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**CYBERSECURITY**

**October 11, 2018**





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# PANEL 1



**Jeffrey Ziplow**  
*Cybersecurity Risk  
Assessment Partner*  
BlumShapiro



**Francesca Spidalieri**  
*Senior Fellow,  
Cyber Leadership*  
The Pell Center, Salve Regina



**Jason Farmer**  
*Senior Solution Manager*  
RiskSense



**Wade Chmielinski**  
*AVP, Cyber Security  
Consultant*  
FM Global





# Jeffrey Ziplow

*Cybersecurity Risk  
Assessment Partner*

BlumShapiro

Accounting | Tax | Business Consulting





# Francesca Spidalieri

*Senior Fellow,  
Cyber Leadership*



**PELL CENTER**  
*for INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS  
and PUBLIC POLICY*





**Jason Farmer**  
*Senior Solution Manager*





# Wade Chmielinski

*AVP, Cyber Security  
Consultant*





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*AVP, Cyber Security  
Consultant*  
FM Global



# PBN CYBERSECURITY SUMMIT



**Francesca Spidalieri**

**Senior Fellow for Cyber Leadership  
Pell Center  
Salve Regina University**

 **@Francesca\_cyber**

**11 October 2018**





# TRENDS & THREATS IN 2018



- **Increased Awareness**
- **Increased Dependencies**
- **Increased Vulnerabilities**
- **Increased Costs** of data breaches and cyber disruptions:
  - Cybercrime costs the global economy as much as **\$600 billion** annually;
  - The average organization takes **~197 days** to identify that an incident has occurred and **69 days** to contain it – the longer it takes, the higher the costs;
  - The average cost of a data breach in the US is **~\$7.9 million**.
- Most organizations are still in a **reactive mode** – large companies to SMBs to federal and state agencies.



# ✓ IDENTIFY & MAP YOUR SENSITIVE AND HIGH-VALUE DATA

Take stock of your most sensitive information, and determine **where** it is stored, **where** it is going, **who** has access to it, and **how** it is being protected.



# PROACTIVE MEASURES TO DETER CYBER THREATS



MINIMIZE the risks of an attack



MONITOR for dangers



MANAGE the damage





# MINIMIZE: ENTERPRISE-WIDE PRIVACY + SECURITY PROGRAM

- Properly configure **firewalls** and choose **strong passwords**;
- Install and enable **encryption** on all sensitive data;
- Regularly **backup** all important information;
- Disable and do not install or use file sharing applications;
- Regularly **update antivirus** and antispyware software;
- **Audit** and assess periodically;
- **Patch** systems and conduct **penetration tests** to find vulnerabilities;
- Establish **policies, procedures and standards** to protect data, and determine applicable state and/or federal laws related to the same;
- Implementing security policies and processes to protect the storage and transmission of data – hold your third-party vendors accountable and expect the same high-level standards;
- Establish Website Privacy Policy and Terms of Use; Privacy Policy + Procedures; and Security Policy + Procedures;
- **Educate** employees through training and awareness.





# MONITOR: CONSIDER THE RISKS TO YOUR DATA

## Cyber Attacks: How does this happen?

- Through your network
  - Vulnerabilities in your hardware, software or systems.
  - Your employees and mistakes they might make.
  - Your clients, if, and to the extent they have access to your network.
  - Vendors and contractors, if and to the extent they have access to your network.

## Threat Vectors:

- **Phishing:** A malicious “spam-like” message sent in large batches to a broad audience.
- **Spear-Phishing:** A form of phishing – messages appear to come from a familiar or trusted sender and target recipients.
- **Ransomware:** A type of malicious software designed to block access to a computer system until a sum of money is paid.





# MANAGE: DEVELOP AN INCIDENT RESPONSE PLAN

- Create an Incident Response and Breach Notification Plan BEFORE an incident occurs:
  - To be effective, the incident response plan and breach notification process should be part of a comprehensive information security program:
    - Risk assessment;
    - Trigger events;
    - Mitigation plan.
- Identify Laws and Requirements that may apply to you (e.g., GDPR);
- Communications/Media Team/Vendors in Place;
- Assemble an **incident response team** and assign overall responsibility for enterprise-wide information privacy & security oversight (appoint a data privacy and a data security officers).
- Make employees aware of the important role they play in privacy and security – your employees are your **front line of defense** when it comes to security (and also one of your **highest risks**).

## Cyber Incident Response Team

<b>Stakeholders</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Legal</li><li>• IT</li><li>• Finance</li><li>• Other Senior Execs</li></ul>
<b>Core Team</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Incident Team Leader</li><li>• Support staff</li><li>• Updates to stakeholders</li></ul>
<b>Investigative Team</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Technical Team Leader</li><li>• Technologists or Subject Matter Experts</li></ul>





# MANAGE: Implement Your Incident Response Plan

- ✓ Prepare and define roles & responsibilities → **Preparation, Establish Accountability**
- ✓ Know how to identify/verify that an incident has occurred and what data has been compromised → **Identification / Detection & Analysis**
  - Mitigate damages and remove threat → **Containment and Removal**
  - Determine legal implications → **Notification**
  - Activate your **Business Continuity Plan** → **Recovery**
  - Document data breaches and all actions taken in response
  - Conduct a **Post-Incident Review**

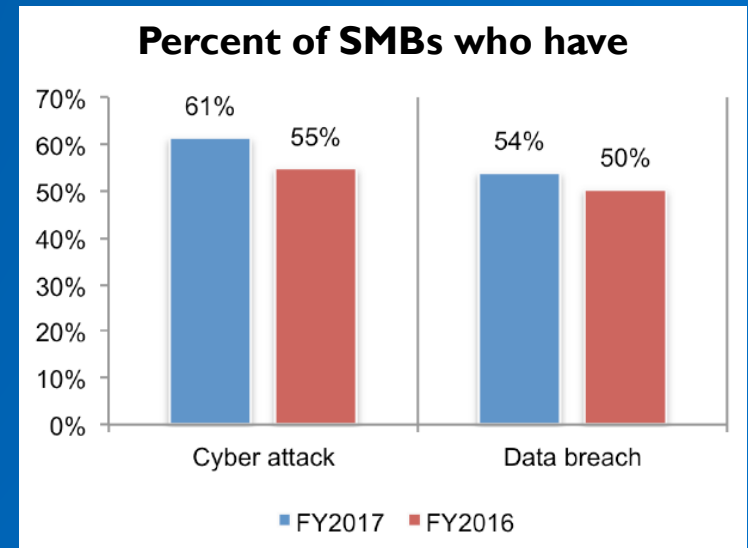


**“Failing to Plan is Planning to Fail!”**



# SMALL & MEDIUM-SIZED BUSINESSES ARE A PRIME TARGET

- **52% of SMBs** experienced a ransomware attack in the past year, up from 2% the previous year.
- **58% of malware** attack victims are small businesses;
- Over **66% of small business** would go under if they suffered a cyber attack.



