



A Veteran Woman Owned Business





Agenda

- Welcome and Introductions
- Terms
- Opening/Framing
- Case Study
 - Review Actual Breach/Ransom Attack
 - Anatomy of the Cyber Attack
 - How Reflects Cyber Threat Trends
 - Impact on Business (Highlight Risks)
 - How Could the Business Leader Have Proactively Prevented / Mitigated
 - Auditing and Vulnerability Testing
 - Integrated Solution: Managed Protection, Detection and Response, and Resiliency that supports Recovery
 - Cyber Insurance as Critical Part of Resiliency
- Q&A
- Closing Comments

Agenda

Introductions



Christopher D. "Chuck" Taylor, Colonel USMC (Ret.)
Vice President of Sales, Mantix4 LLC

Chuck Taylor also serves as Vice President of Sales, Mantix4 LLC and Chief Executive Officer, Sales Sortie, LLC. He has previously served as President and founder of a consulting firm providing leadership and training consulting to governments and private sector businesses globally. Chuck has also served globally with an elite former Military team providing leadership, performance, and risk management coaching to industry executives, high-level staffs, and operators in the field conducting high consequence operations.



Scott Lewis
President and CEO of Winning Technologies Group of Companies, including Liberty One Software.

Scott has more than 41 years of experience in the technology industry, managing systems as small as a few users and as large as thousands of users. Scott is a nationally recognized speaker and author on technology subjects. Scott has worked with hundreds of large and small businesses to empower them to use technology to improve work processes, increase productivity, and reduce costs. Scott has designed thousands of systems for large, medium, and small companies. Winning Technologies' goal is to work with companies to select, implement, manage, and support technology resources.



Chris Dodunski
Chief Executive Officer, CyberHunter Solutions & Chief Technology Officer, Mantix4 LLC

Chris Dodunski is an entrepreneurial, hands-on engineer with over 30 years of experience identifying and implementing technologies and enterprise systems that achieve key business objectives. He brings broad expertise in IT, data networking, cyber security, telecommunications architecture/infrastructure design, full project life cycle management, and client/vendor relationship management.



Deena James
CEO & COO of Cowell James Forge Insurance | Service Above Self | Proud Grandmother | Woman of Faith | Chiefs Fanatic

I began my insurance career right out of high school as a way to pay for college. I worked my way from the file room to the CEO of the Krueger & James Agency and now as the CEO of Cowell James Forge Insurance Agency, learning along the way all the intricacies of insurance and how to manage risk for customers. I'm just crazy enough to love to read those insurance policies that most everyone files quickly away! I've stayed in the business for over 40 years because I love knowing that I can make a difference in an awful situation by having the proper insurance in place.



- **Cyber Security** -- Cybersecurity is the art of protecting networks, devices, and data from unauthorized access or criminal use and the practice of ensuring confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information.
- **Breach** -- A data breach is a security violation, in which sensitive, protected or confidential data is copied, transmitted, viewed, stolen, altered or used by an individual unauthorized to do so.
- **Ransom Attack** -- Ransomware is a type of malware from cryptovirology that threatens to publish the victim's personal data or permanently block access to it unless a ransom is paid off.
- **Upstream Damage** -- In computer networking, upstream refers to the direction in which data can be transferred from the client to the server.
- **Downstream Damage** -- One process sending data primarily in the **downstream** direction is downloading.
- **End-Points** -- An **endpoint** is a remote computing device that communicates back and forth with a **network** to which it is connected. Examples of **endpoints** include Desktops Laptops Smartphones Tablets Servers Workstations Internet-of-things (IoT) devices **Endpoints** represent key vulnerable **points of** entry for cybercriminals.
- **Vulnerabilities** -- A **network vulnerability** is a flaw or weakness in your IT processes that could allow someone to gain access, steal data, or otherwise cause you harm.
- **Assets** --In information security, computer security and network security, an asset is any data, device, or other component of the environment that supports information-related activities. Assets generally include hardware, software and confidential information.
- **Incident Response** -- **Incident response** (sometimes called cybersecurity **incident response**) refers to an organization's processes and technologies for detecting and responding to cyberthreats, security breaches or cyberattacks.
- **Types of Attacks** -- Malware, Denial of Service, Phishing, Spoofing, Identity based attacks, Code injection, Supply Chain, Insider threat, DNS Tunneling, Internet of things
- **Threat Vectors** -- A **threat vector** is a path or a means by which a cybercriminal gains access through one or more of six main routes into a computer system by exploiting a route vulnerability (also called an attack surface).
- **EDR** -- Endpoint Detection and Response (**EDR**), also referred to as endpoint detection and threat response (EDTR), is an endpoint security solution that continuously monitors end-user devices to detect and respond to cyber threats like ransomware and malware.
- **XDR** -- Extended detection and response (**XDR**) defined Extended detection and response, often abbreviated (**XDR**), is a software as a service (SaaS) tool that offers holistic, optimized security by integrating security products and data into simplified solutions.
- **Penetration Testing** -- **Penetration testing** (or **pen testing**) is a security exercise where a cyber-security expert attempts to find and exploit vulnerabilities in a computer system. The purpose of this simulated attack is to identify any weak spots in a system's defenses which attackers could take advantage of.
- **Security Based Technology Audit** -- A **security audit** is a systematic evaluation of the **security of** a company's information system by measuring how well it conforms to an established set of criteria. A thorough **audit** typically assesses the **security of the** system's physical configuration and environment, software, information handling processes and user practices.

