



Houston  
Financial  
Forensics

Forensic Accounting Services

# ***Cyberfraud in 2017***

***ACFE – North Houston***

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***Dan Ramey** is the Founder and President of Houston Financial Forensics, LLC and Dan T. Ramey, CPA, LLC. Dan was formerly the Director of Risk Advisory Services for RSM (McGladrey) LLP in Houston, Texas. Dan's professional certifications include: CPA/CFF/CITP/ABV, CFE, CVA, CIA/CRMA, CISA/CISM, and CMA. He is a past President of the Houston Chapter of the Institute of Internal Auditors and formerly a member of the Board of Governors. Dan previously served as Chairman of the Houston CPA Society's Forensic and Valuation Committee and as Treasurer of the Houston Chapter of InfraGard. He is also active the Houston FENG Chapter where he was held several leadership roles. Dan is a Lifetime Member of the Greater Houston Partnership where he served for several years on the Ally Committee integrating new members into the organization. Dan teaches graduate level Fraud Examination and Enterprise Risk Management classes at the Bauer School of Business at the University of Houston.*

*Dan is also a frequent speaker to business and professional groups on fraud, risk assessment, third-party risk management, cybersecurity, fraudulent financial reporting, internal audit, COSO 2013, valuation methodology, and due diligence. Dan is a graduate of Baylor University with a degree in Accounting and an Executive MBA from Houston Baptist University. He is a member of Second Baptist Church where he serves as a Deacon. Dan also serves on the Houston Baptist University Business School Dean's Development Council and the Accounting Advisory Board at Bauer College of Business at the University of Houston where he also serves as the Chair of the Outreach Committee.*

*Houston Financial Forensics, LLP and Dan T. Ramey, CPA, LLP are premier providers of forensic accounting and risk management services to corporate, professional services, and non-profit clients.*

# Houston Financial Forensics, LLC

Houston Financial Forensics, LLC is a provider of professional services to corporations, nonprofits, and professional service firms in the areas of internal audit, fraud investigation, enterprise and cyber / IT risk assessment, fraud risk assessment, internal controls, forensic accounting, business valuation, litigation support, Sarbanes-Oxley 404, internal audit department quality assessment reviews, third-party risk management, and due diligence for mergers and acquisitions.

*Houston Financial Forensics is not a CPA firm.*



# Data Has Value



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# Organizational / Culture Change



VS



# Cyber Security and Compliance

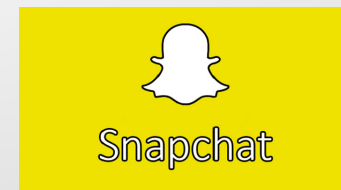
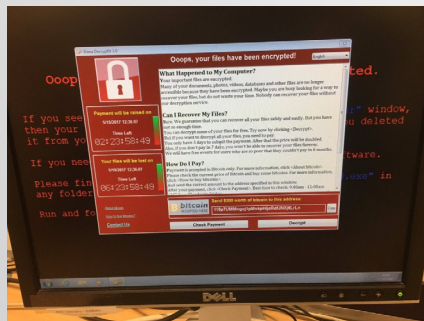


# Cyber Fraud - 2016





# Cyber Fraud – 2017



# Cyber Fraud – 2017

Company	Breach
Wendy's	300 restaurants
<b>Yahoo</b>	<b>3.5 billion accounts and related information</b>
LinkedIn	286 million email and password combinations
Snapchat	700 current and former employees
IRS	845,950 – 9 breaches
DOJ	10 thousand DHS and 20 thousand FBI agents
<b>Equifax</b>	<b>145,950,535 records</b>

Source: <https://www.privacyrights.org/data-breaches>

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# Cyber Fraud / Cyber Crime



Any type of deliberate deception for unfair or unlawful gain that occurs online

# Who Are the Hackers?

- Nation – States
- Hacktivists
- Organized Crime Syndicates
- **Insiders**



# Cyber Fraud Statistics

- 75% of breaches were perpetrated by outsiders
- 25% of breaches were perpetrated by insiders
- 18% of breaches were by state-affiliated actors
- 51% of the breaches include malware
- 81% of breaches used stolen and/or weak passwords
- 73% of breaches were financially motivated
- 21% of breaches were related to espionage
- 95% of phishing attacks that lead to a breach were followed by some type of software installation

