

## CYBER INCIDENT PREPAREDNESS CHECKLIST

### *I. Before a cyber intrusion or attack*

- A. Identify mission critical data and assets (your “crown jewels”) and institute tiered security measures to appropriately protect those assets.
- B. Review and adopt risk management practices found in guidance such as the National Institute of Standards and Technology Cybersecurity Framework
- C. Have an actionable plan in place before an intrusion occurs
  - Test Plan with (scheduled) exercises
  - Keep plan up-to-date to reflect changes in personnel and structure
- D. Have appropriate technology and services in place before an intrusion occurs
- E. Have appropriate authorization in place to permit network monitoring
- F. Ensure your legal counsel is familiar with technology and cyber incident management to reduce response time during an incident
- G. Ensure organization policies align with Incident Response (IR) plan
- H. Engage with law enforcement before an incident
- I. Establish relationships with cyber information-sharing organizations

### *II. After a cyber intrusion or attack*

- Step 1: Make an initial assessment of the scope and nature of the incident, particularly whether it is a malicious act or a technological glitch
- Step 2: Implement measures to minimize continuing damage
- Step 3: Record and collect information
  - Image affected computer(s)
  - Keep logs, notes, records, data
  - Record any continuing activity/attacks
- Step 4: Make appropriate notifications to
  - Personnel within a company or the organization
  - Federal and State law enforcement
  - Regulators – Local and Homeland Security
  - Other Potential victims
- Step 5: Review response and remain vigilant
  - Continue monitoring the network for any anomalous activity to make sure the Intruder has been expelled and you have regained control of your network
  - Conduct a post-incident review to identify deficiencies in planning and execution of your incident response plan

## CYBER INCIDENT PREPAREDNESS CHECKLIST (cont'd)

### III. *What not to do following a cyber intrusion or attack*

- A. Do not use the compromised system to communicate
- B. Do not try to 'fix' this yourself
- C. Do not hack into or damage another network
- D. Think that the problem is solved after you correct
- E. Start using the repaired system or computer
- F. Think that this will never happen again
- G. Believe that your other systems and computers are 'safe'

## AGENCY RECAP

If something looks strange or if you know a breach has occurred

- Do not try to "fix" this yourself
  - Contact your manager
  - Send a notice to all your co-workers
- Contact your Bank(s) right away
  - Make them aware - Have them place a 'freeze' on the account
- Contact your Underwriter(s)
  - We can get you into contact with our National Settlement Services Team
  - We can get you into contact with our Fraud Resolution and Legal Teams
- Contact everyone in the Transaction (must give 'Notice')
  - Find where the breach occurred
  - You may be able to find out additional information that could be helpful

**REMEMBER THAT FRAUD, CYBERCRIME OR A BREACH  
CAN BE OF FILE DATA, CONTRACTS, LOAN DOCUMENTS,  
ANY FORM OF MONEY, ANY NPI, ANY NPPI**

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Reference: USDOJ.gov – Cybersecurity Unit – Best Practices for Victim Response and Reporting of Cyber Incidents