



Cyber Security Basics What Educators Need To Know

Scott Casanover, General Counsel – West Coast University
Bruce Denson, President – Cobbs Allen
Daniel Nelson, C|EH, CIPP/US, Partner _ Armstrong Teasdale LLP
Bill Ojile, Partner – Armstrong Teasdale LLP

Agenda

- **Why is Information Security (“InfoSec”) important?**
- **User Security: Your biggest concern**
- **Incident Response: What to do before, and after, it all hits the fan**
- **Cyber Insurance: What to look for, and why**
- **Vendor Due Diligence and Contracting**

Why InfoSec?

Regulators Require Cybersecurity Measures

- ***E.g., Department of Education Dear Colleague Letter: 7/1/16***
 - School's Program Participation Agreements and the Graham-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA) require schools to protect student financial aid information
 - This includes
 - Maintaining a written InfoSec program
 - Appropriate Vendor Selection
 - Implemented information safeguards program
 - Designated person(s) responsible for InfoSec

Other Laws

- **HIPAA**
 - Your institution is subject to HIPPA if:
 - You are self-insured for Employee health insurance; or
 - You maintain on-campus health facilities

- **FERPA: Cybersecurity is an essential part of ensuring educational records privacy**
- **State Law, for example:**
 - California Data Breach Notification Statute
 - California Invasion of Privacy Act

Data Breach is only one of many threats

- **Ransomware**
- **Cyber extortion**
- **Denial of Service Attacks**
- **Data Integrity Attacks**
- **Pivoting**
- **Non-malicious data loss/corruption**
- **Control System attacks**

