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At the end of this session, you will be able to:

- Recognize new and emerging cyber threats through review of case studies from actual breaches
- Describe strategies to mitigate the risks of ransomware and other cyber attacks
- Define key controls to mitigate cybersecurity risks and comply with GLBA requirements.

# C:\whoami

#### Randy Romes

- "Professional Student"
- Science Teacher/Self Taught Computer Guy
- IT Consultant Project Manager IT Staff/Help Desk Hacker
- Principal in Charge of Cybersecurity Practice
- Assistant Scout Master (Boy Scouts)

#### Kadian Douglas

- Manager
- More than eleven years of experience in the industry
- Provides information security services for higher education, governmental entities, and financial institutions
- Experience in risk assessments, IT general controls review, GLBA assessments and internal auditing outsourcing for financial and operational audits





# **Cyber Security Services**

- Cyber security assessment and consulting offered as specialized service for over 20 years
- Penetration Testing and Vulnerability Assessment
  - Black Box, Red Team, and Collaborative Assessments
- IT/Cyber security risk assessments
- IT audit and compliance
  - GLBA/FFIEC, HIPPA/HITRUST, PCI-DSS, NIST, NERC/CIP, CJIS, etc...
- Incident response and forensics
- Security awareness training
- Independent security consulting
  - Internal audit support

#### Sun Tzu:

"Know your enemy and know yourself and you can fight a hundred battles without disaster."

The Current State of Cybercrime

# **Cyber Fraud Themes – "Know Thy Enemy"**

- Hackers have "monetized" their activity
  - More sophisticated hacking more "hands-on" effort
  - Cybercrime as an industry
- Phishing is a root cause behind the majority of cyber fraud and hacking attacks
- Black market economy to support cyber fraud
  - Business models and specialization
- Most common cyber fraud scenarios we see affecting our clients
  - Theft of PII and PFI
    - ♦ W2/Payroll/Benefit info
  - Theft of credit card information
  - Theft of Credentials and Account take overs
  - Ransomware and Interference w/ Operations





# Firewalls Are Hard to Break People on the Other Hand...

Social Engineering Improves the Hackers Odds

## What Makes Social Engineering Successful?

"Amateurs hack systems, professionals hack people."

Bruce Schneier

- Social Engineering relies on the following:
- The appearance of "authority"
- People want to avoid inconvenience
- Timing, timing, timing...





# **Pre-text Phone Calls (Phishing by phone)**

- "Hi, this is Randy from Comcast Business users support. I am working with Dave, and I need your help..."
  - Name dropping → Establish a rapport
  - Ask for help
  - Inject some techno-babble



- "I need you to visit the Microsoft Update site to download and install a security patch. Do you have 3 minutes to help me out?"
- Schemes result in losses from fraudulent ACH transactions....

# **Email Phishing Is a Root Cause Underlying Most Breaches**

Two Minutes of Inconvenience

# **Email Phishing Objectives**

#### Goals:

- Convince target to do something
- Gain access to:
  - ♦ Business email accounts ("BEC" or "Business Email Compromise")
  - ♦ Financial accounts (payroll, AR/AP, e-Treasury management, etc.)
  - ♦ Network resources and confidential/sensitive information
  - Personal email accounts, cloud accounts, social media accounts

#### Malware infection via:

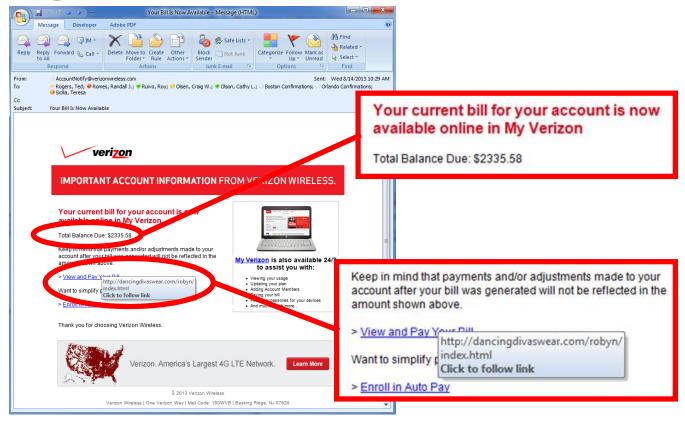
- Links to malicious website containing drive-by malware
- Email attachments
  - ◊ ZIP, RAR, HTA, JAR, etc....
  - Office documents with MACROS and/or PowerShell script



"The identity I stole was a fake!

