

Contact Information



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Cybersecurity threats and trends – Overview

- Threat actors are interested in you everyone is a target
- ► Small business, large business, individuals...
- Phishing and spam continue to be the most opportunistic attacks
- Digital extortion continues to be a significant threat
- Primarily ransomware



Cybersecurity threats and trends – Threat actors

2021 Verizon Cyber Espionage Report

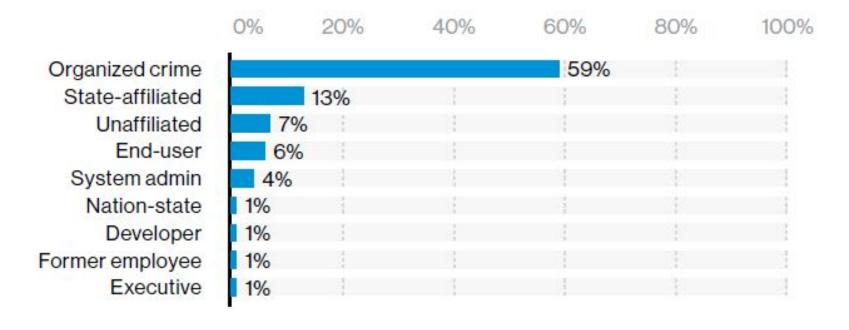


Figure #35: Actor varieties within all breaches (2014-2020 DBIR; n=9,077)

Cybersecurity threats and trends – State sponsored

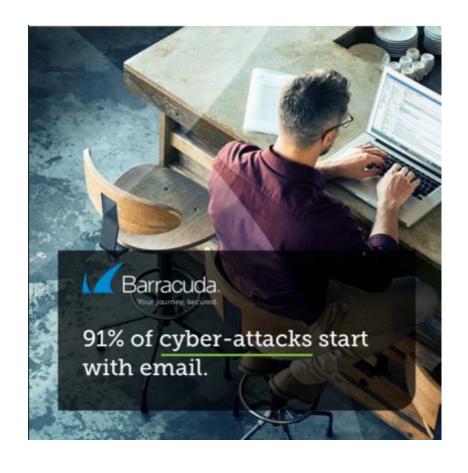


Challenges for law enforcement

- Anonymity
- Originating IP address is difficult to track
- Dark web users do not use nicknames, usernames, or email addresses from surface web
- Jurisdictional
- Extradition rights
- Digital crime continues to evolve
- Money trail
- Cryptocurrencies

