



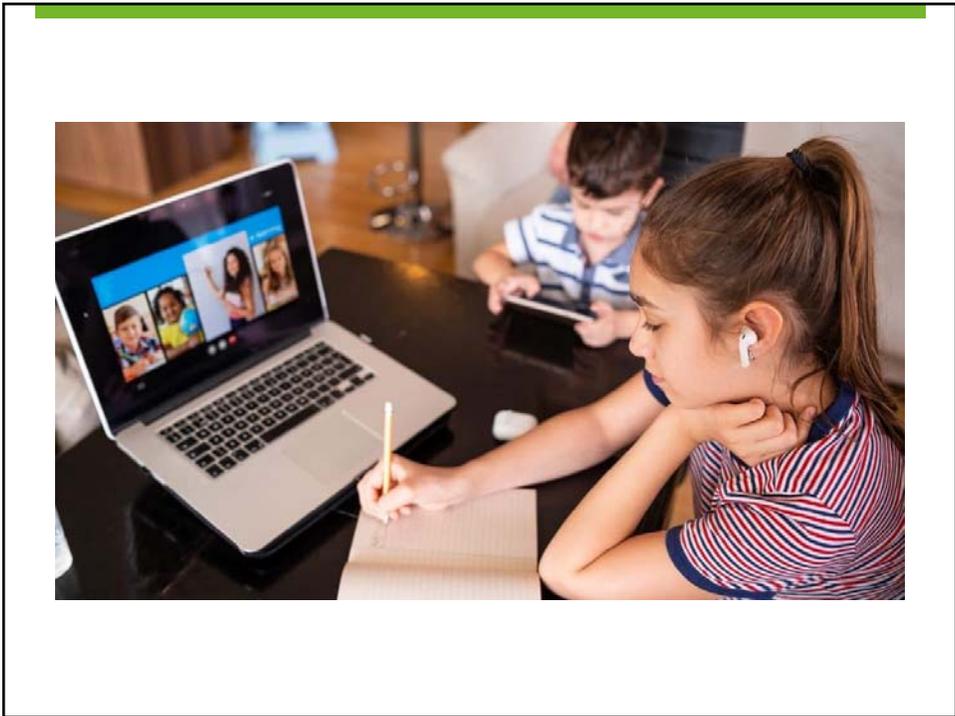
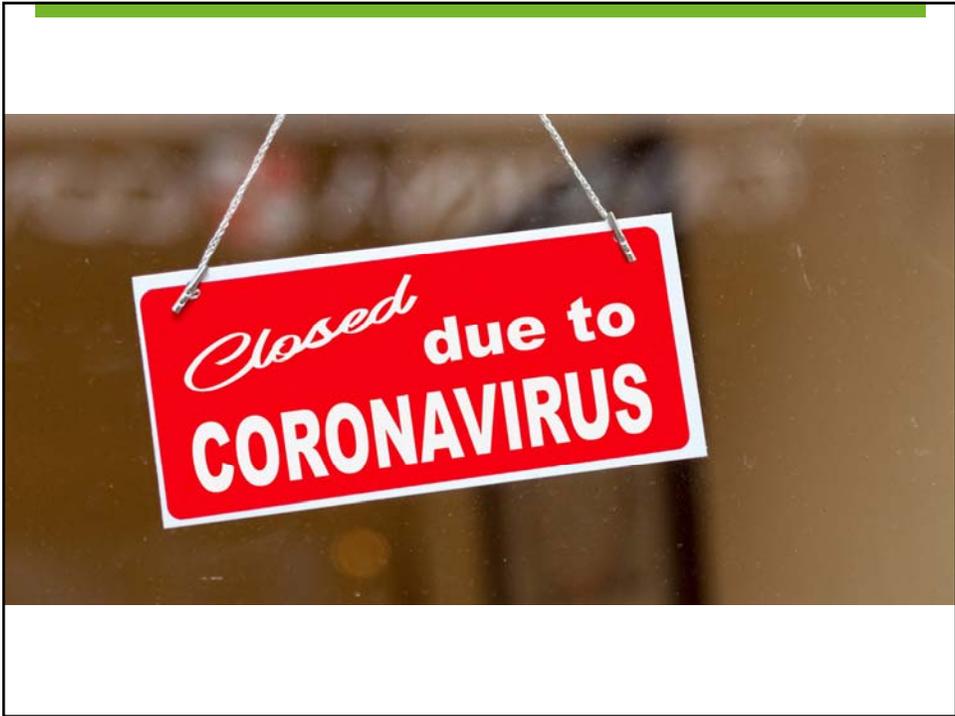
## Managing Cybersecurity Concerns Under Budgetary Constraints

