





CSIRT Staff and Staffing

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OVERVIEW CSIRT Staffing CSIRT Cost and Funding CSIRT Operation

CSIRT Staffing

CERT STAFFING

What type of staff does CSIRT need?







Types of CSIRT Roles

Core Staff	Extended Staff
✓ manager or team lead	✓ support staff
✓ assistant managers, supervisors, or group	✓ technical writers
leaders	✓ network or system administrators for CSIRT
✓ hotline, help desk, or triage staff	infrastructure
✓ incident handlers	✓ programmers or developers (to build CSIRT tools)
✓ vulnerability handlers	✓ web developers and maintainers
✓ artifact analysis staff	✓ media relations
✓ forensic analysts	✓ legal or paralegal staff or liaison
✓ platform specialists	✓ law enforcement staff or liaison
✓ Trainers	✓ auditors or quality assurance staff
✓ technology watch	✓ marketing staff







CSIRT Staff Composition

The composition of CSIRT staff varies from team to team and depends on a number of factors, such as

- mission and goals of the CSIRT
- nature and range of services offered
- available staff expertise
- constituency size and technology base
- anticipated incident load
- severity or complexity of incident reports
- funding







Staff Skills – Basic

Personality

- people skills
- communication skills
 - Written Communication
 - responses in email concerning incidents
 - o documentation of event or incident reports, vulnerabilities, and other technical information
 - notifications and/or guidelines that are provided to the constituency
 - internal development of CSIRT policies and procedures
 - o other external communications to staff, management, or other relevant parties
 - Oral Communication







Staff Skills – Basic

- communication skills
 - Oral Communication

The ability to communicate effectively though spoken communication is also an important skill to ensure that CSIRT staff members can say the right words to the right people.

- CSIRT team members
- system and network administrators (or other IT staff)
- o application owners/developers
- members of other response teams
- constituents or users (of the systems)
- subject matter or technical experts
- security officers
- management or other administrative staff
- human resources staff
- law enforcement or legal staff
- press/media/public relations staff
- vendors







Staff Skills – Basic

- Presentation Skills
- Diplomacy
- Ability to Follow Policies and Procedures
- Team Skills
- Integrity
- Knowing One's Limits
- Coping with Stress
- Problem Solving
- Time Management







Staff Skills

Technical Skills

- Security Features Confidentiality, Integrity and Availability
- Security Threats and Vulnerabilities/Weaknesses
- The Internet History, philosophy, and structure and the infrastructures.
- Risks Analysis
- Understanding of Network Protocols
- Network Applications and Services
- system and network administration experience
- Programming Skills







Staff Skills

Incident Handling Skills

- Local Team Policies and Procedures
- Understanding/Identifying Intruder Techniques
- Incident Analysis
- Maintenance of Incident Records







Hiring Staff

How will you staff your CSIRT?

Options

- Hire dedicated CSIRT staff.
- Use existing staff.
 - full-time part-time
 - o rotation ad hoc
 - Hire contractors.
- Outsource.







Hiring Staff

Every CSIRT will be bound to specific requirements based on the requirements of their parent organization, local and national laws, and culture.

- pre-interview document check
- pre-interview telephone screening
- reference checks, including criminal records, as appropriate
- interviews that cover topics from Communication Skills technical abilities to social skills and team fit







Arrival and Exit Procedures

New staff members might be expected to sign CSIRT-specific agreements in addition to any standard employee agreements (such as non-disclosures or intellectual property rights) required by the parent organization. Exit procedures might include

- change of passwords (both personal and system passwords)
- return of any physical security devices and other media (telephone, pagers, backups)
- revocation of keys (both physical and digital)
- debriefing to review her/his past experiences and to collect ideas for improvements
- exit interview to remind the departing person of responsibilities, which may include additional agreement signing
- an announcement to the constituency and other parties with which the CSIRT regularly interacts
- action to be taken with future correspondence (email, postal) addressed to the individual







Training Staff

Staff training is necessary from three perspectives:

- bringing new staff members up to the necessary skill level to undertake their work;
- broadening the abilities of existing staff members for personal development and overall team benefit;
- and keeping the overall CSIRT skill set up-to-date with emerging technologies and intruder trends.