The Stark Reality

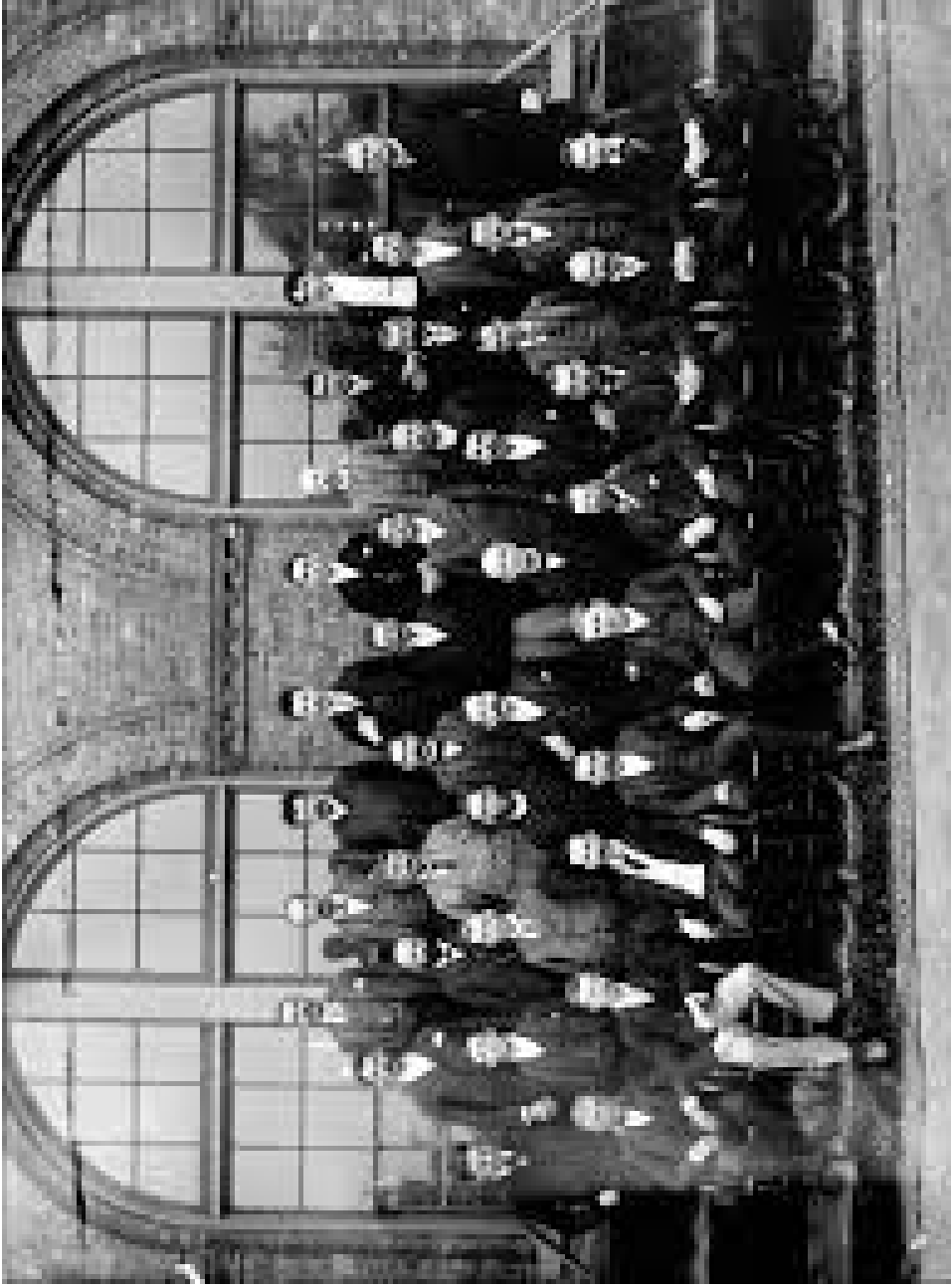
Education Institutions are targets

You don't have to be targeted to get hit

YOU WILL GET HIT

The Most Basic Cyber Security Truth

There is not now, and never will be,
a “box” that provides “Cyber
Security”



PEOPLE

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Why “People”

- Because Artificial Intelligence hasn’t gotten around to eliminating us yet
- We design, control, configure, and interact with the information and technology
- We are the weak link
- And every hacker knows it



Human Threats

- Social Engineering
- Malicious Insiders
- Design Error
- Human Mistakes



Social Engineering

- “Hacking the Wetware”
- The most direct, efficient and effective form of attack
- Takes Many Forms:
 - Phishing/Spearphishing
 - Physical Intrusion
 - Information Gathering
- Odds are strongly in Hacker’s favor



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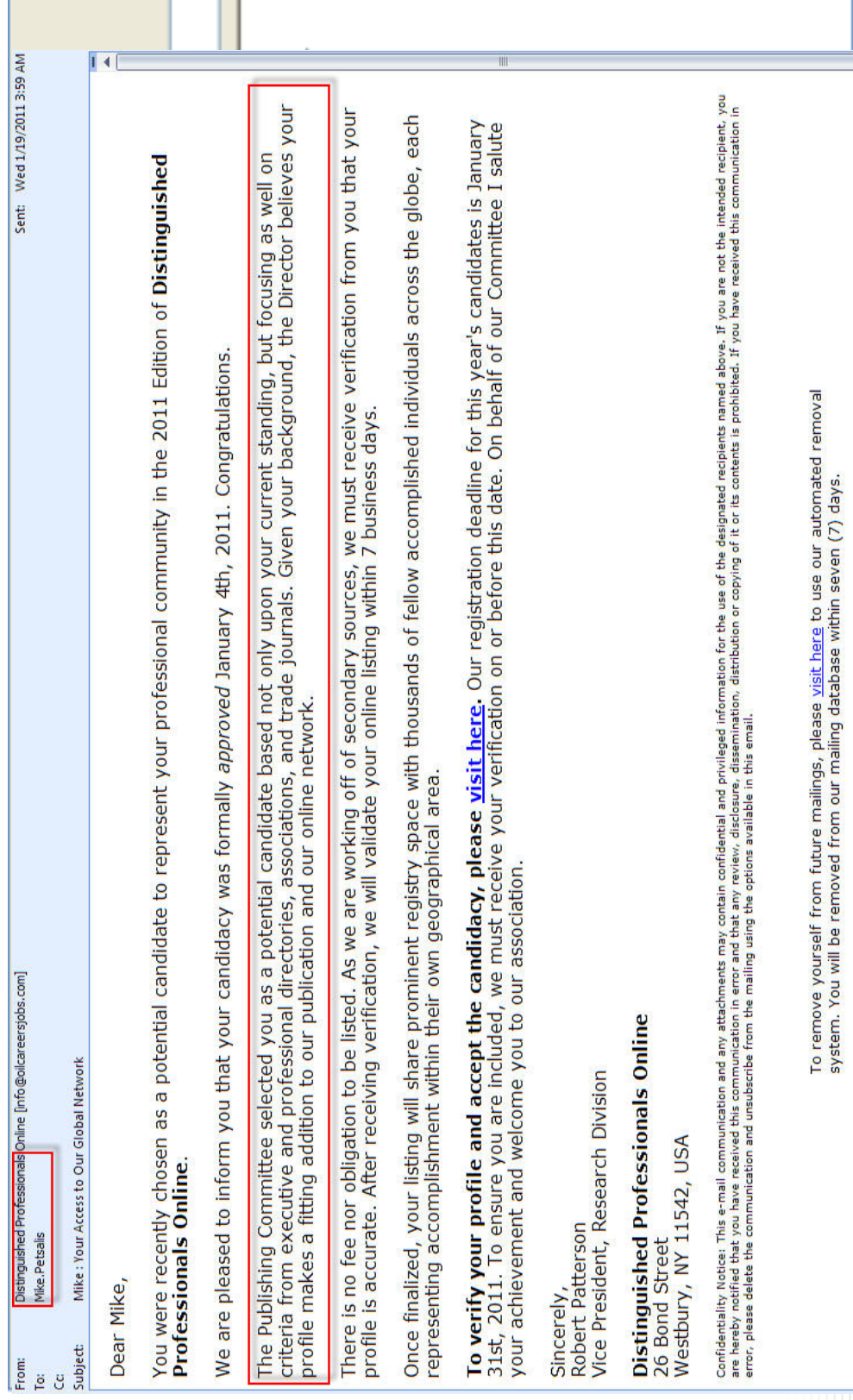
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Phishing/Spearphishing