2017 State of Cybersecurity in Small & Medium Sized Business (SMB)  
Ponemon Institute, Sept 2017

**The number one cause of cyber breaches  
are a company's own employees!**





# RISKSENSE OVERVIEW

## Company

- Founded in 2015, Sunnyvale, CA and Albuquerque, NM
- CACTUS (US Congress): Computational Analysis of Cyber Terrorism against the US
- NSA/DHS National Academic Centers of Excellence
- Early Warning of WannaCry and Developed First RFID Fragmented Malware

## Solutions

- Vulnerability and Threat Prioritization
- Attack surface validation and verification
- Attack monitoring and early warning of Threats
- Continuous and relative risk scoring



# INTELLIGENT CYBER RISK PLATFORM

RiskSense is disrupting the cyber risk market with a Risk-as-a-Service based platform.



**2019 Distinguished Vendor**  
TAG Cyber Security, September 2018



**Gold Award Winner, Best IoT Software – Security**  
2018 IoT Innovator Awards, September 2018



**2018 Leader, Risk Management**  
Cyber Defense Magazine April 2018



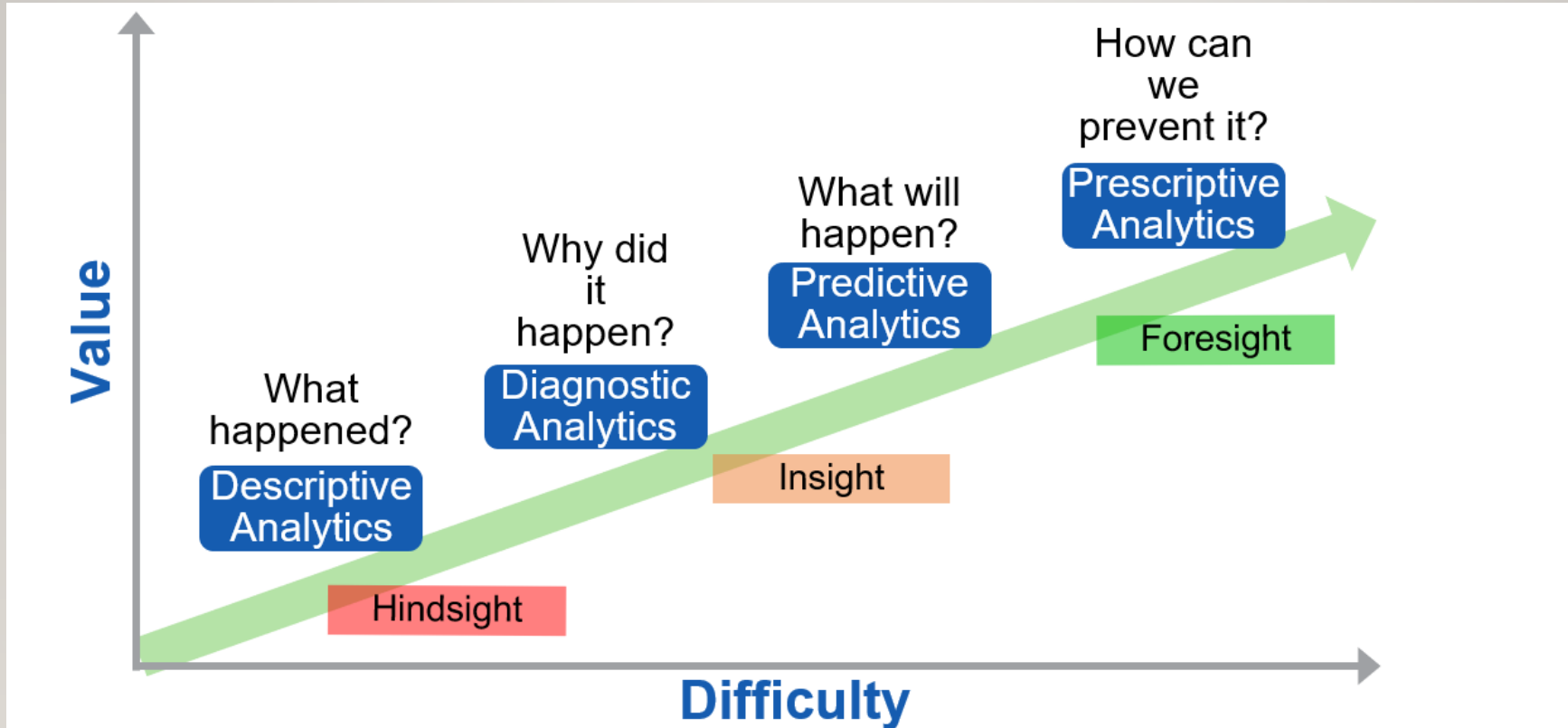
**Silver Award Winner, Best Cyber Operational Risk Intelligence**  
GSN Homeland Security Award January 2018



