



**Office of Information  
Technology Services**

# **Cyber Safety and Responsibility for Cyber Citizens**

**March 13, 2017**

# What We're Going To Talk About

- My office
- The threats you face
- What you can do to minimize these threats
  
- Ask questions at any time
- Please keep heckling to a minimum

# Cyber Security Is A Shared Responsibility!

# New York State Enterprise Information Security Office



## Mission:

*The EISO provides cyber security leadership, governance and vision for the State. Our mission is achieved through a risk-based framework, industry best practices, and key partnerships.*

# New York State Enterprise Information Security Office

- Within the NYS Office of Information Technology Services (formerly called NYS OFT)
- Formerly NYS Office of Cyber Security
- Oversee and coordinate security services provided to state agencies.
- Security Policy and Standards
- Training, Awareness, Outreach
- Incident Response, Digital Forensics
- Vulnerability and Threat Management
- Security Monitoring and Intelligence

# A Normal Day in Your World...



# Current Cyber Threat Environment



- Risks go beyond the lost or stolen laptop.
- Threats are becoming increasingly sophisticated and are evolving more rapidly.
- Moving from individual exhibitions of technical skill to global criminal and financial enterprises.

# Risk “Reality” Check

- Security firm finds 11 year-old creating malware to steal game passwords
- Worldwide Threat Assessment of the U.S. Intelligence Community lists cybersecurity as the top threat to U.S. security
- 2M Facebook, Google Accounts Compromised
- California Firm Loses \$1.5 mil to Cyber Thieves Who Send Loot to China and Russia
- Target (110 million), Neiman Marcus (1.1 million) Michaels (3 million), PF Chang’s & Home Depot (TBD)
- Anthem Blue Cross security breach – 80 Million records



## Risk “Reality” Check

- Spam comprises **1 in 1.51** e-mails worldwide
- **87%** of spam messages contained a URL hyperlink
- **76%** of spam delivered by spam botnets
- **29 Billion** estimated global email spam/day
  
- Security Breaches on the rise
- **+700%** (1 →8) increase in the number of security mega breaches with more than 10 Million identities exposed
- 552 Million total identities exposed

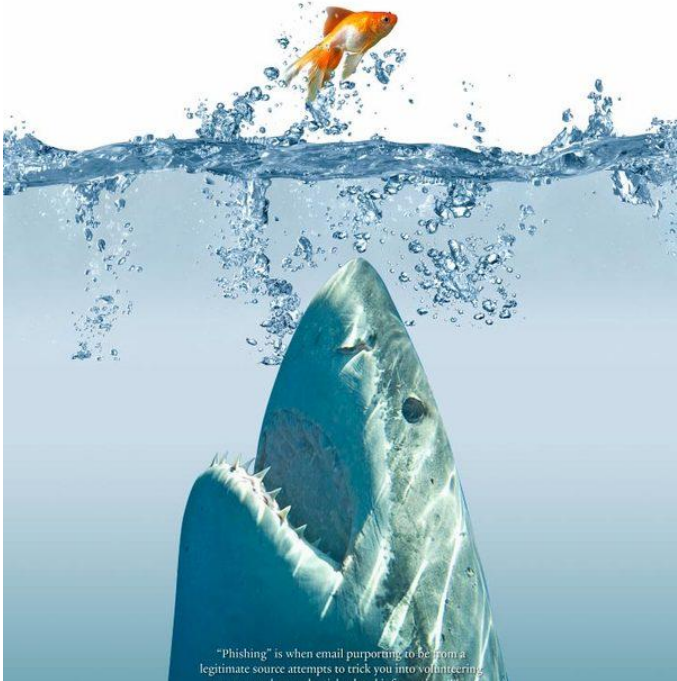
<http://www.gao.gov/assets/660/652170.pdf>



# Phishing Scams

# What are Phishing Scams?

In phishing *you* are the fish



"Phishing" is when email purporting to be from a legitimate source attempts to trick you into volunteering

## Phishing Scam –

- Phishing emails appear to come from a **financial institution**, or other company or trusted source with whom the recipient **may do business**.
- The message attempts to trick the recipient into **clicking a link or attachment**.
- The link may take the user to a site with malicious code; a corrupt attachment may do the same.

