

CYBER
SECURITY
OVERVIEW





## Who is SET SEG?





## **Property/Casualty Pool**

- 530+ members
- \$161 Million in net asset returns
- Provides: Property, Liability, Auto, School Violent Acts, Cyber protection

- 520+ members
- \$301 Million in contribution reductions
- \$550,000 in Safety Program returns



### **Employee Benefits**

- Healthcare,
   Dental, Vision and
   Long-Term
   Disability
- Consulting, compliance and administration services



#### **SET SEG Foundation**

- \$500,000 in student scholarships and Education Excellence grants
- Promotes opportunities in student leadership, skilled trades, and risk management studies



## Governance & Service

The SET SEG programs are governed by over 35 superintendents representing districts of every size and type in every region across the state so that your voice and needs are represented at the table and decisions are made with your best interest.





## Why Is This Topic Important?

## 5 Years Ago

Smaller, unsophisticated attacks against public entities

## **Today's Environment**

- Push to remote learning exposed vulnerabilities
- Heavy reliance on virtual learning / remote work
- Attackers want Personally Identifiable Information (PII) of students
- Attackers want to disrupt governmental entities
- Limited budget with complex IT environment



## Ramifications

## What's Insured:

**Cyber Forensics** 

Legal

Notification Costs (Call Center, Credit Monitoring, etc.)

**Public Relations** 

Data Recovery

**Ransom Payments** 

**Resulting Lawsuits** 

## What's Not Insured:

Downtime

Disruption

**Community Relations** 

**Staff Relations** 

Reputational Damage





## Cyber Attack Cases

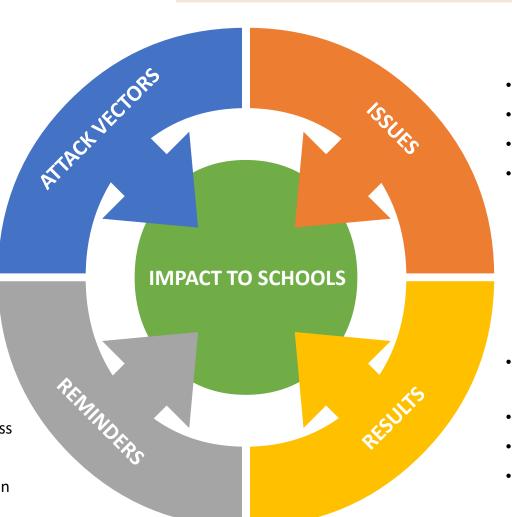
Organizations of different types, sizes and budgets have had breaches:

K-12 w/ enrollments of 1,200-10,000+

ISDs w/ annual revenue of \$20M-\$170M

- Email phishing
- Clicked on malicious link
- Social engineering
- Gaining student credentials
- Monitoring & access open RDP port

- Timely reporting
- Phishing Training
- Use VPN/MFA
- Have & follow business office process
- Backups segregated & tested
- Network segmented / EDR detection



- Secondary attack-manage breach yourself
- Wire transferring money to fraudulent vendor
- Servers, workstations & backups non operable
- Disruption & loss of student data

- Ransom demand increase with more systems locked up or secondary attack
- Wire transfers can be risky
- Higher deductibles upon renewal
- Time & reputational damage