Case Study – The Breach



- Company – Texas based
- Size – National
- Industry – General Contractor
- Attack – Man in Middle -- Phishing
- Date of Attack – later part of 2019
- Attacker captured emails between Finance Department and Bank
- The bank and victim knew each other – use to trading emails and processing payments
- Using O365
- Original email looked legitimate
- Used Human conditioning, and social engineering to fool bank into a transfer
- Transferred \$480,000.00 Dollars
- Recovery = 0.00

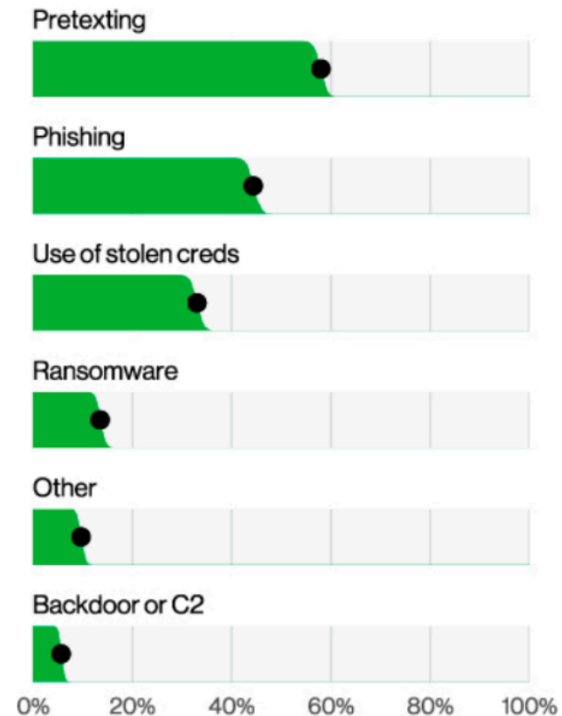
The insurer denied the claim because they said it did not cover CEO fraud or business email compromise as a result of spear phishing. According to the policy, it would only cover the cyber event if it involved a forgery of a financial instrument.

Case Study – Areas of Improvement

- Educate Users – Continuously Educate and Test user community
- Upgrade hardware and software don't keep either past useful lifecycle -- Get rid of old hardware and keep software current.
- Audit Systems Regularly --- Security IT Auditing at least annually
- Implement XDR/EDR Solutions – Mantix4
- Multi-Factor Solutions all users that access any part of your system
- Technology Integration --- Mantix4, Cisco, Sentinel One, Business Manager 365, DUO as examples
- Separation of Duties – Have an outside party looking over the security of your systems
- Policies and Processes to verify financial transactions.
- Proactive Patch Management
- Proactive Monitoring of systems and security
- Penetration Testing

Social Engineering Statistics - 2023

Top Method of Initial Entry



- Pretexting attacks are where a threat actor pretends to be a known entity and uses emotion and social engineering techniques to get the victim to do something they want.
- One of the more complex social attacks is the BEC. In these pretexting attacks, actors leverage existing email threads and context to request that the recipient conduct a relatively routine task, such as updating a vendor's bank account. However, the new bank account belongs to the attacker.
- Pretexting is now more prevalent than Phishing in Social Engineering incidents. However, when we look at confirmed breaches, Phishing is still on top.