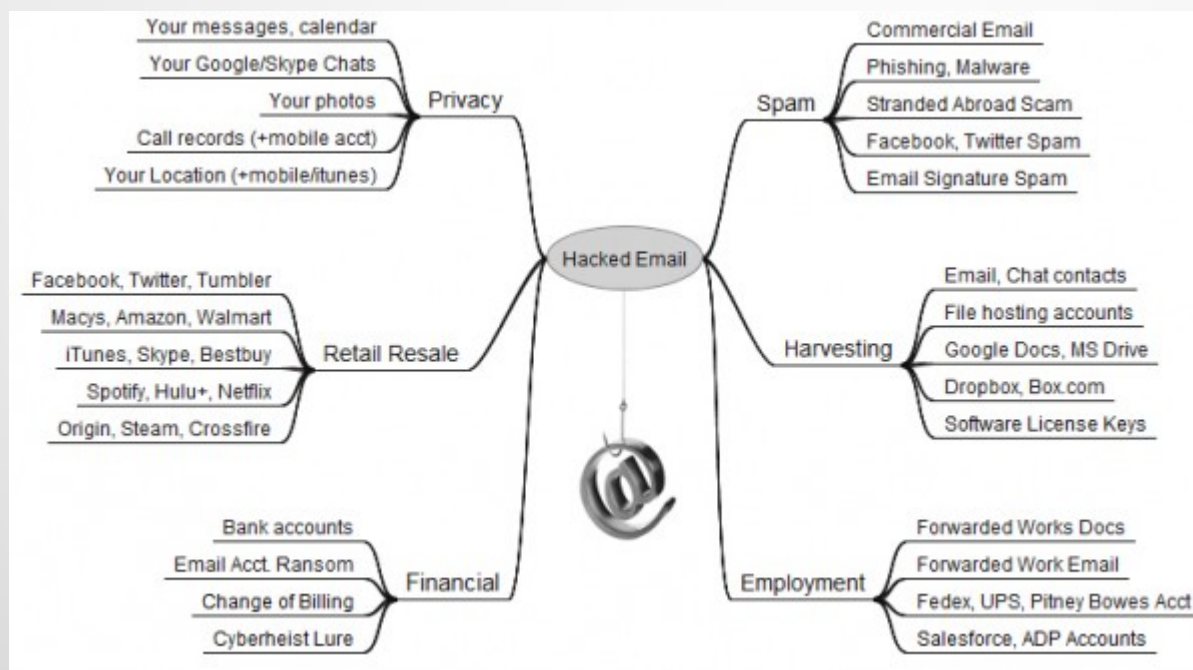
*Source: Verizon Data Breach Investigations Report - 2017*

# Data Breaches – 2013-2017

Category	Breaches	Records Accessed
2017	522	1.9 <b>Billion</b>
2016	807	11 Million
2015	531	160 Million
2014	575	68 Million
2013	885	61 Million

Source: Privacy Rights Clearinghouse

# Hacked Email Account Value



Source: <https://krebsonsecurity.com/2013/06/the-value-of-a-hacked-email-account/>

# Categories of Cyber Crimes

- Computer Break-Ins
- Phishing Attacks
- Whaling
- Business Email Compromise (BEC)
- Malware / Ransomware
- Distributed Denial of Service
- Child Pornography

# Personally Identifiable Information (PII)

Personally identifiable information (**PII**) is any data that could potentially identify a specific individual. Any information that can be used to distinguish one person from another and can be used for de-anonymizing anonymous data can be considered **PII**.

- Sensitive PII
- Non-Sensitive PII

# Non-Sensitive PII

- Name
- Work and Personal Email Address
- Home and Work Addresses
- Business Phone Number
- Work and Personal Cell Phone Numbers

# Sensitive PII

- Ethnicity / Race
- ID Number (Social Security / Passport)
- Employment History
- Date of Birth / Place of Birth
- Medical History / Medical Conditions
- Financial Accounts
- Drivers License Number
- Mother's Maiden Name

# Phishing Email Example





# Phishing Email Example



# Business Email Compromise (BEC)

- Also known as “CEO Fraud”
- The scam is carried out when a subject compromises legitimate business e-mail accounts through social engineering or computer intrusion techniques to conduct unauthorized transfers of funds.
- Examples
  - **Ubiquiti Networks Inc.** - \$46.7 million
  - **The Scoular Co** - \$17.2 million

# Business Email Compromise (BEC)

## **October 2013 to December 2016 (multiple sources of data)**

Domestic and international incidents:	40,203
Domestic and international exposed dollar loss:	<b>\$5,302,890,448</b>

The following BEC/EAC statistics were reported in victim complaints to the IC3 from **October 2013 to December 2016:**

Total U.S. victims:	22,292
Total U.S. exposed dollar loss:	\$1,594,503,669
Total non-U.S. victims:	2,053
Total non-U.S. exposed dollar loss:	\$626,915,475

Source: <https://www.ic3.gov/media/2017/170504.aspx>




“We have.....”

