

WELCOME TO

A Banker's Guide to Understanding the New Incident Notification Rule

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Presentation Information



Audio

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Questions

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Resources

A link to the recording
and slides will be sent via email.



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-  Audit Management
-  Business Continuity Plan
-  Compliance Management
-  Cybersecurity
-  Identity Theft Prevention
-  Incident Management
-  Internet Banking Security
-  Phishing
-  Policies
-  Risk Assessment
-  Social Media Management
-  Vendor Management



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P R E S E N T E R

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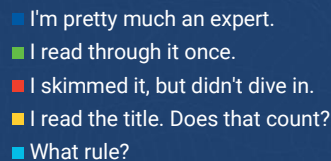
Agenda

1. About the Rule
 2. Bank to Regulator Notice
 3. Service Provider to Bank Notice
 4. Tandem Features & Updates
- Requirements
 - Definitions
 - Estimated Impact
 - Preparing to Comply

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How familiar are you with the new Incident Notification Rule?

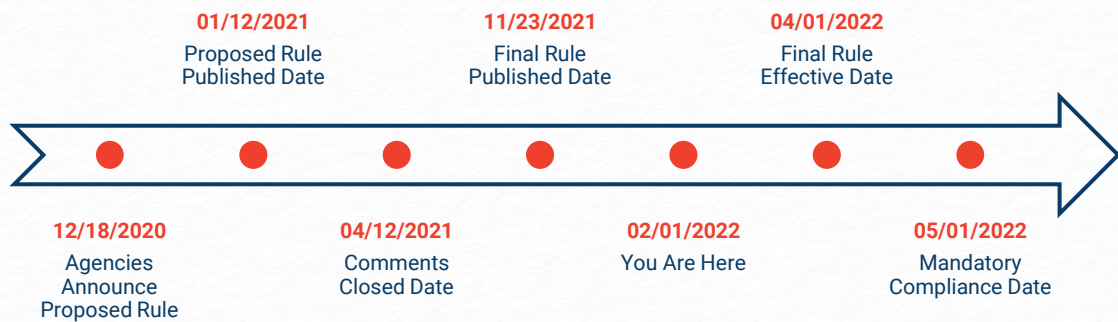


About the Rule

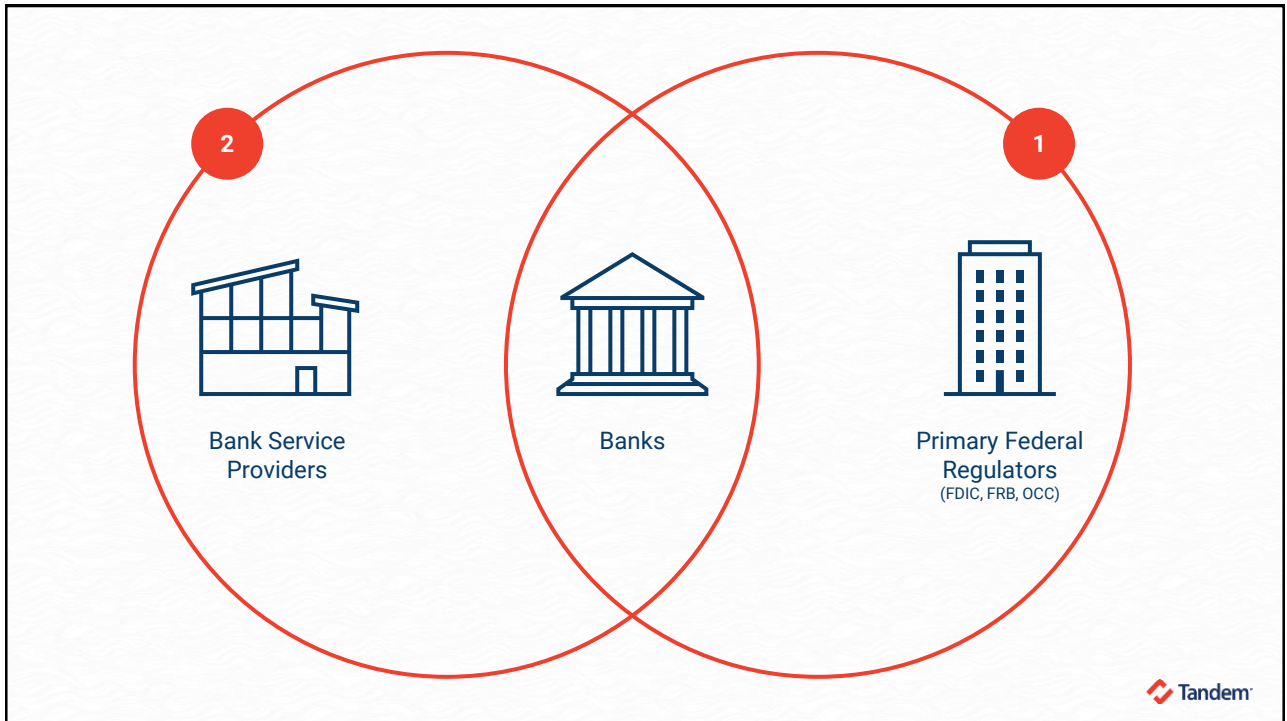


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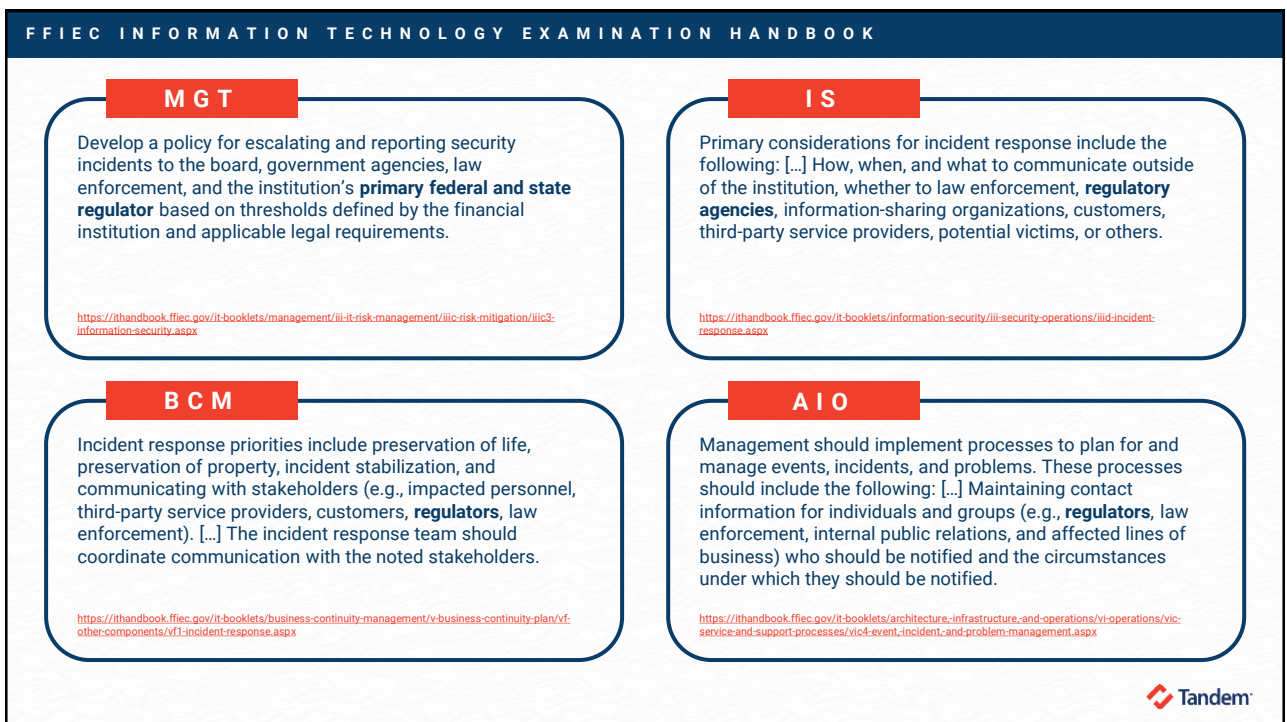
Timeline



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FFIEC
Cybersecurity Assessment Tool
May 2017

Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) – OMB Control No. 1557-0026, Expiration date: August 31, 2019
The above OMB Control Number and expiration date pertain to a requirement of the Paperwork Reduction Act and its implementing regulations that a federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person or organization is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB Control Number and, if appropriate, an expiration date. See 44 USC 3506(c)(2)(D) and 5 CFR 1304.206(a)(1), 1304.206(b)(1).

