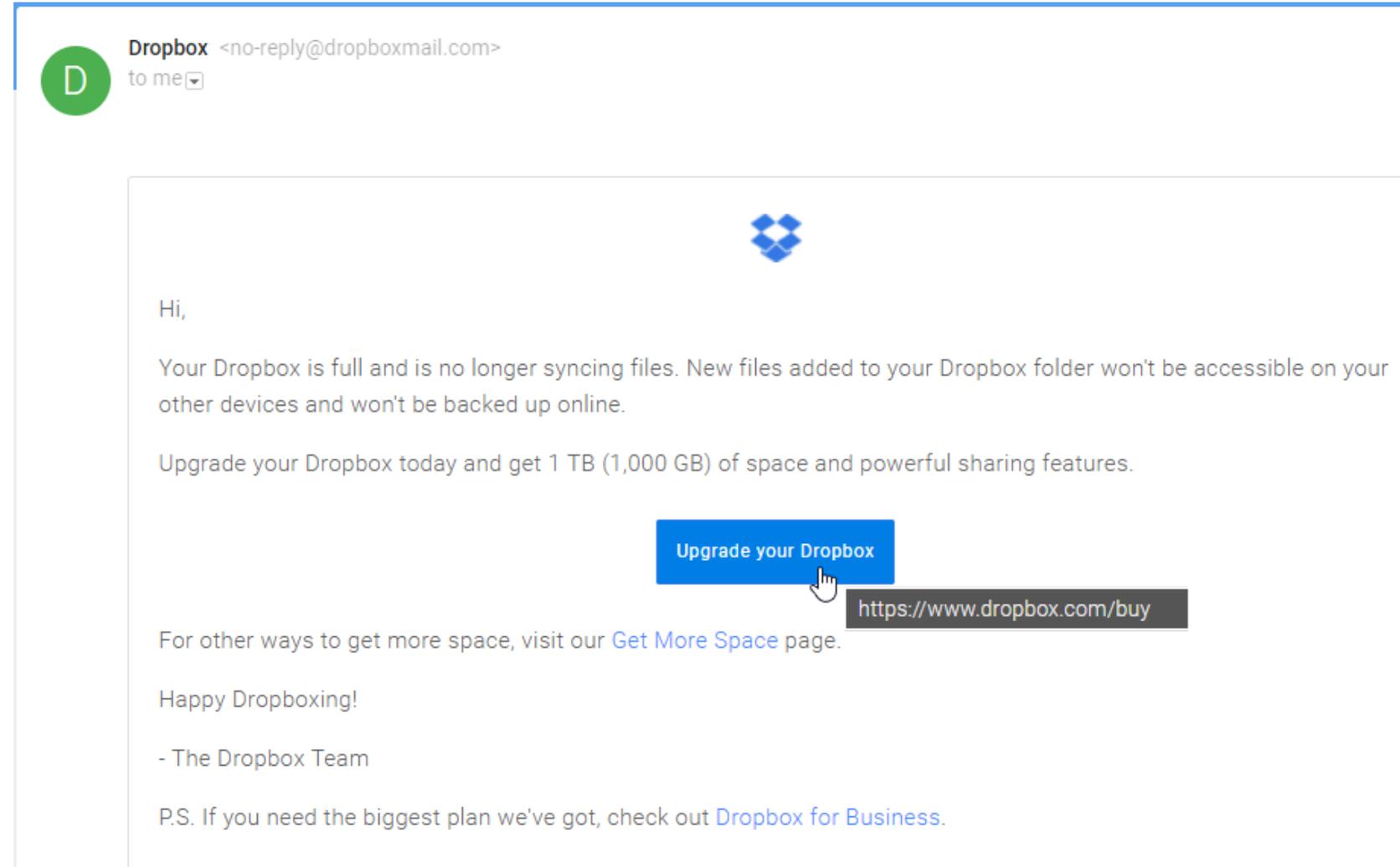
<http://efax.hosting.com.mailru382.co/efaxdelivery/2017Dk4h325RE3>



Thank you for using the eFax Service! Please visit [www.eFax.com/en/efax/page/help](http://www.eFax.com/en/efax/page/help) if you have any questions, or believe

eFax Inc (c) 2022

# TABLETOP EXERCISE



# TABLETOP EXERCISE



Google <no-reply@google.support>  
to me ▾

## Someone has your password

Hi,

Someone just used your password to try to sign in to your Google Account.

