Cybersecurity Briefing for Researchers

...protecting your IP and your life's work...

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Assets

Requirements

Threats

Vulnerabilities

Traveling

Defense



PART I ASSETS

What are we protecting?

- Data
 - Confidentiality of sensitive information from unauthorized access
 - *Integrity* from unauthorized modification to ensure completeness, accuracy and consistency
 - Availability to ensure access when needed
- **IP** value derived from creative work, copyrights, patents,...
- Reputation re integrity in research and from false accusation (e.g., espionage)
- University's reputation, IP, operations

Location of assets

- Computers
- Phones
- USB Drives
- Cloud
- Hardcopy
- Labs

















PART II REQUIREMENTS

Requirements

Compliance drivers

- Data Use Agreements
- IRB protocol commitments
- Federal/International Laws: EAR/ITAR, FAR, HIPAA, FERPA, GDPR, ...
- State Laws: Oregon Consumer Identity Theft Protection Act

Common required controls

Access Controls Encryption Data Backup

Awareness training Security Monitoring Physical Security

Ongoing Assessment Transmission security IR + Notifications

PART III THREATS

Global Threats & Tactics

Made in China 2025







Aviation



Railway transportation equipment



Energy-saving vehicles



Agricultural Machinery



Medical devices





Information



Numerical control tools and robotics



technology



High-tech maritime

equipment

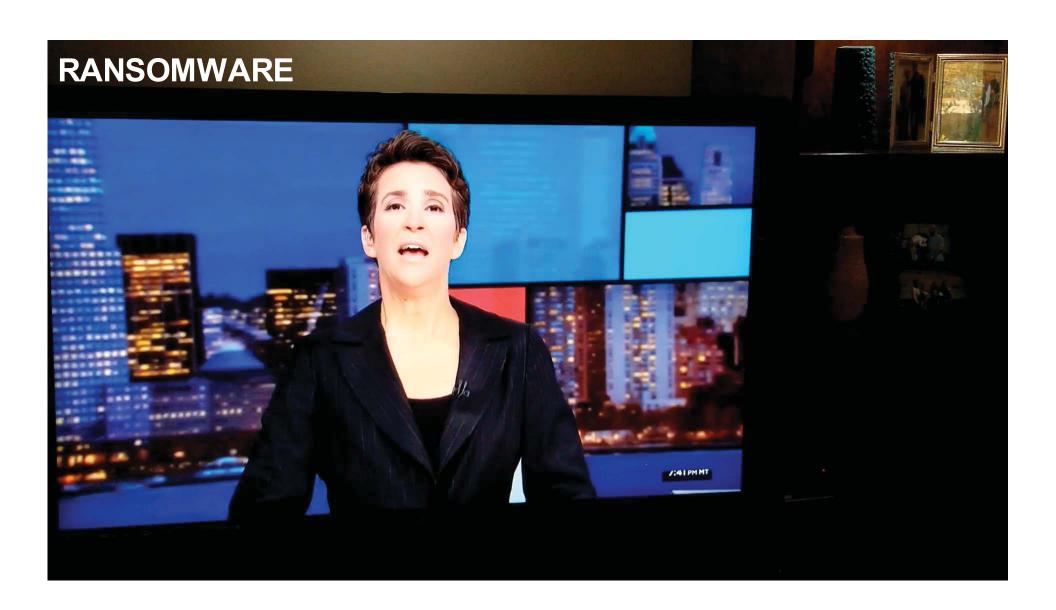
Power equipment

- China's talent recruitment or "brain gain" programs
- Coercion of foreign students, professors, guests
- Foreign funding, donations, joint-ventures
- Foreign visitors to campus

What's good for China may be a threat to your research!

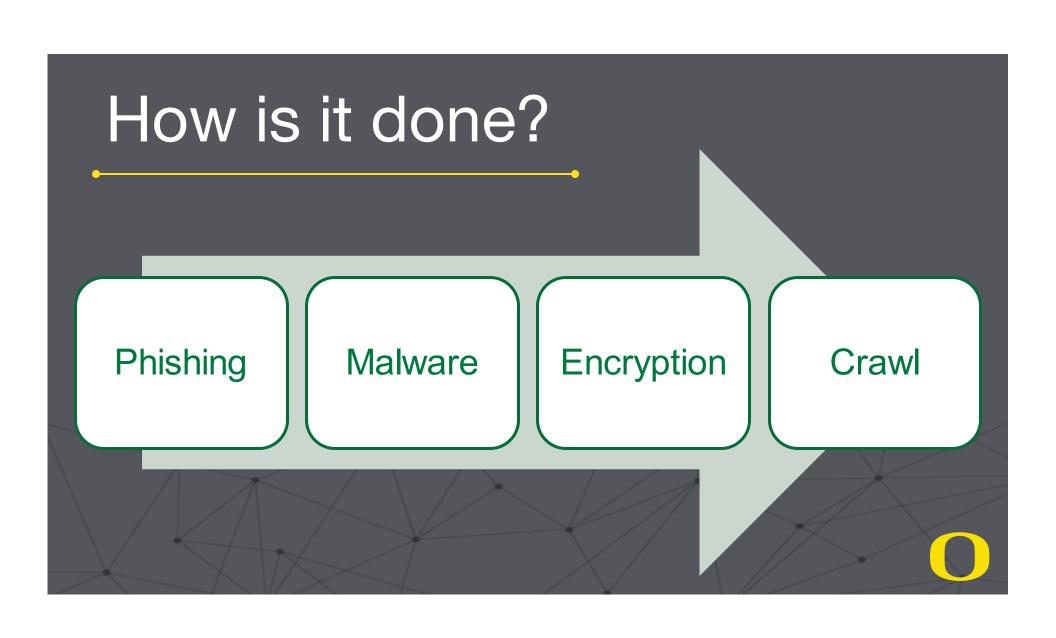
Federal response, a threat?

