

# CYBERSECURITY FOR YOUR OFFICE: ENCRYPTION AND FIREWALLS

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*Louisiana Bar Association  
Solo, Small Office & Tech Conference - 2019*

*Ron Chichester & Tony Ray*

*New Orleans, Louisiana*

*April 10, 2019*

# OVERVIEW

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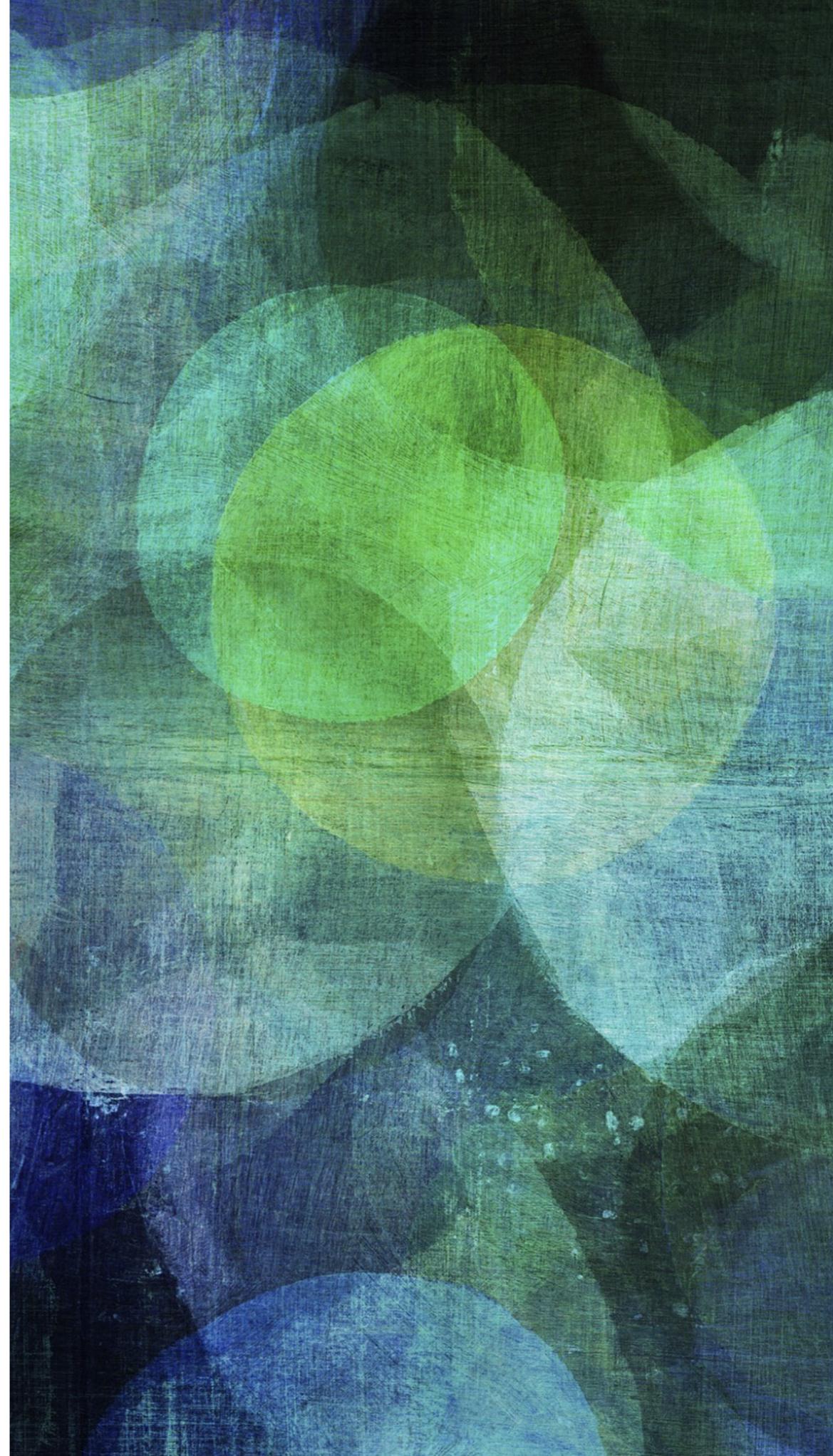
*Why take the trouble?*

*Lay a foundation*

*Encryption*

*Firewalls*

*Questions*





# WHY TAKE THE TROUBLE?

.....

- ALL states have breach/ notification laws for loss of sensitive data
- Law firms are businesses and so come under the breach/ notification laws
- In Louisiana, the breach/ notification laws are in La. Rev. Stat. §§ 51:3071 et seq.
- In addition — for attorneys — there is Louisiana Legal Ethics Rule 1.6 (Confidentiality of Information)

# LAYING THE FOUNDATION

“

Do you have cyber-insurance?