https://www.ffiec.gov/pdf/cybersecurity/FFIEC_CAT_May_2017_All_Documents_Combined.pdf

B A S E L I N E

1. Contact information for law enforcement and the **regulator(s)** is maintained and updated regularly.
2. Information about threats is shared with law enforcement and **regulators** when required or prompted.
3. Procedures exist to notify customers, **regulators**, and law enforcement as required or necessary when the institution becomes aware of an incident involving the unauthorized access to or use of sensitive customer information.

E V O L V I N G

4. **Regulators**, law enforcement, and service providers, as appropriate, are notified when the institution is aware of any unauthorized access to systems or a cyber incident occurs that could result in degradation of services.

I N T E R M E D I A T E

5. Information is shared proactively with the industry, law enforcement, **regulators**, and information-sharing forums.



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PRESCRIPTIVE

Prescribes what should be done.
(Guidance)

OR

DESCRIPTIVE

Details what you have to do.
(Rules)



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FINAL RULE (1996) Suspicious Activity Reports

- **FDIC:** 12 CFR Part 353
- **FRB:** 12 CFR Part 208 Subpart F
- **OCC:** 12 CFR Part 21 Subpart B



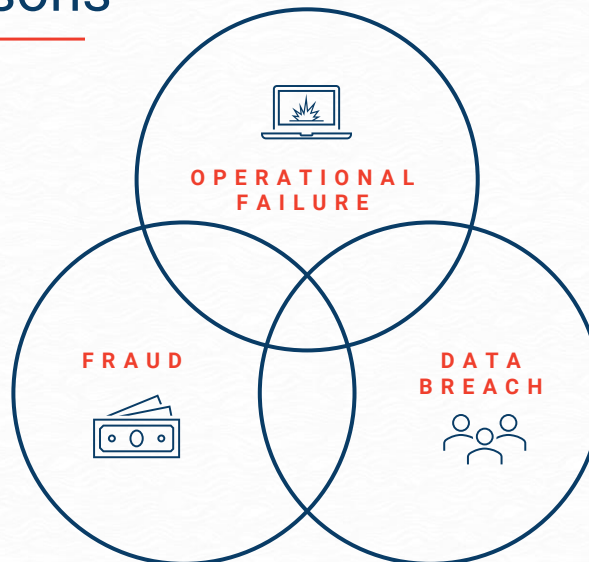
FINAL RULE (2005) Interagency Guidance on Response Programs for Unauthorized Access [...]

- **FDIC:** 12 CFR Part 364 Appendix B
- **FRB:** 12 CFR Part 208 Appendix D-2
- **OCC:** 12 CFR Part 30 Appendix B



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Comparisons



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Why a New Rule?



<https://www.federalregister.gov/d/2021-25510/p-52>



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TAKEAWAY

A significant operational failure may have extensive impact, not just on your bank, but on the greater banking industry.