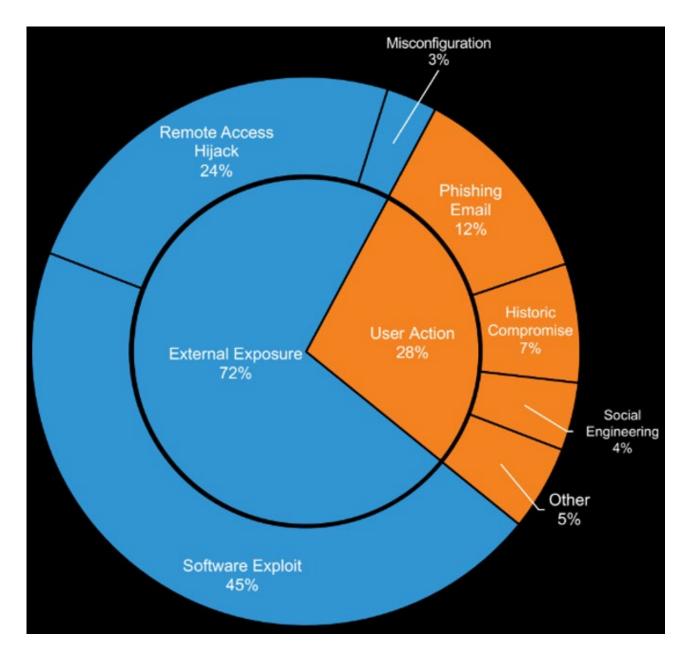


## Root Point of Compromise

The Root Point of Compromise (RPOC) is the initial entry point or a threat actor – how they gained initial access to a victim.

#### RPOC can be categorized in two ways:

- External Exposure
  - Attacker targets a system and gained access to the network or data
    - Easiest method; widely used
- User Action
  - Attacker gained access due to a user's action (opening malicious file, re-using passwords, social engineering)



Source: Arctic Wolf Networks



## External Exposure

#### Software exploit

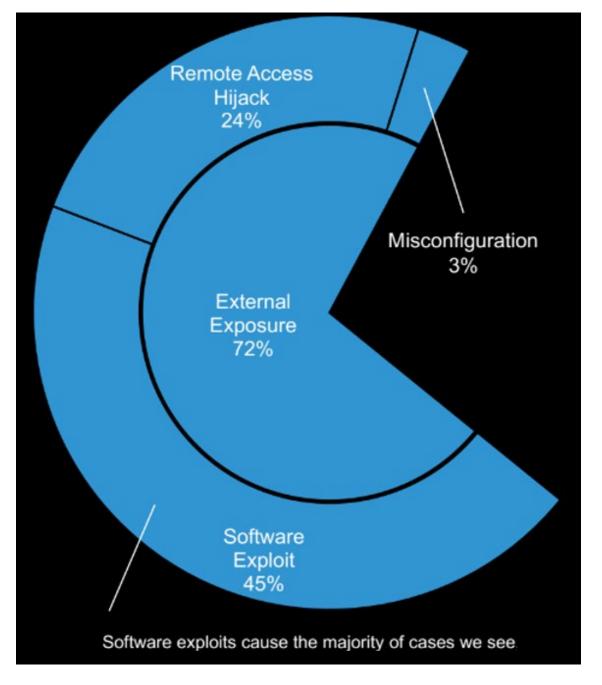
 45% of incidents caused by vulnerabilities that could have been mitigated through security updates

#### Remote access hijack

 24% of incidents caused by IT practices that allowed remote access from outside the network

### Misconfiguration

3% of incidents caused by misconfigurations of IT systems



Source: Arctic Wolf Networks



## **User Action**

## Phishing email

An email containing malicious links or attachments

#### Historic compromise

 Attackers had credentials from previous breaches and used them to access accounts

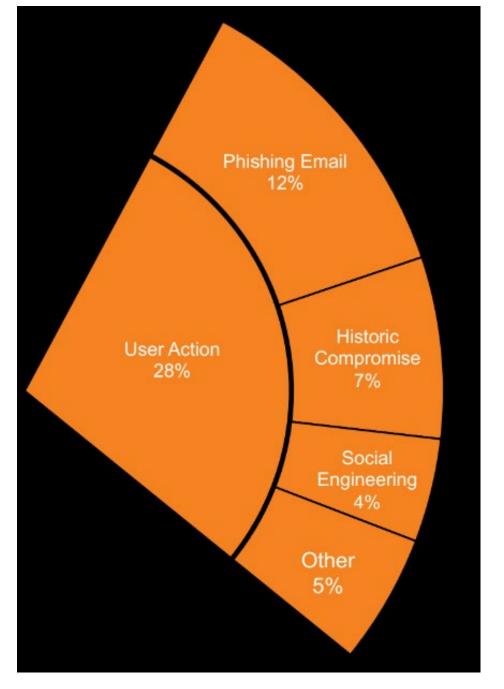
#### Social engineering

 Scam phone calls (vishing), text messages (smishing), and other deceptive means

#### Other

 Mistakenly downloading malicious, spoofed software in "drive-by" attacks

IT teams can thwart these attacks with email filters, security training, etc.







