

Cybersecurity Preparedness: Disaster Recovery Best Practices

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Myths:

- **Size**
- **Industry**
- **Duration**

Cybersecurity Issues

- Phishing Attacks
- Spearphishing Attacks
- Ransomware
- Internal Sabotage
- External Hacking
- Trade Secrets
- Personally Identifiable Information
- Financial Data

5 Planning Tips for Businesses

- Strong Password Management
- Proactive User Training
- Cloud Diligence
- Tactical Planning
- Response and Recovery Plan

#1 Passwords: 1st Line of Defense

- Policy – in writing and automated
 - Length: at least 12 characters
 - Strength: UPPER, lower, numbers, special
 - Expiration: no more than 90 days
 - Factors: TWO (for all systems, especially cloud)
 - Sharing: NONE (unique password per user per acct)
 - Management Tool: YES (secure storage and access)
 - Lock-outs for consecutive unsuccessful attempts

#2

Users: the Weakest Link

- Everyone has a responsibility for Cybersecurity
- They need continual training to learn, understand, and practice these responsibilities:
 - Policies, then training
 - Phishing
 - Ransomware
 - Data Security
 - Email safe usage
 - Social media usage
 - Passwords
 - Devices

#3 Cloud: Tread Carefully

- Due Diligence before signing up
 - SLA
 - Data, Data, Data
 - Who owns it, who retains it, for how long, and where?
- Watch out for free services – no critical or sensitive data
- Pay for higher tier with additional features:
 - User roles
 - Encryption
 - Backup
- Look for optional add-ons for extra security:
 - e.g. Office 365 with Advanced Threat Protection
 - Two-factor authentication

#4

Tactics: Planning your Defense

- Proactive mindset that requires continual effort
 - Outsource if necessary
- Develop layered security approach:
 - All devices (Bring Your Own Device)
 - Privileges (Least Privileged Access, remove local administrative rights)
 - Servers (on-premises, hosted/cloud)
 - Applications (patches, updates)
 - Network (firewall, content filter, DNS watch list, etc)
 - Storage (encryption)
 - Website (encrypted and protected)
 - Back-ups vs. sync (multiple copies, multiple locations, and testing)
- Monitor:
 - Identify logs and review them regularly
 - Automate
- Adjust as you read, learn, and experience issues

#5

Response Plan: If all else Fails

- Disaster Recovery Plan for IT Systems
- Data Breach Response Plan:
 - Detection
 - Notification
 - Remedy
 - Documentation
 - Crisis Management
 - Root Cause Analysis
 - Adjustments to prevent future recurrences

Business Continuity Elements

Crisis Mgmt

- Emergency Action Plan (OSHA)
- Communications

Technology

- IT Systems, Data, Phones
- Utilities (power, internet, voice)

Continuity

- Operational Continuity, Customers, Vendors
- Facilities, Financial, Assets, Vital Records

Recent Lessons Learned



- Integrating plans with County OPCONs
- Re-entry procedures
- Proactive communications
- Advance team for evacuation – early reservations
- Flexibility in plans and schedules
- Well-trained and redundant staff

Procrastination is a problem when it comes to doing my disaster plan. As a business owner I have a lot to do. It's not like **a disaster** is going to happen tomorrow. Besides, we have that new business pitch. I've been **waiting** for this **to** happen for a while now. I'll get the disaster plan finished eventually. Nothing to worry about, it'll **happen.**

Whether natural or man-made, at least one in four businesses affected by a disaster never reopen. Though emergencies are unpredictable, when you have a plan in place you can adapt, recover and stay in control.

It's never too late to protect your business until it is.

Make a plan.



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Questions?

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