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Bank to Regulator Notice



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BANK TO REGULATOR

REQUIREMENTS



WHO?
Regulator-Designated
Point of Contact



HOW?
Email, Telephone, or
Similar Methods



WHEN?
ASAP and within
36 Hours



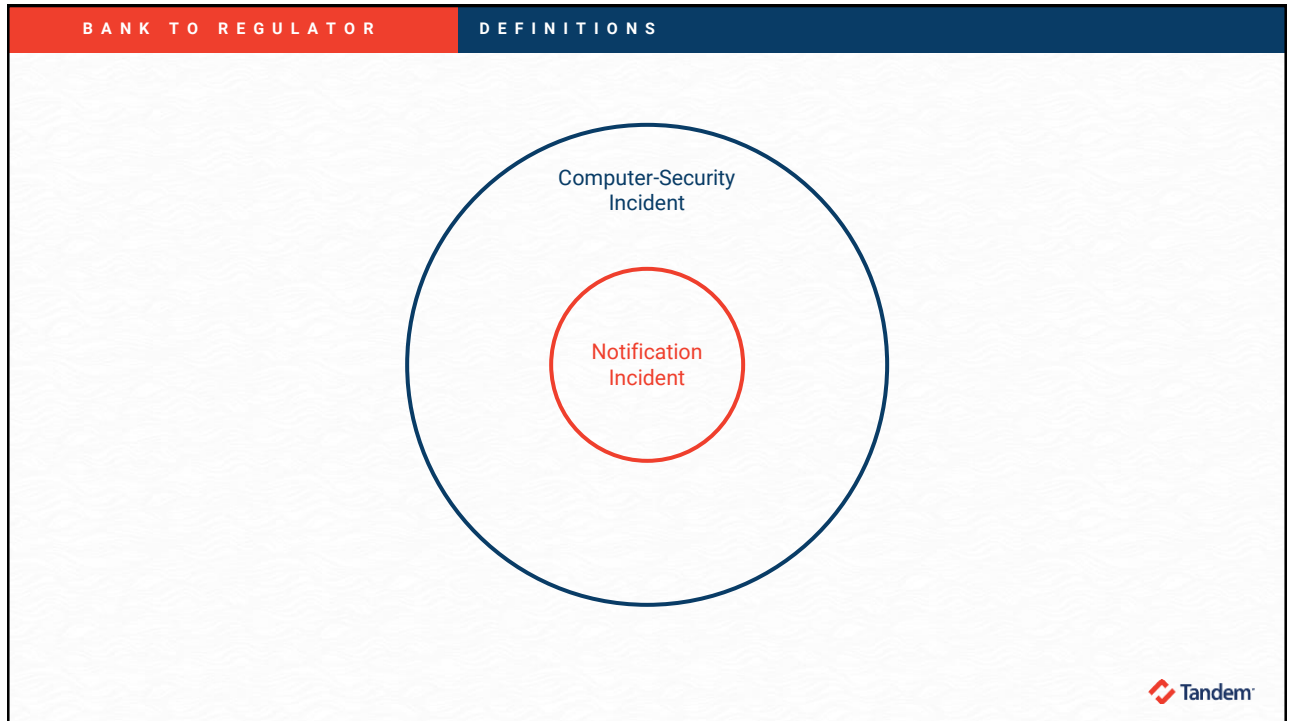
OF?
Determining a
"Notification Incident"
Occurred

FINAL RULE

"A banking organization must notify the appropriate [FDIC/OCC supervisory office, or] Regulator-designated point of contact, about a notification incident through email, telephone, or similar methods that the Regulator may prescribe. The Regulator must receive this notification from the banking organization as soon as possible and no later than 36 hours after the banking organization determines that a notification incident has occurred."



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BANK TO REGULATOR **DEFINITIONS**

FINAL RULE
~~NIST~~ DEFINITION

"A computer-security incident is an occurrence that results in actual ~~or potential~~ harm to the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of an information system or the information that the system processes, stores, or transmits; ~~or constitutes a violation or imminent threat of violation of security policies, security procedures, or acceptable use policies.~~"

<https://www.federalregister.gov/d/2021-25510/p-113>

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BANK TO REGULATOR

DEFINITIONS

COMPUTER-SECURITY INCIDENT



"Actual Harm"



"Confidentiality, Integrity, and Availability"



"Information Systems or the Information"

FINAL RULE
"Computer-security incident is an occurrence that results in actual harm to the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of an information system or the information that the system processes, stores, or transmits."



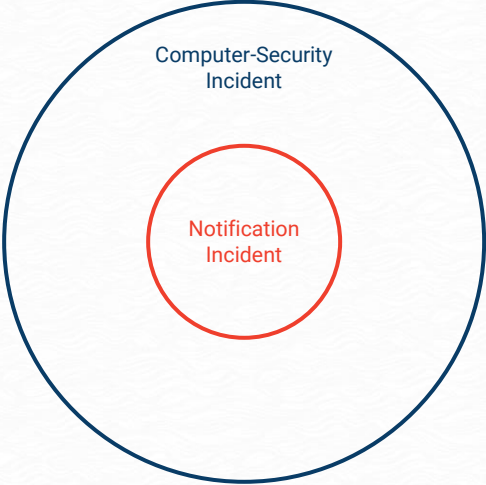
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BANK TO REGULATOR

DEFINITIONS

Computer-Security Incident

Notification Incident





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BANK TO REGULATOR

DEFINITIONS

NOTIFICATION INCIDENT



"Computer-Security Incident"



- 1 Inability to operate - or - provide services to many customers.
- 2 Projected detrimental financial losses.
- 3 Possible impact to the financial stability of the U.S.

FINAL RULE

"Notification incident" is a computer-security incident that has materially disrupted or degraded, or is reasonably likely to materially disrupt or degrade, a banking organization's – (i) Ability to carry out banking operations, activities, or processes, or deliver banking products and services to a material portion of its customer base, in the ordinary course of business; (ii) Business line(s), including associated operations, services, functions, and support, that upon failure would result in a material loss of revenue, profit, or franchise value; or (iii) Operations, including associated services, functions and support, as applicable, the failure or discontinuance of which would pose a threat to the financial stability of the United States."



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BANK TO REGULATOR

EXAMPLES OF NOTIFICATION INCIDENTS

- 1 **Large-scale** DDoS attack that disrupts **customer account access** for an **extended** time (e.g., 4+ hours).
- 2 **Core banking service provider** experiences **widespread** system outages with an **undeterminable** recovery time.
- 3 **Failed** system upgrade or change that results in **widespread** user outages.
- 4 **Unrecoverable** system failure that results in activation of a bank's BCP or DRP.
- 5 Computer hacking incident that **disables** banking operations for an **extended** time.
- 6 Malware that poses an **imminent** threat to the banks' **core business lines** or critical operations.
- 7 Ransomware attack that encrypts a **core banking system** or backup data.

"Consider, on a case-by-case basis, whether any significant computer-security incidents constitute notification incidents for purposes of notifying the appropriate agency."

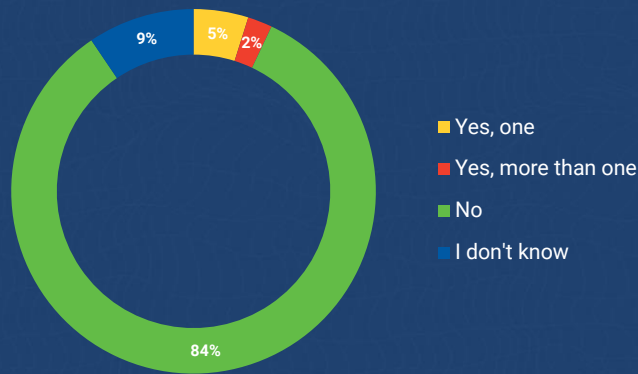
<https://www.federalregister.gov/d/2021-25510/p-148>



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Poll

Have you experienced a “notification incident” in the last year?