*If not, this stuff can save your a\*\**

# The Problem

```
.btn_copy_text {width: 100px}
.btn_get_font {width: 100px}

.title {width: 200px !important}
.description {width: 200px !important; height: 20px !important;}

.tag_editor {line-height: 20px !important; height: 30px; padding: 5px 0px !important; border: 1px solid #ccc !important}
.tag_editor_delete {height: 25px !important;}
.tag_editor_delete i {line-height: 25px !important;}
.tag_editor Spacer {width: 10px !important;}

.btn_settings {width: 100px; height: 20px; padding: 5px 0px !important; border: 1px solid #ccc !important; border-radius: 5px;}
.btn_settings:hover {cursor: pointer; transform: rotate(10deg); transition: all 0.5s ease-out 0s;}

select_name_container {width: 100px;}
input_google_key {width: 400px;}
input_first_value {width: 30px;}
.sample_text {text-decoration: none !important;}
.panel_settings {padding: 10px !important;}
.panel_settings_container {margin-bottom: 5px !important;}

input_translate_key_left {font-size: 20px; margin-left: 20px;}
.checkbox_comment {font-size: 18px;}
.btn_default .badge {margin-left: 5px; border-radius: 5px !important;}
span {padding: 0 !important;}

h3 {font-size: 20px;}

.tooltipster-box {background: #fff !important;}
.tooltipster-arrow-background {border-top-color: #fff !important;}
```

# The Internet



**bit**

**bit**

**True**

**False**

**bit**

**Yes**

**No**

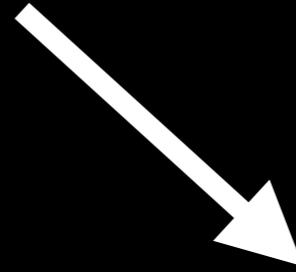
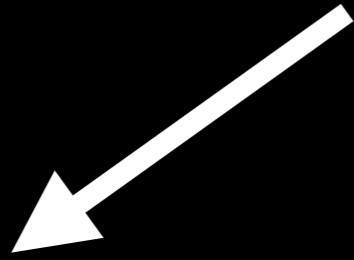
**bit**

**1**

**0**



bit



get it

interpret it



firewall

encryption



Get Good &  
Exclude Bad

Who can  
interpret bits

**ENCRYPTION**

*Chance*

**THIS ART MAY BE KEPT  
UNTIL NEEDED, OR SOLD**

**GET OUT OF JAIL  
FREE**



“

All 50 states have a safe harbor exception for encrypted data.

- *Ronald Chichester*



## SECURITY BREACH NOTIFICATION LAWS

9/29/2018

All 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands have enacted legislation requiring private or governmental entities to notify individuals of security breaches of information involving personally identifiable information.

Security breach laws typically have provisions regarding who must comply with the law (e.g., businesses, data/ information brokers, government entities, etc); definitions of "personal information" (e.g., name combined with SSN, drivers license or state ID, account numbers, etc.); what constitutes a breach (e.g., unauthorized acquisition of data); requirements for notice (e.g., timing or method of notice, who must be notified); and exemptions (e.g., for encrypted information).

**PLEASE NOTE:** NCSL serves state legislators and their staff. This site provides general comparative information only and should not be relied upon or construed as legal advice.

State	Citation
Alabama	<a href="#">2018 S.B. 318, Act No. 396</a>

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“

But that safe harbor is limited in some states (such as Texas and Louisiana).

- *Ronald Chichester*

“

In Texas, the safe harbor does not apply if the encryption was *past* tense or *future* tense.

- *Ronald Chichester*

*Encrypted Data*

+

*an (available) Key*

=

**No** *Safe Harbor*

*Decrypted Data*

+

*Hack*

=

***No*** *Safe Harbor*

# LA. REV. STAT. § 51:3074

.....  
§3074. Protection of personal information; disclosure upon breach in the security of personal information; notification requirements; exemption

A. Any person that conducts business in the state or that owns or licenses computerized data that includes personal information, or any agency that owns or licenses computerized data that includes personal information, shall implement and maintain reasonable security procedures and practices appropriate to the nature of the information to protect the personal information from unauthorized access, destruction, use, modification, or disclosure.

B. Any person that conducts business in the state or that owns or licenses computerized data that includes personal information, or any agency that owns or licenses computerized data that includes personal information shall take all reasonable steps to destroy or arrange for the destruction of the records within its custody or control containing personal information that is no longer to be retained by the person or business by shredding, erasing, or otherwise modifying the personal information in the records to make it unreadable or undecipherable through any means.

C. Any person that owns or licenses computerized data that includes personal information, or any agency that owns or licenses computerized data that includes personal information, shall, following discovery of a breach in the security of the system containing such data, notify any resident of the state whose personal information was, or is reasonably believed to have been, acquired by an unauthorized person.

D. Any agency or person that maintains computerized data that includes personal information that the agency or person does not own shall notify the owner or licensee of the information if the personal information was, or is reasonably believed to have been, acquired by an unauthorized person through a breach of security of the system containing such data, following discovery by the agency or person of a breach of security of the system.

# LOUISIANA ETHICS RULE 1.6

---

- (a) A lawyer shall not reveal information relating to the representation of a client unless the client gives informed consent, the disclosure is impliedly authorized in order to carry out the representation or the disclosure is permitted by paragraph (b).
- (b) ...
- (c) A lawyer shall make reasonable efforts to prevent the inadvertent or unauthorized disclosure of, or unauthorized access to, information relating to the representation of a client.