# Phishing Scam

*If it sounds too good to be  
true...*



## Online Banking



## Online Banking Alert

Remember:  
Always look for  
your SiteKey before  
you enter your  
passcode during  
[Sign In »](#)

This email was sent to:

**REDACTED**

### Message from Customer Service

---

A message from Customer Service is waiting in your [Online Banking mailbox](#).  
If you haven't already read it:

- Sign in to Online Banking at <https://www.bankofamerica.com/>
- Select Mail at the top of the page.

This alert relates to your [Online Banking profile](#), rather than a particular account.

Want to confirm this email is from Bank of America? Sign in to Online Banking and select Alerts History to verify this alert.

Want to get more alerts? Sign in to your online banking account at Bank of America and within the Accounts Overview page select the "Alerts" tab.

**Because email is not a secure form of communication, this email box is not equipped to handle replies.**

If you have any questions about your account or need assistance, please call the phone number on your statement or go to Contact Us at [www.bankofamerica.com](http://www.bankofamerica.com).

Bank of America, N.A. Member FDIC. [Equal Housing Lender](#)

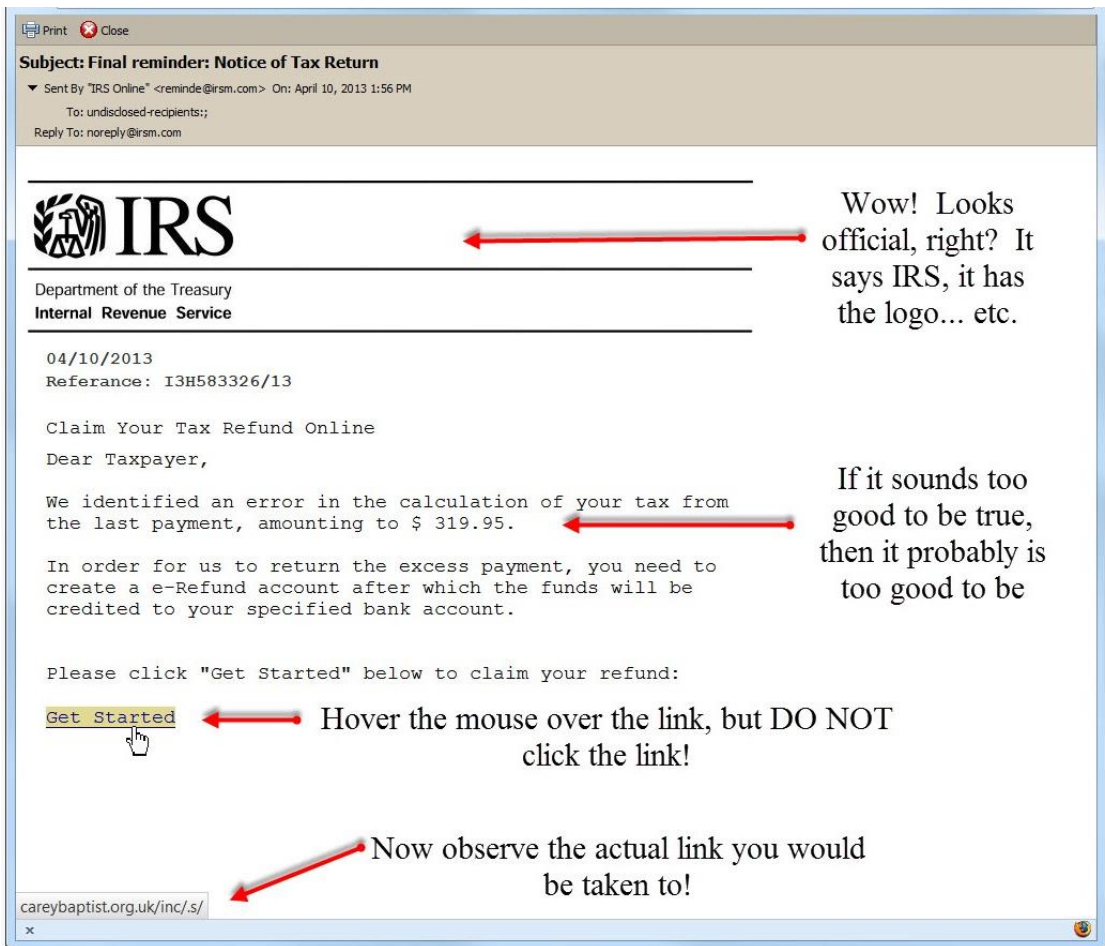
© 2010 Bank of America Corporation. All rights reserved.

Please do not delete this section.