**Best Cyber Risk Management Software Provider – United States**  
GDS Cybersecurity Awards 2017 November 2017

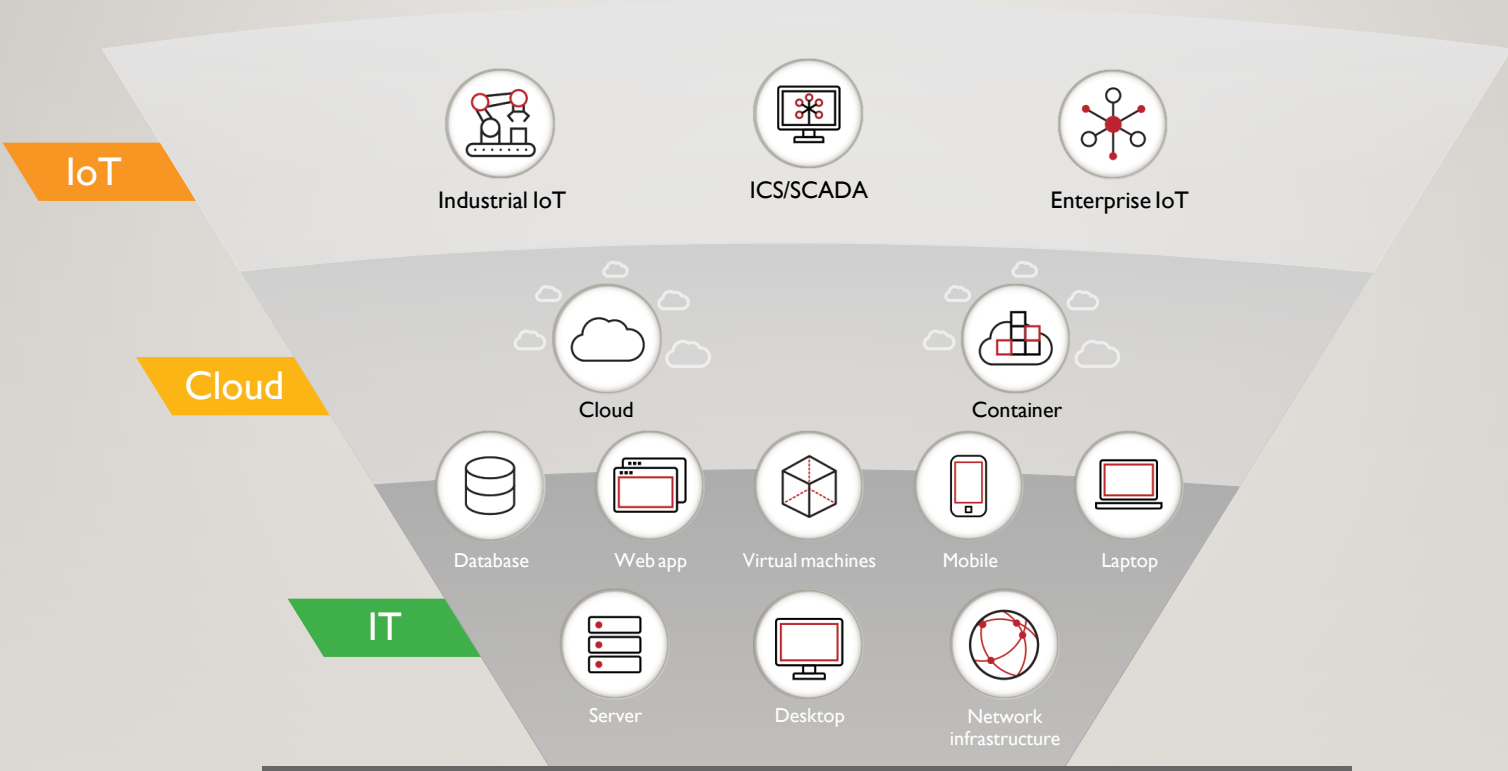
<https://www.risksense.com/company/about-risksense/>

# Proactive & Preventative



# DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IS LEADING TO EXPONENTIAL GROWTH OF ATTACK SURFACE

## The Attack Surface



# NEW ERA OF SECURITY – CYBER RISK MANAGEMENT

Your Organization Will Be  
Hacked and Breached

---

Are you prepared?  
How fast can you respond?



# THE PROBLEM

## Known Security Vulnerabilities are the Leading Cause of Data Breaches

**100K**

**Vulnerabilities**

Number of Unique Vulnerabilities (CVEs)

