

2019 Leadership for Financial Accountability



Data Breach and Cyber Security Threats

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Agenda

- A brief history of Cybersecurity
 - How prevalent is the issue?
 - What trends have emerged?
- Cyber Risk prompting action and review
 - What is Cyber Risk, how is it quantified?
 - What are common examples?
- Principles of Effective Cybersecurity overview
- Q&A







A brief history of Cybersecurity

- 1989 Robert Morris developed first worm and DoS attack resulted, spawning the groundwork for modern day cybersecurity
- Viruses 1990s, Melissa and ILOVEYOU wreak havoc on email systems globally
- Credit Card theft 2000s, directed attacks for financial gain, TJX theft, \$256 million loss
- Modern day highly individualized, through indirect means, specifically designed to elude observation and preventive measures - Target



During the last one minute...



45 new viruses emerged 200 new malicious websites launched 180 identities stolen 5,000 variants of malware released \$2,000,000 lost New social media influencer emerged



- **Prevalence of Cyber Security Issues**
- 2018 Almost 54,000 documented incidents and 2,200+ confirmed data breaches
- Ten vulnerabilities accounted for 97% of all documented exploits
- •The remaining 3% consist of over 7,000,000 different vulnerabilities, some dating to 1999
- •Average cost per stolen record: \$213.00
- Since 2005, 10,500+ data breaches have been announced
- Average breach time is less than two minutes
- 23% response to Phishing attempts



Annual number of data breaches and exposed records in the US



Data breaches Million records exposed







The K-12 Cyber Incident Map 425 Incidents Since January 2016













Cybersecurity Trends

- Specificity of targets have increased since 2005
 - Casting a wider net, with a directed approach
- Users continue to be a major source of problems
 - 73% of successful attacks are attributed to user problems
 42% of successful attacks result from misconfigured systems
 31% of successful attacks result from end-user error
- Poor security awareness and IT product management
 - 99.9% of the exploited vulnerabilities in 2018 had associated patches that were over 1 year old
 - Awareness campaigns are often poorly designed and lack "teeth"
- •96% of mobile malware targets Android devices



The most frequently experienced type of K-12 cyber incident reported during 2018 were data breaches, primarily meeting one of the following four profiles:

- Unauthorized disclosures of data by current and former K-12 staff, primarily—but not exclusively—due to human error;
- Unauthorized disclosures of K-12 data held by vendors/partners with a relationship to a school district;
- Unauthorized access to data by K-12 students, often out of curiosity or a desire to modify school records (including grades, attendance records, or financial account balances); or,
- Unauthorized access to data by unknown external actors, often for malicious purposes.

K-12 Cyber Incidents: 2018

Note: Publicly-disclosed incident reports represent a subset of actual incidents experienced by schools and districts. Public reports may also be inaccurate or ambiguous.





Cybersecurity Trends – Small businesses – Education?

aining group

Small businesses experience most of the data breach incidents because they:

- Are less aware of their exposures
- Have fewer resources to provide appropriate data protection and/or security awareness training for employees
- Are less likely to have strong cyber risk management controls in place
- Stypically do not have a dedicated risk management professional
- Serve as a training ground for cyber thieves who are honing their skills to prepare for bigger attacks
- Are less likely to discover data breach

Forms of data breach your business can potentially be exposed to:

-> Hacking

- Theft or release of funds due to unauthorized access (such as by former employees or vendors)
- Stolen or lost paper and electronic files
- Stolen or lost laptop, smartphone, tablet or computer disks
- Stolen credit card information
- Employee error or oversight

Small businesses and educational entities are similar



"We are the problem", repeat, "We are the problem"





"We are the problem", repeat, "We are the problem"





Cyber Risk

 Any risk of financial loss, disruption or damage to the reputation of an organization from some manner of failure in its information technology systems





Cyber Risk

•Quantifying Exposure – How?

For cyber resilience assurance to be effective, a concerted effort among ecosystem participants is required to develop and validate a shared, standardized cyber threat quantification framework. In other words, Security is Everyone's Job.