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BANK TO REGULATOR

ESTIMATED IMPACT

What is the agencies' estimated number of total annual notification incidents?



Estimated Percent of Banks which will experience a Notification Incident in 2022

<https://www.federalregister.gov/d/2021-25510/p-235>

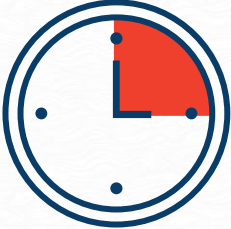
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BANK TO REGULATOR

ESTIMATED IMPACT

3 HOURS



”

“Overall, the agencies expect the benefits of the final rule to outweigh its small costs.”

<https://www.federalregister.gov/d/2021-25510/p-241>



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BANK TO REGULATOR

WHAT'S MISSING?



NOTICE REQUIREMENTS

“The notification is intended to serve as an early alert to a banking organization’s primary federal regulator about a notification incident. The agencies anticipate that banking organizations will share general information about what is known at the time of the incident. No specific information is required in the notification other than that a notification incident has occurred. The final rule does not prescribe any form or template.”

Do your best.



RESCINDING NOTICES

“A banking organization or bank service provider may update its original notification if it later determines that its initial assessments were incorrect or overcautious.”

Accidents happen.



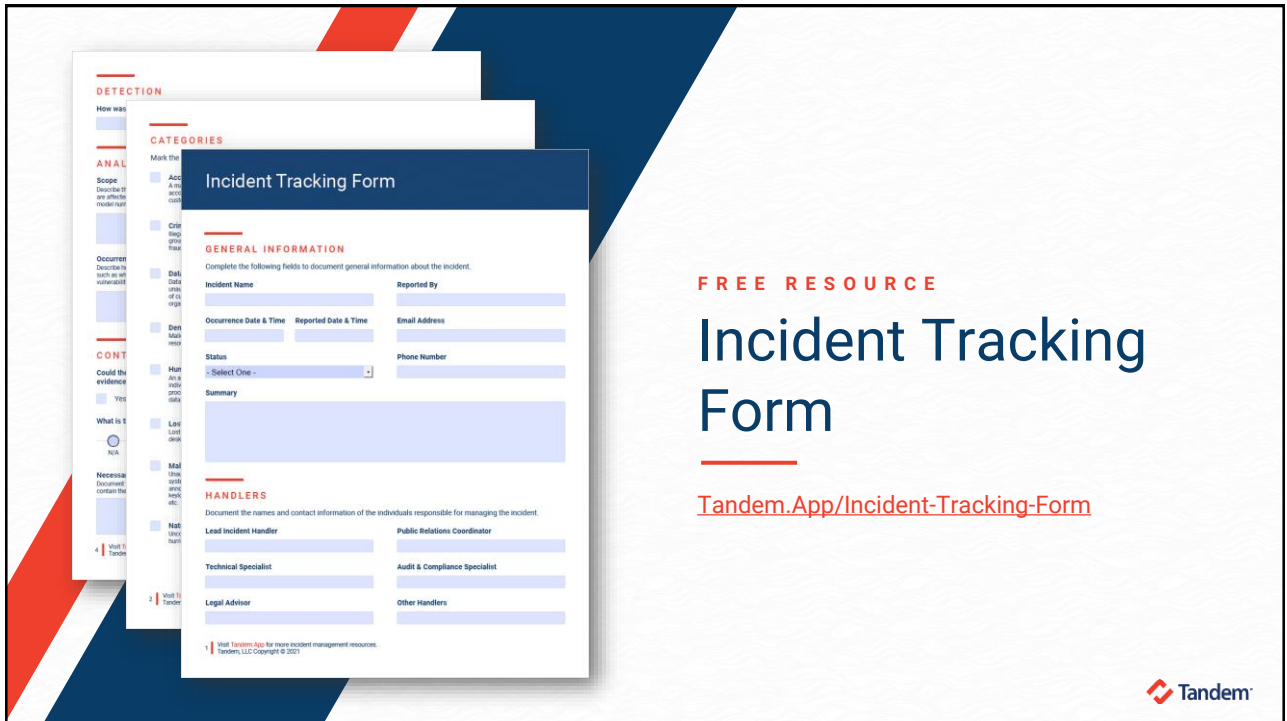
RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

“Other commenters discussed the need to obtain or retain copies of the notifications for recordkeeping purposes. The rule does not impose any recordkeeping requirements.”

About that...



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DETECTION

How was the incident detected?

ANALYSIS

Scope: Describe the scope of the incident (e.g., system, data, user).

Occurrence: Describe the incident (e.g., system, data, user).

CONTROLS

Could the evidence be preserved?

What is the status of the incident?

CATEGORIES

Mark the categories that apply to this incident.

Incident Tracking Form

GENERAL INFORMATION

Complete the following fields to document general information about the incident.

Incident Name: _____ Reported By: _____

Occurrence Date & Time: _____ Reported Date & Time: _____ Email Address: _____

Status:

Phone Number: _____

Summary: _____

HANDLERS

Document the names and contact information of the individuals responsible for managing the incident.

Lead Incident Handler: _____ Public Relations Coordinator: _____

Technical Specialist: _____ Audit & Compliance Specialist: _____

Legal Advisor: _____ Other Handlers: _____

Visit Tandem App for more incident management resources. Tandem, LLC Copyright © 2021

FREE RESOURCE

Incident Tracking Form

Tandem.App/Incident-Tracking-Form



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POP QUIZ

True or False: A “computer-security incident” is the same thing as a “notification incident.”

A
True

B
False



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BANK TO REGULATOR

PREPARING TO COMPLY



Identify your regulator contact.



Update your Incident Response Plan.



Review your Incident Management Policy.



Train your incident response team.



