

- Be careful what personal information you share online, including job titles, promotions, and areas of influence in your organization. BEC actors use information that is publicly available on social networking sites, such as LinkedIn, Facebook, and Twitter.
- Establish code phrases for phone conversations that are only known to legitimate parties. Victims have received phone calls from attackers requesting personal information for verification purposes – fraudulent phone conversations that were like legitimate ones.
- Train staff in the finance or human resource departments to identify BEC scams.

If you discover a fraudulent transfer, it is important to respond to it quickly. Contact your financial institution and request a recall of the funds. Contact your local FBI office and report the fraudulent transfer. Finally, file a complaint with www.ic3.gov. The Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3) can assist both the financial institutions and law enforcement in the recovery efforts.

Be sure to review the **Social Engineering Red Flags** flyer that is included at the end of this newsletter. It might be a good idea to print this out and have it handy as a quick reference.

How Safe Are Your Things?

“Internet of Things” (IoT) devices include any electronic device that connects to the Internet. IoT devices can be anything from security cameras, routers, and refrigerators to printers, wearable devices, “smart” plugs and “smart” lightbulbs. IoTs add convenience to our lives, but they can also make us vulnerable to attack. Throughout 2016 and 2017, attacks from massive botnets, which are networks of devices that are infected with malicious software and controlled as a group without the owners’ knowledge, were comprised of hacked IoT devices. The FBI have warned that attackers are using IoTs as proxy servers to conduct their nefarious activities with anonymity. Some signs that an IoT is compromised include the following:



- A major spike in monthly Internet usage
- Devices become slow or inoperable
- Unusual outgoing Domain Name Service (DNS) queries and outgoing traffic
- Internet connections running slow

The following advice may reduce your chances of becoming a pawn to a cybercriminal:

- Connect only those devices you need
- Change default account names and passwords on all network devices
- Download and install the latest firmware updates and keep your devices updated
- Reboot devices regularly since most malware is stored in memory
- Place your IoT devices behind a firewall on your network
- Isolate IoTs from other network connections

- Avoid devices that advertise Peer-to-Peer (P2P) capabilities built-in
- Turn off IoT devices when they are not in use or not needed for a period of time

Be sure to review this month's SANS Ouch! Newsletter on *Smart Home Devices* at the following link: <https://www.sans.org/security-awareness-training/resources/smart-home-devices>



Triangle InfoSeCon

The 14th Annual Triangle InfoSeCon will be held at the Raleigh Convention Center in Downtown Raleigh, North Carolina from 8:00 AM to 6:00 PM on October 26, 2018. For more information about this event, please visit <http://www.triangleinfosecon.com/>.

 Don't forget the other **monthly newsletters** that are available to you. The following are the various cybersecurity newsletters the ESRMO distributes each month. We hope you find them beneficial.

- **SECURITYsense Newsletter:** A licensed newsletter for State employees that contains several articles involving current cybersecurity issues. **Note:** *You must have a Microsoft O365 account with access to the ESRMO external SharePoint site to access this resource.*

https://nconnect.sharepoint.com/sites/it_ext/esrmo_ext/Documents/Newsletters/SECURITYsense

Disclaimer: The SECURITYsense newsletter is a licensed product of the National Security Institute, Inc. (NSI) and is protected by the United States copyright laws. Distribution via an open Internet site (available to anyone with Internet access) or any other public access network is strictly prohibited.

- **Security Tips Newsletter:** A free monthly cybersecurity newsletter from the Center for Internet Security (CIS). This month's edition is ***Want to keep your data? Back it up!***

<https://www.cisecurity.org/resources/newsletter>

- **SANS OUCH! Newsletter:** A free monthly cybersecurity awareness newsletter provided by The SANS Institute. This month's edition is titled ***Smart Home Devices.***

<https://www.sans.org/security-awareness-training/ouch-newsletter>



The SANS Institute also provides *free* awareness **videos** and **webcasts**. The SANS Video of the Month may be accessed via the following link: <https://securingthehuman.sans.org/resources/votm>.

The SANS Institute free webcasts may be accessed via the following link: <https://www.sans.org/webcasts/upcoming>.



National Preparedness Month (NPM) is in September. You can use the month to focus on your preparedness efforts for disasters and emergencies that affect where you live, work, and visit. The theme this year is “Disasters Happen. Prepare Now. Learn How.” In addition to the theme for the month, the weekly themes highlight different preparedness actions. Help promote preparedness this September with NPM’s web content and weekly themes:

- September 1-8: Make and Practice Your Plan
- September 9-15: Learn Life Saving Skills
- September 15: [National Day of Action](#)
- September 16-22: Check Your Insurance Coverage
- September 23-29: Save For an Emergency

Visit www.ready.gov/september for all the NPM materials you can customize for your needs.