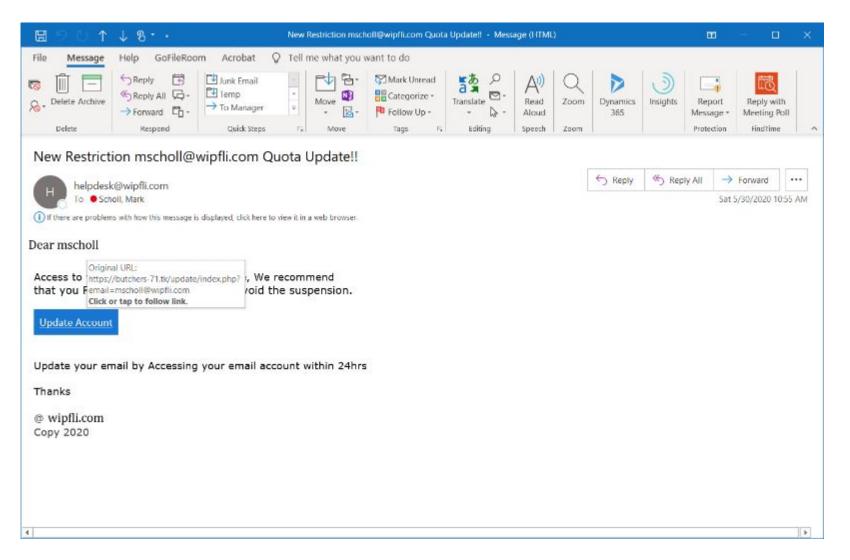


Cybersecurity threats and trends - Email scam types



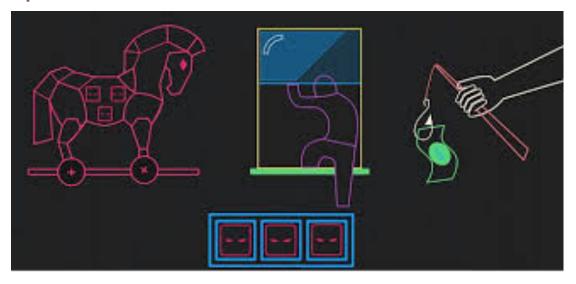
- Email scams are the attack vector!!!
- Deliver malicious software
 - Ransomware
 - Backdoors
 - Keyloggers
- Account takeover
- Business email compromise (BEC)
- Extortion

Email phishing example – Password stealing



Supply chain attacks

- Emerging threat that targets software developers and suppliers
- Outside partner or provider with access to your system is infiltrated
- Process of infecting legitimate applications
 - Accessing and modifying source code
 - Typically installed through application updates
- Examples
 - SolarWinds attack
 - Kaseya
 - Log4j
 - Open-source software libraries

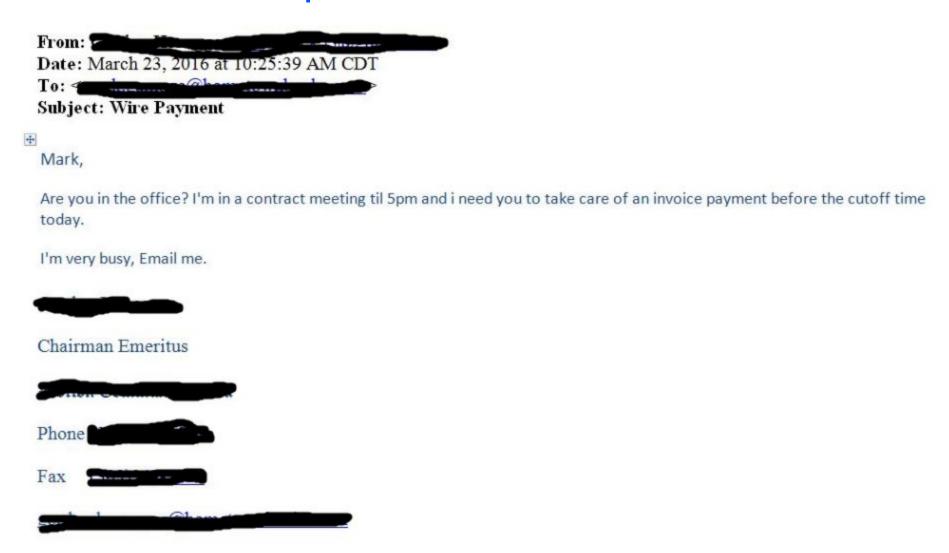


Cybersecurity trends – Business email compromise (BEC)

- Attacker targets CxO or business owner; attacker gains access to victim's email account or uses a "look-alike" domain to send a message tricking an employee into performing a wire transfer or other identity scam
- Fraudulent wire transfer
- Payroll diversion
- ▶ Gift card scam
- ► Tech support scam
- ▶ W-2 scams



Business email compromise



Evolution of ransomware – Dual threat

- Encrypt organization's data and require ransom to be paid for encryption key
- Backup for recovery as a reactive control
- Name and shame
- ► Threat of leaking the organization's data on the internet
- Average downtime of a ransomware attack is 19 days
- Extortion demands have drastically increased many are demanding six-figure sums to release the data

Evolution of ransomware – Dual threat





Cybersecurity key controls

- Focus on the basics
 - ► Patch management, perimeter defense, encryption, backups
 - ► Access control management, inventory of hardware/software
 - ► Network monitoring, malware protection, network segmentation
- Talk with your internet service provider and vendors about DDoS attacks
- Ongoing employee training and testing