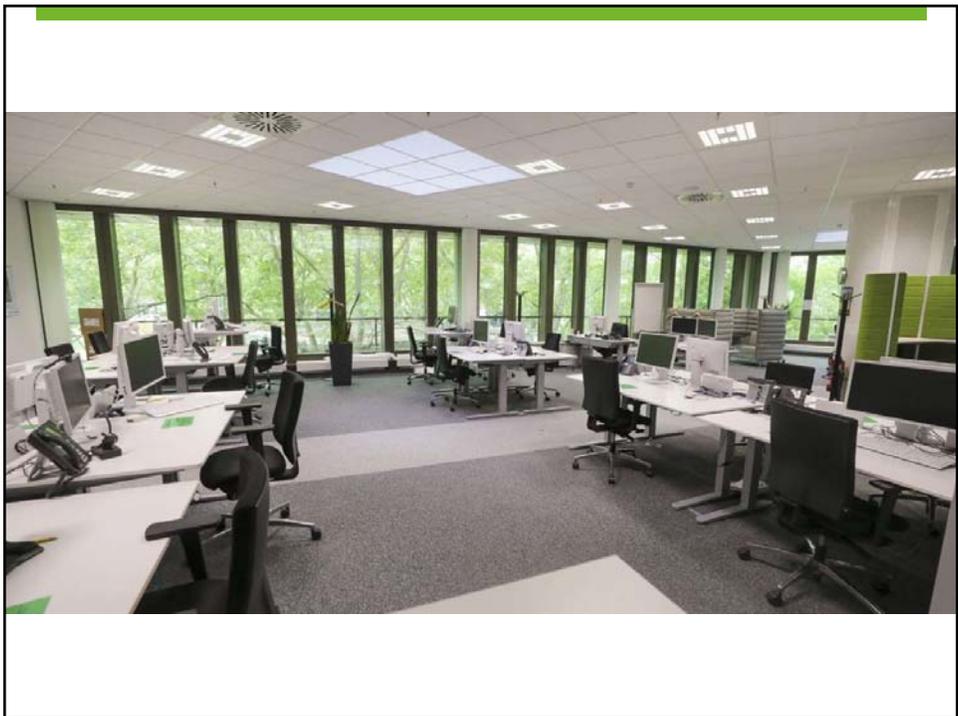
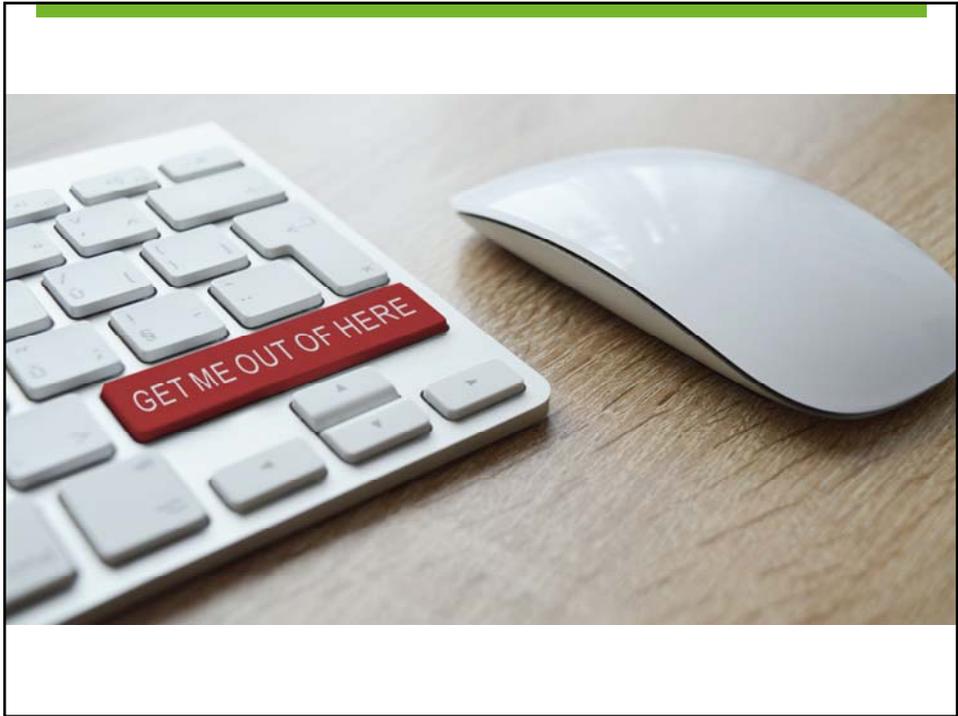
Thomas L. Tyler Jr., Cybersecurity Advisor  
11.12.20



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March 2020

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- “Unprecedented Shift”
  - Over 60% of Americans are working from home during the crisis
- Companies have extended WFH orders through 2020
- 74% of CEOs expect some permanent shift



## Attempting to Work

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- Non-traditional work environment
  - Lack of structured schedule
  - Traditional management techniques
- Remote access onboarding
  - New devices or BYOD
  - Rural Internet issues

## Attempting to Work

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- Cross-training roles
  - Managing segregation of duties
- Added security requirements
  - No longer one network to protect
  - Security layers translate to home network