- **Phishing:** Impersonal “blast” email
- **Spearphishing:** Uses personal information about “sender” or recipient to encourage recipient to trust the email
 - Vacation plans
 - Recent promotions
 - Company events
 - Hobbies
- **This information is all too easy to find:**



Spearphishing Takes Many Forms



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POLICY

Most Companies Lack

- **BYOD**
 - Employee Privacy + Company Data = Technical & Legal Mess
- **Good Acceptable Use Policy**
 - The claims you will call me about most often relate to “exceeding authorization,” but that’s not often well defined
- **Termination Procedures**
 - Your companies newest ex-BFF has a lot more access to company information than you think
- **Incident Response**
 - Does your local Fire Department have a plan? Then so should you

Your Hardest Task, and Your Biggest Win

Combat Social Engineering

Raise Awareness Repeat

“Awareness” is not “Training”

- **Attempting behavior change:**
 - Pause before clicking that link
 - Lock your computer
 - Promptly disclose suspected incidents
 - Question strangers
- **Attackers are trying to trigger a particular “no-thought” response**
- **Fight them on their terms: trigger better behaviors**
 - More Advertising than Education

Making Your Awareness Program an EPIC FAIL

- Do it annually
- Use only a single medium
- Explain at length
- Do not use humor
- Make it look like every other company communication
- Punish, Don't Reward
- Nothing Flashy, Nothing Catchy

How Effective is This?



Image courtesy of the security awareness company
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Incident Response

7 Stages of a Data Breach Response

- Preparation
- Identification
- Containment
- Eradication
- Notification
- Recovery
- Lessons Learned

Why Have a Plan

- **Often required**
 - PCI
 - HIPAA
 - GLBA
- **Regulators/Accreditors care**
 - FTC Guidance: Reasonable plan, reasonably followed, may be the difference with respect to regulatory action decision
- **Insurers care**
 - You will be asked in the underwriting process
- **Third parties increasingly intolerant of botched response**

Prepare Your Plan

- **Statement of Purpose: Why we have this plan**
- **Identify Your Breach Response Team**
 - Incident commander (and backup)
 - Breach coach (lawyer)
 - Internal resources (primary & backup)
 - HR, IT, Customer Relations, Communications, Major Business Units
 - External Resources
 - Breach Coach, Forensics Vendor, Identity Theft Services Vendor, Crisis Communications

Define “Incident”

- Not all incidents are a five-alarm fire
- May be different communications structures for different incident levels
 - No incident is “minor”
 - Level 1, Level 2...

Map Team Communication

- **Who is called first?**
 - What if they are not available?
- **Have pre-established communications**
- **Plan alternate communication modes**
- **Standards for Senior Management/Board Communication:**
 - When? Who? How?
- **Names, numbers, email,**

Map External Communication

- Who is notified of a breach and when and how?
 - Does every breach require notice?
 - Mail vs. Email notification.
- Draft document templates.

Recovery

- Pre-Analysis of “What Next” for Likely Scenarios
- Technical
 - E.g. Restoration from Backup
- Business
 - E.g. Post-event communications

Key Data Breach Steps

- Identify Live vs. Historical
- Isolate
 - Do not turn-off, power down, log in
- Gather & Preserve other evidence (e.g. logs)
- Contact counsel
- Counsel hires external forensics
- Appoint a leader
- Gather a team

Key Information

- What data
 - How is this verified
- How did breach occur
- Date of incident/intrusion (if known)
- Date of discovery
- Method of discovery
- Number of affected individuals
- Residence of affected individuals
- Who has knowledge of incident

Biggest Mistakes

- Failure to Plan
- IT Takes Control
- Lack of Centralized Control
- Self-Investigation
- Delay

Cyber Insurance

Cyberinsurance

- Most E&O, CGL, P&C policies specifically include cyber losses
- Called the “Wild West” of insurance for good reason
 - Pay very close attention to definitions, coverages, exclusions and sublimits
- Heavily underwritten, so be prepared
- Finding a policy tailored to your specific needs is difficult
 - Need to work with a truly qualified broker
 - Integrate with risk assessment
- Often too much focus on data loss, not enough on business interruption

Contracting

Can Vendors Hurt You?



Fazio Mechanical

The damage is often not done at the point of entry

Contracting

- **Vendor Due Diligence on InfoSec**
- **Least Access to sensitive data and systems**
- **Contract clauses in all vendor contracts:**
 - Security clause
 - Required cyber cover
 - Defense and indemnity for costs and claims

Questions?

Presenter 1

Presenter 2

Dan Nelson, C|EH, CIPP/US, Partner
720.722.7191 dnelson@armstrongteasdale.com
www.linkedin.com/in/danielcnelson