

**PRAIRIE VIEW A&M UNIVERSITY
ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES**

29.01.03.P0.05 Information Resources – Malicious Code

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1. PURPOSE

- 1.1 Under the provisions of the Information Resources Management Act, information resources are strategic assets of the State of Texas that must be managed as valuable state resources. Prairie View A&M University has developed rules and procedures that address acceptable use of information resources. The purpose of this University Administrative Procedure (UAP) is to identify those relevant policies and procedures.

This UAP applies to all University information resources.

The purpose of the implementation of this UAP is to provide a set of measures that will mitigate information security risks associated with acceptable use of University information resources. There may also be other or additional measures that will provide appropriate mitigation of the risks. The assessment of potential risks and the application of appropriate mitigation measures will be determined by the information resource owner or their designee. In accordance with Texas Administrative Code 202 - Information Security Standards, each department and/or resource owner may elect not to implement some or all of the risk mitigation measures provided in this UAP based on information security risk management decisions and business functions. Such risk management decisions must be documented and reported to the designated Information Security Officer.

The intended audience for this UAP includes, but is not limited to, all information resources management personnel, owners, system administrators, and users of University information resources.

2. DEFINITIONS

- 2.1 Information Resources (IR): the procedures, equipment, and software that are designed, employed, operated, and maintained to collect, record, process, store, retrieve, display, and transmit information or data.

- 2.2 Information Security Officer (ISO): responsible for administering the information security functions within Prairie View A&M University and reports to the Information Resources Manager (IRM).

- 2.2.1 Malicious code: Software that is designed to operate in a manner that is inconsistent with the intentions of the user and which typically results in annoyance or damage to the user's information systems. Examples of such software include:

- A. Viruses: Pieces of code that attach to host programs and propagate when an infected program is executed.
- B. Worms: Particular to networked computers to carry out preprogrammed attacks that jump across the network.
- C. Trojan Horses: Hide malicious code inside a host program that appears to do something useful.
- D. Attack scripts: These may be written in common languages such as Java or ActiveX to exploit weaknesses in programs; usually intended to cross network platforms.
- E. Spyware: Software planted on your system to capture and reveal information to someone outside your system. It can do such things as capture keystrokes while typing passwords, read and track e-mail, record the sites visited, pass along credit card numbers, and so on. It can be planted by Trojan horses or viruses, installed as part of freeware or shareware programs that are downloaded and executed, installed by an employer to track computer usage, or even planted by advertising agencies to assist in feeding targeted ads.

3. PROCEDURES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1. PREVENTION AND DETECTION:

- 3.1.1 For each computer connected to the University network, security updates from the manufacturer of the appropriate operating system, and/or application software, must be kept current (e.g, patched and updated).
- 3.1.2 Where feasible, personal firewall software or hardware shall be installed to aid in the prevention of malicious code attacks/infections.
- 3.1.3 Email attachments and shared files of unknown integrity shall be scanned for malicious code before they are opened or accessed.
- 3.1.4 Diskettes and mass storage devices will be scanned for malicious code before accessing any data on the media.
- 3.1.5 Software to safeguard against malicious code shall be installed and functioning on susceptible information resources that have access to the University network.
- 3.1.6 Software safeguarding information resources against malicious code shall not be disabled or bypassed.
- 3.1.7 The settings for software that protect information resources against malicious code should not be altered in a manner that will reduce the

effectiveness of the software.

- 3.1.8 The automatic update frequency of software that safeguards against malicious code shall not be altered to reduce the frequency of updates.

3.2 RESPONSE AND RECOVERY:

- 3.2.1 All reasonable efforts shall be made to contain the effects of any system that is infected with a virus or other malicious code. This may include disconnecting systems from the network or disabling email.
- 3.2.2 If malicious code is discovered, or believed to exist, an attempt should be made to remove or quarantine the malicious code using current anti-virus or other control software.
- 3.2.3 If malicious code cannot be automatically quarantined or removed by anti-virus software, the system shall be disconnected from the network to prevent further possible propagation of the malicious code or other harmful impact. The presence of the malicious code shall be reported to IT personnel so that they may take appropriate actions in removing the malicious code and protecting other systems.
- 3.2.4 Personnel responding to the incident should have the necessary system access privileges and authority to affect the necessary measures to contain/remove the infection.
- 3.2.5 If possible, identify the source of the infection and the type of infection to prevent recurrence.
- 3.2.6 Utilize anti-viral, anti-spyware, etc. software to execute a complete system scan including the boot sector and all physical drives, to eradicate all malicious code that may be identified.
- 3.2.7 Any removable media (including diskettes, mass storage cards, etc.) recently used on an infected machine shall be scanned prior to opening and/or executing any files contained therein.
- 3.2.8. IT personnel should thoroughly document the incident noting the source of the malicious code (if possible), resources impacted, and damage or disruption to information resources.

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