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Service Provider to Bank Notice



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SERVICE PROVIDER TO BANK

REQUIREMENTS



WHO?
Bank Service Providers
(subject to BSCA)



TO?
One Bank-Designated Point of Contact -or- CEO and CIO at Affected Banks



HOW?
Any Reasonable Means



WHEN?
ASAP

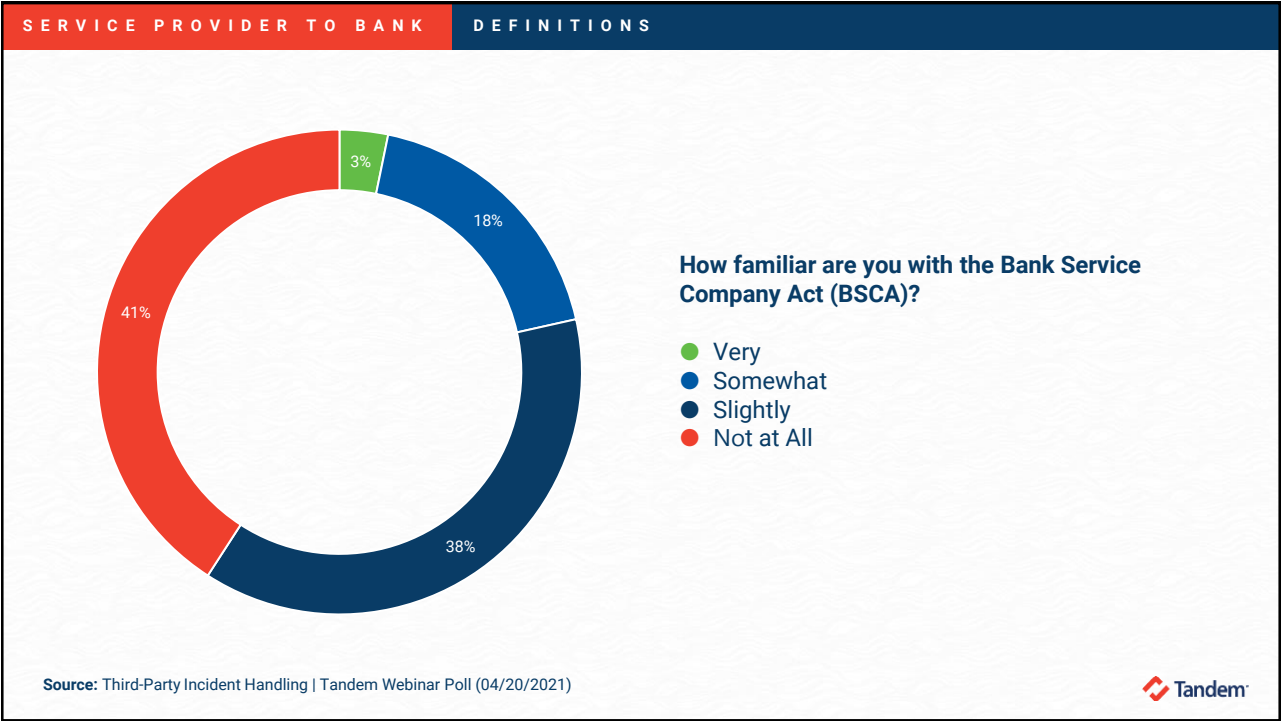


OF?
Bank Service Provider Incident

FINAL RULE

A bank service provider is required to notify at least one bank-designated point of contact at each affected banking organization customer as soon as possible when the bank service provider determines that it has experienced a computer-security incident that has materially disrupted or degraded, or is reasonably likely to materially disrupt or degrade, covered services provided to such banking organization for four or more hours. (1) A bank-designated point of contact is an email address, phone number, or any other contact(s), previously provided to the bank service provider by the banking organization customer. (2) If the banking organization customer has not previously provided a bank designated point of contact, such notification shall be made to the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Information Officer of the banking organization customer, or two individuals of comparable responsibilities, through any reasonable means. 

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SERVICE PROVIDER TO BANK
DEFINITIONS

Bank Service Company Act, 12 USC 1861-1867(c)

Sec. 1861. - Short title and definitions

(a) Short title
This chapter may be cited as the "Bank Service Company Act".

(b) Definitions
For the purpose of this chapter -

(1) the term "appropriate Federal banking agency" shall have the meaning provided in section 1813(a) of this title;

(2) the term "bank service company" means -

(A) any corporation -

(i) which is organized to perform services authorized by this chapter; and

(ii) all of the capital stock of which is owned by 1 or more insured banks; and

(B) any limited liability company -

(i) which is organized to perform services authorized by this chapter; and

(ii) all of the members of which are 1 or more insured banks.

(3) the term "Board" means the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System;

(4) the term "depository institution" means an insured bank, financial institution subject to examination by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board or the National Credit Union Administration Board, or a financial institution the accounts or deposits of which are insured or guaranteed under State law and are eligible to be insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, or the National Credit Union Administration Board;

(5) the term "insured bank" shall have the meaning provided in section 1813(h) of this title;

(6) the term "invest" includes any advance of funds to a bank service company, whether by the purchase of stock, the making of a loan, or otherwise, except a payment for rent earned, goods sold and delivered, or services rendered prior to the making of such payment;

(7) the term "limited liability company" means any company, partnership, trust, or similar business entity organized under the law of a State (as defined

FINAL RULE

Bank Service Company Act

https://ithandbook.ffiec.gov/media/resources/3238/con-12usc1861_1867c_bank_service_company_act.pdf

12 USC 1861-1867(c)



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SERVICE PROVIDER TO BANK
DEFINITIONS

BANK SERVICE PROVIDER¹



"Bank Service Company"²
(i.e., any corporation or LLC owned by banks)

OR



"Person"³
(i.e., individual, corporation, partnership, trust, association, etc.)