Cyber Threat Highlights - 2023

- 74% of all breaches include the human element, with people being involved either via Error, Privilege Misuse, Use of stolen credentials or Social Engineering
- 83% of breaches involved External actors, and the primary motivation for attacks continues to be overwhelmingly financially driven, at 95% of breaches.
- The three primary ways in which attackers access an organization are stolen credentials, phishing and exploitation of vulnerabilities.
- Business Email Compromise (BEC) attacks have almost doubled across the entire 2023 incident dataset (approx 953,000 reported incidents), and now represent more than 50% of incidents within the Social Engineering pattern.
- Ransomware continues its reign as one of the top Action types present in breaches, and while it did not actually grow in 2023, it did hold statistically steady at 24%
- Other areas of increasing concern: Denial of Service (top category for incidents, not breaches), Lost & Stolen Assets (phones, laptops).



CERTIFIED
INFORMATION
SYSTEMS AUDITOR



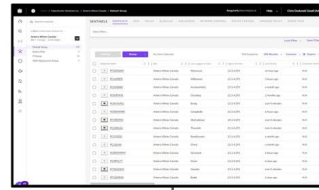
CERTIFIED
INFORMATION
SECURITY
MANAGER

Components of a ISACA / CoBit Security Based IT Audit Building IT Strategy on a Framework for Success.

- Infrastructure Security Evaluation
- Server Security and Evaluation
- Digital Storage
- Security Awareness Training
- EDR/XDR Evaluation
- Electronic Mail Security Evaluation
- Policy and Procedures
- Disaster Recovery
- Business Continuation
- Asset Identification – Hardware, Software, Other
- Software Licensing Compliancy
- Firewall and Intrusion Detection
- Patch Management
- System Monitoring
- Physical System Security Evaluation
- Backup and Restoration Evaluation



UX Portals



Threat Hunting

Per Host ML, Risk & Analytics OD

Cloud Threat Detection (Assets & Services)