### Information:

Monday, May 23, 2022 at 3:15:59 PM GMT-07:00  
Slatina, Romania  
Firefox browser

Google stopped this sign-in attempt. You should change your password immediately

[CHANGE PASSWORD](#)

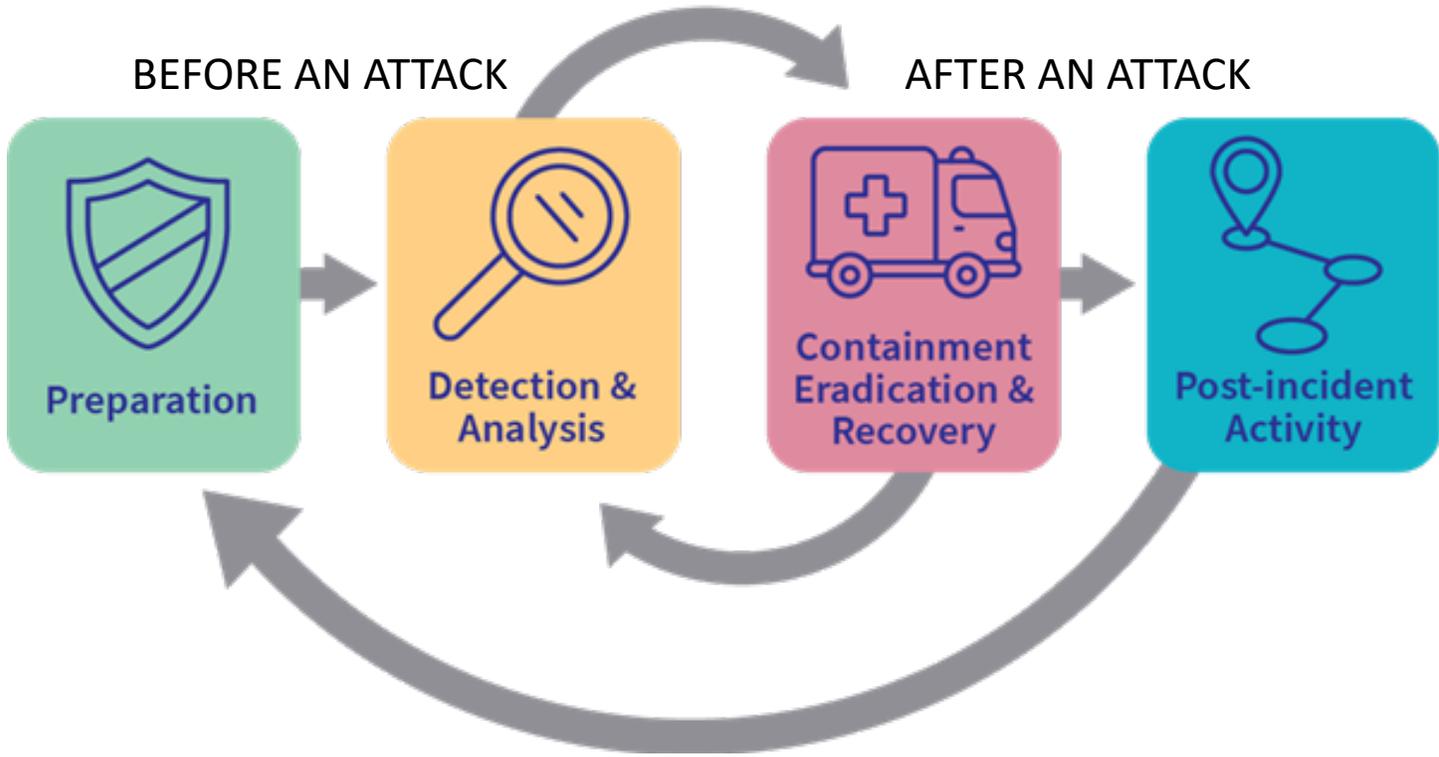
<http://myaccount.google.com-securitysettingpage.ml-security.org/signonoptions/>