+









⁴

1. <https://www.federalregister.gov/d/2021-25510/p-349>

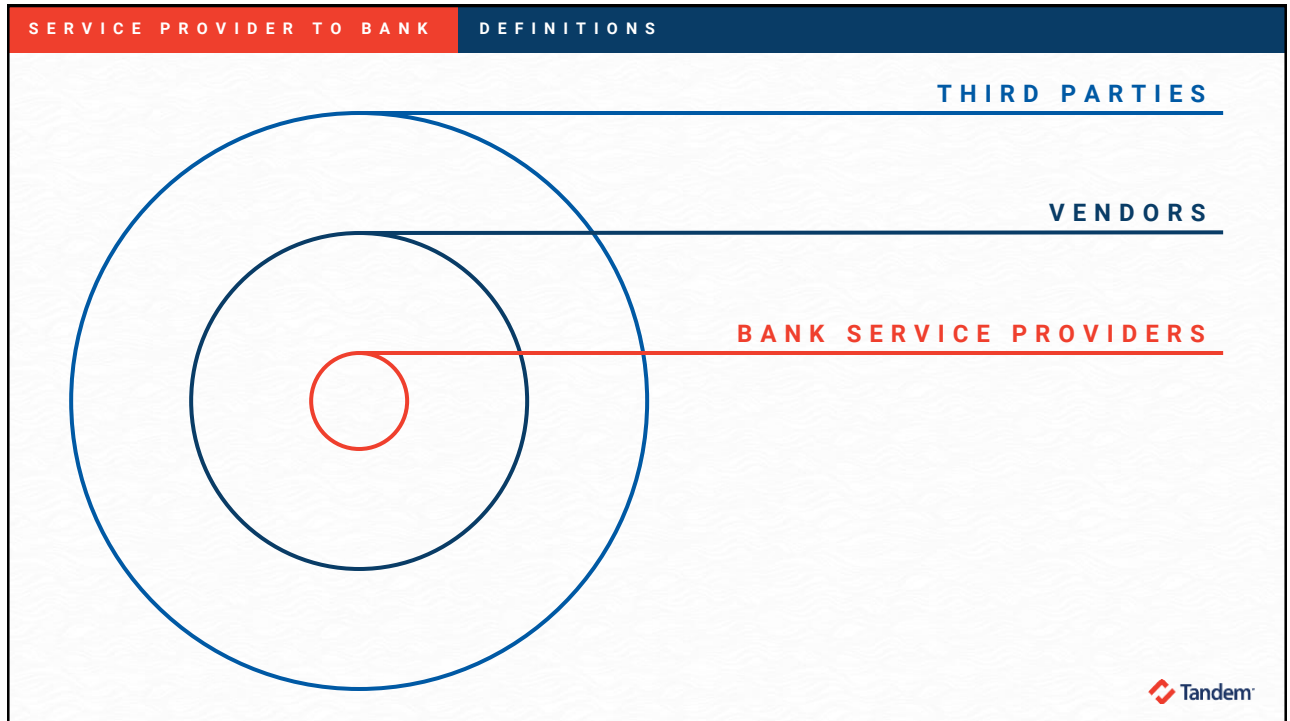
2. https://ithandbook.ffiec.gov/media/resources/3238/con-12usc1861_1867c_bank_service_company_act.pdf

3. <https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=title:12;section:1817;20edition:prelim>

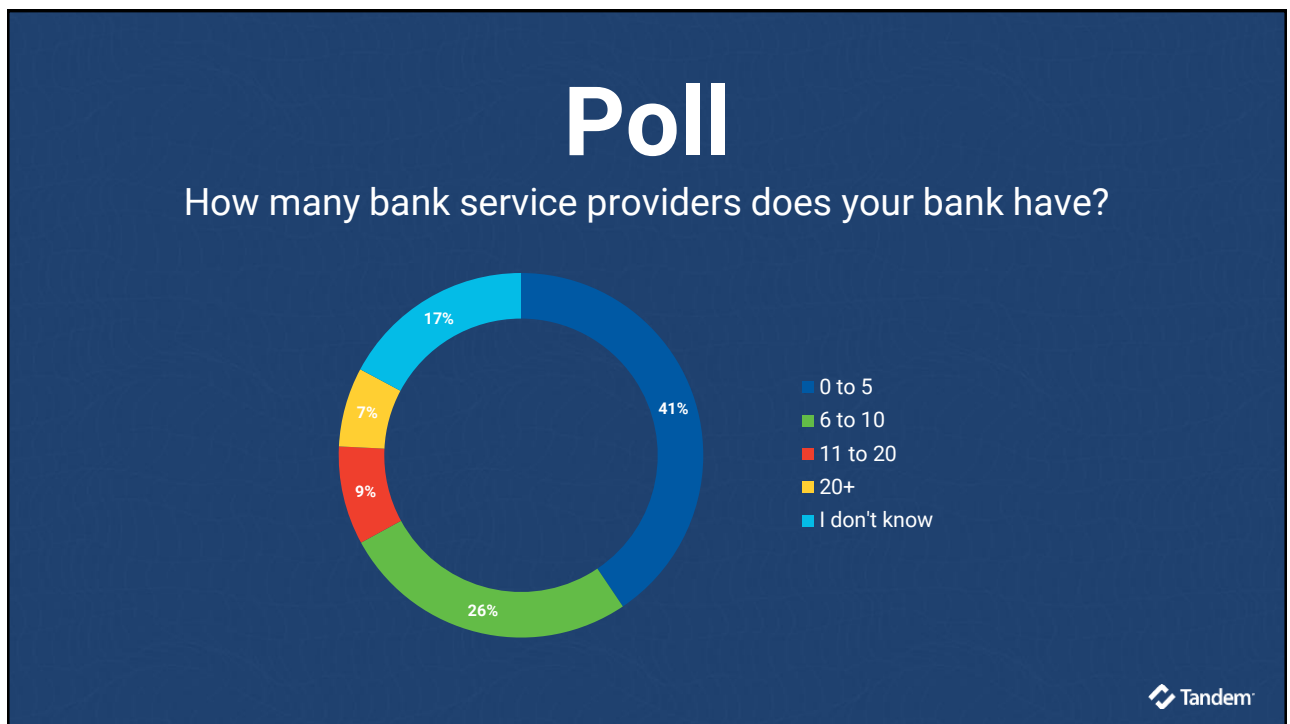
4. <https://www.fdic.gov/news/financial-institution-letters/2019/fil19019.html>



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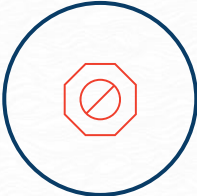
SERVICE PROVIDER TO BANK

DEFINITIONS

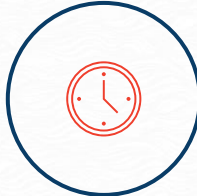
BANK SERVICE PROVIDER INCIDENT



"Computer-Security Incident"



"Disrupt or Degrade"



"Four or More Hours"

FINAL RULE

"A bank service provider is required to notify at least one bank-designated point of contact at each affected banking organization customer as soon as possible when the bank service provider determines that it has experienced a computer-security incident that has materially disrupted or degraded, or is reasonably likely to materially disrupt or degrade, covered services provided to such banking organization for four or more hours."