Cyber Risk

- •Quantifying Exposure How?
 - Understand the key cyber risk drivers (or components) required for modeling cyber risks
 - Understand the dependences between these components that can be embedded in a quantification model
 - Understand ways to incorporate cyber risk quantification into enterprise risk management
 - The key components identified in the cyber value-at-risk model concept follow:
 - Existing vulnerabilities and defense maturity of an organization
 - Value of the assets
 - Profile of an attacker



Cyber Risk

•Quantifying Exposure – Wow!?!





Cyber Risk

Common Examples

- Identity theft as a result of security breaches where sensitive information is stolen
- Business interruption from a hacker shutting down a network
- Damage to reputation
- Costs associated with damage to data records caused by a hacker
- Theft of valuable digital assets
- Introduction of malware, worms and other malicious computer code
- Human error leading to inadvertent disclosure of sensitive information
- The cost of credit monitoring services
- Lawsuits alleging trademark or copyright infringement



Myth #1

- It won't happen to us!
- Common misconception
- Small doesn't mean overlooked
- We don't store anything significant
- All of our stuff is stored in "the cloud"

Cyber Security Statistics in 2019



•My wife's cousin's son is really smart

Small businesses suffer the majority of attacks - However, educational entities are a prime target



Myth #1

•We humans...



The Human Factor: How Breaches Occur

Many elements can contribute to the vulnerability of your organization, however none is more prevalent than the human factor, which accounts for approximately 80%.









Myth #1

Inconvenient truths...

Facts you should know



31% of all cyber attacks

occur at companies with fewer than 250 employees



41% of small business owners have no secure data protocols



Three out of four data breach incidents result from human error



Average cost post-breach is \$188 per record

85%

85% of data breaches occur at the small business level



Average cost of data breach is \$300,000

60%

60% of small business will shut down after a cyber attack



77% of small businesses do not have a formal, written internet security policy for employees



Myth #2

- Attackers are geniuses from over there.
- Common misconception
- Media fuels misinformation
- The government is protecting us
- My vendor is protecting us
- •We have great legal counsel





Myth #2

Attackers are geniuses from over there.





Myth #2 – Shore Up Internally STRONG PASSWORD DO O Don't O



Charles had and and D

MIX IT UP! NUMBERS PUNCTUATION UPPER/LOWER CASE

2-FACTOR AUTHENTICATION USE WHEREVER POSSIBLE



CHARACTER SERIES DON'T USE 1234 OR ABC

NO PERSONAL INFO PET NAMES BIRTHDAYS STREET NAMES

NO SINGLE WORDS DON'T USE ANYTHING YOU CAN FIND IN A

Your Employees are Targets.

Even with advanced technology, data can still be at risk





Myth #3 But, We bought that thingy

- There isn't a pill for every ill
- Do we know where our data is
- What are your regulatory issues
- Who manages your data, technology
- Can you afford subscription-based services





Myth #3 But, We bought that thingy...

2 Most Common Attacks The two most common types of attacks combined account for over 60% of all incidents.



- 35%

MALICIOUS CODE

A term used to describe software created for malicious use. It is usually designed to disrupt systems, gain unauthorized access, or gather information about the system or user being attacked.

Third party software, Trojan software, keyloggers, and droppers can fall into this category.



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SUSTAINED PROBE / SCAN

Reconnaissance activity usually designed to gather information about the targeted systems such as operating systems, open ports, and running services.



What's Hot

- •Social Engineering Phishing, Spear-Phishing
- •Wifi Hijacking
- Side-Jacking
- •Ransomware
- Poor patching practices
- Close loop on poor HR processes know who's in, and who shouldn't
- •BYOD
- Regulatory FERPA, PCI, GLBA, HIPAA, EUGDPR, CIPA/COPPA, PPRA, AL-DB Act



Ransomware attack targets Montgomery County government computer systems

Published: Tuesday, September 19th 2017, 10:45 am CDT Updated: Tuesday, September 19th 2017, 11:15 am CDT

By WSFA 12 News Staff CONNECT



MONTGOMERY CO., AL (WSF Commission confirmed Tues ransomware attack on its co p.m. Monday.