Boy, you just can't trust people these days!"

## Phishing?



#### **Payment Fraud**

Impersonation and Persuasion

### Payment Fraud – Account Take Overs

- Most organizations and individuals perform payments electronically
  - Wire transfers & ACH payments
  - Online banking
- Corporate Account Take Over (CATO)
  - Compromise accounts/credentials that can move money
- Persuasion Attacks
  - Convince others to send money

#### **Persuasion Attacks**

CEO asks the accountant...

#### Common mistakes

- 1. Use of private email
- 2. "Don't tell anyone"

# KrebsonSecurity In-depth security news and investigation

https://krebsonsecurity.com/tag/bec/

#### 18 Firm Sues Cyber Insurer Over \$480K Loss

A Texas manufacturing firm is suing its cyber insurance provider for refusing to cover a \$480,000 loss following an email scam that impersonated the firm's chief executive.

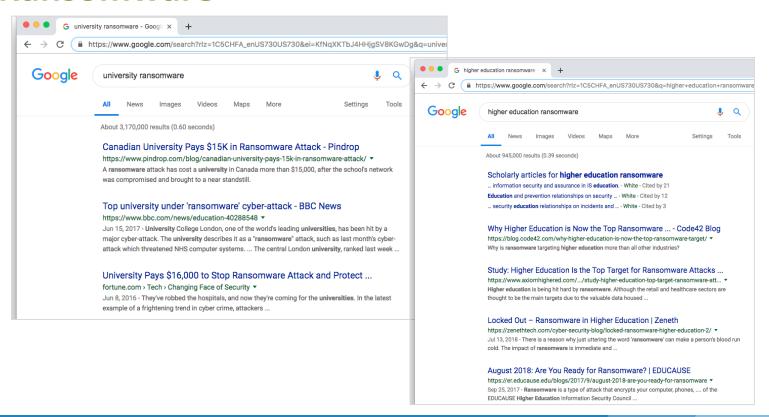
At issue is a cyber insurance policy issued to Houston-based Ameriforge Group Inc. (doing business as "AFGlobal Corp.") by Federal Insurance Co., a division of insurance giant Chubb Group. AFGlobal maintains that the policy it held provided coverage for both computer fraud and funds transfer fraud, but that the insurer nevertheless denied a claim filed in May 2014 after scammers impersonating AFGlobal's CEO convinced the company's accountant to wire \$480,000 to a bank in China.

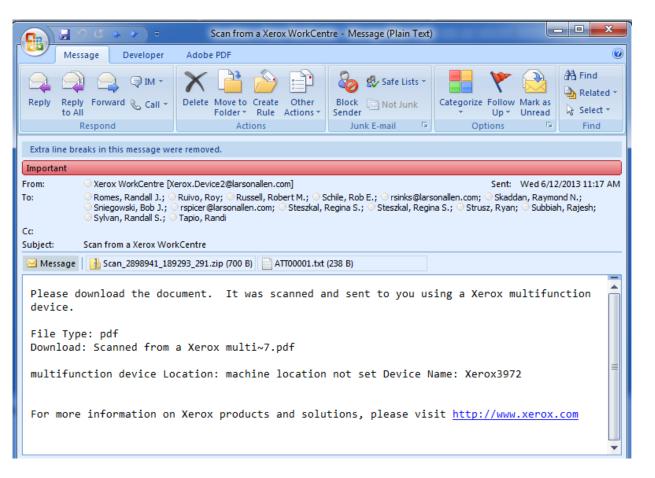
According to documents filed with the U.S. District Court in Harris County, Texas, the policy covered up to \$3 million, with a \$100,000 deductible. The documents indicate that from May 21, 2014 to May 27, 2014, AFGlobal's director of accounting received

a series of emails from someone claiming to be **Gean Stalcup**, the CEO of AFGlobal.