- Impact on **academic freedom** and international collaboration.
- 2018: NIH warnings resulted in investigations at 55 universities that lead to faculty terminations for not disclosing international collaborations.
- 2018: DOD decided against waiver for funding Flagship language programs at universities with Confucius institutes.
 2018: DOD requires stringent NIST 800-171 compliance for CUI data protection.
- DUAs: Funders have been and is expected to ratchet up security requirements to protect IP









Ransomware response

- Data
- System
- Full AppStack

- No guarantees
- Copycats
- ReHack

Restore



Pay





PART IV VULNERABILITIES

Weaknesses seen by ISO

- Susceptibility to *phishing* due to lack of awareness
- Insufficient data/system backups
- Physical and logical access control labs, offices, computers, hard files
- Unmanaged or unpatched systems
- Unsanctioned cloud storage
- International travel to high risk countries with regular work computers or phones with data

PART V TRAVELING

Before Leaving ...

- ✓ Backup the computer user's profile and data.
- ✓ Remove applications that won't be used.
- ✓ Make sure devices and applications are up to date on patches.
- ✓ Verify Antivirus and Anti-Malware software is up to date and with the latest signatures.
- ✓ Install and review Qualvs BrowserCheck.
- ✓ Verify that the user is running with the lowest possible privilege level.
- ✓ Provide charging devices for the trip (USB chargers offered at airports, restaurants, conferences, etc. may introduce malware).
- ✓ Make sure PINs are set on devices (Fingerprint + PIN is highly recommended).
- ✓ Make sure the device is using full disk encryption and requires a password on reboot.
- ✓ Setup user for UO VPN (note: depending on the country traveling to, local laws may apply regarding encryption).
- ✓ Forward your voicemail to email.
- ✓ Bring as little data as possible just what is needed to get the job done.
- ✓ Do not store passwords or other credentials on the device, outside of a trusted and encrypted password management application.

While There ...

✓ Pay attention to the environment

- ✓ Be cognizant of individuals looking over your shoulders.
- ✓ Do not accept any USB devices and definitely do not plug them into your devices.
- ✓ Do not leave devices unsecured or out of your sight.
- ✓ Keep track of the services that were accessed for reference after returning.
- ✓ Do not accept any patches or updates for applications and systems.

On Returning ...

- ✓ Have the devices assessed by IT staff for possible malware and infections.
- ✓ Backup incoming profile and documents into a secure system.
- ✓ Wipe devices used while traveling.
- ✓ Reload profile that was backed up before the trip.
- ✓ Copy files from the incoming profile (e.g., Annotated documents) onto the device.
- ✓ From a trusted computer:
 - ✓ Change all PINs.
 - ✓ Reset Duck Id credentials.
 - ✓ Reset credentials for those services that were accessed while traveling.
- ✓ Review once again with Qualys BrowserCheck.
- ✓ Report any suspicious activities to the Information Security Office.

PART VI DEFENSE

On you...

- 1. Complete the *Cybersecurity awareness training* in MyTrack
- **2. Backup** your data to O365, Crash Plan, IS Files, ... (see IT)
- **3.** Patch management work with IT staff to manage your computers in JAMF or SCCM
- 4. Use **UO VPN** when off campus and work with IT staff to **encrypt hard drives** before travelling
- 5. Encrypt external media USB, external hard drives, etc.
- 6. Use **strong passwords** and **two-factor** authentication
- 7. Avoid sending sensitive data in email or other insecure means
- 8. Require background screening and ensure sufficiency of NDAs

On us...

- Device loaner program for travel to high risk countries China,
 Russia, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, Ukraine, Venezuela, ...
- 2. Email Security. IS has implement controls to prevent users from browsing to known phishing sites and to reduce possible malware deliveries to inboxes
- 3. Secure network/services. ISO recommended secure services including the Allen Hall data center, UO OneDrive, IS Files, UO Cloud, Crash Plan
- 4. 2-factor authentication is currently being rolled out campus wide
- 5. The Allen Hall datacenter is protected by firewalls and other controls
- 6. Contact ISO for help in securing your research projects
- 7. ISO continuously monitor network for suspicious activities

PART VII TAKEAWAYS

General phishing tips

- Mouse-over before you click
- Fake D0mains uoregon.edud
- Flattery
- Urgency
- Unknown sender
- Unexpected tone
- Unusual request
- Letter Sub5titution5
- Bad Grammra

- Follow your gut!
- Ask a colleague if you are unsure
- Don't trust links and phone numbers in email
- Ask Security by forwarding to phishing@uoregon.edu
- Look in the <u>http://PhishTank.Uoregon.edu</u>



Remember ...

- Your efforts will protect your data, IP, plus yours and UO's reputation
- Requirements for security include state, federal, international laws plus specific DUAs
- Partnership with ISO is critical to our defense awareness training, patching, access control, backup, two-factor authentication, encryption, vigilance with international travel and welcoming visitors to campus

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