Training Staff

Training should include coverage of the following issues:

- new technical developments
- local team policies and procedures
- understanding and identifying intruder techniques
- communicating with sites
- incident analysis
- maintenance of incident records
- team building
- work load distribution and organizational techniques







Retaining Staff

- ☐ The two main reasons for turnover of CSIRT staff are burnout and low salary
- □ Meanwhile experienced CSIRT staff are in short supply and expensive to hire and train for your CSIRT environment, so it is most important to try to retain them.

The following approaches should be considered to address both of these issues:

- rotation of duties related to routine work and incident handling
- no more than 80% of any individual's effort dedicated to incident handling service
- attendance at technical conferences/workshops/tutorials (such as the AfricaCERT Technical training, ITU
 CyberDrill FIRST Conference)
- participation at technical working groups (like the IETF)
- development of in-house training courses
- attendance at in-house training courses







Extension of Staff

- A CSIRT may be unable to find, fund, train, or hire appropriate staff to provide the necessary specialist skills required by the team.
- ☐ In such cases, the CSIRT can consider developing relationships with experts in the field to provide the necessary skills.
- This will enable the team to cope when the incident load peaks above given thresholds, or in other circumstances defined in the team's escalation policies and procedures.

These additional staffing resources might be drawn from

- other areas of the security teams in the CSIRT parent organization
- other groups in the CSIRT parent organization
- other groups in the CSIRT's constituency
- other CSIRT organizations
- external trusted experts and service providers







Extension of Staff

- □ When considering staff to serve in this role, the same hiring principles should apply for them as for any CSIRT member.
- □ The following processes should be established in advance so extension staff can be activated as quickly as possible:
 - agreed-on criteria for calling in extension staff participation
 - non-disclosure agreements, service level agreements, memoranda of understanding, etc.
 - up-to-date contact information
 - prior agreements from management
 - procedures to establish secure communications
 - initial and regular training







CSIRT Cost and Funding

CSIRT - Cost and Funding

Question : "How much does it cost to start and operate a CSIRT?"

Answer : There is no one figure that can be given for what a CSIRT will cost to set up and

operate. The costs for setting up a team depend on the circumstances and

environment in which the team is established.







CSIRT - Cost and Funding

Type of Costs

Start-Up Costs	Sustainment Costs
 Software 	 ongoing facilities maintenance
 Computing equipment 	 support of equipment upgrades
 Capital furniture expenditures supplies 	o supplies
 Internet domain registration fees 	o travel
 Facilities costs 	Personnel Costs
o Phones	o raises
 Fax machines 	o professional development
Personnel Costs	o training
o salaries	
o benefits	







CSIRT - Cost and Funding

CSIRT Funding Strategies

STRATEGY	DESCRIPTION
Membership subscriptions	Time-based subscription fees for delivery of a range of services
Contract services or fee-based services	Payment for services as delivered
Government sponsorship	A government department funds the CERT
Academic or research sponsorship	A university or research network funds the CERT
Parent organization funding	A parent organization establishes and funds the CERT
Consortium sponsorship	Group of organizations, government entities, universities, etc. pool funding
A combination of the above	For example, funding is provided through government funding and private contract







CSIRT Operation

CSIRT Operation

Operational Elements

- Work Schedules
- Telecommunications
- Email
- Workflow Management Tools (RTIR)
- World Wide Web Information System
- IP Addresses and Domain Name







CSIRT Operation

Fundamental Policies

- Code of Conduct
- Information Categorization Policy
- Information Disclosure Policy
- Media Policy (Establishing a List of Media Contacts Providing Rules of Engagement -Briefing the Media in Advance - Specifying Out-of-Habitat Behavior - Providing Outreach Through Announcements)
- Security Policy
- Human Error Policy







Thank