**7X**

**Number of Assets**

Average Number of Critical Vulnerabilities per Asset = 7

**60+**

**Days**

Average Time to Remediate a Critical Vulnerabilities

## Most Security Tools Produce a Lot of Data without Context



No Visibility & Hard to Collaborate

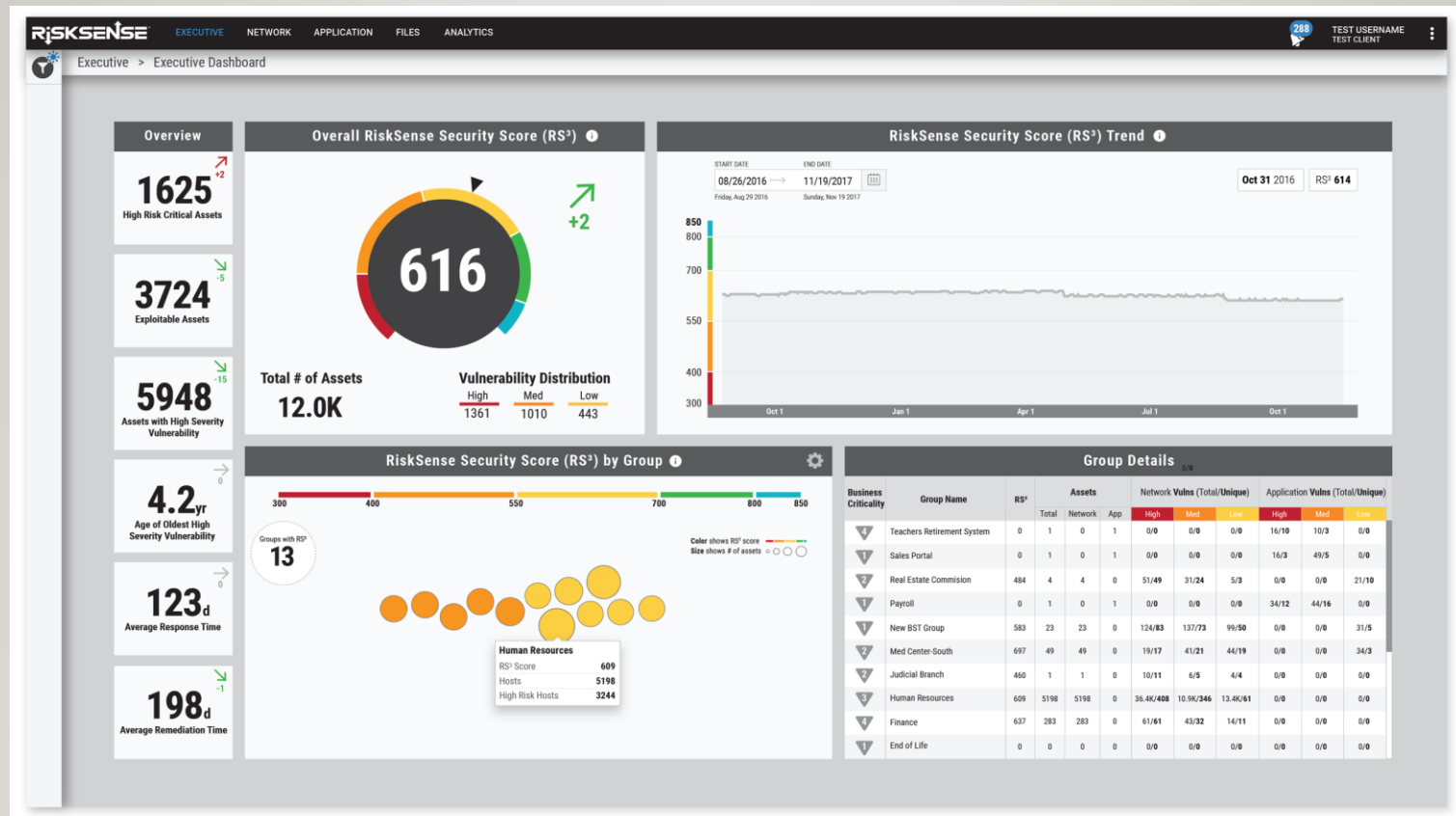


Hard to Measure & Manage Risk



Lack of Prioritization

# EXECUTIVE DASHBOARD



# Cyber Security Journey

## CURRENT CYBER SECURITY STANDARDS

NIST  
ISO 27001  
ISO 27002  
COBIT  
ISO/IEC 15408  
ISO/IEC 15408  
ITIL/ISO/IEC 2000 series  
ISO 27001/2.  
HITRUST (HIPAA)  
IRS  
SEC  
IRS  
DoS  
DHS  
IRS  
PCI

**DEVELOPING**



## Compliance-Centric

- - Annual orientation
- - Activity based
- - Record keeping
- - Basic standards
- - Not contextual, continuous or
  - threat-adaptive
- *“Checking the boxes”*



# Cyber Security Journey

## CURRENT CYBER SECURITY STANDARDS

NIST  
ISO 27001  
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ISO/IEC 15408  
ITIL/ISO/IEC 2000 series  
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HITRUST (HIPAA)  
IRS  
SEC  
IRS  
DoS  
DHS  
IRS  
PCI

## EMERGING



## Increasing Compliance

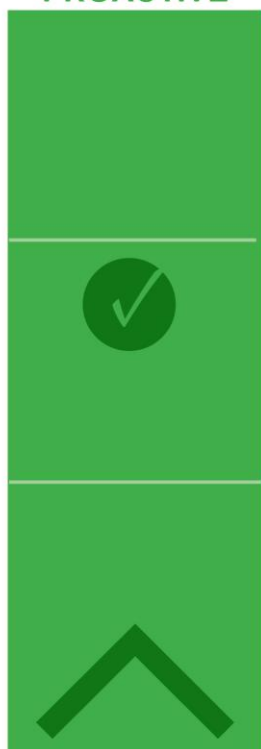
- - Semi-annual or quarterly
- - Role definition increasing
- - Processes maturing
- - Increased standard rigor
- - Not contextual, continuous or threat-adaptive
- *“Compliance emerging in importance”*

# Cyber Security Journey

## CURRENT CYBER SECURITY STANDARDS

NIST  
ISO 27001  
ISO 27002  
COBIT  
ISO/IEC 15408  
ISO/IEC 15408  
ITIL/ISO/IEC 2000 series  
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HITRUST (HIPAA)  
IRS  
SEC  
IRS  
DoS  
DHS  
IRS  
PCI

### PROACTIVE



## Proactive & Preventative

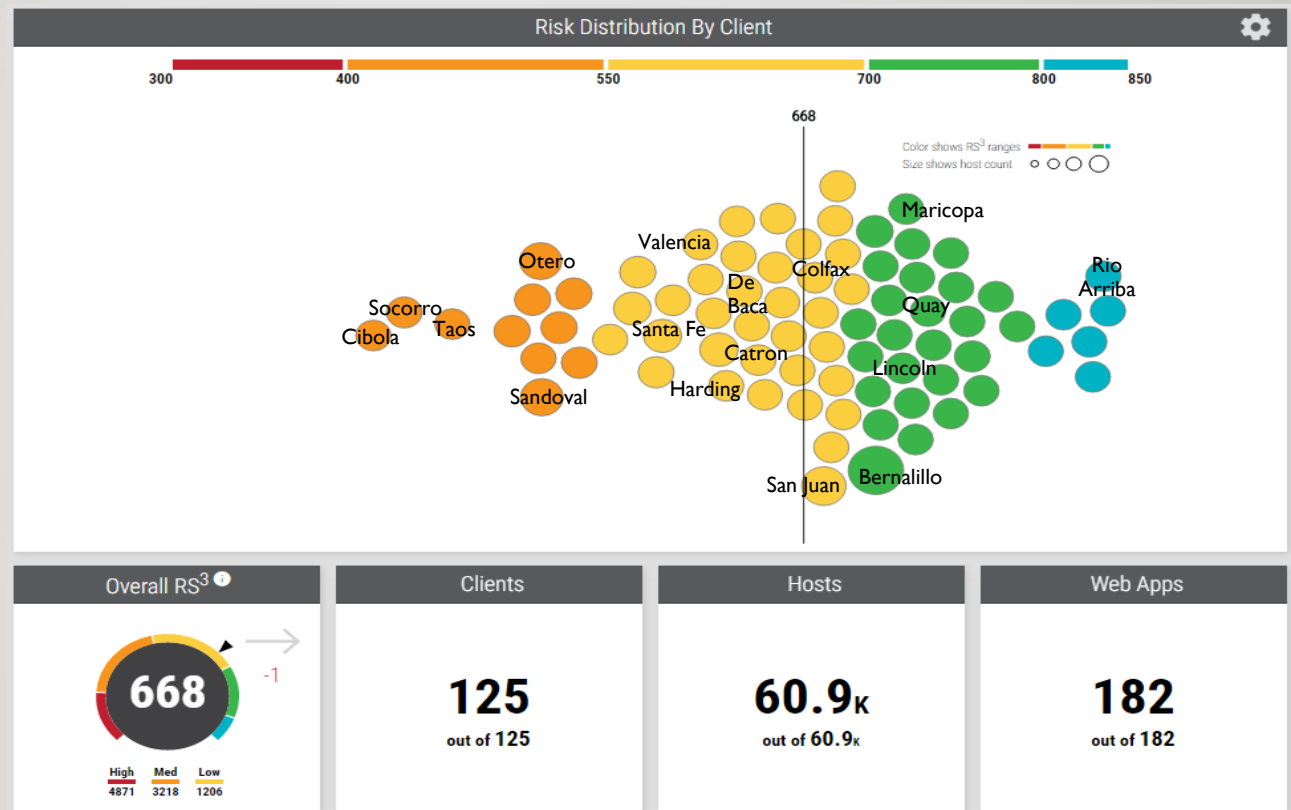
- - Cadence is continuous
- - Prioritization based on risk
- - Process maturity based on a unified focus
- - Visibility up and down the chain of command
- - Contextual, continuous and threat-adaptive
- *“Compliance is a byproduct”*