# TYPES OF DATA DIFFER

.....  
*...between La. Rev. Stat. § 51:3073 and Rule 1.6*

*In either case, encryption can save  
your firm and/or your law license...*

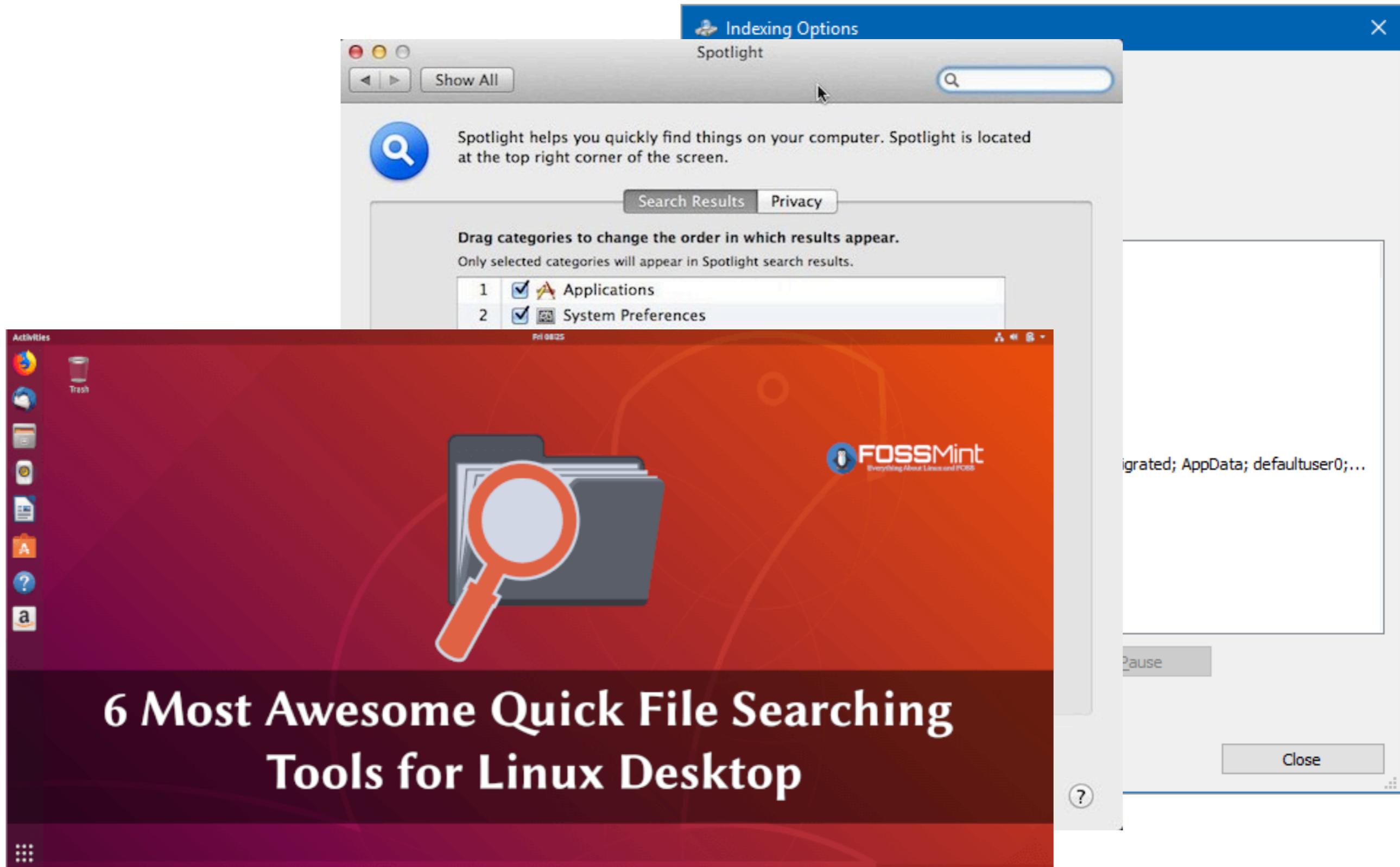
*... if you do it right*

# DOING IT RIGHT...

---

- Two main types of encryption:
  - Single-key encryption (simpler)
  - Dual-key (more secure but more cumbersome)
- Determine client needs
  - Engagement letter
  - Software + Cost(?) + key/password management
- Devise practice/policy for handling data at the firm
  - Encrypt when not using the data! (*present* tense)
  - Encrypt backups!!
  - Don't forget about the operating system indexes!!!

# WATCH IT — OPERATING SYSTEM INDEXES



The image is a composite of several elements. At the top, a large title reads "WATCH IT — OPERATING SYSTEM INDEXES". Below this, a dotted line separates the title from the main content. The main content features a Linux desktop environment with a dark red background. On the left, there is a vertical dock with icons for Firefox, Trash, and other applications. In the center, there is a graphic of a folder with a magnifying glass over it. To the right, there is a logo for "FOSSMint" with the tagline "Everything About Linux and FOSS". At the bottom, a dark red banner contains the text "6 Most Awesome Quick File Searching Tools for Linux Desktop". Overlaid on the desktop are two windows. The first is a "Spotlight" window with a title bar that says "Indexing Options" and "Spotlight". It has a search bar and a "Show All" button. The main content of the window says "Spotlight helps you quickly find things on your computer. Spotlight is located at the top right corner of the screen." Below this, there are tabs for "Search Results" and "Privacy". The "Search Results" tab is active, and it contains a list of categories to be indexed: "1 Applications" and "2 System Preferences", both with checked boxes. The second window is partially visible on the right, showing a list of paths including "igrated; AppData; defaultuser0;..." and a "Close" button.