Strong Authentication

- Passwords should be minimum length of 14 characters
- Multi-factor authentication
- ▶ Remote access
- Administrative accounts
- Password managers
- Generates <u>strong</u> and <u>unique</u> passwords
- Auto-fill logins
- Provides security score for "at-risk" passwords
- ► Notifies you of any login credentials involved in a data breach



Cyber incident management and resilience

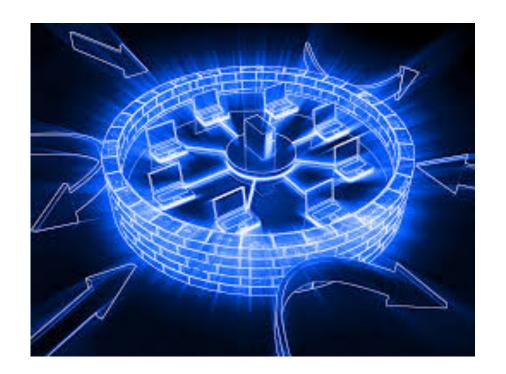
- Create a positive cybersecurity culture
- Have enhanced incident response plans tabletop testing
- ► Have arrangements with vendors who can work with your institution to implement incident response—a proactive approach, not when an incident has occurred
- Work with regional crime taskforces
- Ensure plan includes how you will notify customers
- Ensure there is periodic tabletop testing of your incident response program

Cybersecurity insurance

- Fee is increasing mostly due to ransomware attacks (15% is the beginning range in many instances)
- Drastic increase in extortion demands
- Mandated notifications
- Understand your data collection and protection requirements
- Multi-factor authentication
- Security monitoring
- Pay attention to exclusionary language

Validating your controls

- IT controls review
- Penetration testing
- Vulnerability assessments
- Cloud security assessments
- ► M365, AWA, Azure
- Social engineering
- Email spoofing
- Pretext calling
- Onsite physical pen testing





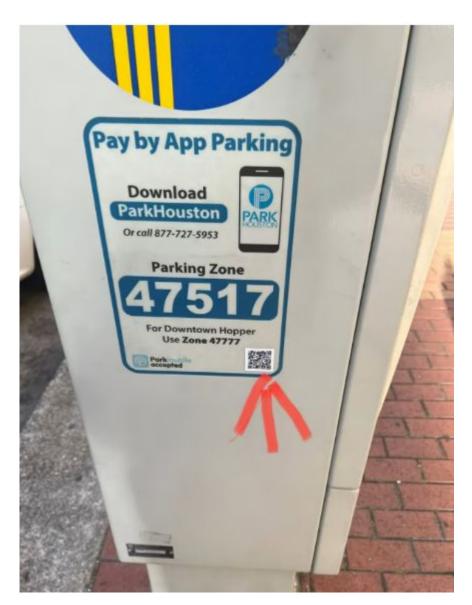
Cybersecurity resources

- 18 CIS Critical Security Controls
- https://www.cisecurity.org/controls/cis-controls-list
- Ransomware Self-Assessment Tool
- https://www.csbs.org/ransomware-self-assessment-tool
- Regulatory bulletins and alerts
- **▶ US-CERT**
 - https://www.cisa.gov/uscert/mailing-lists-and-feeds
- Shields Up
- https://www.cisa.gov/shields-up

InfraGard

- www.infragard.org
- Partnership between the FBI and members of the private sector
- Provides a vehicle for seamless public-private collaboration with government that expedites the timely exchange of information and promotes mutual learning opportunities relevant to the protection of Critical Infrastructure





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•One is good and one is bad... Do you know the difference?





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Good

www.chicagocubs.com





Bad!!!

www.stlouiscardinals.com





- Treat them the same way as links in emails.
- Is it taking you to a website you were expecting? Does it look as it should?
- Use a clean browser and type in the web address manually before logging in or making a payment
- Think before you scan. Is it a sticker? Is it in an email?
- A password manager can be helpful to spot websites that do not represent the legitimate site.
- Use QR code scanning apps that filter phishing sites.

Questions?