## Flexibility But Within Boundaries

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- Technology, processes, and culture should be considered
- Should include everyone: executive management to entry-level employees
- Practical and moral support should be provided to ensure success for onsite and WFH employees



## All-Inclusive Collaboration

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- Employees need tools to be effective
- Understand your existing products and services
  - Ineffective tools and applications hinder performance
  - Adds frustration and stress
- Consider your audience – employee vs. constituent

## All-Inclusive Collaboration

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- Communication becomes key
  - More than necessary, but becomes second nature
  - Numerous methods
  - Ends up being less intrusive
- Isolation becomes a valid issue
  - Lack of casual interchanges





## Security Concerns

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- Third-party vendors
- Organization responsibilities
- End-user assistance



## Third-Party Vendors

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- New vendors
  - Risk assessment
  - Contract review
  - Approval procedures
- Existing vendor relationships
  - Periodic oversight procedures
  - Utilizing existing resources



## Emergency Vendor Considerations

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- Pull and review System and Organization Controls (SOC) reports
- Review any contracts
- Research what others have implemented
  - Hardening controls
  - Proper implementation procedures
  - Possible mistakes



## Existing Vendor Resources

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- Use existing vendor relationships
  - Managed service providers
  - Accounting platforms
  - Donor management, CRMs, etc.





## Device Management

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- Centralized system
  - All devices receive latest updates or definition files
  - Remediate issues
- Manual process
- Limit access
  - Application and browser add-ons
  - Avoid sharing devices



## Device Management

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- Personal Devices
  - Update and secure across home network
    - Patch and anti-malware management
  - Router, streaming devices, voice assistants, appliances, smart home devices
  - Obsolete software



## Mobile Devices

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- Inherent threats for devices
- Establish Acceptable Use Policy (AUP)
- Maintain inventory, regardless of ownership
- Enforce restrictions
  - Passwords/biometrics
  - Encryption
  - Remote wipe



## Mobile Devices

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- Consider mobile device management (MDM) software
- Establish data removal procedures
- Cloud data restrictions



## IoT Devices

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- Inventory devices in use
- Layered security controls
  - Strong passwords
  - Evaluate data and analytics sharing
  - Patching procedures
  - Disable features
  - Segmented network



## Password Security

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- Numbers, characters, symbols
- Avoid common words
- Change often, and when compromised
- # of characters (8...12...??)



## Password Security

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- 7 characters – 0.29 milliseconds
- 8 characters – 5 hours
- 9 characters – 5 days
- 10 characters – 4 months
- 11 characters – 1 decade
- 12 characters – 2 centuries



## Password Security

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- Unique and private passwords
  - Password manager?
- Business  $\neq$  Personal
- Account lockout and inactivity threshold
- Biometrics
- Layered security



## Multi-Factor Authentication

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- Critical for all cloud applications
  - Remote access
  - Email
  - AWS/Azure
- Consider IP address, time, and day restrictions
- Mobile devices, email message, tokens



## Encryption

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- All connections should be protected
- Data sent and received
  - In transit
  - At rest



## User Provisioning and Access

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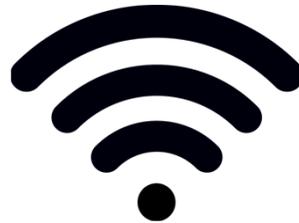
- Minimum rights for users
- Review regularly
  - Job transfers
  - No longer needed



## Wi-Fi Networks

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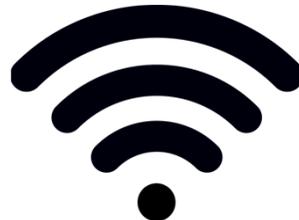
- Use properly secured Wi-Fi
  - Work and home
  - Be wary of public Wi-Fi
  - Use a VPN
  - Mobile hotspots



## Wi-Fi Networks

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- Encrypt network appropriately (at least WPA2)
- Secure password for access
- Guest network for non-business system



## Limit Application Programming Interface (API)

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- Allows applications to communicate with each other
- Enhances functionality of cloud apps
- Bridges internal network resources with cloud apps
- Can introduce new risks due to elevated privilege of APIs



## Consider Data Loss Prevention (DLP)

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- Preventing end users from sharing critical data outside of the intended use
  - Downloading data from the cloud
  - Using cloud apps to share critical data



## Data Retention Periods

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- Large amounts of data may be stored
- Limit impact if data or systems are compromised
- Evaluate and establish removal process



## Shadow IT

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- Apps or devices that are utilized without IT knowledge
  - Personal or mobile devices
- Rogue cloud services
  - Personal email, document scanning, cloud storage
- Appropriate authorization procedures





## Training

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- All employees should participate
- Methods will vary — webinar, email, newsletters, etc.
- Review policies and procedures
- Real-world examples
- Build culture of awareness
- Establish Incident Response Plan



## Key Takeaways

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- New threats to consider that weren't on our radar 12 months ago
- Loss of reputation can be significant
- Maintain adequate security controls
  - Provide critical tools for users
  - Doesn't have to be expensive!



Thanks!

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