## Ransomware

The Process

## **Pre-Incident**

Develop response plan

Performing backups

Conducting training

External vulnerability reports



Evaluate and assess damage

Viable backups

Do NOT pay ransom

Recover from backups



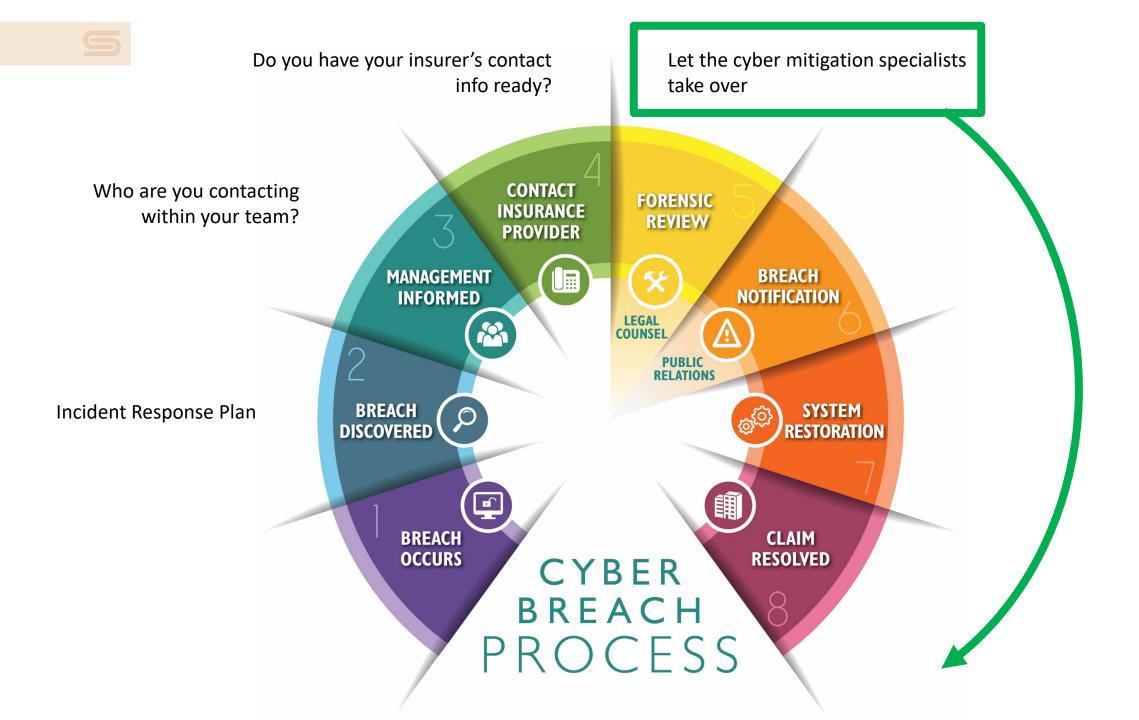
Evaluate and assess damage

Backups not viable

Decide to pay ransom or not

Payment should provide encryption key

Recover











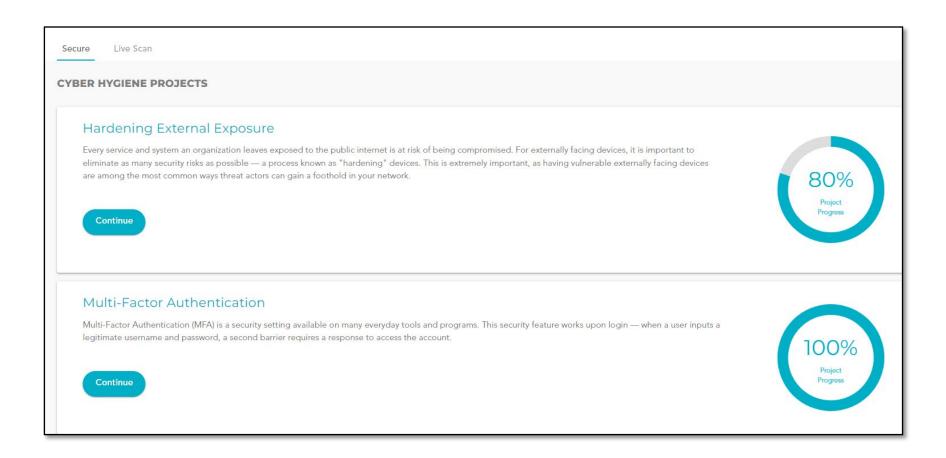