(Source: WSEA 12 News file photo)

"We're terribly sorry for this information has been compr Chief Information and Techn

Montgomery County pays ransom, regains files held hostage in cyber attack

Published: Monday, September 25th 2017, 9:24 am CDT Updated: Monday, September 25th 2017, 12:49 pm CDT

By WSFA 12 News Staff CONNECT





MONTGOMERY CO., AL (WSFA) - The ransomware attack that brought one of the largest counties in the state to a screeching halt has been resolved, both the cyber hacker and the county made good on their promises: the county paid more than \$37,000 dollars in return, the files were returned.





SPOTIFY WILL NO LONGER PROMOTE SINGER R. KELLY'S MUSIC, THE

CCBS SFBByArea CAccused Concord High Sc...

POLICE RAID STUDENT'S HOME IN GRADE CHANGING INCIDENT

WBZ

School District Pays \$10,0

APRIL 14, 2018 SCHOOL DISTRICT PAYS \$10,000 BITCOIN RANSOM TO RESTORE ACCESS TO CRITICAL SYSTEMS

Affected by ransomware and unable to restore its own technology systems after several weeks had passed, a Massachusetts school



Summary of Effective Approaches

Here are a few tips to reduce your risks for cyber-attacks and data theft of sensitive customer information:

- Change the passwords you and your employees use to log into your technology systems on a regular basis
- Avoid emailing sensitive information, but if you do, use a secured email service
- Have employees lock their computer screens when they step away from their desks
- Avoid having unescorted/unsupervised visitors walking through your office
- Don't open strange email attachments or click unusual links in emails, especially from an unknown sender as they may be scams
- Have a written technology policy in place so that all of your employees understand the expectations and rules guiding how your business handles sensitive data

Loss of electronic data is not covered under most commercial theft policies because it is not a tangible asset, and most general liability policies also exclude coverage for your costs to notify customers of potential data theft, pay for the costs of investigating the loss or the costs of potential fines, penalties or lawsuits that result from a failure to protect the data. A cyber liability policy can provide your business with coverage that will help you cover several costs, including the expenses to inform your customers and regulatory authorities about the possible exposure of data.



Summary of Effective Approaches

Cyber Security Myths

- We have virus software so my computer is protected from everything
- Technology provides full protection
- There's nothing important on my computer
- It's not my job / I'm too busy to worry about

SECURITY AWARENESS TRAINING

More than ever, end-users are the weak link in your network security.



2019 March Academy Conference: Leadership for Financial Accountability Going phishing... Update your AASB Academy Profile CLICK HERE TO UPDATE [EXTERNAL] AASB's 2019 March Academy Conference Alabama Association of School Boards <aasb@troy.edu> S Reply all ↓ ✓ Thu 2/28, 5:03 PM William Greg Price ≥ **Disclaimer:** This email was sent from outside of your organization. Please do not open attachments or click links from an unknown or suspicious origin. **Thank You** Dear AASB Members! Thank you for registering for AASB's 2019 March Academy Conference: Leadership for Financial Accountability. We have a packed agenda planned with the most current information on financial forecasting, best practices for handling cyber security threats, innovative ways to cut expenses and more! Join us Friday, March 1 and Saturday, March 2 at the Hyatt Regency Birmingham - the Wynfrey Hotel (6 training hours). As part of the AASB Academy, we need you to verify your School Board Member Academy hours. Please visit this link: https://it.troy.edu/aasb/events.html. At the site you will need to select "Click Here To Update" near the middle of the page. The page will present Thank You is successful. Don't forget about our exciting additional programs this year! -AASB



- Acknowledgements
- •WEFUSA
- -NAIC
- Verizon Data Breach Report
- IBM CyberThreat Report
- -CSC
- Troy University
- Alabama Digital Forensics Institute
- Fabella Security



Conversations to take home

• Write down 1 – 2 things from this session that could lead



Q&A

Thank You!