Endpoint Activity Monitoring

Network Traffic Analysis

EDR / XDR Observations

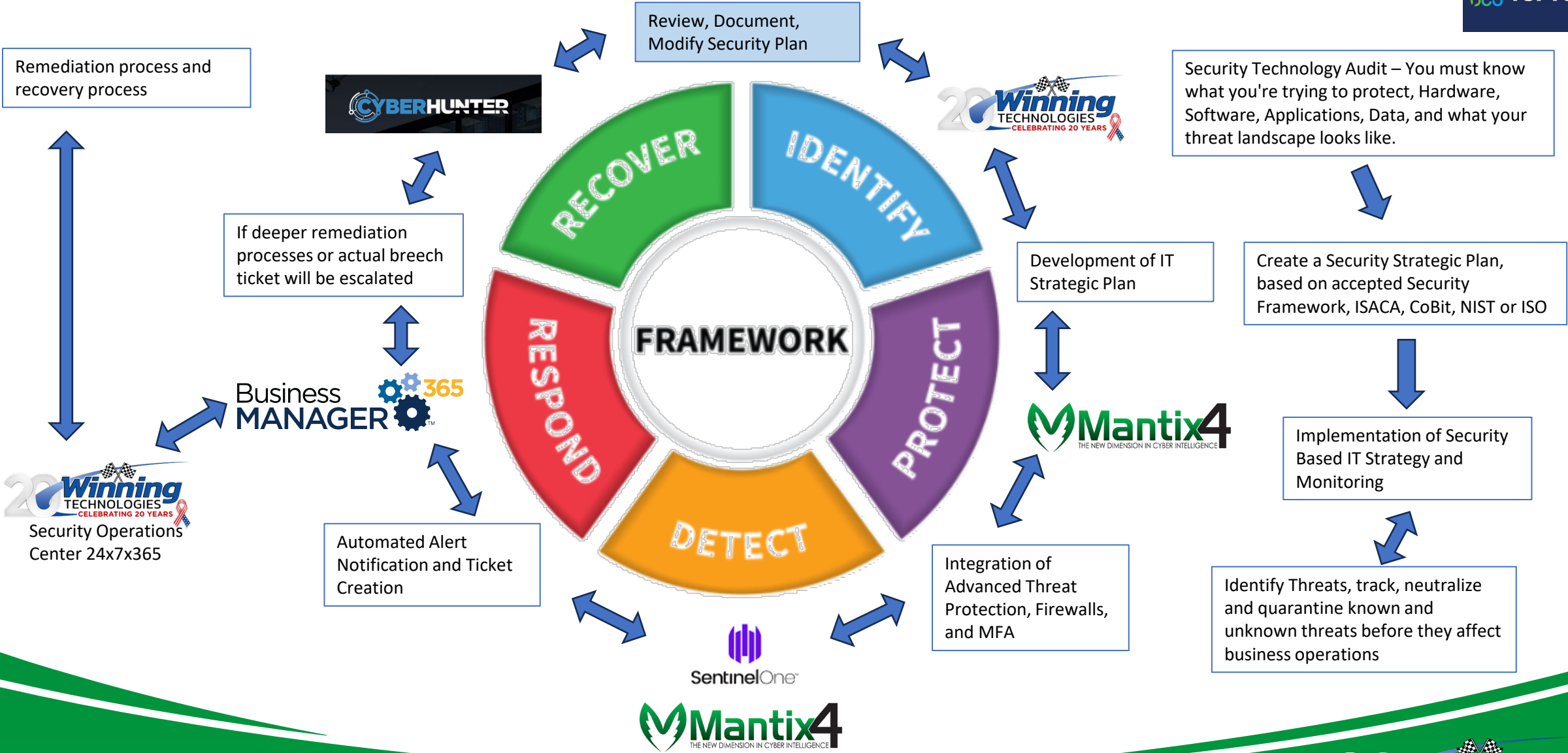
Common Message Bus / API

Timestamp	System	MITRE Tech	Mitre Tactic	Description
Sep 26, 2022 @ 20:44:15.298	PC2C1V52	T1053	Execution, Persistence, Privilege Escalation	Sysmon - Event 7: Image loaded by C:\Windows\System32\taskhostw.exe
Sep 26, 2022 @ 20:44:28.698	PC2C1V52	T1016	Discovery	MITRE T1016 System Network Configuration Discovery: C:\Windows\SysWOW64\ipconfig.exe
Sep 26, 2022 @ 20:44:31.102	PC2C1V52	T1016	Discovery	MITRE T1016 System Network Configuration Discovery: C:\Windows\SysWOW64\ipconfig.exe
Sep 26, 2022 @ 20:44:37.196	PC2C1V52	T1071	Command and Control	DNS Stats - Low Frequency Score in Queried Domain
Sep 26, 2022 @ 20:47:41.048	PC2C1V52	T1016	Discovery	MITRE T1016 System Network Configuration Discovery: C:\Windows\SysWOW64\ipconfig.exe
Sep 26, 2022 @ 20:47:42.853	PC2C1V52	T1016	Discovery	MITRE T1016 System Network Configuration Discovery: C:\Windows\SysWOW64\ipconfig.exe
Sep 26, 2022 @ 20:47:49.870	PC2C1V52	T1071	Command and Control	DNS Stats - Low Frequency Score in Queried Domain
Sep 26, 2022 @ 20:49:30.787	PC2C1V52	T1204	Execution	Sysmon - Event 1: Process creation Windows Command Processor
Sep 26, 2022 @ 20:49:58.908	PC2C1V52	T1059	Execution	MITRE T1059 Command-Line Interface: D:\Release\Akagi64.exe
Sep 26, 2022 @ 21:46:10.792	PC2C1V52	T1204	Execution	SentinelOne - New Suspicious threat detected - machine PC2C1V52

