

Jeff Bernstein



- 20 Year information security industry veteran;
- Worked closely w/Industry and government to secure critical computing infrastructure, to help organizations comply with the numerous regulatory mandates that govern them, to help them respond to cyber breaches and to train personnel on security matters;
- Worked alongside former USG agency Directors;
- Managed major post breach cyber investigations, complex security testing programs, training and compliance programs for numerous clients from highly regulated industries.
- Has contributed to IS frameworks, authored whitepapers, original articles (Gannett and USA Today), appears on television and in the press often as industry expert; and
- Lectured at Masters Studies Level (NYU), sits on USF MUMA College of Business MBA Studies Cybersecurity Education Advisory Board and Ithaca College Advisory Board for Cybersecurity Studies.

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Jaike Hornreich



- 12 Year information technology / data privacy industry veteran.
- Founded Marcum Technology Cybersecurity Consulting Team.
- Responsible for 100s of complex Security Reviews, Penetration Tests, and Compliance (SOC 1 / 2, HITRUST, etc.) annually throughout career for organizations of all size and scope;
- Extensive experience in privacy, compliance, and related risk areas with understanding of business considerations, limitations, and other factors to design comprehensive solutions for unique compliance, regulatory, and security requirements;
- Security, Audit, and Compliance certifications :
 - Certified Information Systems Auditor (CISA);
 - GIAC Web Application Penetration Test (GWAPT);
 - GIAC Penetration Test (GPEN);
 - Core Impact Certified Professional (CICP); and
 - HITRUST Certified Practitioner (CCSFP).

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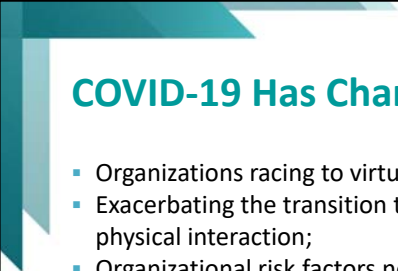
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Remote Workforce Risk – Here To Stay

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COVID-19 Has Changed Business Forever

- Organizations racing to virtualize and deploy remote access solutions;
- Exacerbating the transition to secure video conferencing and reduced physical interaction;
- Organizational risk factors now include home networks, personal devices, and friends and family of employees.
- Businesses in every size, sector and geography are affected;
- Unknown cloud solutions being implemented without knowledge, review, or approval of IT Management; and
- Losing direct in-house control over corporate secrets and other confidential data.

➤ **It has become harder than ever to secure the business and equally challenging to remain compliant with legal and regulatory demands.**

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Attack Vectors of the Remote User

- The pervasiveness of mobile computing, wireless networking, hosted cloud services and the internet of things also creates advantages for hackers, as they only need to find one vulnerable point to successfully perpetrate their attacks;
- With the move to a remote workforce we often trade security for ease of use and access;
- “Attack surface” has increased exponentially making us a fairly easy and accessible target. This refers to all of the end points where unauthorized users and attackers can enter, extract or corrupt data;
- Main attack vectors include:
 - The remote user;
 - The remote users system;
 - The configuration of the system which includes everything on it as well as the security controls enabled to protect those components; and
 - Physical elements.

Dynamic Adversaries and Motives

- **Disgruntled family members, children, spouses, and friends**
 - Reputational harm to key personnel.
- **Cyber-criminals, competitors, foreign nations, and hacktivists**
 - Stock price manipulation.
 - Theft of trade secrets, financial data, or otherwise confidential information.
 - Theft of PII, PHI of individual users for use in other attacks.
 - Supply chain infiltration, installation of malware or other remote access tools.
 - Access cardholder data.
 - Targeted attacks on individual system users.
- **Script kiddies and bots**
 - Because they can; low effort due to security lapses; easy wins.



Third Party Vendor Risk

Increased reliance on 3rd parties for data security and privacy needs.

- **Know Your Vendors** – Vendor risk management becomes a higher priority, not a checkbox.
- **Know your Data** – Need to know the type of data transmitted or processed and to whom.
- **Know your Risk** – Data and vendor risk classifications should be revisited.
- **Mitigate the Risk** – Implement a layered approach to new data identification (manual processes, automated tools, etc.).

➤ This applies to all in-house or controlled data, whether that be internal employee, customer, user data, or all of the above.

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This slide has a decorative teal and light blue geometric graphic in the top left corner. The title 'Third Party Vendor Risk' is in a teal, sans-serif font. The main content is in a black, sans-serif font. The Marcum Technology logo is in the bottom left, and the page number '10' and document ID '0420026N' are in the bottom right.