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WHY?











"Core banking service provider experiences widespread system outages with an undeterminable recovery time."



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SERVICE PROVIDER TO BANK
DEFINITIONS

DO I HAVE TO UPDATE MY CONTRACTS?

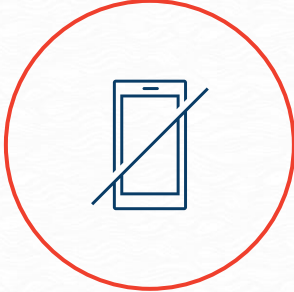
PROBABLY NOT*



Contracts may already address the requirements.



Bank service providers must comply "regardless of current contract language."



Banks are generally not responsible for bank service provider failure to notify.

* BUT IT IS A GOOD IDEA .

<https://www.federalregister.gov/d/2021-25510/p-183>



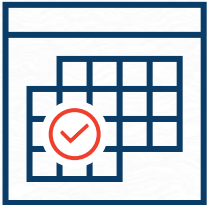
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SERVICE PROVIDER TO BANK

EXCEPTIONS



Scheduled Maintenance, Testing, or Software Updates

*Unless it exceeds communicated parameters and becomes an incident.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/d/2021-25510/p-185>

FINAL RULE

"The notification requirement in paragraph (a) of this section does not apply to any scheduled maintenance, testing, or software update previously communicated to a banking organization customer."



SERVICE PROVIDER TO BANK

ESTIMATED IMPACT

120K

NAICS Industry Code 5415
Computer System Design
and Related Services

×

2%

Estimated Annual Percent
of Bank Service Providers
with an Incident

=

2.4K

Annual Bank Service Provider
Incidents

<https://www.federalregister.gov/d/2021-25510/p-262>



SERVICE PROVIDER TO BANK

PREPARING TO COMPLY



Identify your bank service providers.



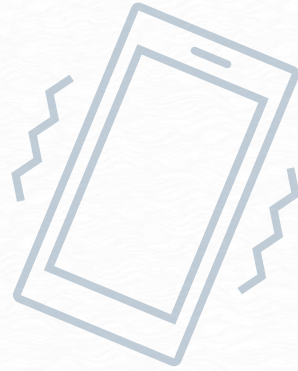
Review your existing contracts.



Review your vendor management program.



Train your designated contacts.



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The screenshot shows a web browser displaying a Tandem blog post. The title is 'Bank Service Company Act (BSCA) Frequently Asked Questions'. The author is Alyssa Pugh, ORC Content Manager. The post is categorized under 'VENDOR MANAGEMENT'. The text discusses the increase in questions about the BSCA and provides a list of frequently asked questions. The first question is 'What is the Bank Service Company Act?'. The answer explains that the BSCA is a regulation published in 1999, before the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA), and establishes rules for financial institutions' relationships with third-party service providers.

FREE RESOURCE

Bank Service Company Act (BSCA) Frequently Asked Questions

<https://tandem.app/blog/bank-service-company-act-bsca-frequently-asked-questions>

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COMPUTER-SECURITY INCIDENT NOTIFICATION RULE

Compliance Checklist

ABOUT

The items on this checklist provide recommendations for preparing to comply with the "Computer-Security Incident Notification Requirements for Banking Organizations and Their Bank Service Providers." Work with your compliance and legal advisors to ensure the requirements of the rule are sufficiently addressed for your bank. [Learn more about the rule.](#)

BANK TO REGULATOR

The following items help you prepare to report a notification incident to your primary federal regulator.

Identify your regulator contact.

To prepare for a notification incident, determine:

- Who the regulator wants you to contact.
- How you should contact them.

Update your incident response plan.

Ensure the plan addresses:

- Determining when an incident is a "notification incident."
- Who is responsible for contacting your regulator.
- When, how, and what communication will take place.

Review your incident management policy.

Ensure your incident management policy addresses communicating with applicable parties.

Train your incident response team.

Ensure individuals who respond to incidents are familiar with the requirements, the modifications to your plan, and their role in implementing it.

SERVICE PROVIDER TO BANK

The following items help you prepare to receive reports of a bank service provider incident.

Identify your bank service providers.

These are a specific, and often critical, subset of your third-party service providers. [Learn more.](#)

Review your existing contracts.

Determine if agreements with bank service providers:

- Require notification of an incident ASAP.
- Define designated points-of-contact.

If not, determine if an addendum or revision is needed.

Review your vendor management program.

Ensure the program requires future contracts with bank service providers to comply with the requirements.

Train your designated contacts.

Ensure the individuals who may receive the notification (e.g., vendor managers, CEO, CISO, etc.) know what to do with it.

AFTER AN INCIDENT

Document communications.

If you notify your regulator or receive notification from a service provider, make a note about the communication in your incident tracking system.

Provide feedback.

If you have feedback about the rule, you can submit it to your regulator or to the [Office of Management & Budget](#).

1 Visit [Tandem.App](#) for more incident management resources.

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FREE RESOURCE

Compliance Checklist

[Tandem.App/Incident-Notification-Rule-Checklist](#)

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SUBMIT FEEDBACK		PREPARING TO COMPLY	
	FDIC	FRB	OCC
MAIL	James P. Sheesley, Asst. Executive Secretary Attention: Comments Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation 550 17 th Street NW Washington, DC 20429	Ann E. Misback, Secretary Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System 20 th Street and Constitution Avenue NW Washington, DC 20551	Chief Counsel's Office Attention: Comment Processing Office of the Comptroller of the Currency 400 7 th Street SW, Suite 3E-218 Washington, DC 20219
EMAIL	comments@fdic.gov	regs.comments@federalreserve.gov	N/A
FAX	N/A	202-452-3819 -or- 202-452-3102	N/A
DETAILS	Include "RIN 3064-AF59" in the subject line of your message.	Include "Docket No. R-1736 RIN 7100-AG06" in the subject line of your message.	Include "OCC" and "Docket ID OCC-2020-0038" in your comment.
Note: All comments will become a matter of public record.			