Indexing Options  
Spotlight

Show All

Spotlight helps you quickly find things on your computer. Spotlight is located at the top right corner of the screen.

Search Results Privacy

Drag categories to change the order in which results appear.  
Only selected categories will appear in Spotlight search results.

1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Applications
2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	System Preferences

igrated; AppData; defaultuser0;...

Pause

Close

Activities  
Fri 08:25

Trash

FOSSMint  
Everything About Linux and FOSS

6 Most Awesome Quick File Searching Tools for Linux Desktop

<https://www.markscanlon.co/papers/SpotlightMacForensics.php>

Shining a light on Spotlight: Leveraging Apple's desktop search utility to recover deleted file metadata on macOS

**Authors:** Atwal, Tajvinder Singh; Scanlon, Mark and Le-Khac, Nhien-An

**Publication Date:** April 2019

**Publication Name:** Digital Investigation

**Abstract:**

Spotlight is a proprietary desktop search technology released by Apple in 2004 for its Macintosh operating system Mac OS X 10.4 (Tiger) and remains as a feature in current releases of macOS. Spotlight allows users to search for files or information by querying databases populated with filesystem attributes, metadata, and indexed textual content. Existing forensic research into Spotlight has provided an understanding of the metadata attributes stored within the metadata store database. Current approaches in the literature have also enabled the extraction of metadata records for extant files, but not for deleted files. The objective of this paper is to research the persistence of records for deleted files within Spotlight's metadata store, identify if deleted database pages are recoverable from unallocated space on the volume, and to present a strategy for the processing of discovered records. In this paper, the structure of the metadata store database is outlined, and experimentation reveals that records persist for a period of time within the database but once deleted, are no longer recoverable. The experimentation also demonstrates that deleted pages from the database (containing metadata records) are recoverable from unused space on the filesystem.

**Download:**



# Step-by-Step Easy Encryption

This webpage supplements the presentation made by Ron Chichester at the Essentials of Business Law in Dallas, Texas, on March 15, 2019.

## Introduction

This step-by-step guide assumes that you are using a PC or laptop that utilizes Windows, Mac (OS X), or Linux operating systems. It also presumes that you (and your clients) are authorized to install certain cryptographic-related software. The final assumption is that since you and your client can use a royalty-free software application on any of the major operating systems, you will utilize this application to transmit client data in a secure manner. If you want to know why it is important to encrypt, read my article "[Be a Hero](#)" which has a deeper explanation.

This demonstration is based on usage of an [open source](#) software application called [7-zip](#).

### Step 1 - Install 7-zip

You can download 7-zip from its website for the various operating systems [here](#).



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[LZMA SDK](#)  
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[Links](#)

---

[English](#)  
[Chinese Simpl.](#)

### Download

Download 7-Zip 19.00 (2019-02-21) for Windows:

Link	Type	Windows	Description
<a href="#">Download</a>	.exe	32-bit x86	7-Zip for 32-bit Windows
<a href="#">Download</a>	.exe	64-bit x64	7-Zip for 64-bit Windows x64 (Intel 64 or AMD64)
<a href="#">Download</a>	.7z	x86 / x64	7-Zip Extra: standalone console version, 7z DLL, Plugin for Far Manager
<a href="#">Download</a>	.7z	Any	7-Zip Source code
<a href="#">Download</a>	.7z	Any / x86 / x64	LZMA SDK: (C, C++, C#, Java)
<a href="#">Download</a>	.msi	32-bit x86	(alternative MSI installer) 7-Zip for 32-bit Windows

# THINGS TO THINK ABOUT IT

---

- Password management
  - for your clients
  - for you!
- Where is your data located?
  - Servers
  - Desktops
  - Backups
  - Laptops / Thumbdrives / External Drives

