

Be Vigilant and Make the Phone Call!



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You and Your Clients Are Under Attack!







Cyber Fraud in Real Estate Headlines

Attorney Hacked 1.9M deposit lost:

- A Manhattan couple wired a \$1.9 million earnest money deposit for their new co-op but learned that the messages from an AOL e-mail account hid a crucial detail: They got conned.
- Robert Millard, a managing partner at Realm Partners, and his wife, Bethany, blame their real estate attorney, Patricia Doran, for "cybercriminals" stealing the 10 percent deposit intended for a Manhattan co-op they were buying for \$19.4 million, according to a new lawsuit filed in New York State Supreme Court.
- The Millards claim that Doran's use of an AOL e-mail account and her lack
 of computer security essentially served as a neon sign welcoming hackers
 to snatch their money.



Cyber Fraud in Real Estate Headlines

Going After Sellers and Buyers with Fake Realtor and Title Company Looking Emails:

- Usually a home buyer/seller gets an email from what appears to be the real
 estate agent or a title company requesting a transfer of funds for escrow or
 the down payment.
- The email appears to be coming from the company handling the transaction, the agent, attorney or title insurance officer.
- "One person we heard about doing this was slick he knew the terms about closing and said all the right words," said Mary Frances Burleson, CEO of Dallas' Ebby Halliday Realtors.





Social Engineering

Social Engineering:

Is the psychological manipulation of people into performing actions or divulging confidential information.

A type of confidence trick for the purpose of information gathering, fraud, or system access, it differs from a traditional "con" in that it is often one of many steps in a more complex fraud scheme.



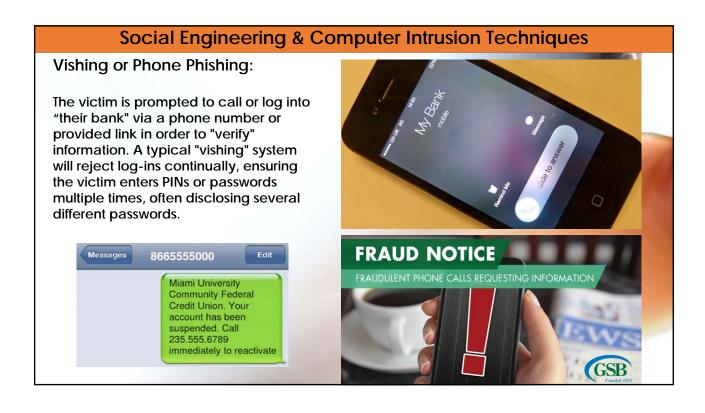
Social Engineering & Computer Intrusion Techniques

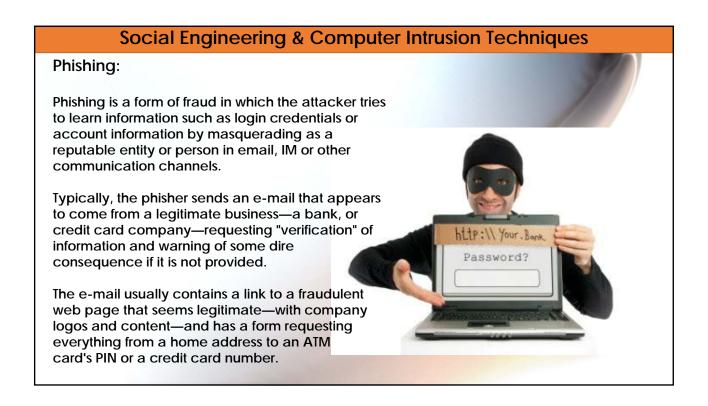
Today's Forms of Social Engineering:

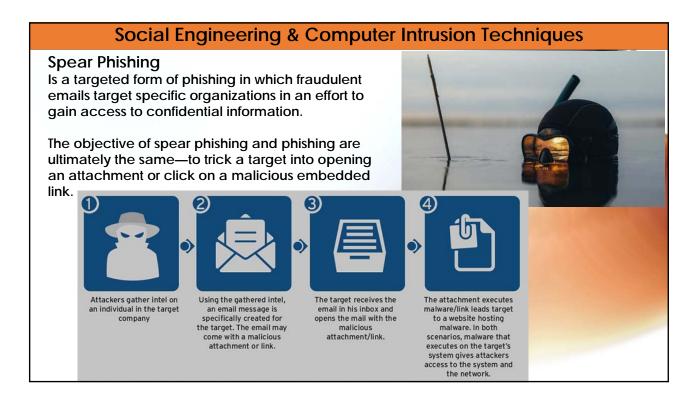
- Vishing or Phone Phishing
- Phishing
- Spear Phishing