Email\_ID:#010260723111717043006\_



Office of Information  
Technology Services



Wow! Looks official, right? It says IRS, it has the logo... etc.

If it sounds too good to be true, then it probably is too good to be

Hover the mouse over the link, but DO NOT click the link!

Now observe the actual link you would be taken to!

Some are Seasonal or Opportunistic

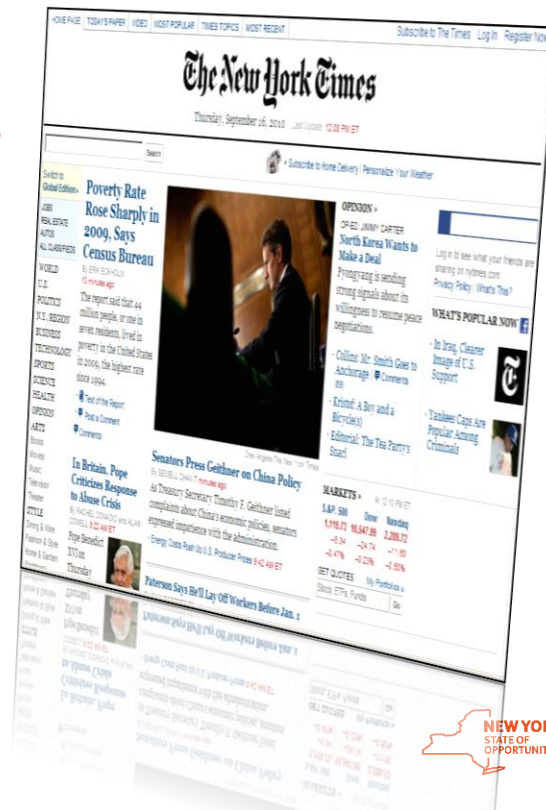
Valentine's Day...

Think of when taxes are due...

# Malvertising

# Malvertising

- Is a **relatively new attack** vector for cyber criminals that is quickly on the rise.
- With malvertising, **fake malicious ads are delivered** (often via advertising networks) to **well-known websites** as a way to reach millions of users at once on websites they normally trust.
- After visiting the trusted website, **malvertising attacks are presented and can download malicious code directly onto a user's computer** when the victim views the compromised ad.
- Millions of users have been infected by malvertising threats recently, as evidenced by the high-profile attacks on The New York Times, Gizmodo, TechCrunch, WhitePages.com and other sites.



Source: <http://www.net-security.org/secworld.php?id=9305>



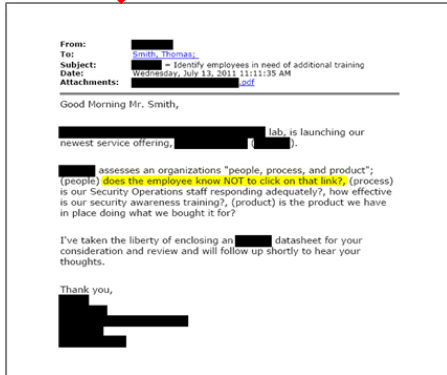


# Banking Trojans – Botnets Zeus Attacks

# Banking Trojan Overview



Attacker crafts a convincing e-mail with malicious links or attachments and sends it to likely targets.