**EduPaths Training** 



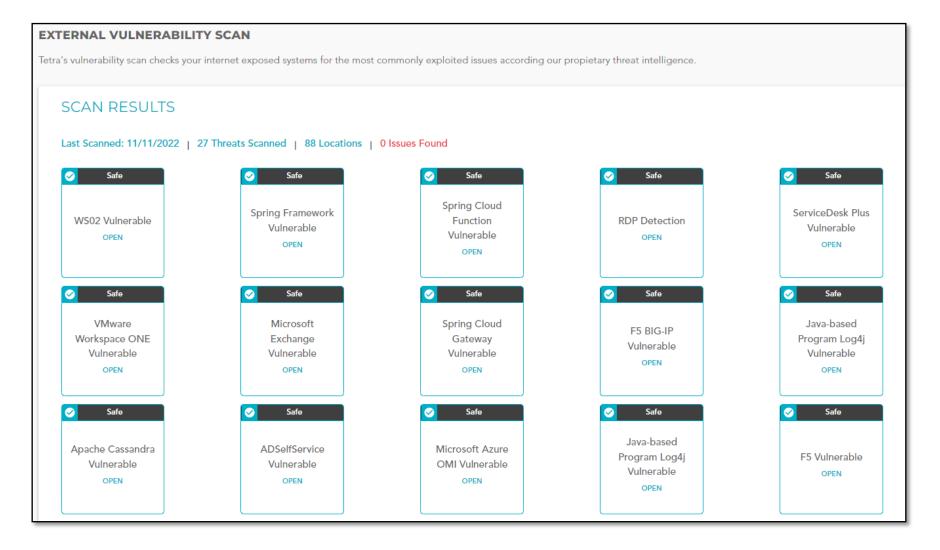
## Tetra Defense – MyCyber Platform



## Top 10 Cyber Hygiene Projects



## Tetra Defense – MyCyber Platform



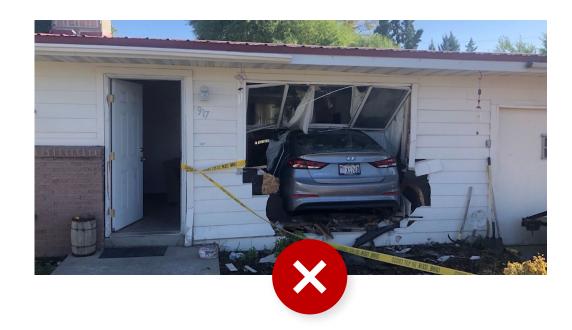
## Monthly External Vulnerability Scan



## Tetra Defense – MyCyber Platform

## External Vulnerability Scans are....





# Cyber Security Landscape



## Insurance Structure

**Insurance Company** 

School Deductible

**Traditional Insurance** 

Insurance Company

Vs.