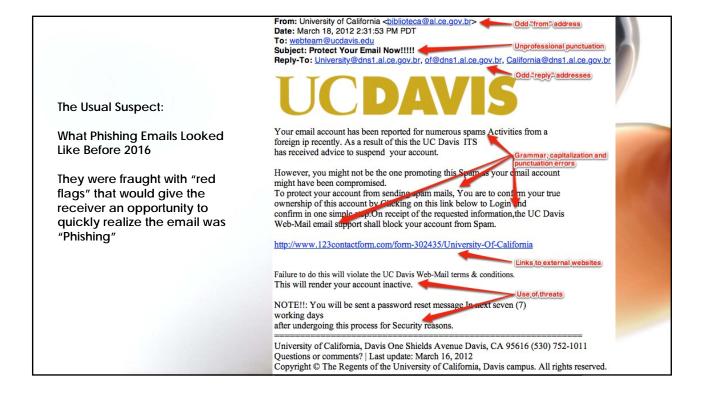




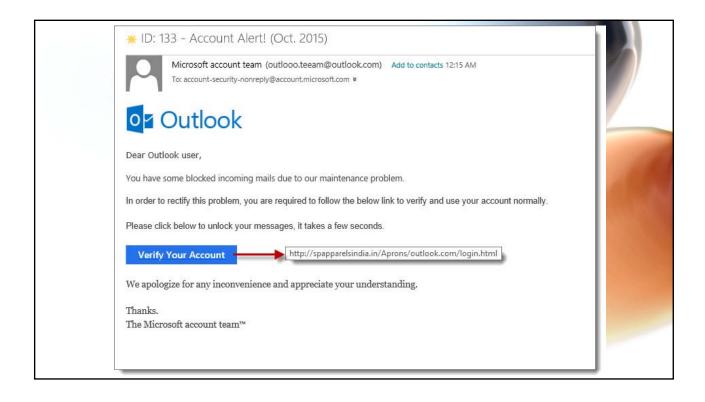


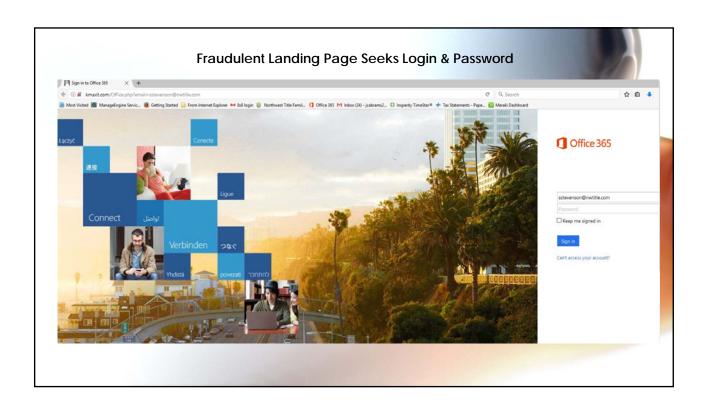


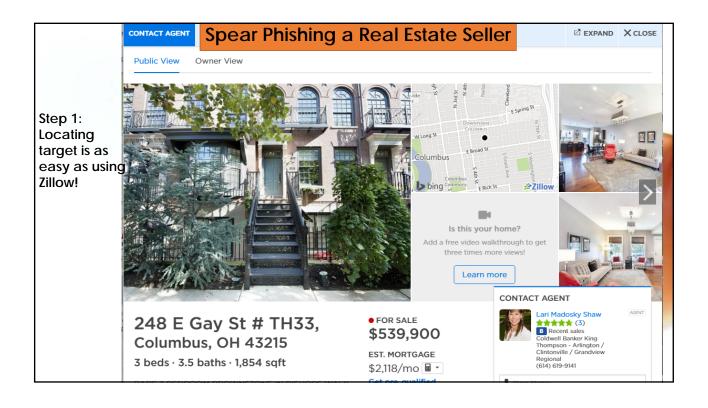




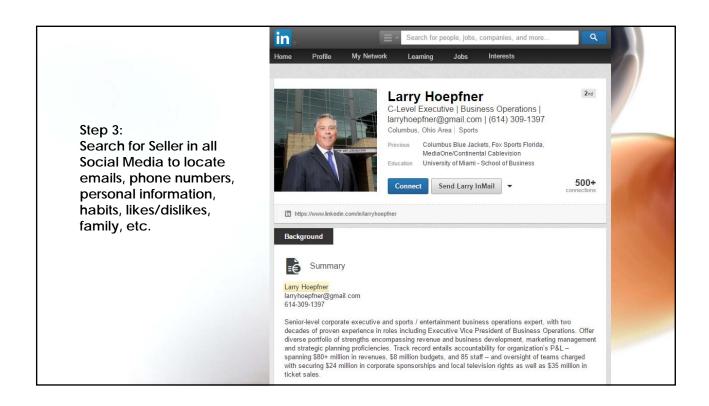


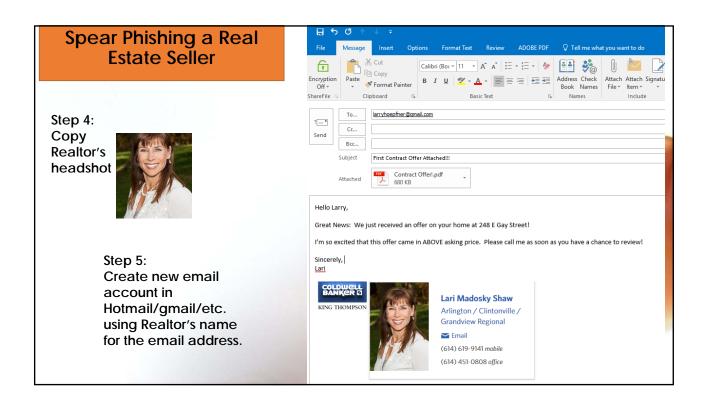


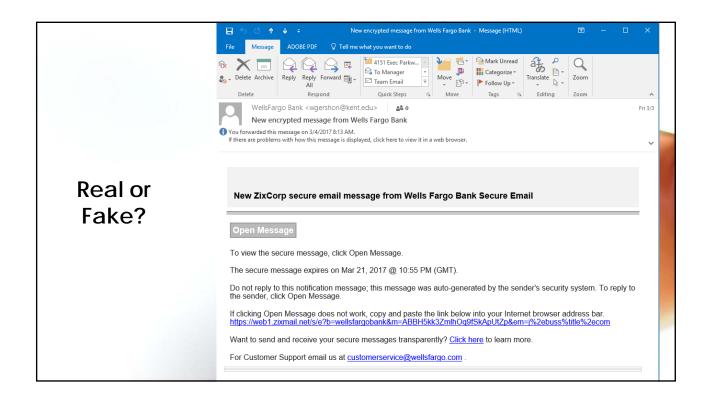


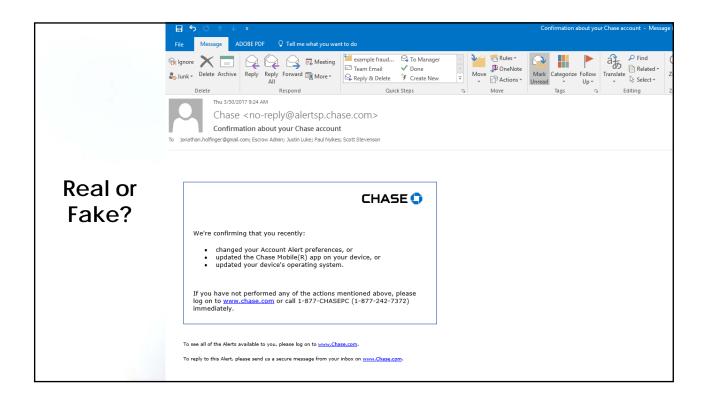


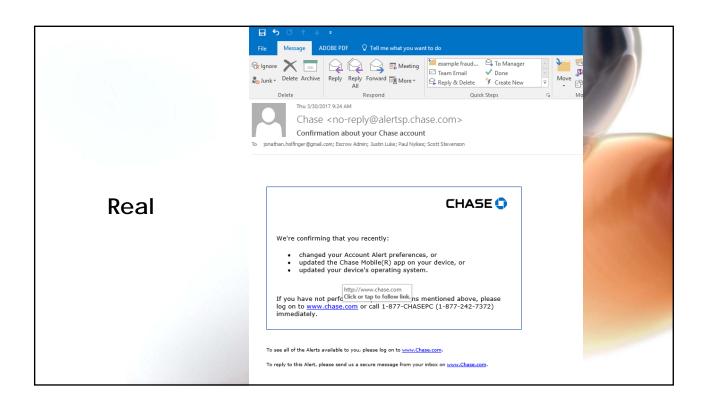


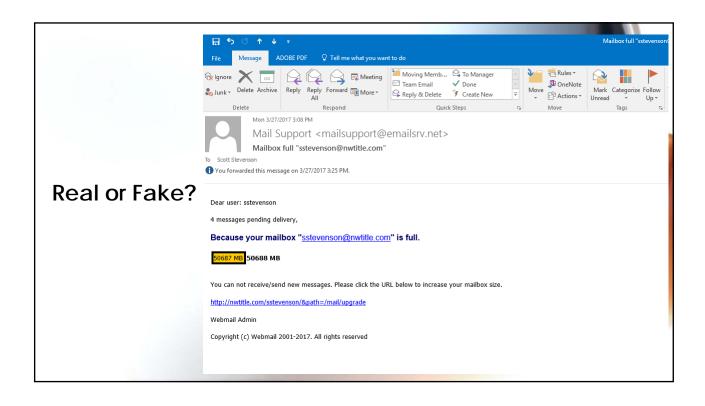


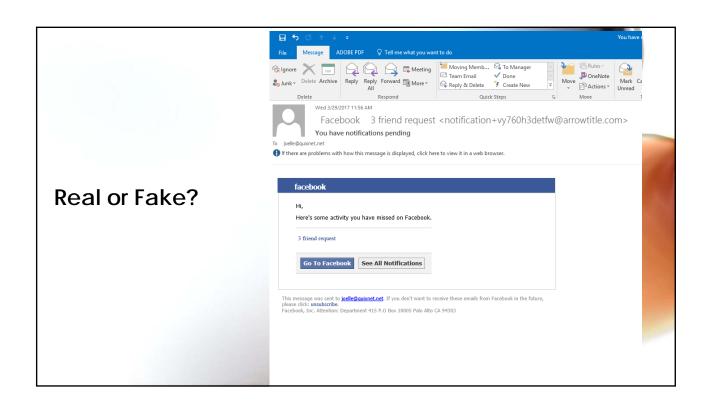


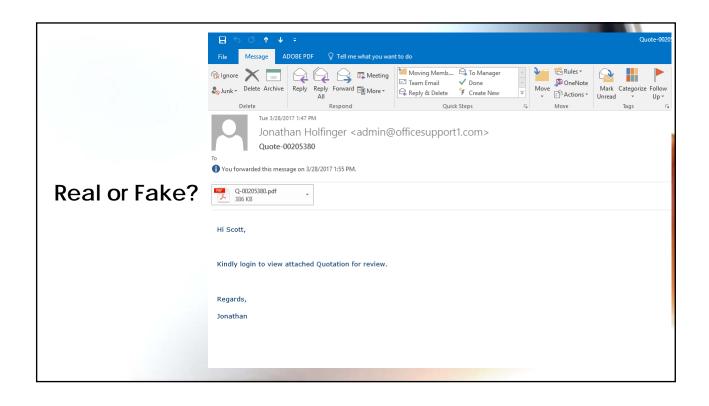




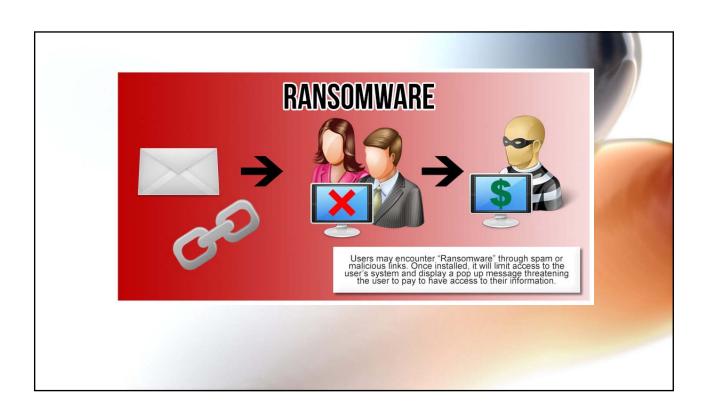




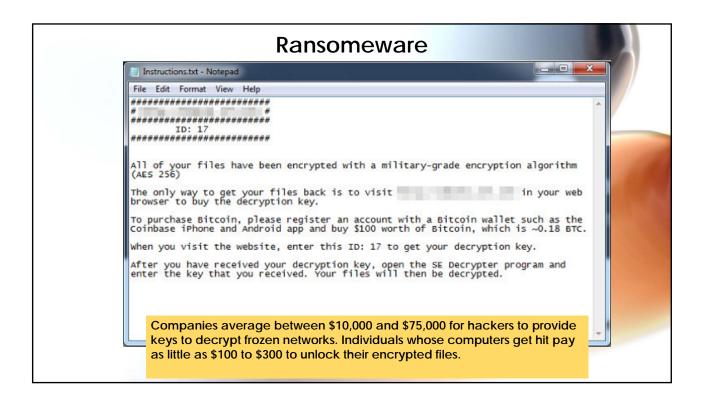


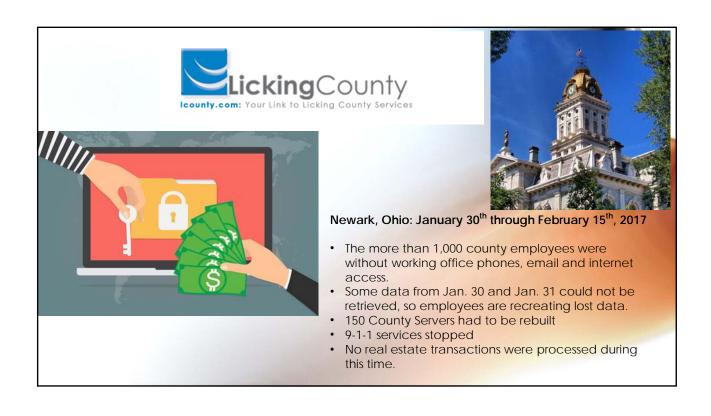








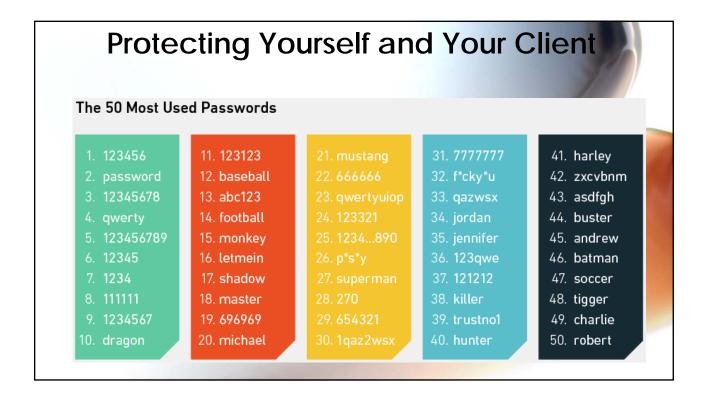


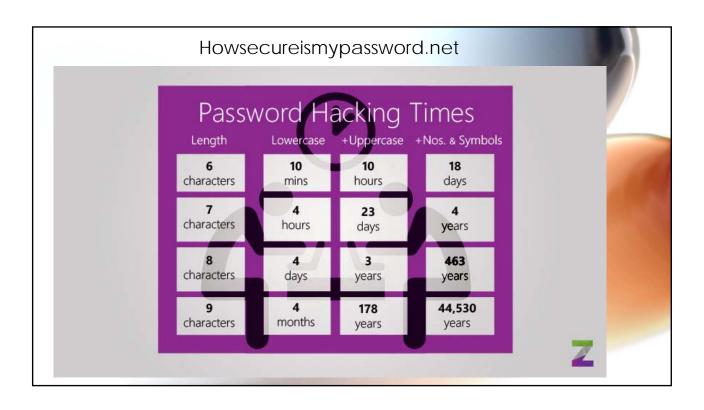














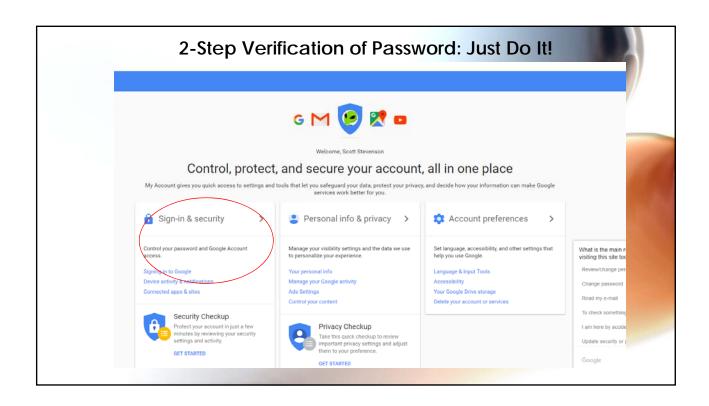


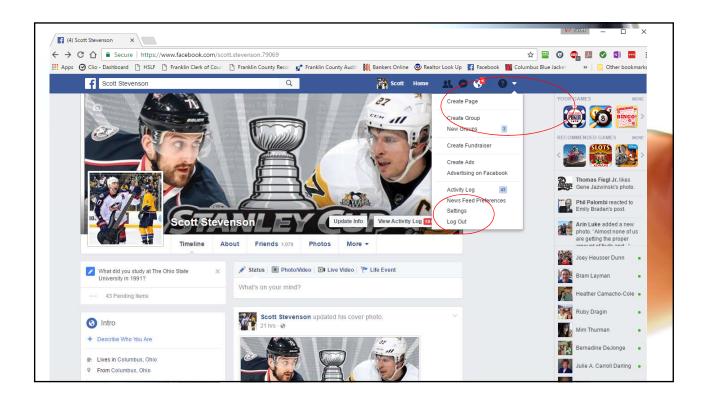




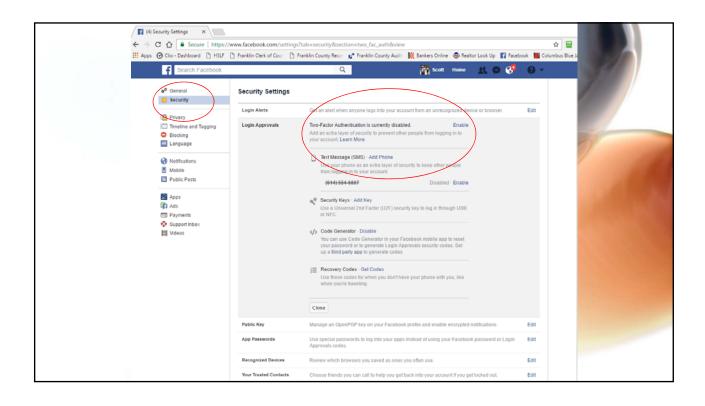


