

# CYBER SECURITY TIPS

## Employees:

- Use a complex alphanumeric password with a combination of numbers, symbols, and letters (uppercase and lowercase)
- Change your passwords regularly
- Do NOT open emails or attachments from unfamiliar sources, even if they look official
- Do NOT install or connect any personal software or hardware to your organization's network or hardware without permission from your IT department
- Report all suspicious or unusual problems with your computer to your IT department

## Management & IT Department:

- Implement defense-in-depth: a layered defense strategy that includes technical, organizational, and operational controls
- Implement technical defenses: firewalls, intrusion detection systems, and Internet content filtering
- Update your anti-virus software daily
- Regularly download vendor security patches for all of your software
- Change the manufacturer's default passwords on all of your software
- Monitor, log, and analyze successful and attempted intrusions to your systems and networks

# REPORTING

Report all suspicious cyber incidents to your facility security officer:

## System Failure or Disruption

Has your system or website's availability been disrupted? Has service been denied to your system's users?



## Suspicious Questioning

Are you aware of anyone attempting to gain information in person, by phone, mail, email, etc., regarding the configuration and/or cyber security posture of your website, network, software, or hardware?

## Unauthorized Access

Are you aware of anyone attempting (whether successfully or not) to gain unauthorized access to your system or its data?

## Unauthorized Changes

Has anyone made unauthorized changes or additions to your system's hardware, firmware, or software characteristics without your IT department's knowledge, instruction, or consent?

## Suspicious Emails

Are you aware of anyone in your organization receiving suspicious emails that include unsolicited attachments and/or requests for sensitive information?

## Unauthorized Use

Are unauthorized parties using your system for the processing or storage of data? Are former employees, customers, suppliers, or partners still using your system?



# Cyber SECURITY

Report suspicious activity to your local security contact.  
Your DSS point of contact is:



This product created by Defense Security Service, Counterintelligence Directorate  
[https://www.dss.mil/isp/count\\_intell/count\\_intell.html](https://www.dss.mil/isp/count_intell/count_intell.html)

Industrial Security Letter 2010-02 reminds cleared contractors that all incidents must be reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and DSS, as specified in NISPOM paragraph 1-301.

# THE WHAT



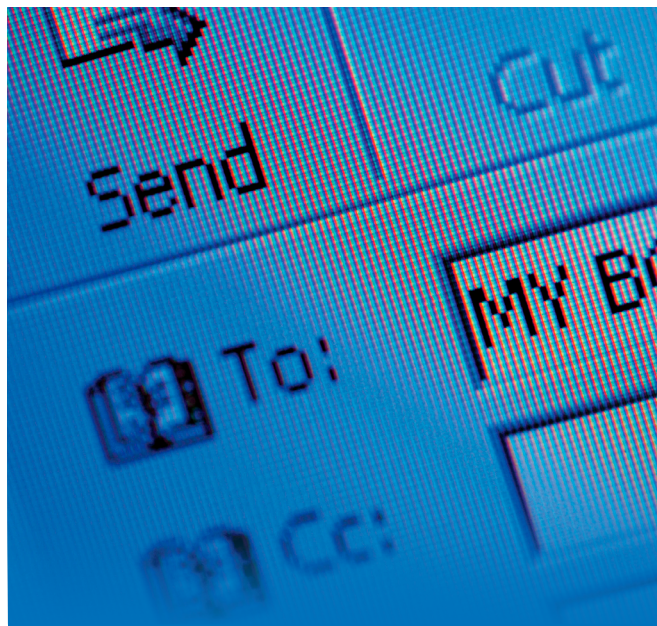
## The Threats

- Insiders
- Terrorists
- Hackers
- Organized Crime
- Cyber Criminals
- Foreign Intelligence Entities

## What are the actors targeting?

- Sensitive company documents
- Export-controlled technology
- Information on Department of Defense-funded contracts
- Sensitive technological specification documents
- Usernames and passwords for login
- Personal Identifying Information (social security number, date of birth, address)
- Contact rosters and phone directories

# THE WAYS



## How do the actors compromise our systems?

- Emails with malicious links or attachments
- Un-patched or outdated software vulnerabilities
- Removable media (USB drives)
- Use of weak or default passwords
- Website vulnerabilities
- Increased attacks against PKI credentials (i.e., stolen logon credentials)
- Spoofing emails that imitate valid domains (i.e., .mil or .gov addresses)

# THE PROCESS

## Anatomy of a computer intrusion:

**1 Reconnaissance:** Attackers research and identify individuals whom they will target through open source means.

**2 Intrusion into the network:** The actors send spear-phishing emails to targeted users within the company with spoofed emails that include malicious links or attached malicious documents.

**3 Obtain user credentials:** Attackers get most of their access using valid user credentials. The most common type: domain-administrator credentials.

**4 Establish a back door:** With domain administrative credentials, the actors will move laterally within the victim's network, installing back doors for future and continued exploitation.

**5 Install multiple utilities:** Utility programs are installed on the victim's network to conduct system administration, steal passwords, get email, and list running processes.

**6 Data exfiltration:** The actors obtain emails, attachments, and files from the victim's servers and then encrypt and exfiltrate the data via the actor's command & control infrastructure.

**7 Maintaining persistence:** If the actors suspect they are being detected or remediated, they will use other methods to ensure they don't lose their presence in the victim's network, including updating their malware.