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Tandem Features & Updates



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TANDEM FEATURES & UPDATES



Policies



Vendor
Management



Incident
Management



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RECENT TANDEM UPDATES

Updated Incident Management Policy ②

Updated Vendor Management Policy ②

Updated Contract Review Template ②

New BSCA Compliance Category ②

Added New Terms to Glossary ②

Updated Incident Handling Process: Analysis ②

Updated Additional Documentation: Third-Party Communication ②

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EXISTING TANDEM FEATURES

12 Third-Party Incidents

Tandem Financial depends on third-party service providers (i.e., "vendors") to perform and support operations. As such, incidents caused by or affecting third parties can have negative consequences for the organization and its customers. This section outlines considerations related to third-party incidents.

Vendor Management Considerations

To prepare for a third-party incident, the organization has included the following practices as part of the vendor management program:

- Up-to-date critical information is documented and maintained for third parties.
- Contracts define what constitutes an incident warranting notification to the organization, and require incidents be fully and promptly disclosed to the organization, regulators, and/or law enforcement. Third-party contracts with subcontractors are considered, when applicable.
- Due diligence documents (e.g., business continuity plans, incident response plans, service level agreements, SOC reports, etc.) are requested and reviewed. Third parties are expected to maintain controls commensurate with the level of controls maintained by the organization for the services being provided.
- Exercises and tests of the Incident Response Plan are performed with critical third parties, as needed, to ensure all parties understand their role in managing incidents.
- A termination contingency plan is developed for critical third parties, in the event the third party's services become indefinitely unavailable.

Third-Party Incidents

When an incident occurs with a third party or a third party's subcontractor, the affected party is required to report the incident to the organization. When a third-party incident is reported to the organization, incident handling procedures and communication guidelines will be followed to notify the Incident Response Team and initiate the incident handling process.

Incident handlers will gather and review statements from the third party regarding the incident. Statements regarding incidents are often sent via email or published on the third party's website. Based on information learned from the statements, handlers will determine if the incident is applicable to the organization's environment. If so, an assessment will be performed to determine which processes, services, and/or information may be affected by the incident. For High or Extreme incidents, the organization will consider suspending processes for services supported by the third party.

Based on the incident's severity, handlers will coordinate with vendor management staff to review third-party agreements to understand service level agreements and termination options.

If the third party has access to the organization's systems and continuing to allow access could cause further damage, the Lead Incident Handler or a designated technical specialist may revoke the third party's access.

Depending on the type of incident, the third party may provide specific instructions regarding incident containment, eradication, and recovery (e.g., install patches, enable/disable certain functions, etc.). Prior

Incident Response Plan
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Tandem Financial

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT

Additional Documentation:
Third-Party Incidents

[Learn More](#)

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EXISTING TANDEM FEATURES

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT

Action Plan:
Third-Party Incidents

[Read the Blog](#) | [Download the Checklist](#)

Analysis

Action Steps

Show Incomplete Only

☒ Gather and review any third-party statements regarding the incident.

☒ Include other handlers, as needed.

☒ Determine if the incident is applicable to the organization's environment.

☐ Review third-party agreements to understand service level agreements and termination options.

☐ Determine the incident's scope.

☐ Determine the incident's origins.

☐ Determine the incident's occurrence patterns.

☐ Document applicable categories and subcategories for the incident.

☐ Determine the severity of the incident.

☐ Notify affected personnel and third parties.



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EXISTING TANDEM FEATURES

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT

Attach Files to Action Steps

Determine the incident's origins.

Associated Action Plans

Action Plan

Base

Status

In Progress

Responsibility

Type

Name

Employee

John Smith

+ Responsibility

Notes

We received the attached communication from SolarWinds regarding the incident as soon as it was discovered. We are currently evaluating whether this would be considered a "notification incident."

Attachments

+ Select a file

or drop a file here to upload

SolarWinds Notice.msg

22 KB

Save

Cancel



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EXISTING TANDEM FEATURES

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT

Exercise & Test Scenarios from the FDIC and NIST

[Software Update](#) | [Press Release](#)

Name *

Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) Attack (FDIC)

Type *

☐ Business Continuity Plan
☒ Incident Response Plan

Method *

Tabletop Exercise

Description ⓘ

1. Vignette Description

The IT Manager believes the bank is experiencing a Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attack. The bank's website is slow and, for the most part, inaccessible to customers. The call volume resulting from customers who can't access their online bank accounts is overwhelming the institution's ability to handle calls in a timely manner. The bank invokes its Incident Response Plan. After further analyzing the systems, the IT manager discovers that members of the incident response team were so focused on the DDoS attack, they didn't realize that some of the alerts indicated a second attack had successfully stolen data from the bank. The DDoS attack was merely a diversion.



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EXISTING TANDEM FEATURES

Security Incident Management Training Preview

ABOUT SECURITY INCIDENT MANAGEMENT

INTRODUCTION

To help the organization achieve its goals and comply with laws, every employee is responsible for doing their part to secure systems and data.

In this course, you will learn about your role in security incident management, as well as how you can prevent, detect, and respond to security incidents.

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INCIDENT MANAGEMENT

Security Incident Management Training Course

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KEYS

CONFERENCE

March 30 – April 1, 2022
Allen, Texas

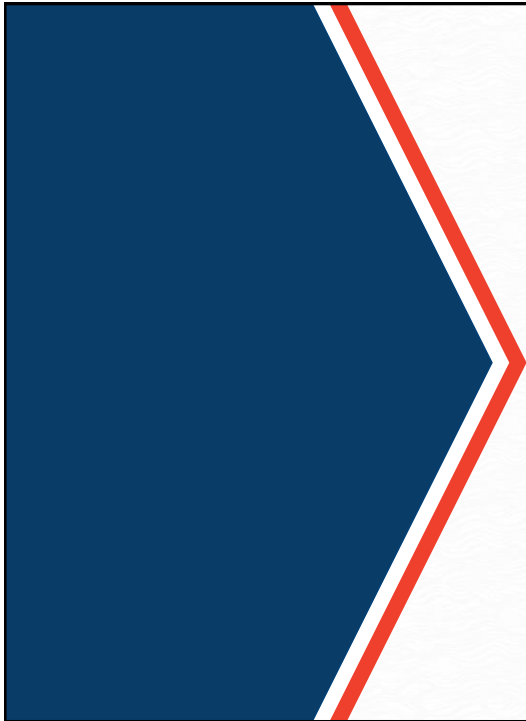
TRACKS

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THANKS FOR JOINING

A Banker's Guide to Understanding the New Incident Notification Rule

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