*“We have always done it that way”*  
The 7 most expensive words in business

# NIST 800.53 – Cyber Security Framework

1. Identify
2. Protect
3. Detect
4. Respond
5. Recover



# AICPA – Cyber Security Risk Management Framework

A cybersecurity risk management reporting framework that assists organizations as they communicate relevant and useful information about the effectiveness of their cybersecurity risk management programs.

# Cyber Security – Best Practices

- Mobile Devices
  - Limit access to work materials on approved devices
  - Use secured networks when accessing work materials on personal devices
  - Protect access with passwords
  - Do not use public Wifi (i.e. Starbucks, etc.)
  - Use VPN connection if public Wifi is used

# Cyber Security – Best Practices

- Employee Theft
  - Limit access to sensitive information on a “need to know” basis that’s frequently re-evaluated
  - Monitor employee usage of sensitive information
  - Education
  - Legal agreements in place



# Cyber Security – Best Practices

- Malware and Phishing Emails
  - Train employees not to click on phishing emails or visit suspicious websites
  - Filter access to harmful sites and emails
  - Upgrade to the latest available operating system
  - Maintain and update security software
  - Phish your employees

# Cyber Security – Best Practices

- Third-party Vendors
  - Ensure that subcontractors have vigorous data protection systems in place
  - Monitor ports and open accounts for third-parties
  - Inactivate / close accounts when not in use
  - Limit rights to only data areas required
  - Provide for contractual wording that:
    - Requires specific infrastructure protection
    - Ability to audit prior to contract commencement date
    - Ability to perform audits during the course of the contact
    - Ability to immediately perform an audit when a breach is suspected

# Cyber Security – Best Practices

- Software and Hardware
  - Establish controls to prevent unauthorized access to a organization's systems and data
  - Encrypt data to protect it from unauthorized access
  - Perform penetration testing (internal and external) periodically depending on sensitivity of data
  - Keep data and systems backed up – business and personal
  - Keep security software current on all devices
  - Clean browser cache frequently

# Cyber Security Evaluation Tool (CSET)

**CSET** is a desktop software tool that guides users through a step-by-step process to assess their control system and information technology network security practices against recognized industry standards. The output from CSET is a prioritized list of recommendations for improving the cybersecurity posture of the organization's enterprise and industrial control cyber systems.

- CSET website: <https://cset.inl.gov/SitePages/Home.aspx>

# Passwords

## TOP 20 MOST COMMON PASSWORDS

*(as a percentage of all passwords)*

1. 123456	4.1%	11. login	0.2%
2. password	1.3%	12. welcome	0.2%
3. 12345	0.8%	13. loveme	0.2%
4. 1234	0.6%	14. hottie	0.2%
5. football	0.3%	15. abc123	0.2%
6. qwerty	0.3%	16. 121212	0.2%
7. 1234567890	0.3%	17. 123654789	0.2%
8. 1234567	0.3%	18. flower	0.2%
9. princess	0.3%	19. passw0rd	0.2%
10. solo	0.2%	20. dragon	0.1%