# RISKSENSE – MULTI-CLIENT DASHBOARD

EXAMPLE: STATE OF NEW MEXICO WITH REPRESENTATIVE COUNTIES

## Data for all Entities:

- RiskSense Distribution Map
  - Color-coded by RiskSense Security Score (RS3) Range
- Overall RS3 score
  - Vulnerability distribution
  - Daily trending info
- Total number of hosts
- Total number of web applications



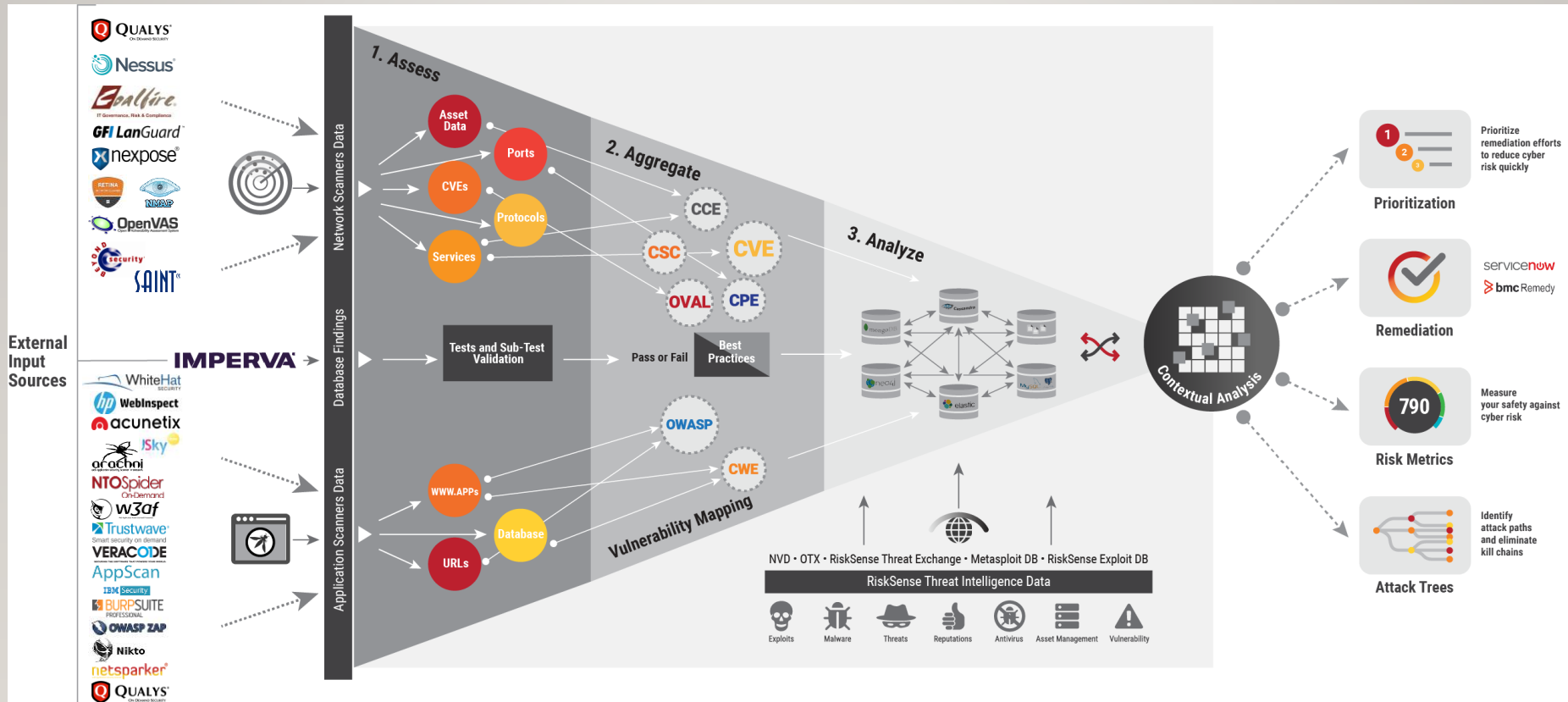
# IT-Centric Cyber Security – Which tool?

The image displays a grid of cybersecurity logos, categorized into various domains. The categories include:

- Network Security:** Network Firewall (Check Point, Cisco, Palo Alto, Juniper, etc.), Network Monitoring/Forensics (Blue Coat, Cisco, Xilinx, etc.), Intrusion Prevention Systems (IBM, Cisco, Sophos, etc.), Unified Threat Management (Fortinet, Juniper, Palo Alto, etc.).
- Endpoint Security:** Endpoint Prevention (McAfee, Cylance, Symantec, etc.), Endpoint Detection & Response (Opswath, Ziften, SentinelOne, etc.).
- Application Security:** WAF & Application Security (Pentest, Qualys, Sucuri, etc.), Vulnerability Assessment (Bugcrowd, Rapid7, Checkmarx, etc.).
- Managed Security Service Provider:** At&t, Verizon, Trustwave, etc.
- Messaging Security:** Proofpoint, Microsoft, Edgewave, etc.
- Web Security:** Blue Coat, Distil, Sophos, etc.
- Risk & Compliance:** RiskVision, RedSeal, R-sam, etc.
- Security Operations & Incident Response:** SIEM (IBM, LogRhythm, Sumologic, etc.), Security Incident Response (Phantom, Hexadite, etc.).
- Threat Intelligence:** Sighthorner, ThreatMetrix, RiskIQ, etc.
- Mobile Security:** Lookout, MobileIron, Skyre, etc.
- Data Security:** Harvest.ai, SPIRON, etc.
- Industrial / IoT Security:** Mocana, Cryptosoft, Bastille, etc.
- Fraud Prevention / Transaction Security:** FICO, Linken, Feedzai, etc.
- Specialized Threat Analysis & Protection:** Opswath, Fortscale, Niara, etc.
- Identity & Access Management:** Cognito, Okta, etc.
- Cloud Security:** Savynt, CloudPassage, etc.