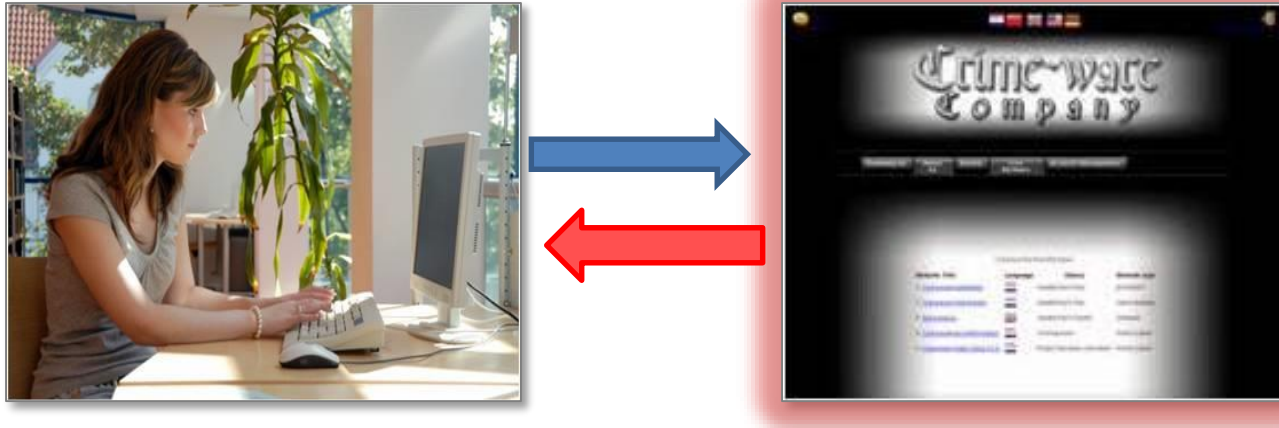


# Banking Trojan Overview



Recipient clicks on a link or opens an attachment.

# Banking Trojan Overview



**User's PC is exploited to download and install malicious software that quickly hides itself from view/detection.**

# Banking Trojan Overview



Attacker uses the stolen credentials to initiate additional fraudulent transactions from the victim's account.

# Other NYS Local Government Cyber Heists

- Town of Poughkeepsie, January 2010
  - Four of nine successful attempts to electronically steal money from local bank.
  - **\$378,000 transferred** to accounts in the Ukraine.
  - Town officials say all money restored (months later)
- Town of Pittsford, June 2011
  - **\$139,000 transferred** to accounts in Russia and Ukraine.
- Thefts investigated by local police, FBI and US Secret Service.