Best,

The Mail Team

# WHAT HAPPENS WHEN SOMEONE CLICKS

## NIST Incident Response Plan



# BE Prepared

- Compile a list of IT assets such as networks, servers and endpoints.
- Identify their importance and which ones are critical or hold sensitive data.
- Set up monitoring so you have a baseline of normal activity. Determine which types of security events should be investigated.
- Create detailed response steps and communication guidelines for common types of incidents.

# Detection and Analysis

- Implement monitoring systems for networks, systems, and logs in order to detect, alert, and report on potential security incidents.
- Identifying a baseline or normal activity for these systems. You must be able to correlate related events and see if and how they deviate from normal behavior.

# Containment, Eradication, Recovery

- The goal of **containment** is to stop the attack before it overwhelms resources or causes damage. Your containment strategy will depend on the level of damage the incident can cause, the need to keep critical services available to employees and customers, and the duration of the solution—a temporary solution for a few hours, days or weeks, or a permanent solution.
- Containment methods include a **co-ordinated shutdown** and **blocking communication channels** and **network routes** once compromised systems are identified.
- **Eradication** step removes all elements of the incident from the environment, including malware from all compromised hardware.
- Login credentials must be changed on all compromised accounts.
- Once the threat is eradicated, the goal is a **recovery** to normal operations as quickly as possible.

# Post Incident Activity

## Questions to ask

- What happened, and at what times?
- How well did the incident response team deal with the incident? Were processes followed, and were they sufficient?
- What information was needed sooner?
- Were any wrong actions taken that caused damage or inhibited recovery?
- What could staff do differently next time if the same incident occurred?
- Could staff have shared information better with other organizations or other departments?
- Have we learned ways to prevent similar incidents in the future?
- Have we discovered new precursors or indicators of similar incidents to watch for in the future?
- What additional tools or resources are needed to help prevent or mitigate similar incidents?

# Sample Incident Response Plan Template

**California Government Department of Technology Incident Response Plan** – includes 17-step incident response procedure, with more detailed plans for specific incident types. [Download .DOC file](#)

[https://cdt.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/templates\\_incident\\_response\\_plan.doc](https://cdt.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/templates_incident_response_plan.doc)