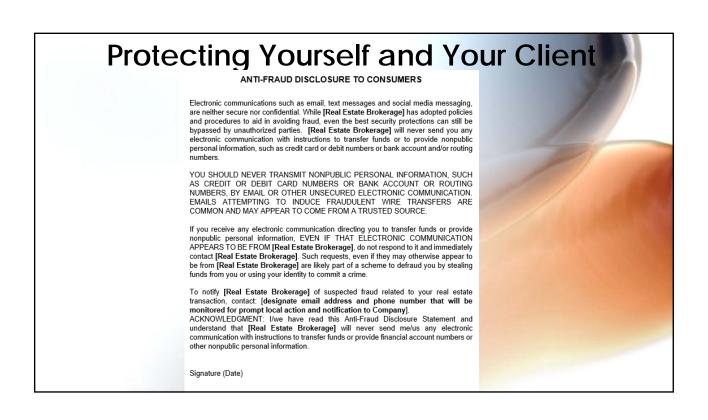












Protecting Yourself and Your Client

II. Email Signature TAG LANGUAGE*

"Reminder: email is not secure or confidential. [Real Estate Brokerage] will never request that you send funds or nonpublic personal information, such as credit card or debit card numbers or bank account and/or routing numbers, by email. If you receive an email message concerning any transaction involving [Real Estate Brokerage], and the email requests that you send funds or provide nonpublic personal information, do not respond to the email and immediately contact [Real Estate Brokerage]. To notify [Real Estate Brokerage] of suspected email fraud, contact: [designate email address and phone number that will be monitored for prompt local action and notification to Company].



Protecting Your Business: Cyber Liability Policy for real estate professionals