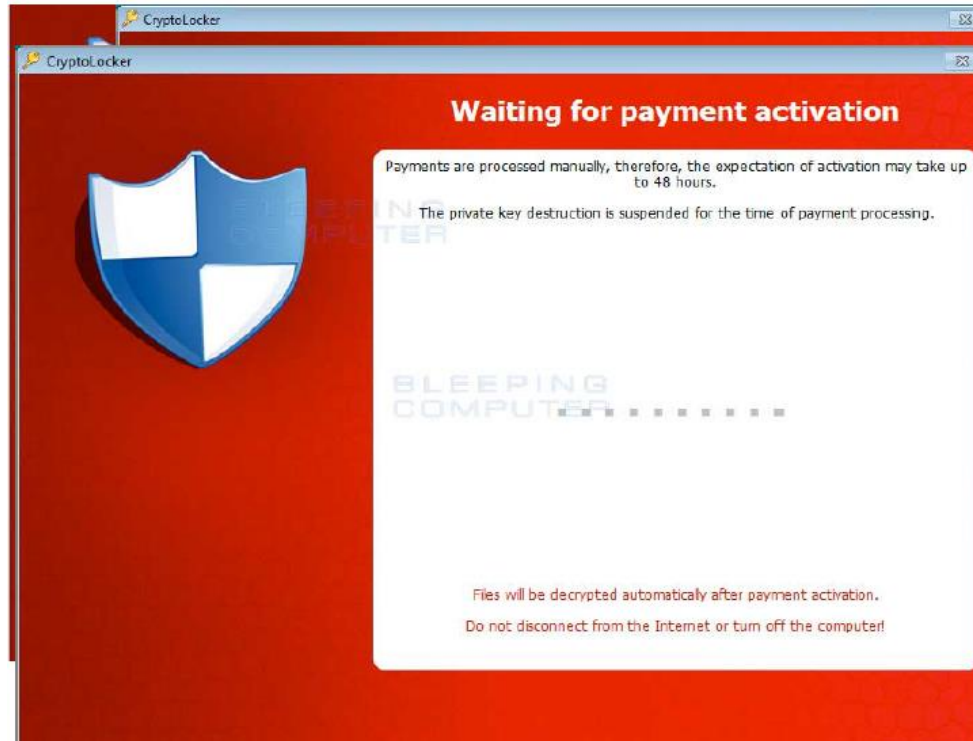
# Ransomware

# Ransomware

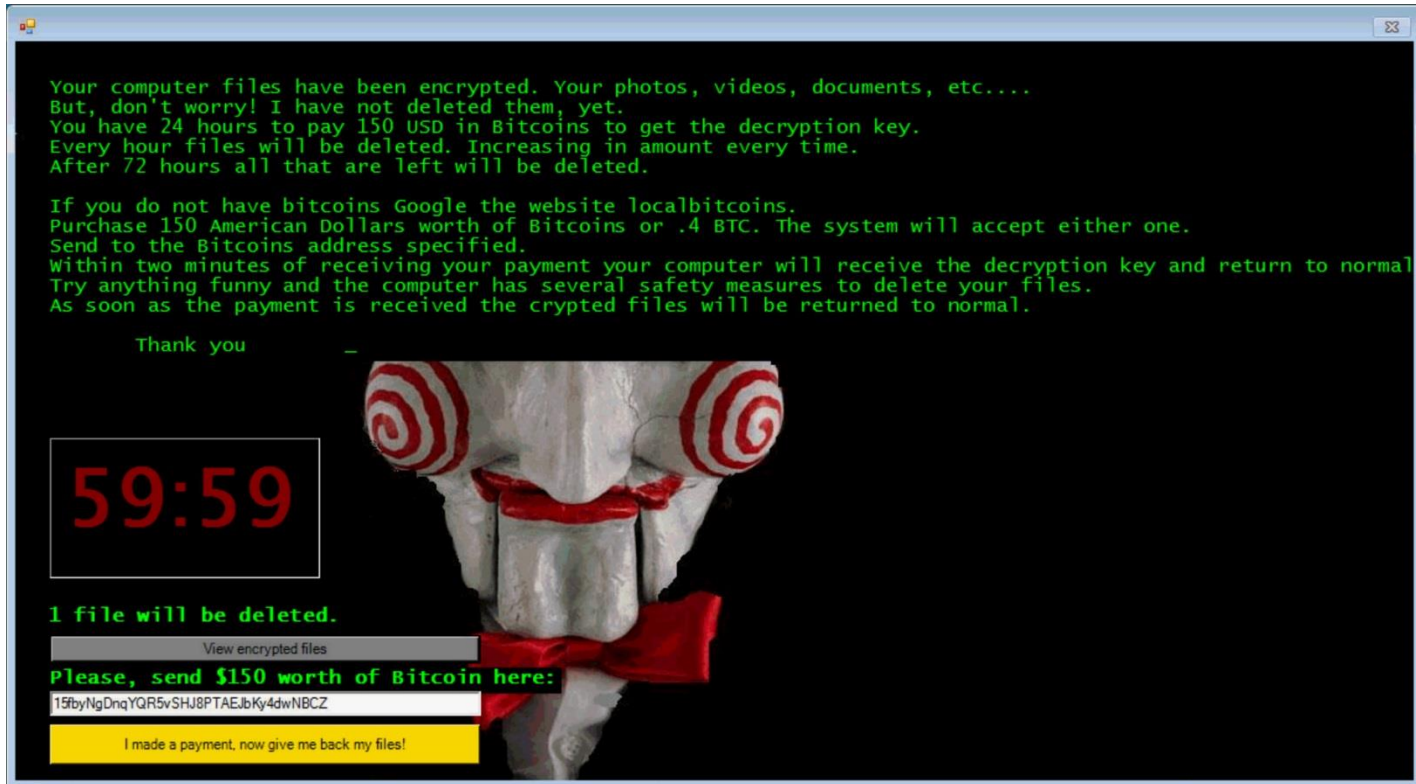
- **Encrypts files on a victim's computer and any connected shares or drives**
- **Files are held until a ransom is paid, allowing the victim to regain access to the files.**
- **Ransomware is often spread through a phishing email, a seemingly legitimate email that tricks users into clicking on a link or attachment.**
- **Includes Cryptolocker, Cryptowall, Jigsaw**
- **Ilion (2014) – Ransomware incidents affect government computers**



# Cryptolocker



# Jigsaw



Your computer files have been encrypted. Your photos, videos, documents, etc....  
But, don't worry! I have not deleted them, yet.  
You have 24 hours to pay 150 USD in Bitcoins to get the decryption key.  
Every hour files will be deleted. Increasing in amount every time.  
After 72 hours all that are left will be deleted.

If you do not have bitcoins Google the website localbitcoins.  
Purchase 150 American Dollars worth of Bitcoins or .4 BTC. The system will accept either one.  
Send to the Bitcoins address specified.  
Within two minutes of receiving your payment your computer will receive the decryption key and return to normal.  
Try anything funny and the computer has several safety measures to delete your files.  
As soon as the payment is received the encrypted files will be returned to normal.