**TOOLS YOU CAN USE**

# PASSWORD MANAGERS AND WHY YOU NEED THEM

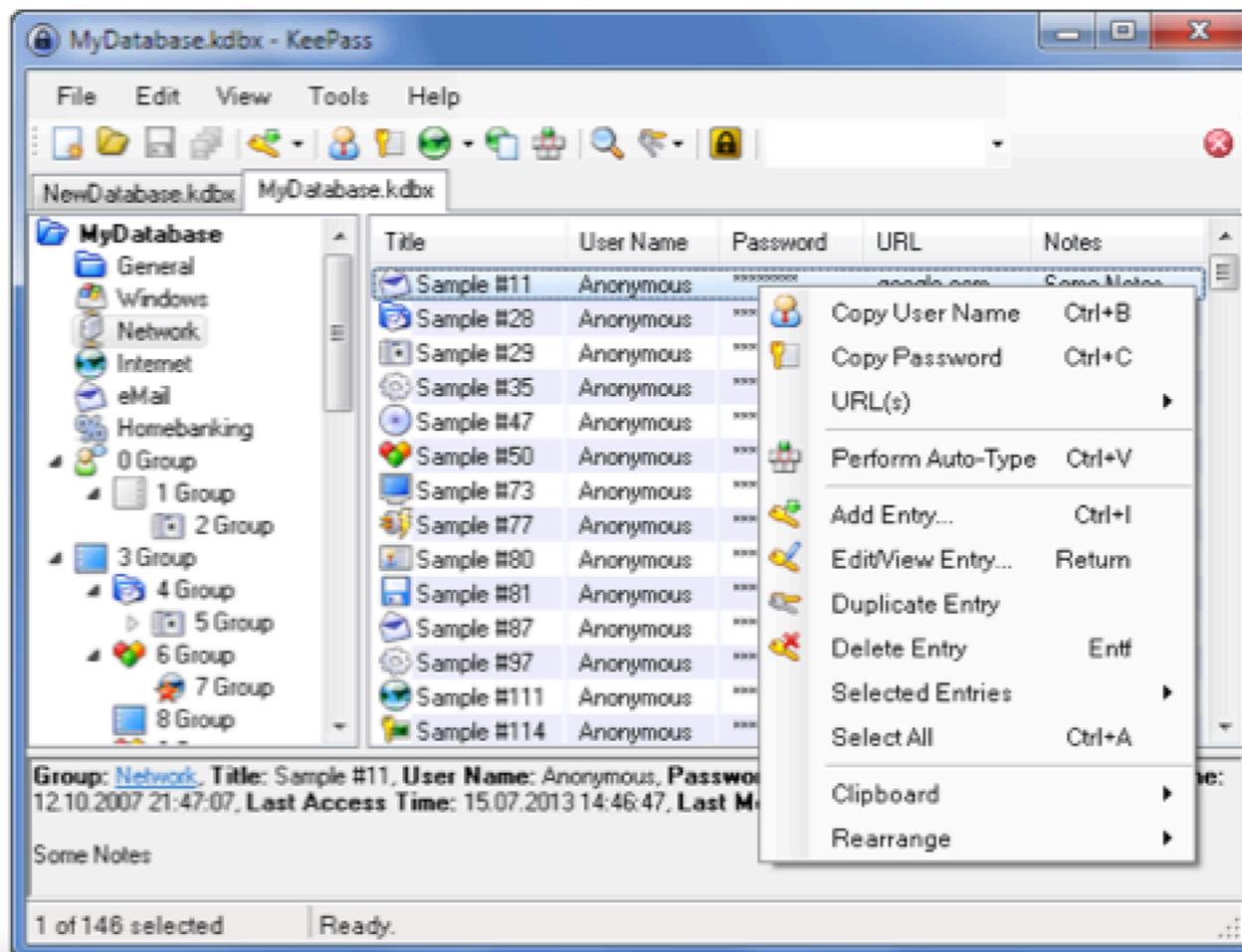
---

- Login is simplified
- Secure notes
- Fill-in forms
- Share passwords
- Generate (secure) passwords
- Maintain digital assets
- Use across multiple devices
- 2-Factor authentication
- YubiKey authentication
- Example: A common password is: `ji32k7au4a83`

# Keepass.info

## Open Source Password Manager

- Free
- Open Source
- A Program on your computer
- Vault stored locally or on Dropbox



