

CYBER SECURITY DIVISION  
2013 PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS'

Evidentiary Integrity for Incident  
Response (EIIR)

*Cyber Incident Response: WAIT!  
"I should have written that down"*

Exelis Inc., Information Systems

Jeffrey Isherwood

**EXELIS**

16 September 2013



Homeland  
Security

Science and Technology

# Exelis Profile

## C4ISR Electronics & Systems

### Electronic Systems



#### Combining These Technologies

- >Electronic Warfare
- >Force Protection
- >Networked Communications
- >Radar
- >Composite Structures
- >Reconnaissance & Surveillance
- >Undersea Acoustics

#### Providing Customers With:

Networks for tactical communications and data exchange, and countermeasures to sense and deny threats to aircraft, ships, ground vehicles and personnel

### Geospatial Systems



#### Combining These Technologies

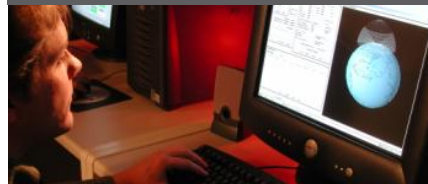
- >Airborne Situational Awareness
- >Information Exploitation
- >Space-Based Satellite Imaging
- >Weather & Climate Monitoring
- >GPS
- >Night Vision

#### Providing Customers With:

Next-generation imaging that integrates space, airborne, ground and soldier sensors into broader, coordinated systems.

## Information & Technical Services (I&TS)

### Information Systems



#### Combining These Technologies

- >Information-Enabled Mission Solutions
- >High-End Engineering Services
- >Air Traffic Management Systems
- >Commercial Aviation Solutions
- >Satellite Ground Systems
- >Spectrum Management
- >Space, Ground and Range Ops, Sustainment, Upgrade and Modernization

#### Providing Customers With:

Data fusion, network integration and critical decision support services.

### Mission Systems



#### Combining These Technologies

- >Global Base Operations and Infrastructure support
- >Battlefield Network Communications & Information Support
- >Worldwide Logistics & Deployment Support
- >Ground Vehicle & Equipment Maintenance

#### Providing Customers With:

A broad range of critical service, support and logistics solutions that enable efficient operations in the most demanding environments.

# Customer Need

- **Industry feedback:**

- Poor availability of robust command line tools that can be effectively presented in court
- Lack of forensic incident response documentation often prohibits prosecution
- Improper documented IT action hampers law enforcement investigations

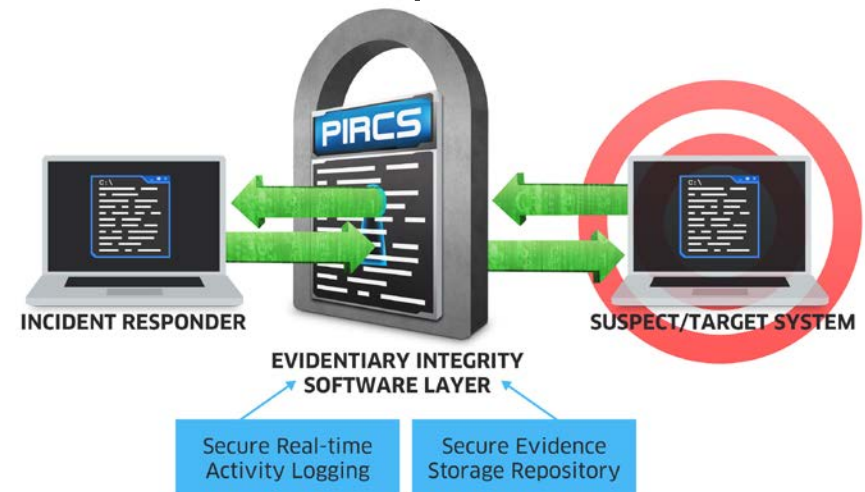
- **July 2013 SANS Institute:** “Survey of Digital Forensics & Incident Response”

- **57%** indicated they were looking for legal evidence that could hold up in court
- The survey emphasized the need for :
  - Treating all cases as if they may end up in arbitration or even legal proceedings
  - Applying rigor in the collection and management of evidence
  - Increasing the trustworthiness so that the evidence can be defended
  - Sound processes that can withstand challenge under outside scrutiny

Source: (Henry, Williams, Wright, 2013)

# Approach

- Proactive Incident Response Command Shell (PIRCS) is a seamless and customizable Windows® operating system command shell wrapper that enables cyber incident responders to encapsulate and secure evidence collected during a command line incident response.
- PIRCS consists of the following three core components:
  - Secure real-time activity logging
  - Evidentiary collection and encapsulation
  - Secure evidence storage repository



