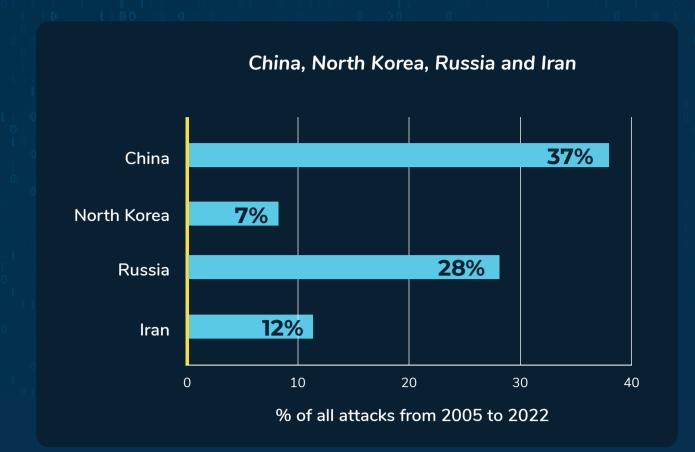
THE NEW (CYBER) ADMINISTRATION

The Department of Defense (DoD) and other federal agencies are working to protect mission-critical assets from advanced persistent threats (APTs). As agencies contend with these savvy nation-state and non-state actors, policymakers are releasing guidance on how agencies can improve investigative efforts.

With this in mind, what does the current threat landscape look like? And how will new policies help government organizations build a more robust security posture?

CYBERTHREATS AT A GLIMPSE





to three initial access vectors:

of all intrusions can be traced back







CONFIDENCE AMID A

CHALLENGING LANDSCAPE



60% of federal, defense and local

leaders feel "somewhat confident" in

their ability to respond to cyber threats



72% feel as if their agency is moving in the right direction as it pertains to cybersecurity policies and procedures

Policy releases like OMB Memorandum 21-31 (M-21-31) are changing how federal civilian and DoD leaders approach investigative efforts. M-21-31 supports greater incident

response outcomes in three key ways by:

What's new?

Mandating Defining Establishing basic centralized access to minimum logging logging categories all event logging data data requirements







One of the unspoken benefits of M-21-31 is that it sets the stage for agencies to effectively leverage contemporary technologies like artificial intelligence and machine learning (AL/ML). With Al/ ML government organizations can effectively address common vulnerabilities and enhance incident response times.

intelligent platform, one organization was able to reduce its mean time to resolution down to just 16 minutes.

For example, with Cortex XSIAM, an



AI/ML also

helps agencies:



LEARN MORE & EXPLORE

Reduce costs

data ingest

associated with





But that's just the tip of the iceberg. To learn more about the intersection





of AI/ML and M-21-31, visit Presidio Federal's Palo Alto Partnership Site.