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iOS

ANDROID

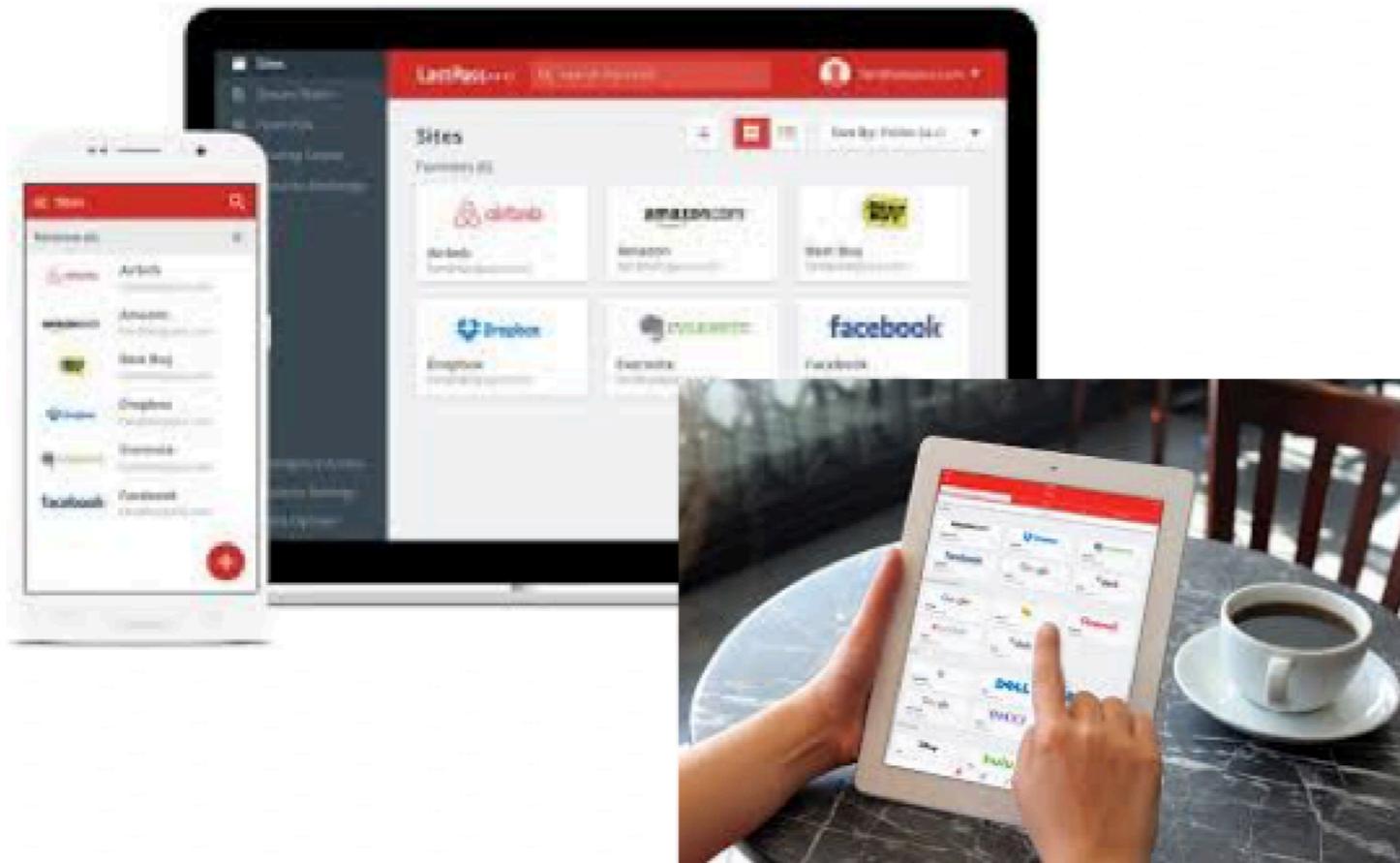
GOOGLE

MICROSOFT

\$0

[Robert@TexasInheritance.Com](mailto:Robert@TexasInheritance.Com)

# LastPass



## Online Password Manager

- Free or Premium version for \$36.00 or \$48 a year
- A Web Browser Extension
- Vault stored on LastPass Server



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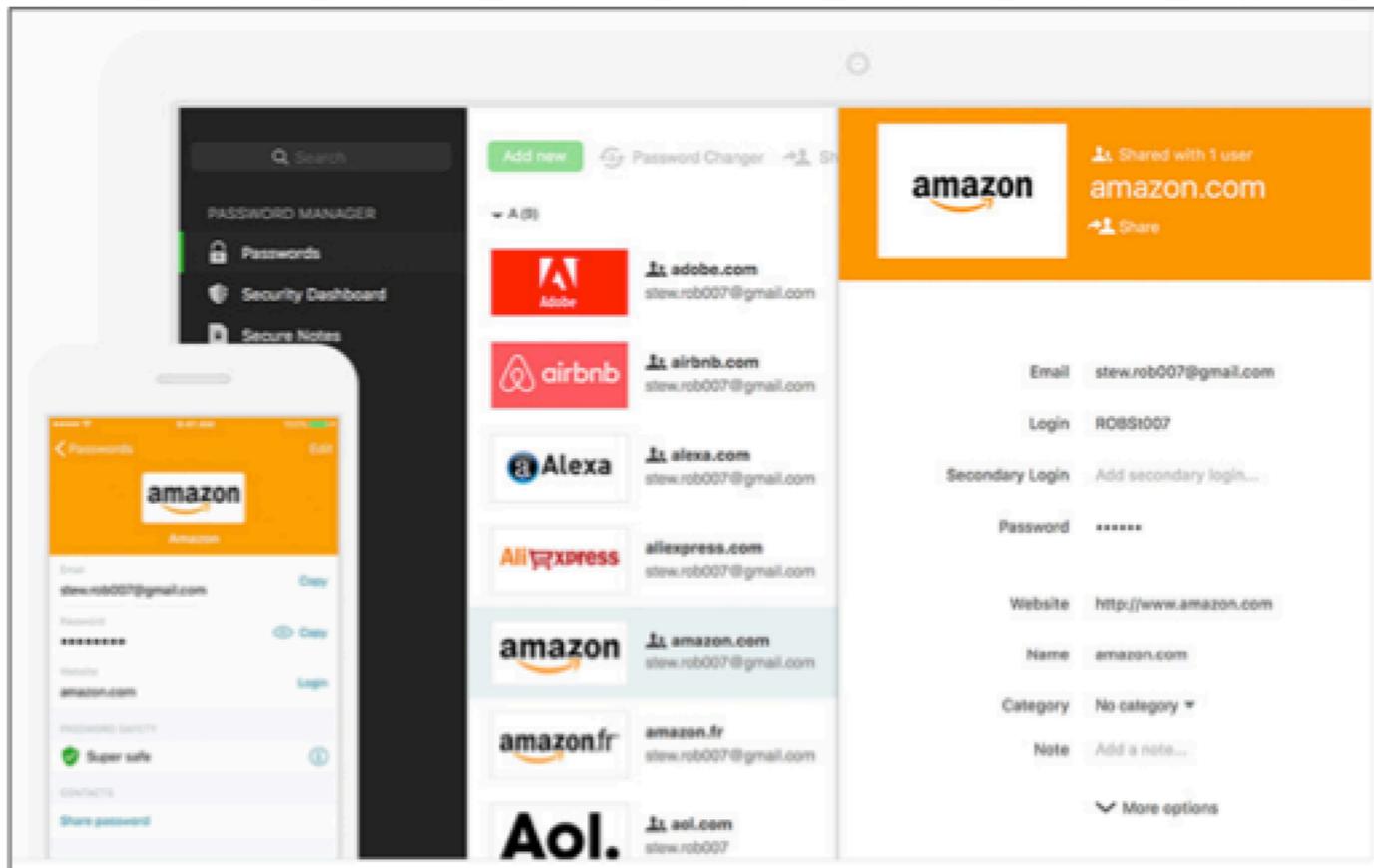
\$0