Third Party Vendor Risk

New tools and easy access are great, but at what risk?

- **Single Sign-on Solutions**
 - Integration or other end-user misconfiguration, permitting unintended elevated access to users.
 - A bug in one of these solutions could (worst case) provide access all connected environments for a single user or even all users.
- **Insurance, HR, and other Personal Data Intensive Platforms**
 - Inappropriate ability to access PHI.
 - Social security numbers
 - Medical data or results
 - Inappropriate ability to access Financial Data
 - Payroll or bonus information
 - Company financial records (internal or external)
- **Remote Access**
 - Unauthenticated administrative access provided to an attacker
 - Misconfiguration exposing critical network components

Third Party Vendor Risk

New tools and easy access are great, but at what risk?

- **Secure Video Conferencing**
 - Eavesdropping, insecure software, unknown system changes with many new platforms.
- **Cloud File Storage / Collaboration Tools**
 - Inappropriate access to data.
 - Data sprawl, unable to monitor or manage, or maintain compliance with data privacy requirements.
- **Subservice Organizations**
 - Do your data processing vendors also prioritize the assessment of their vendors?

➤ Security is only as safe as the weakest link in the chain and is becoming more opaque.

Network and Device Security

- **Laptops, Workstations, Personal Devices**
 - New solutions are required to prevent unintentional exposure.
 - Remote workforce creates complexities to maintaining security patching.
 - Access permissions defined for users by device such as firm laptop vs personal phone.
 - New physical security risks to consider when a remote workforce is a factor.
 - Helpdesk / device repair or maintenance.
 - Local device configuration changes to reduce insecure local network threats.
- **Firewall / Router Changes**
 - Insecure implementation of remote access solution / quick fixes.
- **Hybrid / Cloud Environments**
 - New technology requires appropriate staff, training and experience to implement securely.

Legacy Applications and Backend Services

Legacy ERP and other EOL business systems are security risks.

- **Require Outdated and Insecure Operating Systems**
 - A critical system running on Windows 2000 can expose an organization to undue risk.
 - **Vulnerable to Exploits**
 - Unpatched, end of life, or otherwise outdated software contain vulnerabilities.
 - **Require Excessive Permissions to Function**
 - **Backbone of an Organization?**
 - Patchwork of service and legacy employee accounts running key business processes.
- When introducing remote access / workers, these risks are further compounded.

Data Backup, Retention, and Disposal

- **Local / On-Site Processing Interruptions**
 - Can key personnel work remote? What data is needed to do their job? Would providing access to that data remotely be a security risk?
- **Third Party Service Failure**
 - There is no room for forgiveness when critical data is lost due to poor planning.
 - A properly outlined, defined, and tested incident response and data restoration testing might though.
- **Physical / Hybrid / Cloud**
 - Inconsistent processing requirements across multiple environments without a defined policy.
 - Sprawl with lack of tight controls could lead to key data loss or inability to meet regulations.
- **Compliance**
 - GDPR, CCPA, and other privacy frameworks define strict data handling requirements that extend to all locations information resides.

End-User Risk

End-users habitually fail to practice good digital hygiene and fall victim to phishing and other social engineering exploits

- **Network Access Permissions Don't Discriminate**
 - Everyone with access to business resources can be a security risk to the business, from the CEO to intern.
- **Increased Distractions**
 - Spearphishing is amazingly easy to fall victim to when most vigilant.
 - Now, with family at home, staying mentally aware is even more critical, with attacks up exponentially related to COVID.
 - The vast majority of security breaches begin with human error – opening a malicious attachment, website, phished credentials.
- **Insecure Home Networks**
 - Other devices with malware, weak credentials, increased man-in-the-middle attack risk.

Other Considerations

Balancing privacy and security rights of employees, their personal lives, and asset costs.

- How far is too far?
 - Is there a right to assess external (and even internal) networks of employees?
 - Is social engineering testing and monitoring of employee social media accounts permissible?
- Is a secure device issuance and management program needed?
- How robust are endpoint protection systems? Do they cover all endpoints?

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Mitigation Strategies



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Verify Your Security

- External and Internal Network Penetration Testing
 - Many emergency or rushed changes can lead to mistakes and accidental exposures.
- Network Segmentation Testing
 - Verify Firewall ACLs are set inline with the Network Diagram
 - Can legacy software risk be reduced
- Red-Team Exercises
- Penetration Testing of Applications
 - In-house and Vendor Developed
- Domain, Server, and Workstation Policy Review
- Remote Access and Network Configuration Reviews
- Device Hardening and Baseline Configuration Review
- Wireless Network Surveys
- Mobile Device Security Assessments

Stay Vigilant

- **Execute Advanced Social Engineering Exercises**
 - Spearphishing
 - Vishing
 - Customized attacks utilizing publicly known company information to lower guard.
 - Forged or otherwise malicious sites
 - Leveraging stolen credentials to verify endpoint security
- **Data Monitoring Solutions**
 - Know when employee or company data, passwords, etc. are potentially leaked through a breach.