Cyber Liability Insurance

(also called Cyber Risk Insurance and Data Breach Insurance) is a type of small business insurance that covers the cost of dealing with the fallout of a data or monetary breach.

What Client Information do you maintain on your computer?

- 1. Bank Approval Information?
- 2. Social Security numbers?
- 3. Mortgage Payoff Account information/numbers?
- 4. Bank account information?
- 5. Driver's license numbers?

Protecting Your Business: Cyber Liability Policy for real estate professionals

How Cyber Liability Insurance Protects Real Estate and Title Businesses:

- Cyber extortion expenses. Sometimes cyber criminals hold your information "hostage" until
 you pay them. This is called "cyber extortion" and your insurance policy can help you pay the
 ransom.
- Legal expenses. After a data breach, your affected clients might decide to sue your business. Even if those lawsuits never reach a courtroom, you'll still have to pay for legal counsel and possibly a settlement.
- Notification of affected parties. In most states, the law requires businesses to notify affected
 partied after a data breach. Depending on the number of individuals involved, this could
 end up costing your business a significant amount of time and money.
- Credit monitoring services. You may want to offer affected parties credit monitoring services
 in order to regain their trust and repair your relationship. Your insurance policy can help you
 pay for these services.
- A marketing campaign. After a data breach, your reputation may be tarnished which is
 why your insurance policy helps you finance a marketing campaign to restore your image in
 the community.