"Glen, I have assigned you to manage file T521," the phony message to the accounting director **Glen Wurm** allegedly read. "This is a strictly confidential financial operation, to which takes priority over other tasks. Have you already been contacted by Steven Shapiro (attorney from KPMG)? This is very sensitive, so please only communicate with me through this email, in order for us not to infringe SEC regulations. Please do no speak with anyone by email or phone regarding this. Regards, Gean Stalcup."

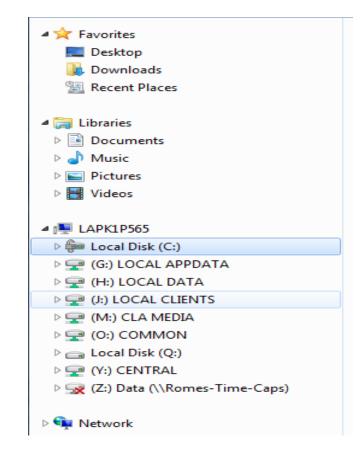
Would you like your pictures back?





 Malware encrypts everything it can interact with





# **Ransomware Defensive Strategies**

- 1. Filtering capabilities
- 2. Users that are aware and savvy

- 3. Minimized User Access Rights
- 4. Current operation systems and up to date/patched software

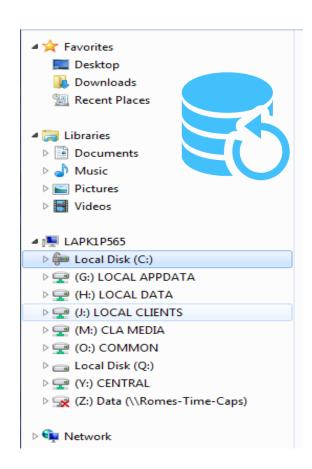






#### **Defensive Strategies**

- Working backup and restore capabilities
- Secure the backup process
  - Backups should be done with a service account.
  - Storage location of back ups should be very restrictive – read only access even for most administrators.
  - Identify which users could encrypt backups if they were to become infected.
  - You could also restrict the backup network access temporally similar to a bank vault.



#### The Boy Scouts Motto:

"Be Prepared"

Strategies and Action Items

### **Strategies**

 Our information security program should have the following objectives:

- Users who are aware and savvy
- Systems that are hardened and resistant to malware and attacks
- Resilience Capabilities: Monitoring, Incident Response, Testing, and Validation

Strategies to Mitigate and Manage Cybersecurity Risks and Comply with GLBA Requirements

# **GLBA Requirement - Safeguards Rule**

- Safeguards Rule
  - Section 314.4 of the Rule noted the following:
    - Designating an individual to coordinate your information security program (ISP)
    - Identify internal and external risk to users' information security, information confidentiality and, integrity
    - Design and implement information to control the risks identified during the risk assessment and regularly test the controls
    - Oversee service providers
    - ♦ Evaluate and update ISP based on testing and monitoring procedures

#### 1) Information Security Program

- Governance oversight
- Third-party service provider and vendor risk management
- Tools in place to identify vulnerabilities and threats
- Cyber risk management
- Defense-in-depth strategy
- Incident response

#### 2) Risk Assessments

- The institution should identify reasonable foreseeable internal and external risks to the institution (NIST SP 800-30)
- Risk assessments are performed to identify vulnerabilities or gaps
- Risk assessments at a minimum should include the following:
  - Employee training and management
  - Information systems, including network and software design, information processing, storage, transmission, and disposal; and
  - Detection, and prevention of and response to attacks, intrusions, or other systems failures

#### 3) Aligning safeguards with risk identified

- Identify controls to prevent or mitigate the risks identified
- Monitor and regularly test controls
  - ♦ Evaluate the effectiveness of the safeguards' key controls, systems and procedures. Examples include:
    - Password management
    - Response to social engineering; such as email phishing
    - Backup testing
    - Penetration testing to test the security infrastructure

#### 4) Oversee service providers by:

- Taking reasonable steps to select and retain service providers that are capable
  of maintaining appropriate safeguards for the customer information at issue
- Requiring the service providers, by contract, to implement and maintain such safeguards