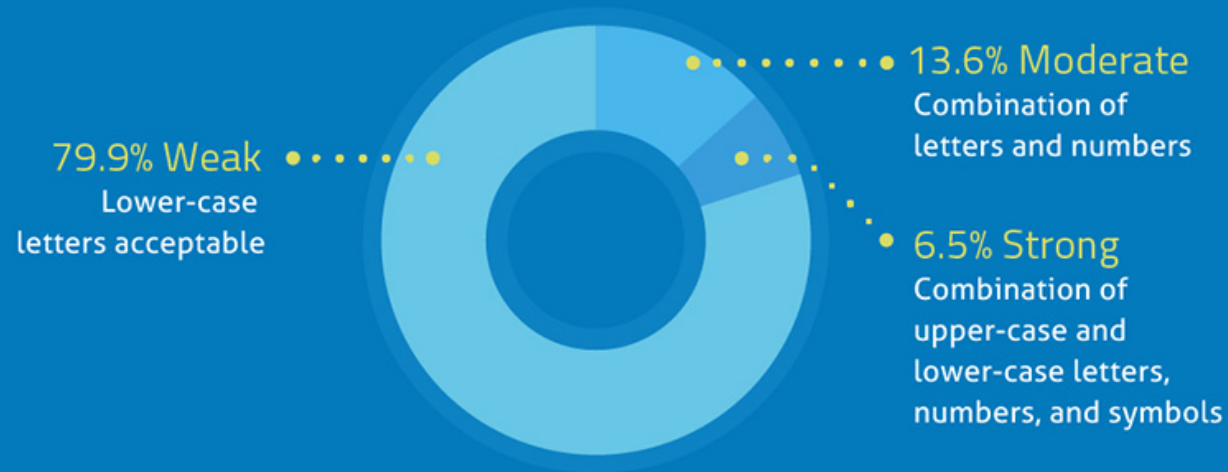
# Passwords

A recent study of 11 million passwords found that:

- 10.3% of users employ the 20 most popular passwords
- With fewer than 20 tries anyone can log in to roughly 1 out of 10 accounts
- Top password is 123456 and is so common that it makes up 4.1% of all passwords

# Application Requirements for Password

## MOST APPS DON'T REQUIRE STRONG PASSWORDS



# Password Recommendations

- Minimum Length
  - Mobile devices – 8
  - Networked computers – 8
  - Admins and Privileged Accounts – 10-12
- Password Difficulty
  - Must contain 1 alphabetic, 1 numeric, and 1 symbol character
  - Passphrases
    - Never forgot that your wife's birthday is on October 23!
    - **Nftyw'bioO23!**
- Password Meter: [www.passwordmeter.com](http://www.passwordmeter.com)



# Incident Response Plan

Section	Description
<b>1 Introduction</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Purpose of response plan, initiation guidelines, and how to use the plan</li><li>• Plan contents and scope of use</li></ul>
<b>2 How to use the incident-response plan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Explanation of the different levels of incident response and escalation points</li><li>• Description of how to use the document for each part of the process</li></ul>
<b>3 Event handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Event types, guidelines for categorization, and suggested actions</li></ul>
<b>4 Incident topology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Incident types</li><li>• Affected information assets</li></ul>
<b>5 Incident-response team and war room</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Team responsible for incident response</li></ul>
<b>6 Setup of the war room</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Structure of working groups that are part of the war-room/critical-decision rights and responsibilities</li></ul>
<b>7 Response plans</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Plans for each incident type</li><li>• Plans for each information-asset type</li><li>• Checklists of key processes, actions, and notifications to be triggered in the event of a cyberattack, categorized by both incident and asset type</li></ul>
<b>8 Post-incident procedures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Post-incident procedures and documentation of post-incident learning and codification:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>— Documenting incident details and response actions</li><li>— Collecting lessons learned from incident response</li><li>— Updating plan to improve future responses</li></ul></li></ul>

Source: McKinsey and Company

<http://www.mckinsey.com/business-functions/digital-mckinsey/our-insights/how-good-is-your-cyberincident-response-plan#0>

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# Cyber Liability Insurance

- **Data breach/privacy crisis management cover:** Expenses related to the management of an incident, the investigation, the remediation, data subject notification, call management, credit checking for data subjects, legal costs, court attendance and regulatory fines.
- **Multimedia/Media liability cover:** Third-party damages covered can include specific defacement of website and intellectual property rights infringement.
- **Extortion liability cover:** Losses due to a threat of extortion, professional fees related to dealing with the extortion.
- **Network security liability:** Third-party damages as a result of denial of access, costs related to data on third-party suppliers and costs related to the theft of data on third-party systems.

Source: <http://www.computerweekly.com/news/2240202703/An-introduction-to-cyber-liability-insurance-cover>

# Cyber Security and IT Risk Assessment Tools

- IIA GAIT (Guide to the Assessment of IT Risk

<http://www.theiia.org/guidance/technology/gait/>

- NIST – Cyber Security Framework based on existing standards, guidelines, and practices

<http://www.nist.gov/cyberframework/>

# NIST Cyber Security Framework Tools

- Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity  
<http://www.nist.gov/cyberframework/upload/cybersecurity-framework-021214.pdf>
- Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity – Roadmap  
<http://www.nist.gov/cyberframework/upload/roadmap-021214.pdf>

# NIST Cyber Security Framework Tools

- Cybersecurity Framework Core – XLS  
<http://www.nist.gov/cyberframework/upload/framework-for-improving-critical-infrastructure-cybersecurity-core.xlsx>
- Industry Tools  
<http://www.nist.gov/cyberframework/cybersecurity-framework-industry-resources.cfm>

# Questions



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