# Tabletop Exercise

**You (IT) get a call from one of your providers. Their company provided laptop got stolen from Starbucks.**

**You're not worried because:**

**A: Oh You're definitely worried**

**B: The laptop was encrypted**

**C: You have tools installed to track it and brick it**

**D: He said it was turned off**

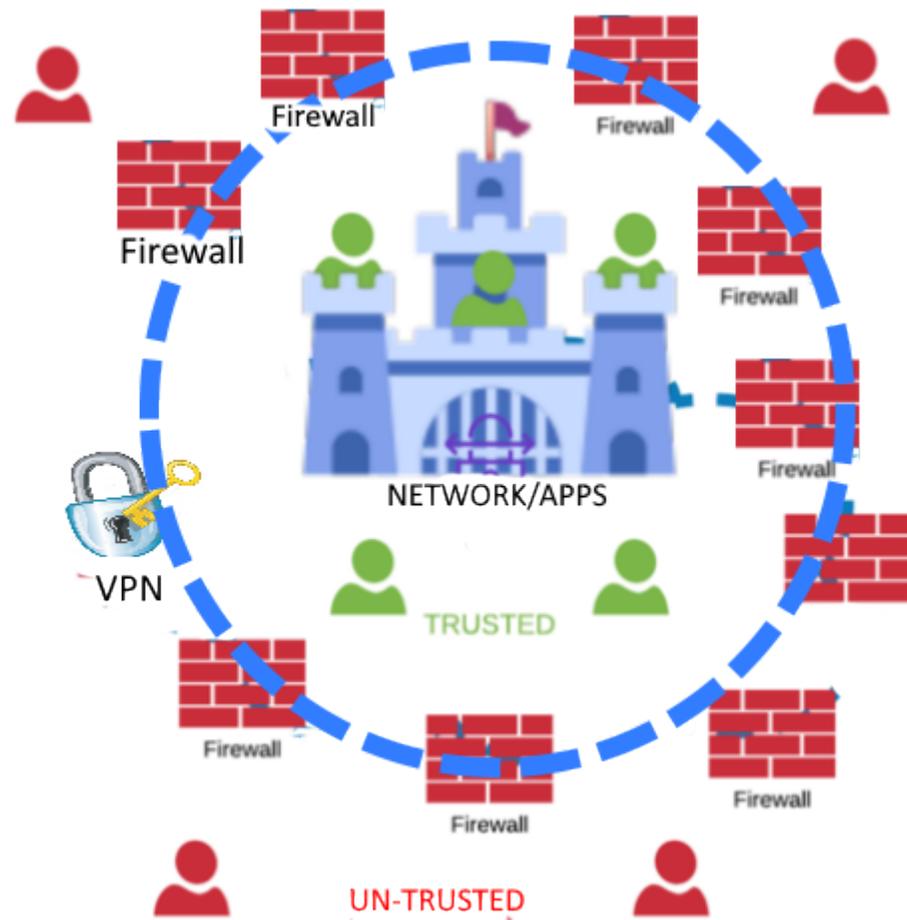
**E: B and C**

# Future Proofing Cybersecurity: Zero Trust



The core concept of zero trust is simple: assume everything is hostile by default.

# Traditional Network Security



The Castle and Moat Approach:  
Everyone inside the Moat is trusted, Everyone outside is untrusted

You get access to the inside by being already inside OR by connecting via the VPN.

# Weaknesses



This approach does not accommodate for non-traditional workmodes (e.g. BYOD, remote work) well.

VPN bandwidth can be a limitation.

Single point of failure: An attacker can compromise a single endpoint within the trusted boundary and create/expand a foothold inside.

Note: Single largest reason for a data breach (9 out of 10 times) is a phishing email on one single user.

# Zero Trust Model – What It Isn't

It is not a piece of technology or any one Software implementation.

It is rather a framework that can be implemented by incorporating several security technologies that already exist and are already being used standalone or in some combinations.