PCI Webinars by Coalfire

The following is a *tentative* schedule for webinars on PCI-DSS that will be presented in 2018. An announcement regarding each webinar will be sent about three (3) weeks prior to the scheduled date.

Date/Time: 10/9/2018 @ 10:00-11:00 AM ET
Topic: Updates to the PCI DSS and PCI Hot Topics
Presenter: Joseph D. Tinucci

Date/Time: 12/4/2018 @ 10:00-11:00 AM ET
Topic: Managing Service Providers - Also address new Service Provider requirements in PCI

Other Upcoming Events...

August 29-30: Digital Government Summit, Hilton North Raleigh, Raleigh, NC

September 1: Agency Compliance Reports Due

September 1-30: National Preparedness Month

October 1-31: National Cyber Security Awareness Month

October 18-19: NC Cyber Awareness Stand-down

October 26: Triangle InfoSeCon



Do you have something to share? Is there a topic you would like to see in a future newsletter? The ESRMO encourages staff to share topics that will be of value to all agencies to foster better information sharing and awareness. If you have a suggestion for a topic that you would like for us to consider for a future newsletter, please send it to security@its.nc.gov.

Social Engineering Red Flags

FROM

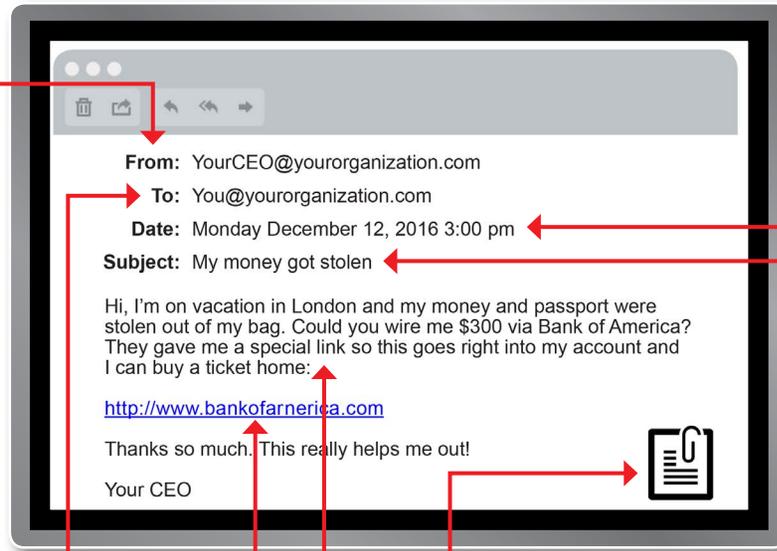
- I don't recognize the sender's email address as someone **I ordinarily communicate with**.
- This email is from **someone outside my organization and it's not related to my job responsibilities**.
- This email was sent from **someone inside the organization** or from a customer, vendor, or partner and is **very unusual or out of character**.
- Is the sender's email address from a **suspicious domain** (like micorsoft-support.com)?
- **I don't know the sender personally** and they **were not vouched for** by someone I trust.
- **I don't have a business relationship** nor any past communications with the sender.
- This is an **unexpected or unusual email** with an **embedded hyperlink or an attachment** from someone I haven't communicated with recently.

TO

- I was cc'd on an email sent to one or more people, but **I don't personally know** the other people it was sent to.
- I received an email that was also sent to an **unusual mix of people**. For instance, it might be sent to a random group of people at my organization whose last names start with the same letter, or a whole list of unrelated addresses.

HYPERLINKS

- I hover my mouse over a hyperlink that's displayed in the email message, but the **link-to address is for a different website**. (This is a **big** red flag.)
- I received an email that only has **long hyperlinks with no further information**, and the rest of the email is completely blank.
- I received an email with a **hyperlink that is a misspelling** of a known web site. For instance, www.bankofarnerica.com — the "m" is really two characters — "r" and "n."



DATE

- Did I receive an email that I normally would get during regular business hours, but it was **sent at an unusual time** like 3 a.m.?

SUBJECT

- Did I get an email with a subject line that is **irrelevant** or **does not match** the message content?
- Is the email message a reply to something **I never sent or requested**?

ATTACHMENTS

- The sender included an email attachment that **I was not expecting** or that **makes no sense** in relation to the email message. (This sender doesn't ordinarily send me this type of attachment.)
- I see an attachment with a possibly **dangerous file type**. The only file type that is **always safe to click on is a .txt** file.

CONTENT

- Is the sender asking me to click on a link or open an attachment to **avoid a negative consequence** or to **gain something of value**?
- Is the email **out of the ordinary**, or does it have **bad grammar** or **spelling errors**?
- Is the sender asking me to click a link or open up an attachment that **seems odd** or **illogical**?
- Do I have an **uncomfortable gut feeling** about the sender's request to open an attachment or click a link?
- Is the email asking me to look at a **compromising or embarrassing picture** of myself or someone I know?