# Approach *(continued)*

- Secure Real-Time Activity Logging
  - Full duplex logging of any end-user interaction with the command line interface
  - Full ‘service’ level logging that generates time-stamped entries for all software management actions
  - All logs are populated in real-time and is supported by:
    - Bit-stream hashing
    - Full duplex recording
    - Validated data integrity storage

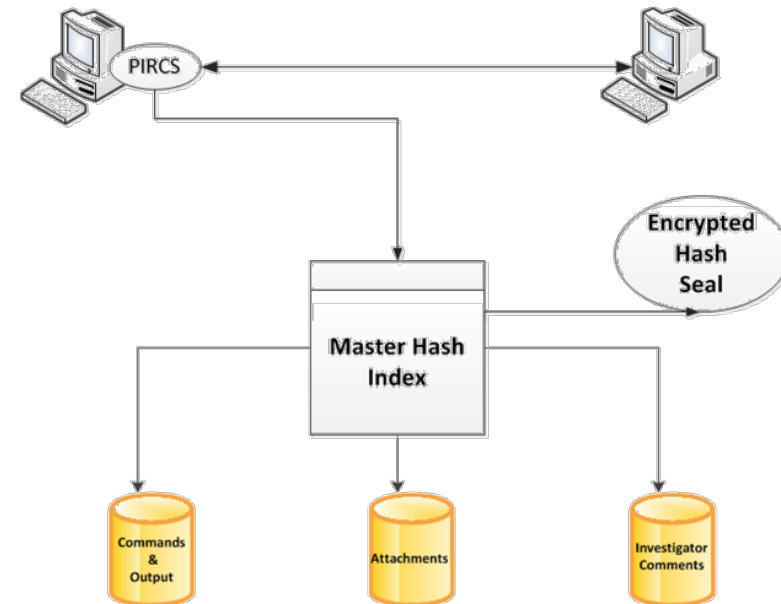


# Approach *(continued)*

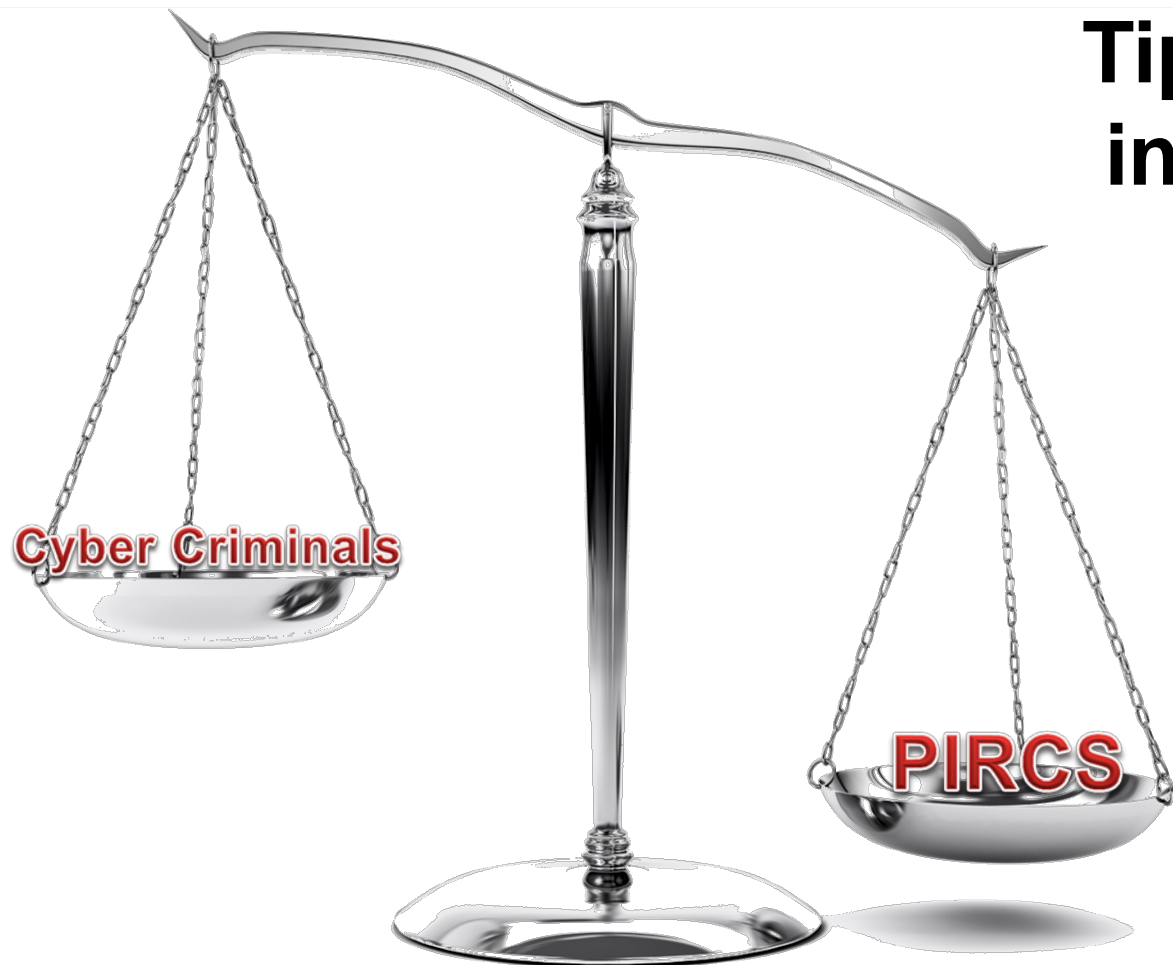
- Evidentiary Collection and Encapsulation
  - A custom file storage format that securely captures the entire stream of data flowing to and from the investigator and the target system.
  - Automates the persistent encoding of metadata about the circumstances and the individuals involved in an incident investigation directly within the forensic image file architecture.
  - Example of metadata fields include:
    - Name of the investigator (or other means of identification)
    - Validated date/time of the data collection
    - Suspect/target system details
    - Analysis/investigation host system details and other details relevant to incident investigations