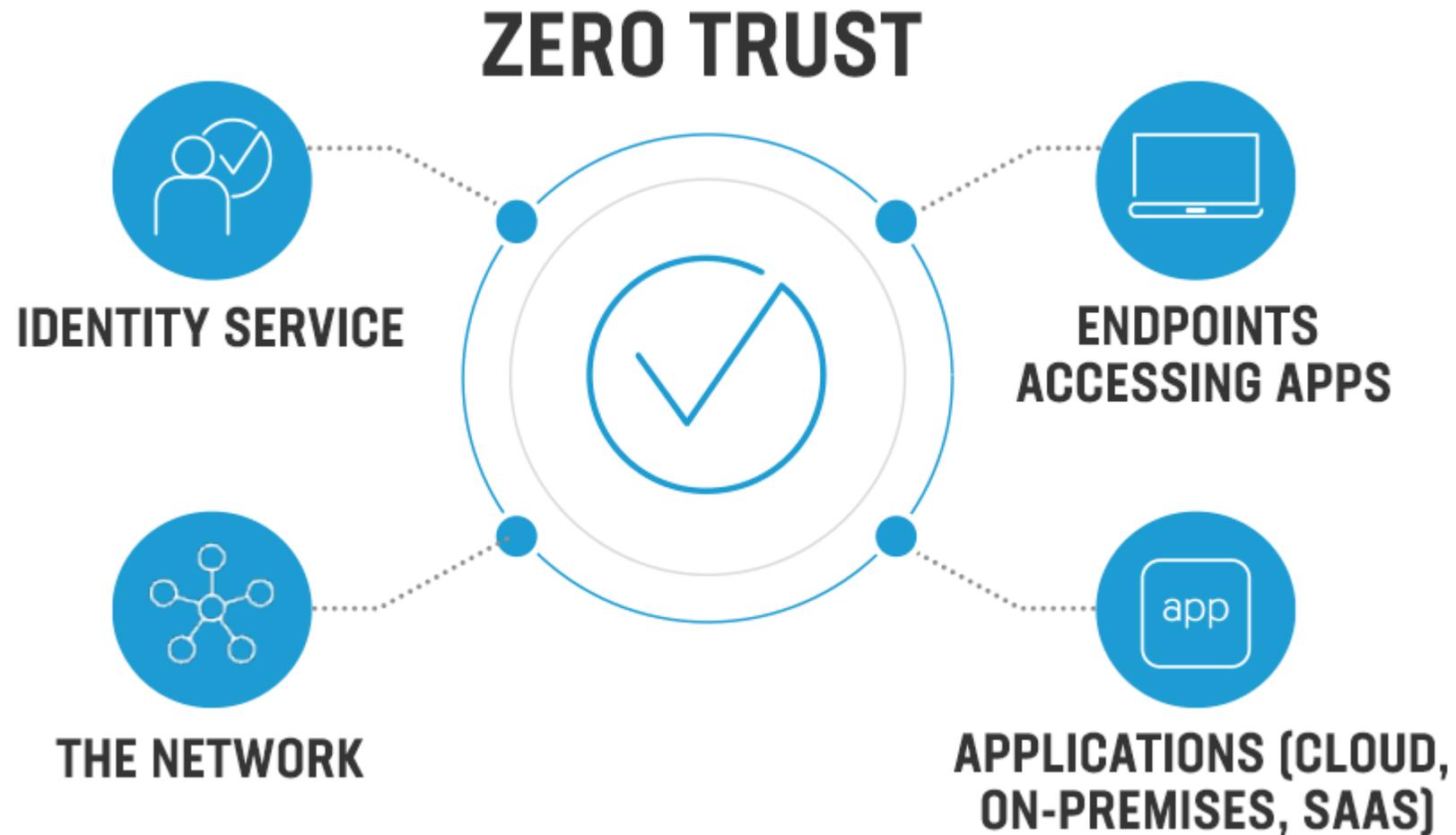
# Zero Trust Model Principles

Trust No One. Always Verify.

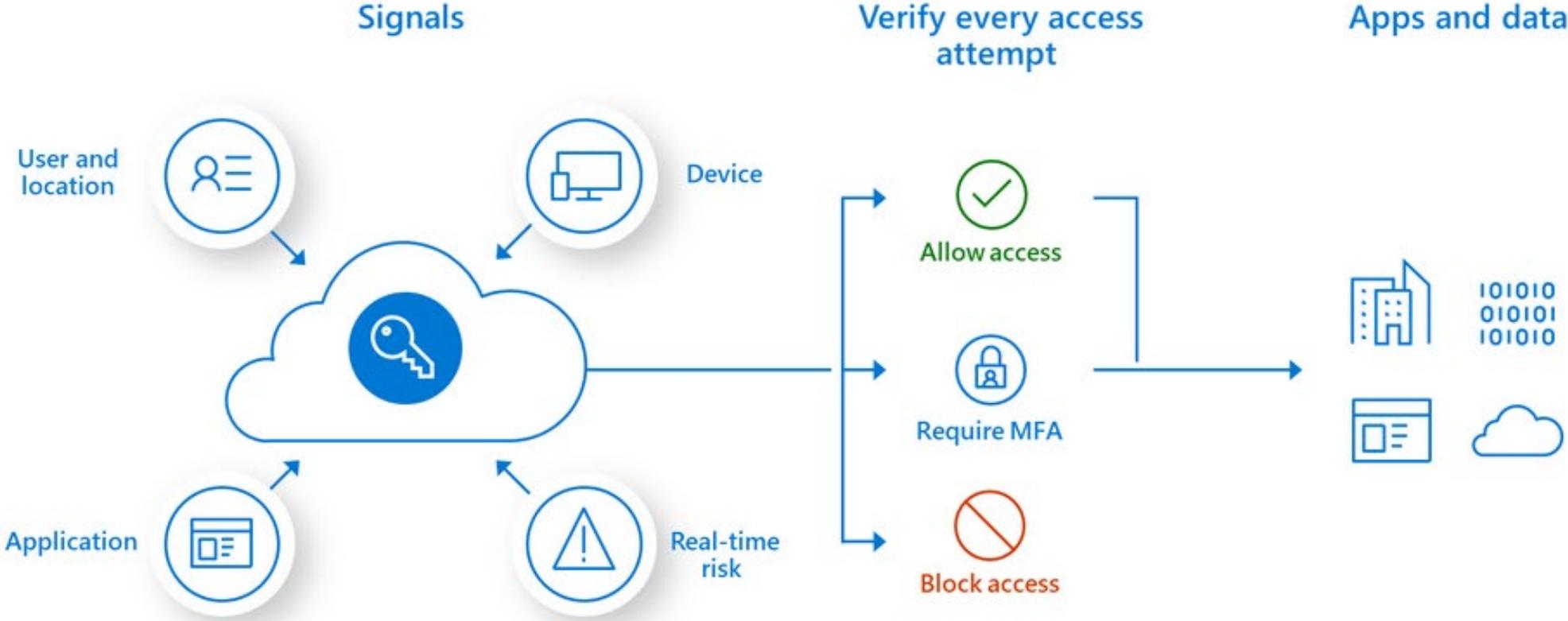
Use Least Privilege Access. Restrict User/Device to the MINIMUM permission required.