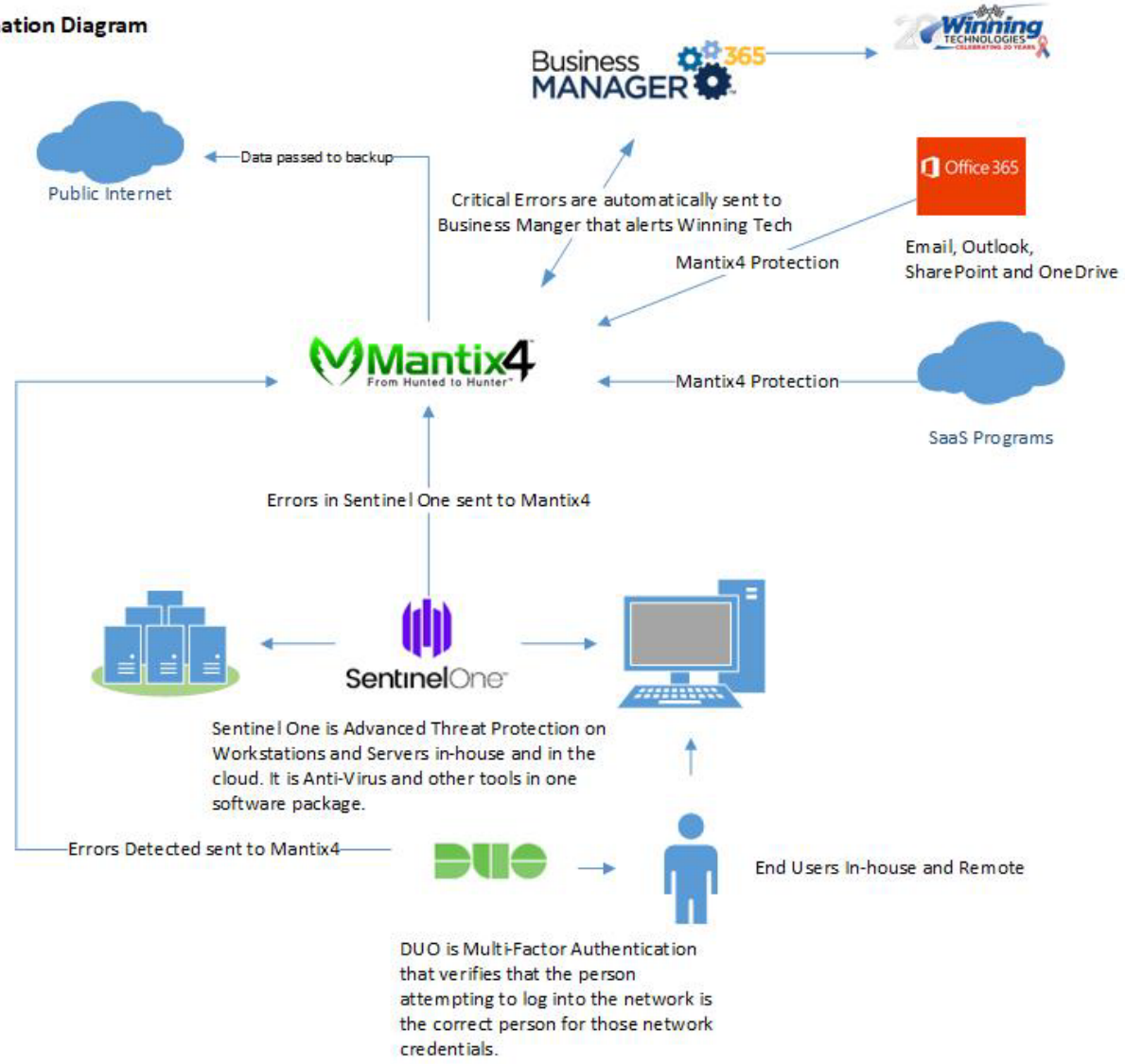
```

51 111111.com
60 a1996302201j1dbu7d8kfasf7hev2rbepryz955995x-general-failure-connection-failure-timeout-after-60-60-30-conn.error.reg-pf-d.ca
60 azureedge.net
61 d.aaonline-metrix.net
61 gvt1.com
65 alibaba.com
65 eastus.cloudapp.azure.com
70 s3.amazonaws.com
73 cedexis-test.com
78 179.236.87.in-addr.arpa
78 metric.gstatic.com
82 demdex.net
86 apple.com
89 googleapis.com
89 google.com
91 241.146.17.in-addr.arpa
91 58.200.18.in-addr.arpa
95 trafficmanager.net
97 197.62.66.in-addr.arpa
112 gcp.gvt2.com
113 demdex.amazonaws.com
121 fls.doubleclick.net
131 c.2mdn.net
134 akamaihd.net
147 us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com
149 clo.footprintdns.com
156 cloud.com
176 w.yahoodns.net
184 cloudapp.net
187 blob.core.windows.net
187 casanedia.com
273 googlevideo.com
315 cloofront.net
627 local
608 com
740 safeprime.googleusercontent.com
1791 init.cedexis-radar.net
426 mlaware.hackcyren.com
549 f.measure.office.com

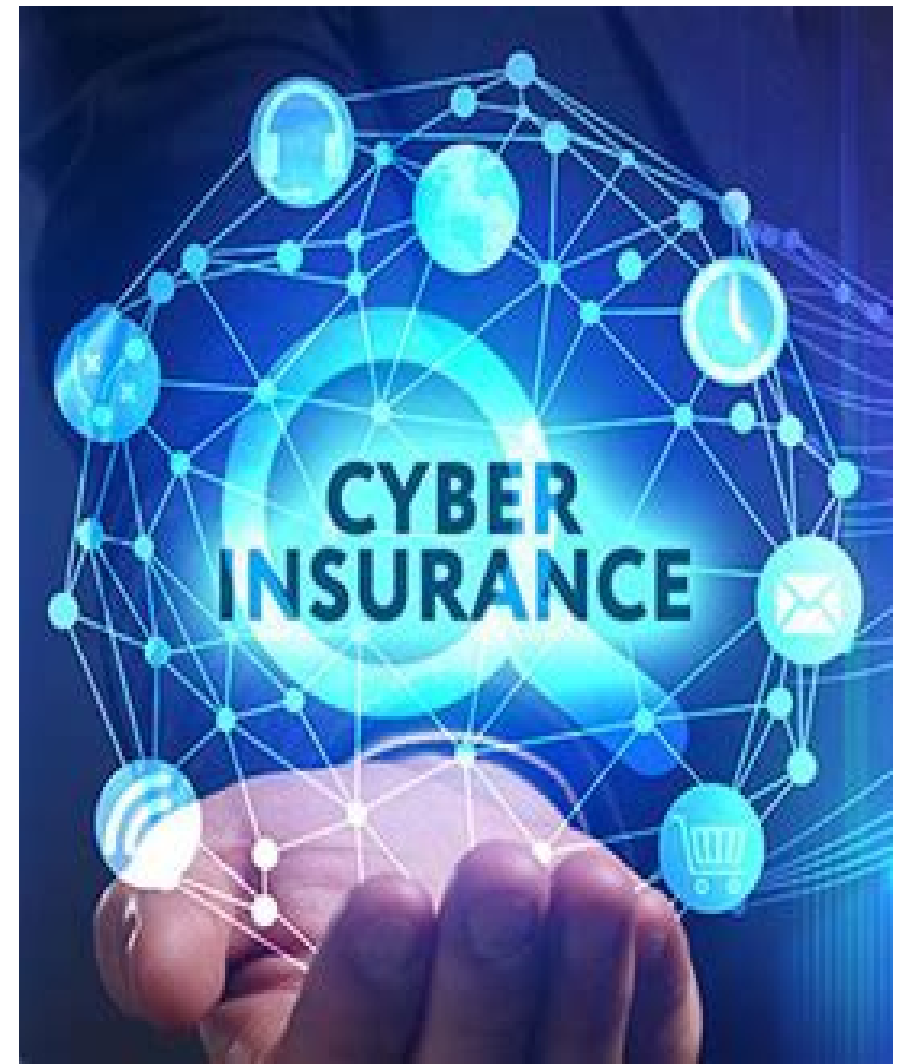
1 to-do.officeppe.com
1 trafficmanager.net
1 truefictcorp.com
1 trustarc.com
1 trustee.com
1 trustee.net
1 unifi