Notable logos include: McAfee, Cisco, Palo Alto, Juniper, Fortinet, Symantec, Microsoft, Splunk, IBM, and many others.

# RISKSENSE PLATFORM (SAAS)



# THE COST OF CYBER BREACH



**“Cyber-attacks are the number one problem facing mankind, even worse than nuclear weapons.”**

- Warren Buffett

- A new global study conducted by IBM suggests the **financial impact of a data breach for an organization is, on average, \$3.86 million.**
- In the **worst cases, "mega breaches" may cost the enterprise between \$40 million and \$350 million.**
- The average time it took to uncover a data breach is **197 days**, and once identified, it takes roughly **69 days** to contain.
- However, the **speed of incident response teams can have a huge impact** on the overall cost of a data breach.
- When a breach is contained in less than a month, IBM suggests businesses may be able to **save up to \$1 million** in comparison to slower companies.



## PANEL 2



**Colin Coleman**  
*Partner*  
Partridge Snow & Hahn



**Cindy Lepore**  
*Client Executive/  
Business Insurance*  
Marsh McLennan Agency



**Larry Selnick**  
*Director, Treasury &  
Payment Solutions*  
Webster Bank



**Eric Shorr**  
*President*  
Secure Future  
Tech Solutions





# Colin Coleman

*Partner*

PARTRIDGE  
SNOW &  
HAHN<sub>LLP</sub>







# Cindy Lepore

*Client Executive/  
Business Insurance*





# Larry Selnick

*Director, Treasury & Payment Solutions*





# Eric Shorr

*President*





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Secure Future  
Tech Solutions





# 2018 PBN CYBER SUMMIT

October 11, 2018 | Crowne Plaza

**Cindy Lepore**  
Client Executive | Business Insurance

**Marsh & McLennan Agency**  
MMA-NE.com

WORLD CLASS. LOCAL TOUCH.



# 2018 PBN Cyber Summit

## Agenda

- I. About The Panelist
- II. Cyber Liability Insurance
- III. Summary

2018 PBN CYBER SUMMIT

# ABOUT THE PANELIST



## ABOUT THE PANELIST

### CINDY LEPORE, CLCS AND GSC CYBERSECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE



#### **Cindy Lepore**

Client Executive, Property & Casualty  
*Marsh & McLennan Agency*

- Business Insurance-Cybersecurity Champion New England
- Over 20 years in Telecom and IT
- Disciplines include Technology, Education, Non-Profit, Private and Advanced Manufacturing
- Member of the Rhode Island State Police Cyber Task Force and InfraGard
- Graduate of Bryant University
- MBA program Salve Regina University



2018 PBN CYBER SUMMIT

# POTENTIAL COSTS & LOSSES



## 2018 PBN Cyber Summit Potential Costs and Losses

- Brand Deterioration
- Legal Liability
- Regulatory
- Data Assets
- First Party
- Third Party
- Business Interruption



2018 PBN CYBER SUMMIT

# CRISIS MANAGEMENT



## 2018 PBN Cyber Summit Crisis Management

- Legal Costs
- Notification Cost
- Computer Forensic Costs
- Credit Monitoring and Identity Theft Protection Costs
- Public Relations and Crisis Management Consultancy Costs



# 2018 PBN CYBER SUMMIT STAKEHOLDERS

CYBER RISK – EVERYONE HAS  
A STAKE

“Cost of data breach  
will reach 2.1 trillion  
globally by 2019.”

-JUNIPER



2018 PBN CYBER SUMMIT

# SUMMARY



## Summary

- Transfer Risk
- Plan Your Cyber Strategy
- Train and Educate All Employees
- Use a broker who is experienced



# MARSH & MCLENNAN AGENCY

**Cindy Lepore**

Client Executive, Business Insurance

*Marsh & McLennan Agency*

[Cindy.Lepore@marshmma.com](mailto:Cindy.Lepore@marshmma.com)