Assume breach. Every access attempt is considered hostile until verified otherwise.

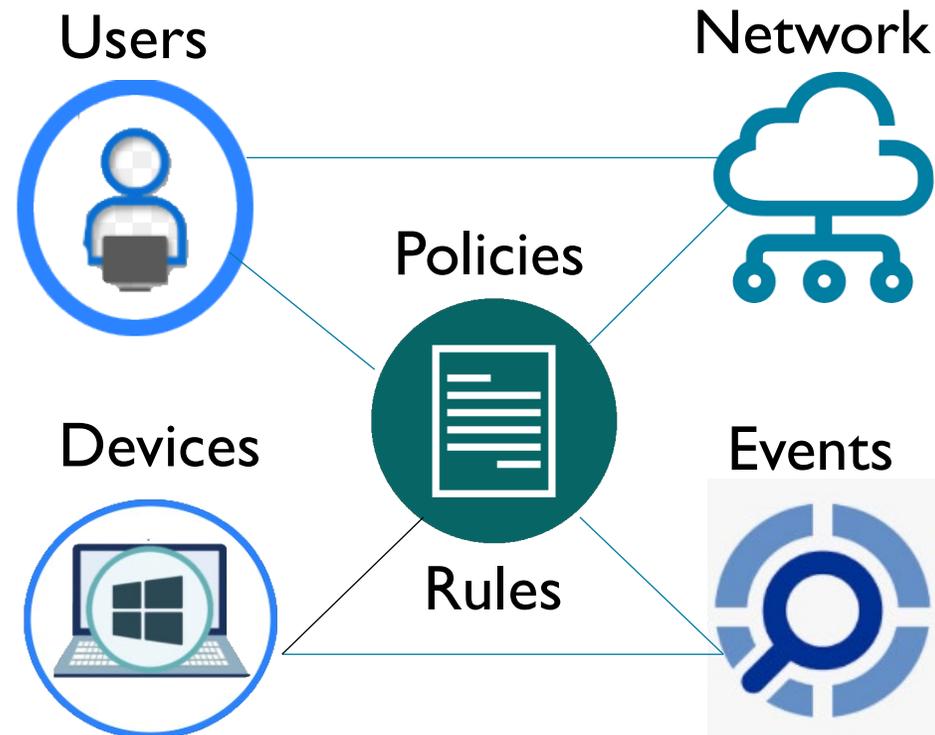
# Zero Trust Components



# Zero Trust – Practical Application Workflow



# Zero Trust Framework – Interactive Parts



## Rules:

Let in only specific users, IP Addresses, MAC addresses, geographic locations to specific networks, apps, and systems.