1 us-west-1.elb.amazonaws.com
1 v5prebid.datablocks.net
1 vdoopia.com
1 verisign.com
1 videoamp.com
1 voltn.com
1 waves.com
1 webtrends.com
1 workgroup
1 www.alibaba.com
1 ypl.ru.com
2 alibaba.com
2 alibaba.com.gds.alibadns.com
2 britepool.com
2 channel7.ie
2 ff.avast.com.ebsworksite.net
2 fiberdirect.net
2 freightliner.com
2 hccs.edu
2 interlogic.ru
2 labs.hp.com
2 logcitysearch.com
2 mantix.com.sensors.mantix4.com
2 mediaplex.com
2 metnon.azure.com
2 well-web.net
2 ydns.org
3 nexac.com
4 rix.com
5 us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com
20 dca0.com
39 clo.footprintdns.com
    
```



Security Automation Diagram



1. Do we have a cyber insurance policy?
2. Who owns the task of mitigating cyber risk with insurance?
3. Do we have the right amount of cyber insurance?
4. What does our policy cover?
5. Does our insurance provider understand our industry and its risks?
6. Is our policy flexible enough to adapt as our business grows?



Cyber Insurance

Question and Answers and any Follow-up

**Ready to Purchase Mantix4, CyberHunter or Q-Net
Call Winning Technologies
877-379-8279 or Email sales@winningtech.com**

