

American Association of Port Authorities Port Security Seminar & Expo Cyber Security Preparedness and Resiliency in the Marine Environment

The new Reality of Cyber Security (since 2003)

- Destructive Cyber attacks against private sector critical infrastructure will occur
- The threat is from sophisticated actors well organized and resourced
- These threats will compromise our ability to operate critical infrastructure
- •Even the most secure networks can/will be compromised
- Critical infrastructure must be able to "withstand a first punch", before national security assets arrive
- •Our critical infrastructure is highly inter-connected and interdependent, we must be prepared to respond and recover.





USCG focused the NIST Cybersecurity Framework

	Applicable Industry Profiles					
Cybersecurity Framework	Oil and Natural Gas: MBLT CFP	Organizational Cybersecurity Drivers				
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8 Mission Objectives

- 1. Maintain Personnel Safety
- 2. Maintain Environmental Safety
- 3. Maintain Operational Security
- 4. Maintain Preparedness
- 5. Maintain Quality of Product
- 6. Meet HR Requirements
- 7. Pass Required Audits/Inspections
- 8. Obtain Timely Vessel Clearance

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

Source - US Coast Guard Cybersecurity Framework Profiles (CFP) for Maritime Bulk Liquids Transfer (MBLT) mission area profile of 8 Mission Objectives – Defines Preparedness

Why do we Exercise?

An exercise brings the best minds in the organization together to develop and test strategy for future preparedness and response.

WHAT IT IS

- Powerful process for thinking about the future
- Challenges conventional wisdom and assumptions
- Provides dynamic interaction within a realistic, trusted environment
- Allows analysis of alternatives "under fire"
- Acts as a catalyst, invokes intuition, and encourages creativity
- Yields outcomes that enhance overall cyber resilience

HOW IT WORKS

- Participants assigned to teams representing stakeholder groups within the organization
- Teams interact through a series of "modules" -- each module represents linear movement in time
- Teams assess situation and develop courses of action
- Participants discuss key decision points and challenges and brainstorm solutions
- Keep in mind this is a "discussion based" exercise

WHAT IT PROVIDES

- A "stress-tested" plan or set of formalized processes
- A test of assumptions, corporate and personal
- Recalibration of perceptions
- Realization of the vulnerabilities and risks
- Understanding of how people, process, and technology come together to support effective cyber incident response
- Buy-in from management for implementing next steps

Live Exercises Provide Real-Time Education and Feedback

Organization behavior is an important and often missing element of an

incident response plan.

- Customize best-fit plans to the decision
- Makers tasked to execute it.
 - Calculate response in the context of individual plans against various threat scenarios.
 - Identify specific information that provi confidence to the organization.
- Respond to events more quickly and effective
- Lower overall cost of failure prevention and
- Reduce probability of failure risk.



Practice Response:

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Response

RS.RP Planning

 Response processes and procedures are executed and maintained, to ensure timely response to detected cyber security events.

- Does your organization have a plan?
 - Is it current?
 - Has it been tested?
- Does it take into account all organization roles: Leadership, Legal, Ops, PR, Compliance, Business continuity, IT/Infosec ?
- When is it activated? Who's in charge?

Practice Response Communications:



RE: Ongoing Network Issues

We have received reports from several users regarding network availability. We think this may simply be a permissions issue resulting from a recent software update.

Our support team is assessing the situation and will provide additional updates as appropriate.

Please call Elise Morgan at 841-799-2262 if you have any questions.

Elise Morgan

Help Desk Representative emorgan@acme.com 841-799-2262



RS.CO-1 Personnel know their roles and order of operations



RS.CO-2 Events are reported consistent with established criteria



RS.CO-3 Information is shared consistent with response plans

- Does your incident response plan consider malware and ransomware?
- Who is in-charge?
- Who do you call for support?
- Do you have preplanned relationships with support organizations?
- What is your obligation to report?
- Do you inform your Board, employees, customers, supply chain partners?

Supply Chain / Value Chain

Highly Inter-Connected Systems

Greater reliability on technology with more partners in the Supply Chain Risk is created at the seams between organizations Share risk across our partners



We must practice to response and recovery across the supply chain!

Practice Response Coordination:



Mr. Suite,

We've got an officer on the way to fill out a report. Unfortunately, not much can be done by law enforcement to assist in removing the malware or getting any files back.

To expedite the process, you should gather the following information:

- Date of initial ransomware infection
- Ransomware variant (encrypting/lock-screen)
- Primary business functions impacted
- Method of information system compromise
- Threat actor's Bitcoin Wallet address (lock-screen information)
- Ransom amount paid or requested
- Specific information systems affected

Regards,

Officer Jones



RS.CO-4: Coordination with stakeholders



RS.CO-5: Voluntary Information Sharing occurs with external partners to achieve broader cybersecurity situational awareness.

- Are you alone or this part of a larger event?
- How did other organizations respond?
- Do you tell your stakeholders you are compromised?
- What information do you share with stakeholders?
- Are you receiving information sharing reporting?
- Have you established a relationship with local law enforcement? FBI, Coast Guard, Port Authority?

Practice Response Analysis:





New vulnerabilities are understood



Response Improvement

After Action Analysis

Lessons learned, Processes and Response Strategies Updated

Are tactics, techniques, and ٠ procedures (TTPs) in place to respond based on severity of event?

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- Have you determined how different ٠ events will impact personnel and operations?
- Do you have capabilities to perform • internal forensics?
- Or existing external relationships with forensic services?
- Do you continuity of business plans ٠ – can you continue to operate in the face of degraded systems?
- How are you going to fight through ٠ the crisis?
- How do we get better? ٠



Thank you

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