Thank you

**59:59**

**1 file will be deleted.**

[View encrypted files](#)

**Please, send \$150 worth of Bitcoin here:**

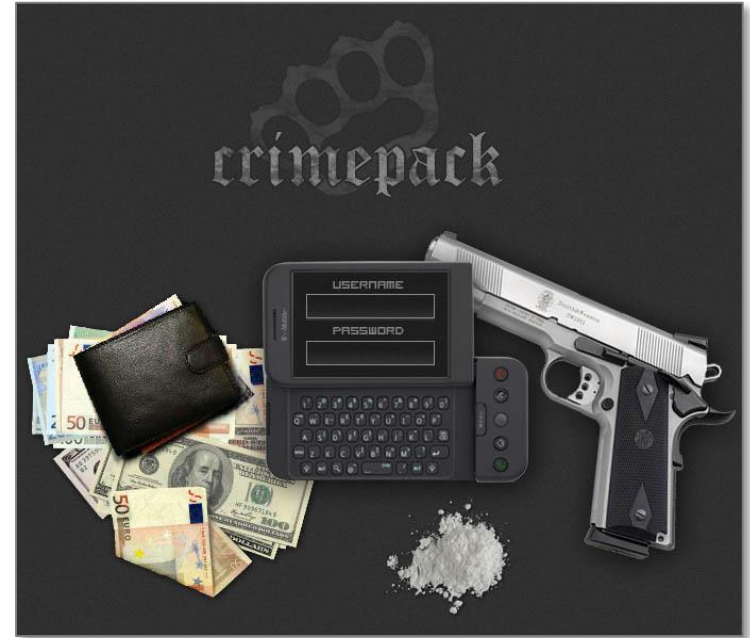
15fyNgDnqYQR5vSHJ8PTAEIbKy4dwNBCZ

[I made a payment, now give me back my files!](#)

The screenshot shows a ransomware message in a terminal window. The text is green on a black background. A large red timer shows 59:59. Below the timer, there is a red ribbon tied around a white mask with red spiral eyes. A yellow button at the bottom says 'I made a payment, now give me back my files!'.

# Cyber Crime

# Commercialization of Cyber Crime



# Data Disposal

# Copier Machines – A Security Risk



Recent news coverage has highlighted the fact that **confidential information can be recovered from printers, copiers and similar devices after they are sent to surplus or returned to the vendor at the end of their lease.** Some of the confidential information recently reported to be found on these machines included social security numbers, birth certificates, bank records, income tax forms, medical records, and pay stubs with names.

# Sensitive Data Remains on Disposed PCs

March 14, 2011 - According to an audit issued by the New Jersey Office of State Comptroller, auditors found personal and confidential data on 79 percent of hard drives it tested, including completed tax returns; Social Security numbers; names, addresses and phone numbers of children placed outside of the parental home; a list of state computer sign-on passwords; ...

[http://www.govinfosecurity.com/articles.php?art\\_id=3427&rf=2011-03-15-eg](http://www.govinfosecurity.com/articles.php?art_id=3427&rf=2011-03-15-eg)



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the GovInfoSecurity.com website. The page features a navigation bar with links for Home, Training, Resources, Content Library, Careers, and Blog. Below the navigation bar, there is a section titled "Government Information Security Articles" with a sub-section "Sensitive Data Remains on Disposed PCs". The article is dated March 14, 2011, and includes a star icon indicating it is credit eligible. The article text states that multiple state agencies in New Jersey failed to remove data from computers and mobile devices when they were disposed, failing to comply with state requirements to wipe clean hard drives. It mentions an audit by the New Jersey Office of State Comptroller that found personal and confidential data on 79 percent of hard drives tested, including completed tax returns, Social Security numbers, names, addresses, and phone numbers of children placed outside of the parental home. The article also mentions that auditors found state computer sign-on passwords and child abuse documentation including names and addresses of children. A quote from the comptroller states: "The availability of such confidential personal information and sensitive business information to third parties through the disposal of state-owned computer equipment presents security risks to the affected individuals and state agencies," the comptroller said. "Further, the release of such information to unauthorized parties would violate various federal and state statutes." The article concludes by stating that contrary to state requirements, the comptroller report said, agencies sent to the warehouse shipments of computer equipment with no packing lists, no indication of the equipment's working order and no certification that the equipment's data had been removed. The shipments were accepted by the warehouse. The browser's address bar shows the URL: http://www.govinfosecurity.com/articles.php?art\_id=3427&rf=2011-03-15-eg. The browser's status bar at the bottom shows "Error on page." and "Internet".