Review Policies and Procedures

- Policy Management
- Risk Management
- Data Management
- Systems Access / Roles
- Data Confidentiality
- Auditing
- Application Development Policy
- Configuration Management
- Breach / Incident Response and Reporting
- Disaster Recovery
- Disposable Media
- IDS
- Vulnerability Scanning / Penetration Testing
- Data Integrity
- Data Retention
- Employees
- 3rd Party Vendor / Contractor Management

Inventory New Risks

Execute a top-to-bottom review of newly identified risks through security assessments performed, security incidents, and internal meetings to perform an updated risk assessment.

Threat Event	Threat Type (Adversarial/Non-Adversarial)	Adversarial Threat Source Characteristics			Non Adversarial Range of Effect	Relevance	Likelihood Of Threat Initiation or Occurrence	Vulnerabilities	Severity of Vulnerability	Predisposing Conditions	Persistence of Predisposing Conditions	Likelihood of Adversarial Success	Overall Likelihood	Level of Impact	Risk
		Capability	Intent	Targeting											
Spyware or deceptive adware	Adversarial														Pending
Viruses	Adversarial														Pending
Malware (spyware, ransomware, trojans)	Adversarial														Pending
Exploits/Exploit Kits	Adversarial														Pending
Social Engineering	Adversarial														Pending
Phishing attacks	Adversarial														Pending
Spam phishing attacks	Adversarial														Pending
Absence of information leakage	Adversarial														Pending
Leakage affecting mobile privacy and mobile applications	Adversarial														Pending
Leakage affecting web privacy and web applications	Adversarial														Pending
Leakage affecting network traffic	Adversarial														Pending
Leakage affecting cloud computing	Adversarial														Pending
Generation and use of bogus certificates	Adversarial														Pending
Loss of integrity of sensitive information	Adversarial														Pending
Man in the middle/ Session hijacking	Adversarial														Pending
Social Engineering / Signed malware (e.g. install fake trust OS updates - signed malware)	Adversarial														Pending
Take SSL certificates	Adversarial														Pending
Manipulation of hardware and software	Adversarial														Pending
Anonymous probes	Adversarial														Pending
Abuse of controlling power of cloud to launch attacks (systemtime as a service)	Adversarial														Pending
Abuse of vulnerabilities, 0-day vulnerabilities	Adversarial														Pending
Access of web sites through chains of HTTP Proxies (DMMutation)	Adversarial														Pending
Access to device software	Adversarial														Pending
Alteration of software	Adversarial														Pending
Region software	Adversarial														Pending
Manipulation of information	Adversarial														Pending
Repudiation of actions	Adversarial														Pending
Address Space Hijacking (IP spoofing)	Adversarial														Pending

Vendor Risk Assessment

- Inventory of current vendors with access to relevant data.
- Assess security risk and compliance for each.
 - Perform penetration testing if necessary.
- Obtain missing or updated confidentiality, security, and other data-handling agreements.
- Obtain evidence vendor meets internal risk requirements.
- Implement processes to manage the collection and review of vendors as they are on-boarded, and, regularly thereafter.



Update Security and Privacy Awareness Training

Key Attributes to Include Within Training:

- Include remote working expectations and risks.
- Understand your role in protecting privacy and the consequences for violations, family members included.
- Define confidential information and list examples.
- How to recognize potential threats.
- How to report an incident.
 - New communication channels need to be communicated clearly to reduce adding risk (e.g. employee uses a fraudulent site to report a security incident)



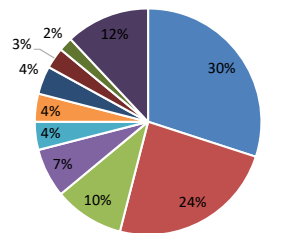
Monitoring and Tracking

Knowing where risks exist, having endpoints inventoried and protected, are more important than ever.