# What Does It Look Like In the Real World

## Alerts

Office 365 Cloud App Security

Customize alerts and actions by creating policies: [Create policy](#)

Status: [OPEN](#) [CLOSED](#) Category: [Select risk category](#) Severity: [Select severity](#) App: [Select apps](#) User name: [Select users](#) Policy: [Select policy](#)

Bulk selection [Export](#)

1 - 7 of 7 alerts

Alert	App	Status	Resolution type	Severity
<b>Activity from infrequent country</b> Activity from infrequent co... Office 365 81.223.119.154 Austria	Office 365	<a href="#">OPEN</a>	—	Medium
<b>Multiple failed login attempts</b> Multiple failed login attempts	3 apps	<a href="#">OPEN</a>	—	Low
<b>Activity from infrequent country</b> Activity from infrequent co... Microsoft Teams 186.83.184.97 Colombia	Microsoft Teams	<a href="#">OPEN</a>	—	Medium
<b>Activity from infrequent country</b> Activity from infrequent co... Microsoft Exchange Online 179.51.53.121 El Salvador	Microsoft Exchang...	<a href="#">OPEN</a>	—	Medium
<b>Unusual addition of credentials to an OAuth app</b> <span>PREVIEW</span> Unusual addition of credent... Office 365 Netrix Auditor for SharePo...	Office 365	<a href="#">OPEN</a>	—	Medium
<b>Activity from infrequent country</b> Activity from infrequent co... Microsoft Exchange Online 191.101.61.102 ...	Microsoft Exchang...	<a href="#">OPEN</a>	—	Medium

# Example: Okta

Action

- No action
- Log authentication attempts from malicious IPs
- Log and enforce security based on threat level

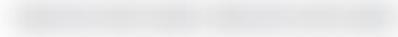
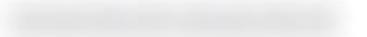
Exempt Zones

Zones

IPs in the included [Network Zones](#) will not be logged or have actions enforced based on threat level by Okta ThreatInsight. These IPs will proceed to evaluation by [Sign On rules](#). This ensures traffic from known, trusted IPs is not flagged by Okta ThreatInsight.