[Robert@TexasInheritance.Com](mailto:Robert@TexasInheritance.Com)

# Dashlane

## Password manager

- Free or premium version for \$60 or \$120 a year
- A Web Browser Extension
- Vault stored on Dashlane Server



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# 1Password.Com

The screenshot shows the 1Password interface with a list of saved items on the left and a central message box. The items are:

- Gmail (Personal) Login (PERSONAL)
- Bank of America Bank Account (IMPORTANT, WORK)
- Virgin Airmiles Rewards Card (TRAVEL)
- Business VISA Credit Card (WORK)
- Amazon.com Login (PERSONAL)

The central message box contains the following text:

**1Password remembers everything for you**

Don't forget your passwords. Or your bank account routing number. Or the alarm code for your house. 1Password safely keeps track of them all.

Store everything from online accounts to social security numbers.

Use tags and powerful search to quickly find what you're looking for on any of your devices.

## Password Manager

- Premium version for \$36 or \$60 a year
- A Web Browser Extension
- Vault stored on your computer or Dropbox



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# Encryption

- Any encryption is better than no encryption.
- How do you encrypt files, folders or drives?



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# 7-Zip by SourceForge.net

- A free zip tool – open source
- Password protect zip files



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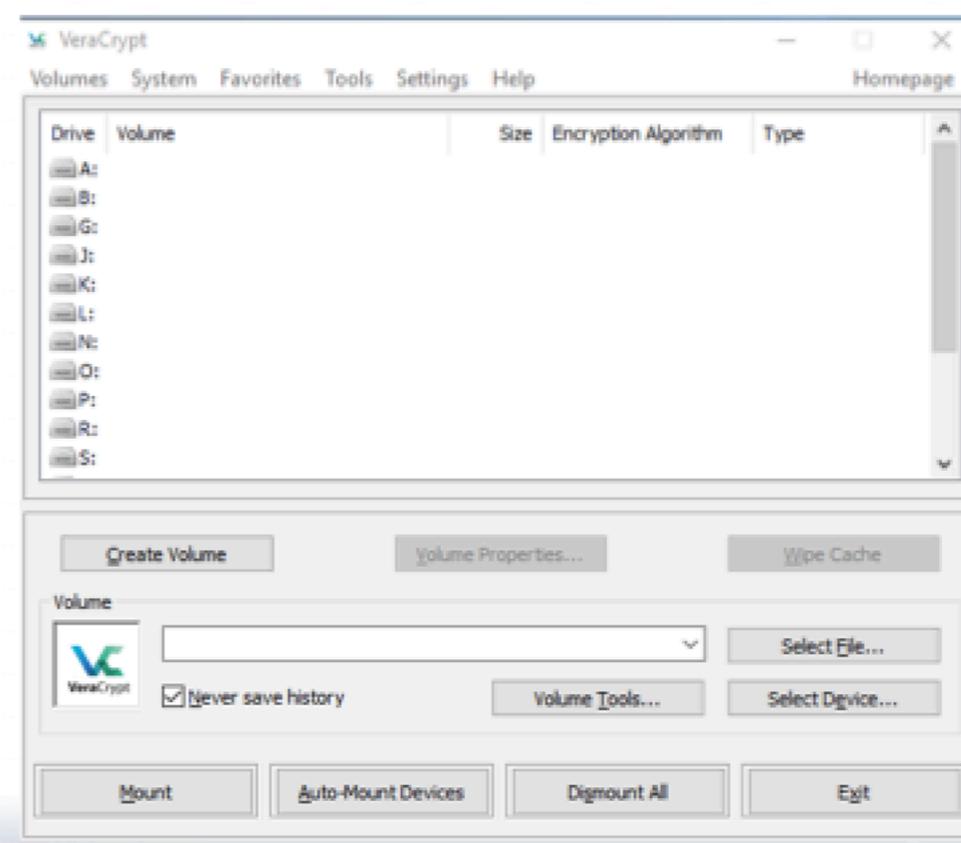
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# VeraCrypt by Idrix.fr