**SET SEG** 

School Deductible

**SET SEG Member** 





## **Typical Requirements**

#### Multi-Factor Authentication

- Email
- Privileged user accounts

#### **Email**

- Monthly phishing tests
- Advanced threat protection for O365

## Backups

- In place / tested / stored separately / encrypted / anti-virus
- Tested 2x a year
- Ability to bring up within 24–72 hours

### **Patching**

 Critical & high-severity patches installed within 1–7 days



## **Typical Requirements**

### Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP)

- MFA enabled VPN access
- Network level authentication enabled

#### **Endpoint Protection & Response**

- Minimum: End-point protection (EPP) solution
- Preferred: End-point detection & response (EDR)

#### Planning & Policies

- Incident response plan (IR)
- Disaster recovery plan (DR)
- Business continuity plan (BC)

#### **User Authority**

No "administrative rights" for staff



# Cyber Insurance Changes?



#### Limited Market

Less appetite in the marketplace – will drive increased costs

#### Increase Deductibles

Substantial increase in the marketplace

#### Coinsurance

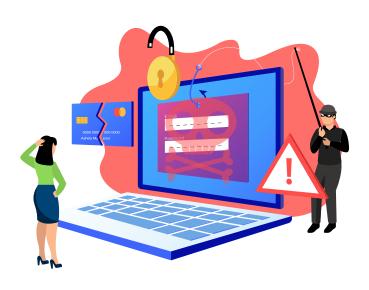
District paying for portion of claim cost

#### **Vulnerability Testing**

Testing to conduct risk analysis



# Cyber Insurance Changes?



#### Renewals

Application process more challenging

#### **Lower Limits**

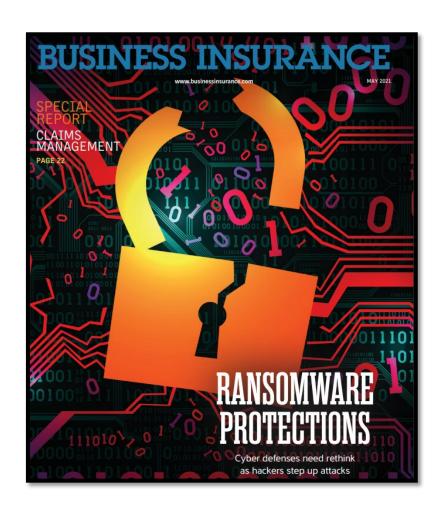
Creating sublimit on amount of coverage

### Extortion/Ransom

Coverage may cease to exist in the future



## Future Requirements From the Insurance Industry



Phishing training

Multifactor authentication (MFA) – remote access / critical information

Backups offline / inaccessible to outsiders / encrypted / regularly scheduled

Endpoint protection and response (EDR)