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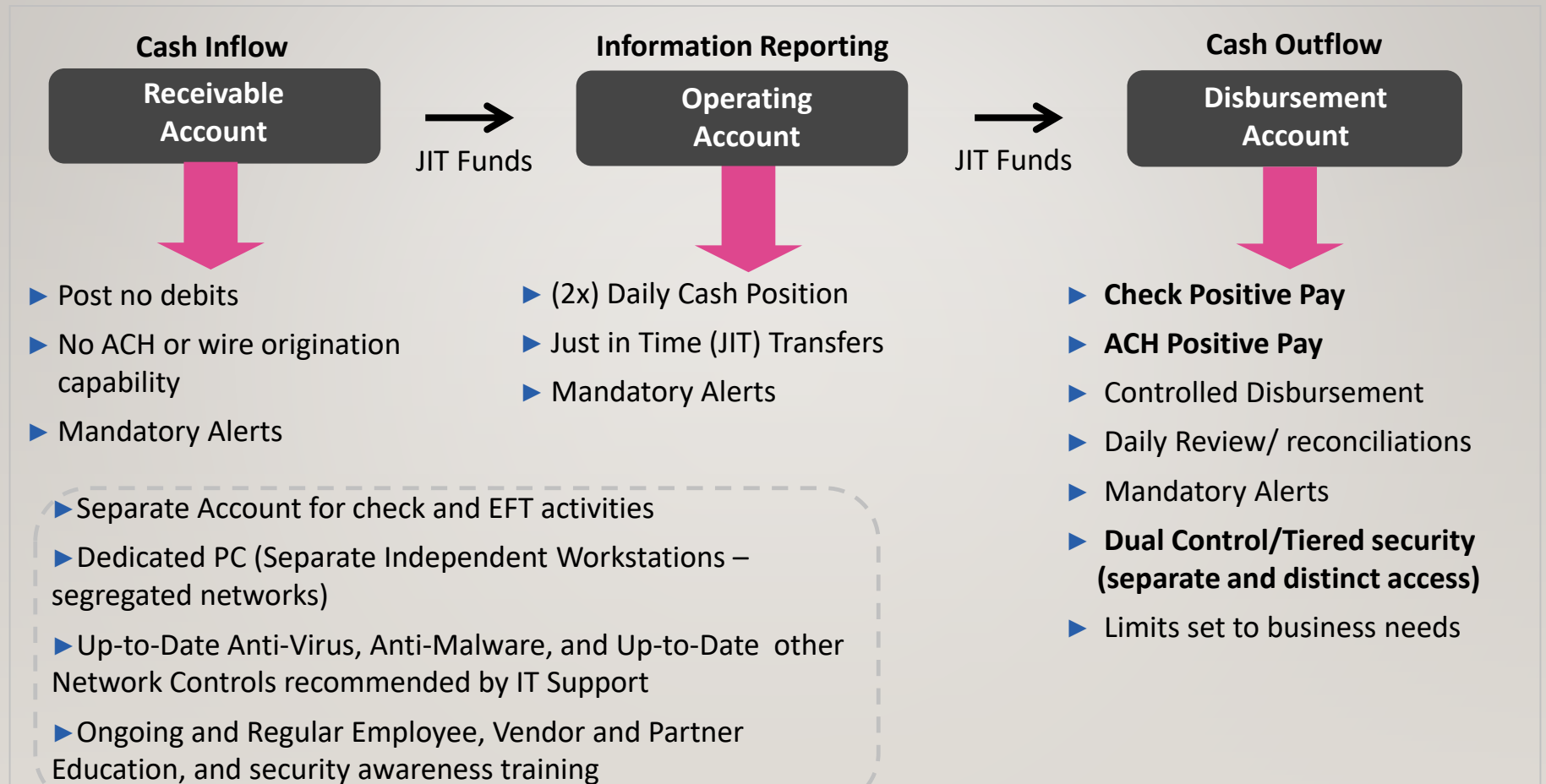
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# How to Mitigate Risk

## Banking Security in Layers

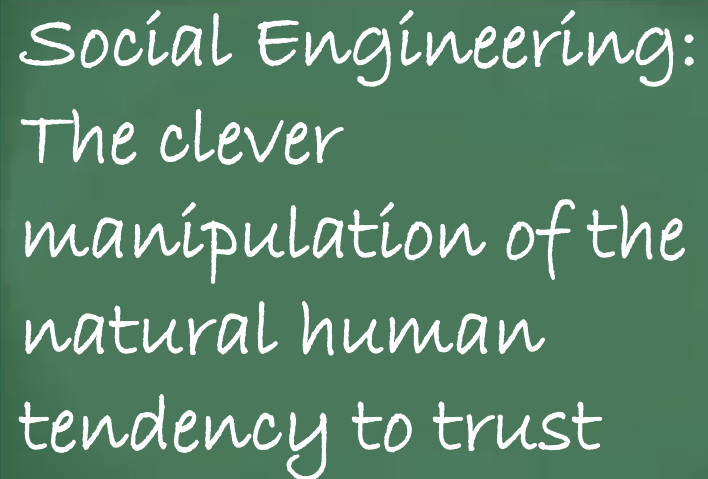
Recommend dedicated accounts for receivable, operating, and disbursement accounts :



# Types of Fraud

## *E-Mail Account Compromise*

- **E-mail Account Compromise (EAC)** is a sophisticated scam that targets the general public and professionals associated with, but not limited to, financial and lending institutions, real estate companies, and law firms.
- The **EAC** scam is very similar to the **Business E-mail Compromise (BEC)** scam, except that it targets individuals rather than businesses.
- **2017, IC3** received a total of **301,580** complaints with reported losses in excess of **\$1.4 billion!**



Social Engineering:  
The clever  
manipulation of the  
natural human  
tendency to trust

# TYPES OF FRAUD

## *FBI Internet Crime Complaint (www.ic3.gov)*

**Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3)**

[Home](#) [File a Complaint](#) [Press Room](#) [About IC3](#) [Lost Password](#)

### IC3 Mission Statement

The mission of the Internet Crime Complaint Center is to provide the public with a reliable and convenient reporting mechanism to submit information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning suspected Internet-facilitated criminal activity and to develop effective alliances with law enforcement and industry partners. Information is analyzed and disseminated for investigative and intelligence purposes to law enforcement and for public awareness.

### About Us

Since 2000, the IC3 has received complaints crossing the spectrum of cyber crime matters, to include online fraud in its many forms including Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) matters, Computer Intrusions (hacking), Economic Espionage (Theft of Trade Secrets), Online Extortion, International Money Laundering, Identity Theft, and a growing list of Internet facilitated crimes. It has become increasingly evident that, regardless of the label placed on a cyber crime matter, the potential for it to overlap with another referred matter is substantial. Therefore, the IC3, formerly known as the Internet Fraud Complaint Center (Internet Fraud Complaint Center), was renamed in October 2003 to better reflect the broad character of such matters having an Internet, or cyber, nexus referred to the IC3, and to minimize the need for one to distinguish "Internet Fraud" from other potentially overlapping cyber crimes.

### Welcome to the IC3

### Site Navigation


- [Alert Archive](#)
- [FAQs](#)
- [Disclaimer](#)
- [Privacy Notice](#)
- [Internet Crime Prevention Tips](#)
- [Internet Crime Schemes](#)

### Annual Report

# HOW TO MITIGATE RISK

## Fraud Checklist

- Engage your Partners:
  - Accountant
  - Insurance
    - Cyber Liability
  - Legal
    - Involve your Practice Partners
  - IT Consultant
    - Forensic IT on call
  - Banker
  - Public Relations