Cyber Insurance Coverage Comparison **Professional** Liability, LLC Privacy Liability (data breach) Cyber Liability (computer related breach) **Notification Costs** System Damage Business Interruption Multimedia Liability Cyber Threats/Extortion Funds Transfer Fraud Social Engineering (Loss of Funds) Reputational Damage/Public Relations Regulatory Actions & Investigations Retro Coverage Hotline/Risk Portal Average Cost Legend: Covered up to policy limit



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Cyber Security:
Protecting Brokerages

Solutions

Matthew J. Wyen CEO/ Co-Owner Simplicity Virtual Matt.wyen@simplicityvirtual.com (614) 401-8138 Main Office - 614-721-4333 Tech Support - 614-721-3337 website: https://simplicityvirtual.com Simplicity Virtual Simple, Accessible, I.T. Solutions Cyber Security: Protecting your Small Business

Where To Go For Cyber Insurance

Kaitlin Kelly Fran Kelly Professional Liability LLC

www.TitleLiability.com

Direct: 610-413-2574 Office: 610-478-0400 Fax: 412-281-4716



Cyber Insurance:
Protecting Your Small Business

Reduce Your Risk of Cyber-Fraud by Practicing Good Cyber Hygiene

- Do not click on suspicious emails, attachments or links
- Keep your operating system up to date on all devices
- Install antivirus software on all devices and keep it up to date
- Keep your firewall turned ON
- Turnoff, lock, or set to "time-out" when your computer/device is not in use
- Use strong passwords and change them every 90 days
- Do not use personal information for passwords, rather: one upper/lower; one special character; one number, etc.
- · Consider individual employee accounts; non-shared email accounts
- · Be careful what you download
- Avoid websites you don't trust
- Do not send wire information or other business sensitive data



Wire Fraud: The Cyber Threat to the Real Estate Industry

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