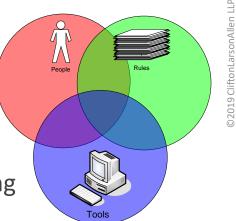
#### 5) Monitor and update the information security program

- Change based on results from evaluating the effectiveness of the safeguards' key controls, systems and procedures
- Update based on any changes in operations or any other known circumstances

#### **How Do I Comply?**

## **Steps To Take Going Forward**

- Review and update the information security program specifically with regards to GLBA
- Complete a formal risk assessment or update your existing assessment
- Test and assess people, processes and systems to validate controls are mitigating risks as expected
- Update and deliver information security training to address risks noted in the GLBA information and provide best practices in securing data
- Review third party contracts for gaps



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#### Basic

- **Inventory and Control** of Hardware Assets
- **Inventory and Control** of Software Assets
- Continuous Vulnerability Management
- Controlled Use of Administrative **Privileges**
- Secure Configuration for Hardware and Software on Mobile Devices, Laptops, Workstations and Servers
- Maintenance. Monitoring and Analysis of Audit Logs

#### **Foundational**

- **Email and Web Browser Protections**
- Malware Defenses
- Limitation and Control of Network Ports, Protocols, and Services
- 10 Data Recovery Capabilities
- **Secure Configuration** for Network Devices, such as Firewalls, Routers and Switches

- 12 Boundary Defense
- Data Protection
- Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know
- Wireless Access Control
- 16 Account Monitoring and Control

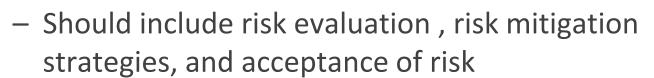
#### **Organizational**

- 17 Implement a Security Awareness and Training **Program**
- 18 Application Software Security
- 19 Incident Response and Management
- 20 Penetration Tests and **Red Team Exercises**

https://www.cisecurity.org/controls/

# **Disciplined Change and Exception Management**

- Disciplined change management
- Disciplined vulnerability and patch management
  - Consistent Exception Control & Documentation



Expiration and re-analysis of risk acceptance



# System and Vulnerability Management and

# **Monitoring**

- Monitoring (built in)
  - Key system configurations
  - System and application logs
  - Accounts
  - Critical data systems/files
  - Data activity and flow
- Scanning (independent)
  - Patch Tuesday and vulnerability scanning
  - Rogue devices

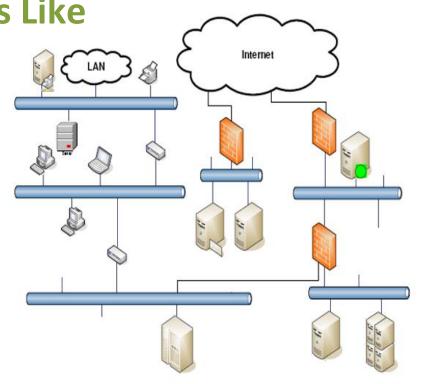




# **Know Your Network Know What "Normal" Looks Like**

- Infrastructure
- Servers & Applications
- Data Flows
- Archiving vs. Reviewing

- System inventory
- Application inventory
- Data inventory



#### **Action Items**

- TEST systems, processes, and people Validate that your expectations are being met for IT operations, cybersecurity, and protection of data
  - Penetration Testing
    - ♦ Collaborative/Informed/White Box
    - ♦ Uninformed/Black Box
  - Social Engineering Testing
  - True Breach Simulation
    - ♦ Red Team/Blue Team



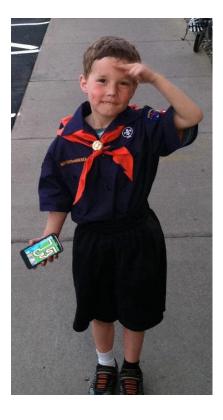


#### **Action Items**

- Test backup systems
  - Periodically test backup systems to ensure you can recover from ransomware
  - Have IT perform a full, bare-metal system restore (operating system, applications, and data
  - Have IT document how long it takes to recover various files or systems







# **Questions?**