# The Internet Of Things (IOT)



# The Internet of Things



As more and more devices are connected to the Internet, they are exposed to potential compromise and abuse.

# Actionable Steps

# What Should You Do?

## 1. **Learn of and use basic security principles.**

- ✓ Employ basic security practices, such as using strong passwords and changing your passwords regularly
- ✓ Internet usage guidelines or policy
- ✓ Establish rules of behavior describing how to handle and protect citizen information and other vital data

# What Should You Do?

## 2. Protect information, computers and networks from cyber attacks.

- ✓ Keep clean machines: having the latest security software, web browser, and operating system are the best defenses against viruses, malware, and other online threats.
- ✓ Set antivirus software to run a scan after each update. Install other key software updates as soon as they are available.

# What Should You Do?

## 3. Provide firewall security for your Internet connection.

- ✓ A firewall is a set of related programs that prevent outsiders from accessing data on a private network.
- ✓ Make sure the operating system's firewall is enabled or install free firewall software available online.
- ✓ If employees work from home, ensure that their home system(s) are protected by a firewall.

# What Should You Do?

## 4. Mobile device security

- ✓ Mobile devices can create significant security challenges, especially if they hold confidential or personal information or can access official networks.
- ✓ Password-protect your device devices, encrypt data, and install security apps to prevent criminals from stealing information while the device is on public networks.
- ✓ Do you know what to do if your device is lost or stolen?

# What Should You Do?

## 5. **Make backup copies of important data.**

- ✓ Regularly backup the data on all computers. Critical data includes word processing documents, electronic spreadsheets, financial files.
- ✓ Backup data automatically if possible, or at least weekly and store the copies securely, either offsite or in the cloud.

# What Should You Do?

## 6. Control physical access to your computers and create user accounts for each user.

- ✓ Prevent access or use of computers by unauthorized individuals. Laptops can be particularly easy targets for theft or can be lost, so lock them up when unattended.
- ✓ Make sure a separate user account is created for each user and require strong passwords.
- ✓ Administrative privileges should only be given to those that need it.



# What Should You Do?

## 7. Secure your Wi-Fi networks.

- ✓ If you have a Wi-Fi network for your home, make sure it is secure, encrypted, and hidden.
- ✓ To hide your Wi-Fi network, set up your wireless access point or router so it does not broadcast the network name, known as the Service Set Identifier (SSID). Password protect access to the router.

***\*Do not log into accounts, especially financial accounts, when using public wireless networks.\****



# What Should You Do?

## **8. Limit access to data and information, and limit authority to install software.**

- ✓ Individuals should only be given access to the specific data/systems needed for their jobs, and should not be able to install any software without permission.

# What Should You Do?

## 9. **Employ best practices on payment cards.**

- ✓ Work with banks or processors to ensure the most trusted and validated tools and anti-fraud services are being used.
- ✓ You may also have additional security obligations pursuant to agreements with your bank or processor.
- ✓ Isolate payment systems from other, less secure programs and don't use the same computer to process payments and surf the Internet.

# What Should You Do?

## 10. Passwords and authentication.

- ✓ Use unique passwords and change passwords on a regular basis (90 days?)
- ✓ Consider using multifactor authentication that requires additional information beyond a password to gain entry.
- ✓ Consider using a passphrase
  - ✓ “I Really Like Pizza!”      ✓ L!kEm@il022017
  - ✓ “I Re@lly L!ke P!zz@”

# Password Wall of Shame

RANK	PASSWORD	CHANGE FROM 2015	RANK	PASSWORD	CHANGE FROM 2015
1	123456	Unchanged	11	login	9 ↗
2	password	Unchanged	12	welcome	1 ↘
3	12345	2 ↗	13	solo	10 ↗
4	12345678	1 ↘	14	abc123	1 ↘
5	football	2 ↗	15	admin	NEW
6	qwerty	2 ↘	16	121212	NEW
7	1234567890	5 ↗	17	flower	NEW
8	1234567	1 ↗	18	password	6 ↗
9	princess	12 ↗	19	dragon	3 ↘
10	1234	2 ↘	20	sunshine	NEW

**Passwords are  
like toothbrushes...**

**they're best when fresh  
& should not be shared.**





**20<sup>th</sup> Annual NYS Cyber Security Conference**  
**June 7-8, 2017**

# Cyber Security Your – Mine – Everyone's Responsibility!

NYS Office of Information Technology Services  
Enterprise Information Security Office

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