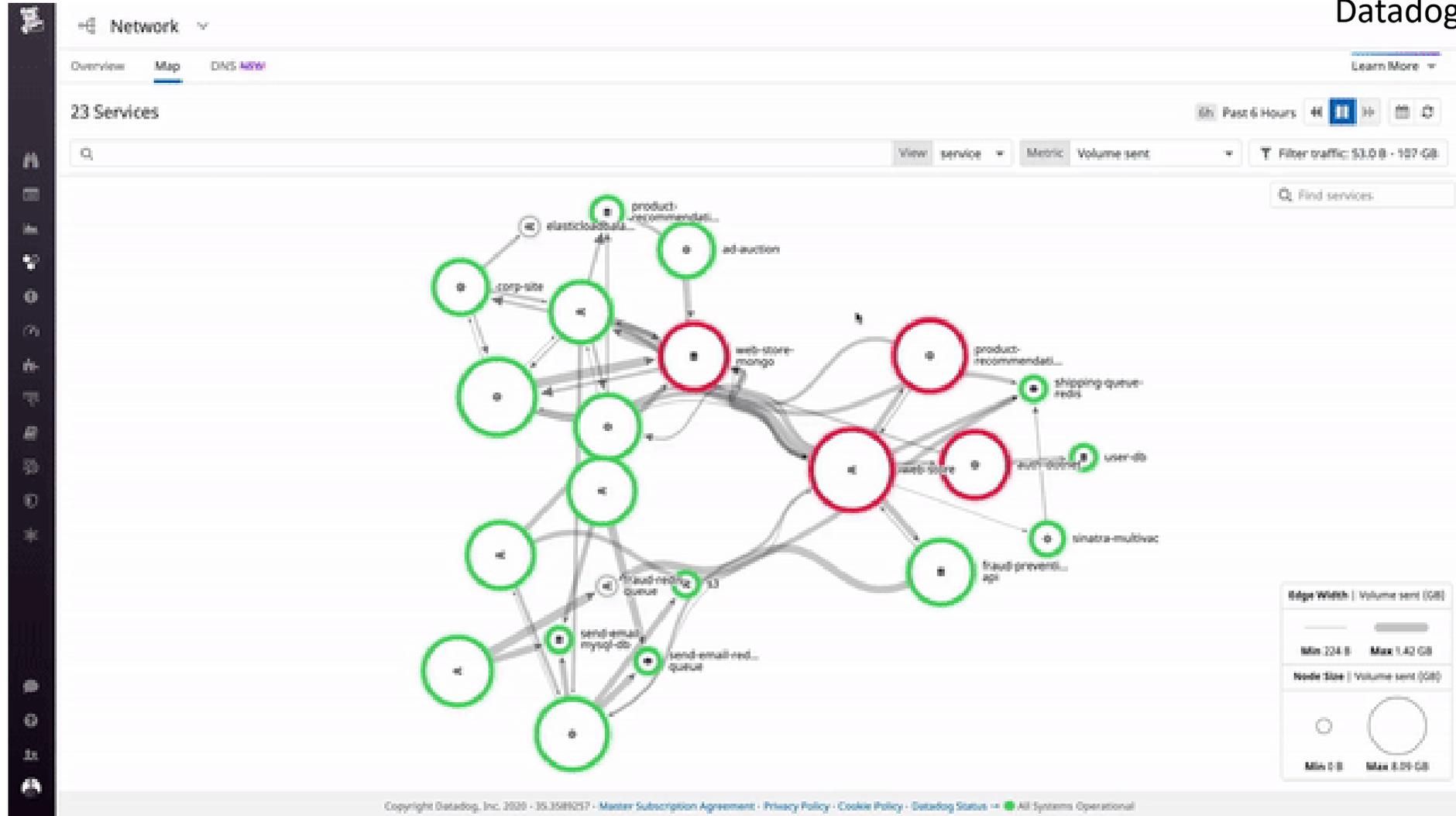
## Networks

Add Zone ▾

Name	Zone Type	Details			
BlockedIpZone	 IP Block list	Gateway IPs			
					
			<a href="#">See All</a>		
Trust Zone	IP	Gateway IPs			

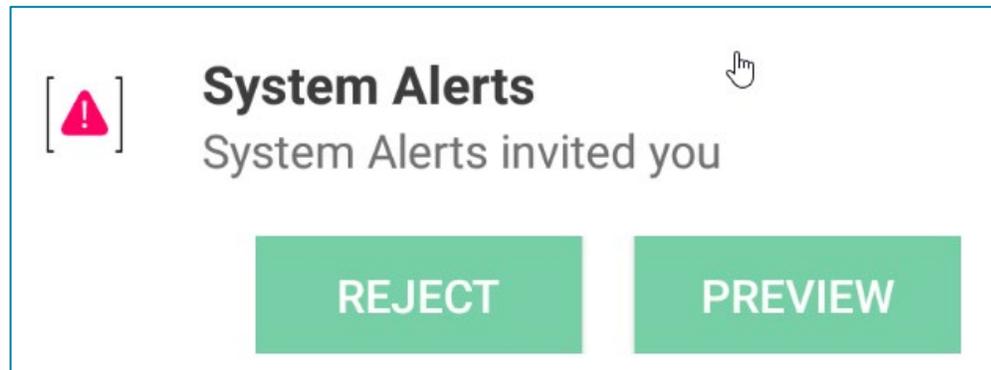
# Network Bandwidth Analyzer

Datadog



# New World of IT Maintenance

You will get LOTS  
more warnings and  
alerts.



You will sleep  
better at night.



# Thank You!

## Questions and Answers?

How Can You Contact Us?



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## ARE YOU LOOKING FOR RESOURCES?

Please visit our website [www.healthcenterinfo.org](http://www.healthcenterinfo.org)



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