- SIEM Monitoring / SIEM Challenges
- Monitoring various areas of the Defensive Layers
- Strategically placed defensive layers to accommodate remote workers
- Monitoring remote and cloud workforce
- Insider Threat Monitoring
- Data Loss Prevention
- Possible credential sharing
- Monitor for suspicious logins
- Multifactor authentication requirements
- Security Events Collection from the ground, up.
- Security Event Correlation
- Event retention for behavior monitoring
- Monitoring workforce productivity.

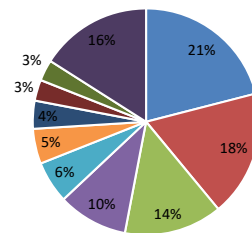
What Losses Happen and To Whom

By Cause of Loss



- Social Engineering
- Ransomware
- BEC/Phishing
- Phishing
- Staff Mistake
- Lost / Stolen Device
- Hacker
- Wire Transfer fraud
- Malware / Virus
- All Other

By Sector



- Professional Services
- Healthcare
- Manufacturing
- Financial Services
- Nonprofit
- Public entity
- Retail
- Technology
- Transportation
- All Other



Don't Think If – Think When and How You Recover

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Recent Compromises / Investigations

- Large publicly held insurer's **mobile app** leaking PII - no credentials or permission to test, publically held, client is a hedge fund. What would you do next?;
- Law firm **rogue access point** - wireless survey identifies rogue access point hidden within the casing of a carbon monoxide alarm;
- Kryptolocker **ransomware** downloaded after email phishing exploit drives user to malicious website - ransomware used by extortionists for financial gain - 36 systems in 2 days = \$250,000 cost to clean up;
- Admin level staff member at a Fortune 500 technology company misconfigures **Google Drive** allowing unauthenticated access to all files (many including PII) to anyone on the using the site;
- **Social Media** - adversary posing as a trusted insider gains access to trusted business/social media networks of legitimate users. Collects PII and gains access to insider info. Also delivers at least one malicious payload (key logger) via IM;

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Recent Compromises / Investigations

- Trusted insider leaving to join competitor - exfiltrates **proprietary software** via email to private email accounts and removable storage devices. Company is using Apple products and employee remotely wipes his returned iPhone and MacBook post termination..
- **Celebrity email** compromise (Gmail) leads to stolen home made adult video and extortion;
- High profile entertainer being spied on by ex-husband via her **devices** including her laptop, smartphone, television, automobile, kids gaming console and physically with cameras.
- **IoT devices** are similar to computing systems yet lack antivirus and other security controls;
- **Wireless Key Logger** - Off the shelf devices doing major damage in theft, espionage marital cases and the like. Controls often do not detect; and
- Media company receiving abusive **anonymous requests** from self proclaimed "whistle blower."

Advice for End Users

- **Be skeptical** of any communication relating to COVID-19 and the economic stimulus package - The FTC, SEC and others have issued warnings about an increase in criminal scams that exploit the current crisis;
- **Social engineering** remains the exploit of choice for cybercriminals - be equally skeptical of all other emails, SMS, IM and text messages by examining sender and domain sources carefully. Review and verify all links (URLs) and attachments for legitimacy prior to clicking/opening them;
- Enable and utilize **Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA)** whenever it is an option - MFA makes credential theft harder. Stealing user name/password combinations are the go-to method utilized by hackers in a majority of attacks;
- Utilize **anti-virus software** and set it to update automatically;
- **Keep software updated** - the vast majority of all successful cyber-attacks leverage only a small number of security vulnerabilities. Updating web browsers and other software will harden your devices against these widely leveraged flaws as well as others;

Advice for End Users

- **Encrypt everything** - encryption places stored and transmitted data into an unreadable state. Even if a hacker steals your data, they won't be able to use anything encrypted because they don't have the encryption key to access it;
- Use **strong, unique passwords** for each site and application utilized and update passwords frequently - Complex passwords greatly strengthen end-user security and will alleviate critical security exposures caused by credential theft;
- **Avoid using public computing systems** and Wi-Fi connections, use only SSID protected wireless networks and preferably utilizing a VPN connection;
- Download and use mobile apps from **reputable sources only** (Apple, Amazon, etc.) If you are unsure, about the authenticity of an app, research it prior to downloading. Also - delete unused apps.

Our Solutions

- Training and Education
- Response
- Assurance
- Compliance
- Security Technology Solutions
- Managed Services
- ERP & Business Solutions



Questions?

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NEXT in Marcum Technology Webinar Series:

- April 30 at 1 pm EDT:** Improving Cybersecurity by Influencing Good User Behavior
- May 7 at 1 pm EDT:** Information Security Governance During Times of Pandemic
- May 14 at 1 pm EDT:** Leveraging Digital Forensics for Better Human Resources Outcomes

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