# Approach *(continued)*

- Secure Evidence Storage Repository
  - Stores all commands and their output in a “command database”
  - Downloaded attachments and evidence files are similarly stored in an attachment database, while investigator comments added to the investigation case file are stored in a comments database
  - All three sets of captures are hashed continuously and linked in the Master Hash Index
    - Master Hash Index is itself hashed and encrypted in the Hash Seal Locker
    - Use of 128 AES level encryption to protect the Hash Seal Locker will provide a level of non-repudiation and accountability



# Benefits



## Tipping the scales in your direction!

PIRCS gives organizations the “OPTION” to prosecute by increasing the ability of IT staff to *accurately* and *defensibly* collect digital evidence during a command line incident response



# Competition

- Keystroke and/or output loggers
  - Typically simple command input or output redirection operators (“>>” or DOSkey)
  - Only capture the typed commands or the output but not both
  - Separate repositories of logs, none of them secure, no hashing
  - Reliant on the end user to remember to turn them on and off
- Scripts MIR-ROR, MSDOS Batch-Scripts, RAPIER
  - Rely upon natively installed applications (which may be compromised)
  - Do not encrypt gathered data
  - Do not allow for investigator interaction
  - Automatically gather data into a bundle blindly

# Current Status

- Milestones:
  - Multiple meetings and demonstrations were conducted with the following agencies (potential consumers):
    - New York State (NYS) Police
    - NYS Information Security Office Enterprise Information Security Office
    - Computer Forensics Research and Development Center at Utica College
    - Exelis IT Cyber Incident Response Center
  - Presented and demonstrated the PIRCS capability at the 2013 NYS Cyber Security Conference
  - Nearing completion of a PIRCS prototype that includes the following features:
    - Network intrusion investigation plug-in
    - Command History Lookup
    - Review mode and Investigation mode
    - Import capability
    - Comment capability
    - Searchable interface
- Schedule
  - Beta testing is anticipated to begin the end of September/early October 2013
- Deliverables submitted include monthly financial status reports, quarterly technical status reports, design review meetings and presentations

# Next Steps

- Transitioning PIRCS prototype to the following host organizations for beta testing:
  - New York State Police, Forensic Investigation Center, Albany, NY
  - New York State Information Security Office Enterprise Information Security Office, Albany, NY
  - Exelis IT Cyber Incident Response Center, Rome, NY
  - Computer Forensics Research and Development Center of Utica College
- Finalize development of PIRCS prototype based on feedback from beta testing
- Looking into various commercialization/transition options

# Contact Information

## EXELIS

### Jeffrey Isherwood

Senior Cyber Security Analyst

Information & Cyber Solutions  
474 Phoenix Drive  
Rome, NY 13441  
(315) 838-7064

[Jeffrey.Isherwood@exelisinc.com](mailto:Jeffrey.Isherwood@exelisinc.com)

CISSP, CRISC, C|EH, Linux+, LIPC-1

## EXELIS

### Rosanne Pelli

EIIR Program Manager

Information & Cyber Solutions  
474 Phoenix Drive  
Rome, NY 13441  
(315) 838-7068

[Rosanne.Pelli@exelisinc.com](mailto:Rosanne.Pelli@exelisinc.com)

PMP, CompTIA Security+

References: Henry, P., Williams, J., and Wright, B. (2013) "The SANS Survey of Digital Forensics and Incident Response." Online.  
Available: [https://blogs.sans.org/computer-forensics/files/2013/07/sans\\_dfir\\_survey\\_2013.pdf](https://blogs.sans.org/computer-forensics/files/2013/07/sans_dfir_survey_2013.pdf)