 WebsterBank

### Fraud Awareness & Risk Management Checklist

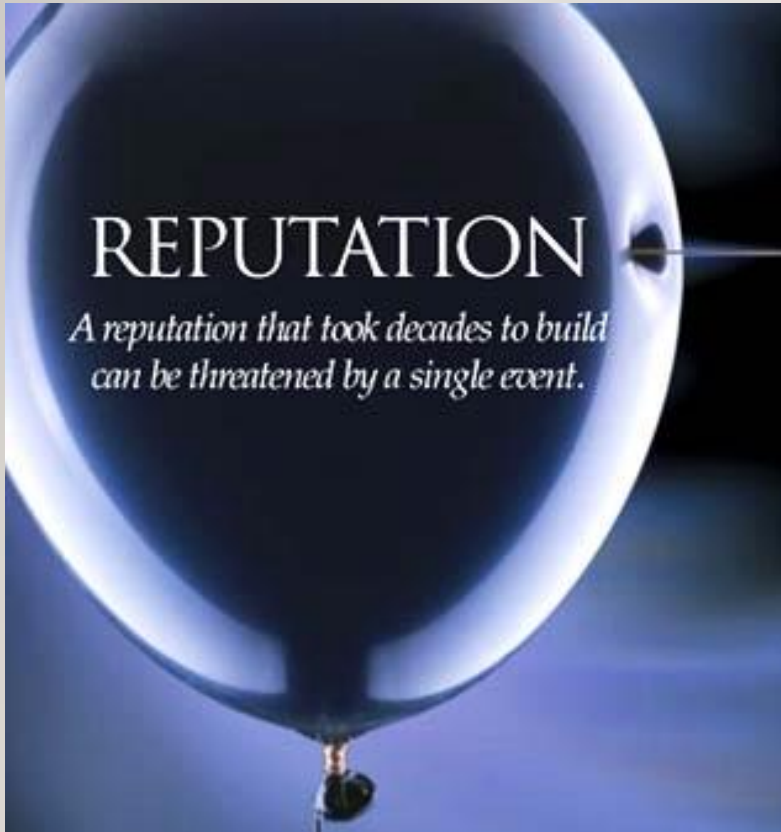
73% of organizations experienced attempted or actual payments fraud.\* Your organization can't afford to be disrupted or funds stolen by criminals and malicious software. To help make sure you have secure fraud controls in place to protect your organization's finances, review this checklist on a regular basis.

<p><b>PROTECT YOUR PASSWORD</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ Do not share IDs, passwords, account or log-on credentials with anyone</li> <li>❑ Use smart, easy to remember, hard to guess passwords with upper and lower case, special characters and numbers i.e. \$G0Aw4y2m4ny!4ct0r\$! Something that cannot be socially engineered (children birthdates, favorite food)</li> <li>❑ Disable user IDs/passwords during leave/vacation</li> <li>❑ Never use the "save ID/password" option on websites where sensitive and/or financial data is accessed/stored</li> <li>❑ Consider privacy overlays on computer screens, especially log-on credentials</li> <li>❑ Ensure passwords are stored securely (not in desk drawer/under keyboard)</li> </ul> <p><b>PROTECT YOUR COMPUTER AND MOBILE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ Do not open attachments or click on links in an email unless you're expecting them or recognize the sender</li> <li>❑ Review internet security regularly; validate best practices</li> <li>❑ Do not download from unfamiliar file sharing sites</li> <li>❑ Back-up files on a regular basis to off-site, non-networked file (See reverse side for additional information)</li> </ul> <p><b>PROTECT YOUR STAFF AND ORGANIZATION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ Secure your workplace and access to your paper files by non-employees (i.e. trash)</li> <li>❑ Limit authorization to employees who need it</li> <li>❑ Segregate duties within accounting department</li> <li>❑ Conduct surprise audits</li> <li>❑ Introduce policies that require periodic risk assessments and controls evaluation</li> <li>❑ Rotate banking duties among staff to prevent collusion</li> <li>❑ Review system access privileges regularly</li> <li>❑ Regularly educate employees, vendors, temps, and customers on cyber security issues, external dangers, internal controls, and to protect information and systems. Put it in writing – ensure understanding and compliance</li> <li>❑ Ensure your board and senior management are aware of cyber security activities and management</li> <li>❑ Do not embed signatures in emails or put executive email addresses on your website</li> </ul>	<p><b>PROTECT AND CONTROL FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ Use dedicated and protected computers. One for each user, following Dual Control procedures, including, but not limited to, online ACH originations, file transmissions, Fed wires, check processing and Remote Deposit**</li> <li>❑ Reconcile daily/monthly (separate duties - staff that issue payments vs. those that reconcile)</li> <li>❑ Validate e-mail instructions, by phone or in person, to place a wire or to change any recipient, address or account information - before processing any wire or account change request</li> <li>❑ Create procedure to void secure checks remotely deposited</li> <li>❑ Shred deposited items after predetermined timeframe</li> <li>❑ Convert paper-based payments to electronic payments</li> <li>❑ Review and update signature cards annually</li> <li>❑ Always turn off your computer at night (do not default to automated timeout)</li> <li>❑ Do not share, publish or provide your Employer ID number unless absolutely required and validated</li> <li>❑ Do not include sensitive information such as SSNs in payroll file transmissions</li> <li>❑ Negotiable documents should have a control # that is managed under Dual Control</li> </ul> <p><b>PROTECT YOUR CHECK SUPPLY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ Use a trusted, established vendor. Choose a unique check style for each account for easy differentiation of payments</li> <li>❑ Use check stock with pre-printed numbers to easily identify missing checks</li> <li>❑ Incorporate security features into your check design</li> <li>❑ Monitor check orders and inform supplier if not delivered in a reasonable time</li> <li>❑ Use secure storage with controlled access for your checks, printing and Remote Deposited checks, endorsement stamp and cancelled checks</li> <li>❑ Never sign checks in advance</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> There is a difference between when checks are deposited drawn on other banks, when funds are made available (per regulations) and when funds are "good" funds, and therefore collected.</p>
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\*2016 Annual Payment Fraud and Control Survey, Association for Financial Professionals  
\*\*Remote access to these computers and specific access sites. Ideally with no email or general internet access.

# Value of Your Reputation...

## *Priceless!*



- The true costs to business from threats are far greater than merely the financial implications.
- In addition to direct costs there are:
  - The cost of computer downtime
  - Plummeting productivity
  - Lost sales opportunities
  - Regulatory fines
  - Worried Customers
  - Concerned vendors



## PANEL 2



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*Partner*  
Partridge Snow & Hahn



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**Eric Shorr**  
*President*  
Secure Future  
Tech Solutions



PROVIDENCE BUSINESS NEWS

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