Limiting administrative access

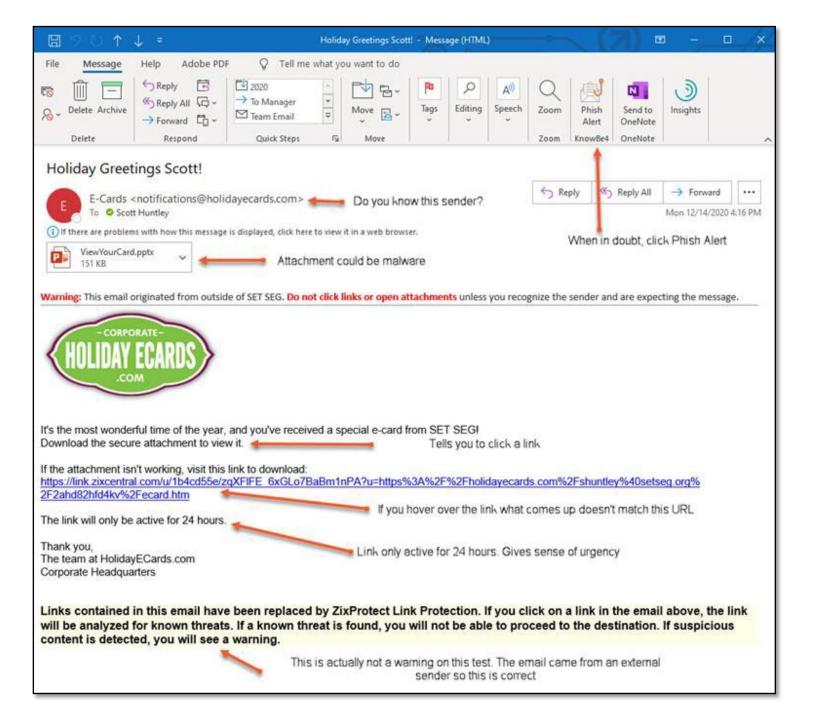
System security patches updated

Close open ports

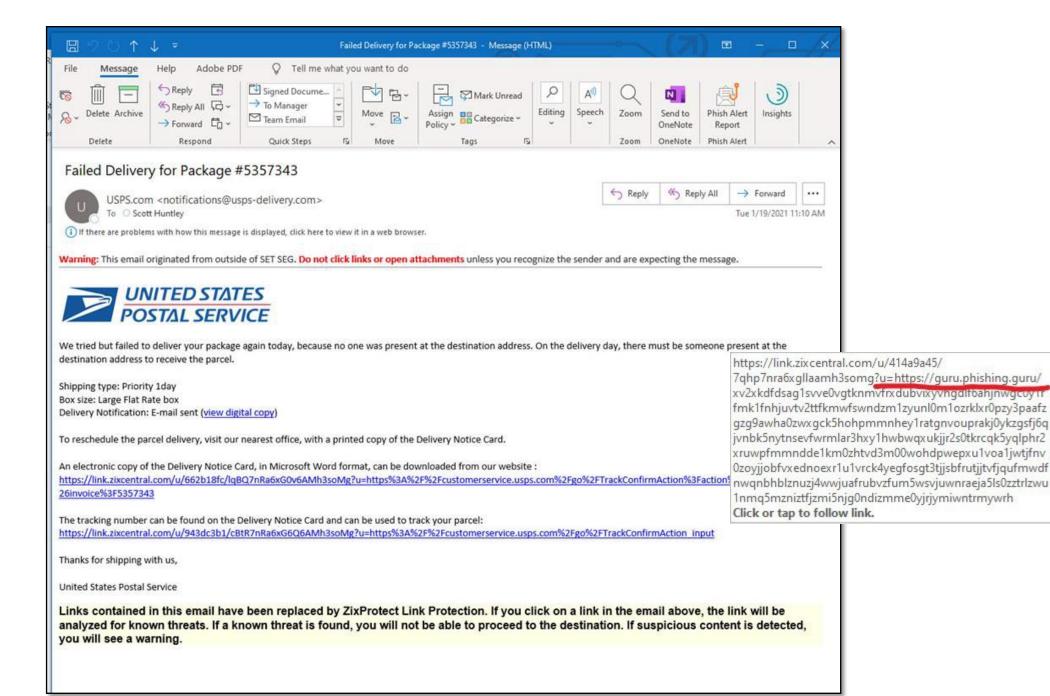
Vulnerability scans are coming...















## The Cost

The impact of a breach extends beyond insurance costs





#### **RELATIONS**

- Staff engagement
- Community frustration (paying ransom)



#### **INSURED COSTS**

- Deductible
- Premium



#### **DISRUPTION**

- Downtime can be days, to weeks
- Cancelled school
- Reconstruction of data



#### **NON-INSURED COSTS**

- IT security upgrades
- Employee wages (except overtime)
- Legal expense for updating cyber policies
- If ransom exceeds limit



## Insurer Requirements Deductible Correlates to Security

No MFA for email Users have local administrative rights

No EDR No SOC

No advanced threat protection – O365 No vulnerability scans

End of life not segregated Ad-hoc patching cadence





Questions



## Contact



**Emergency Contact** 



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