## A secure, open source replacement for Truecrypt

- Encrypt files, folders or drives



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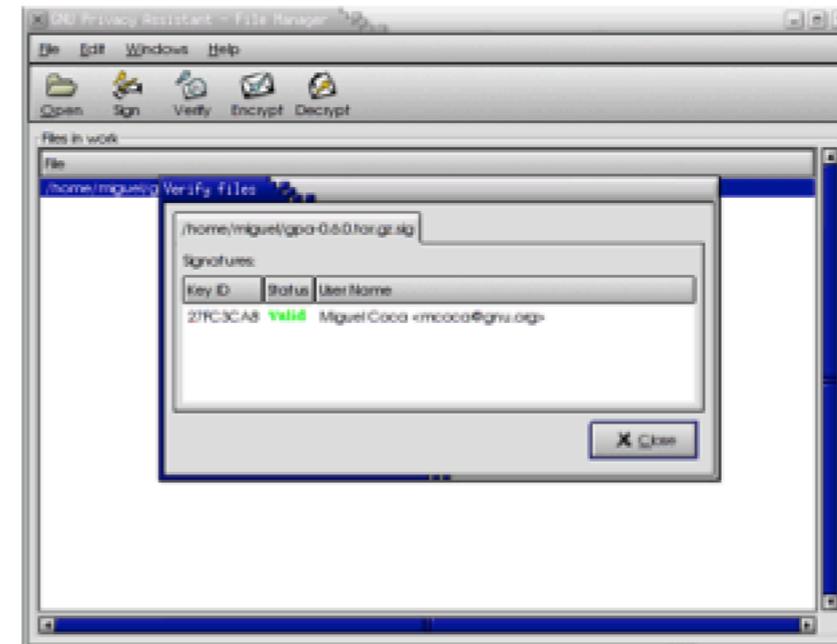
\$0

[Robert@TexasInheritance.Com](mailto:Robert@TexasInheritance.Com)

# Gnupg.org

## GPA - THE GNU PRIVACY ASSISTANT

- **PGP type program to encrypt files, messages, etc.**
- Works with Outlook
- Public and Private Keys



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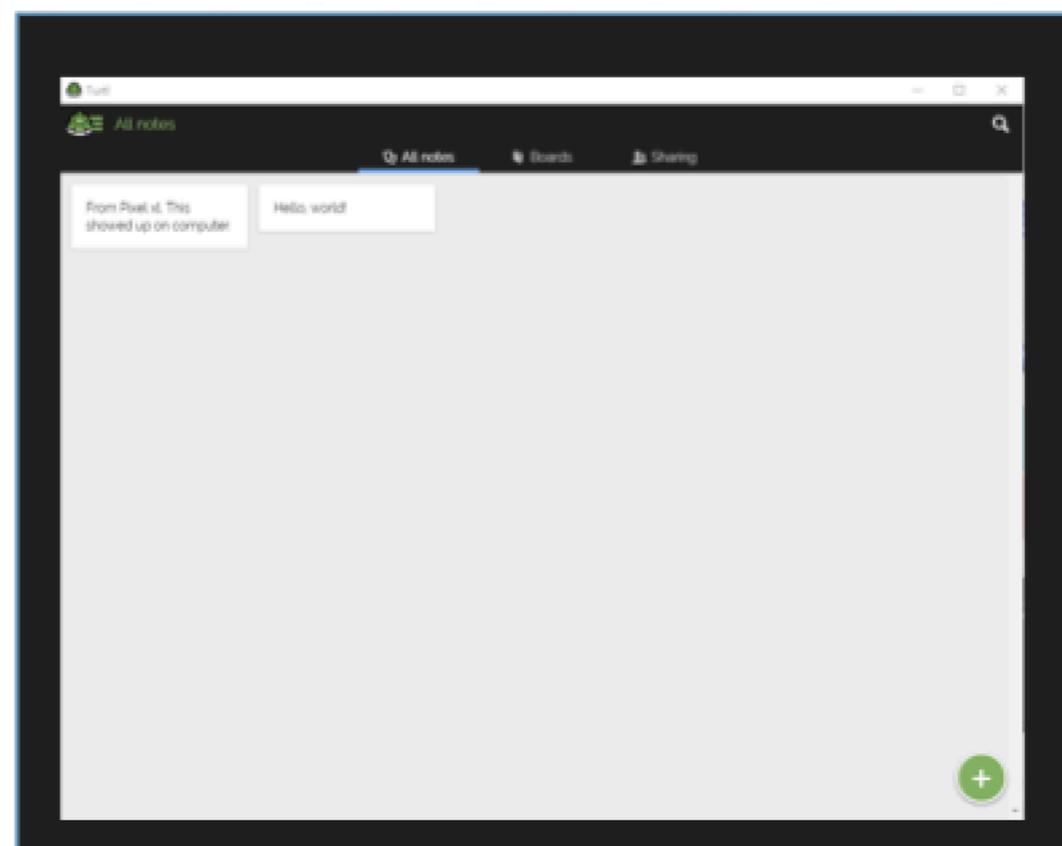
[Robert@TexasInheritance.Com](mailto:Robert@TexasInheritance.Com)

# Turtlapp.com

**Notes, bookmark websites, store documents, photos, research, passwords, etc.**

*(Like Evernote but encrypted)*

- Can share notes with others and both make changes
- Open Source



COMPUTER AND  
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Coming soon!  
iOS

ANDROID

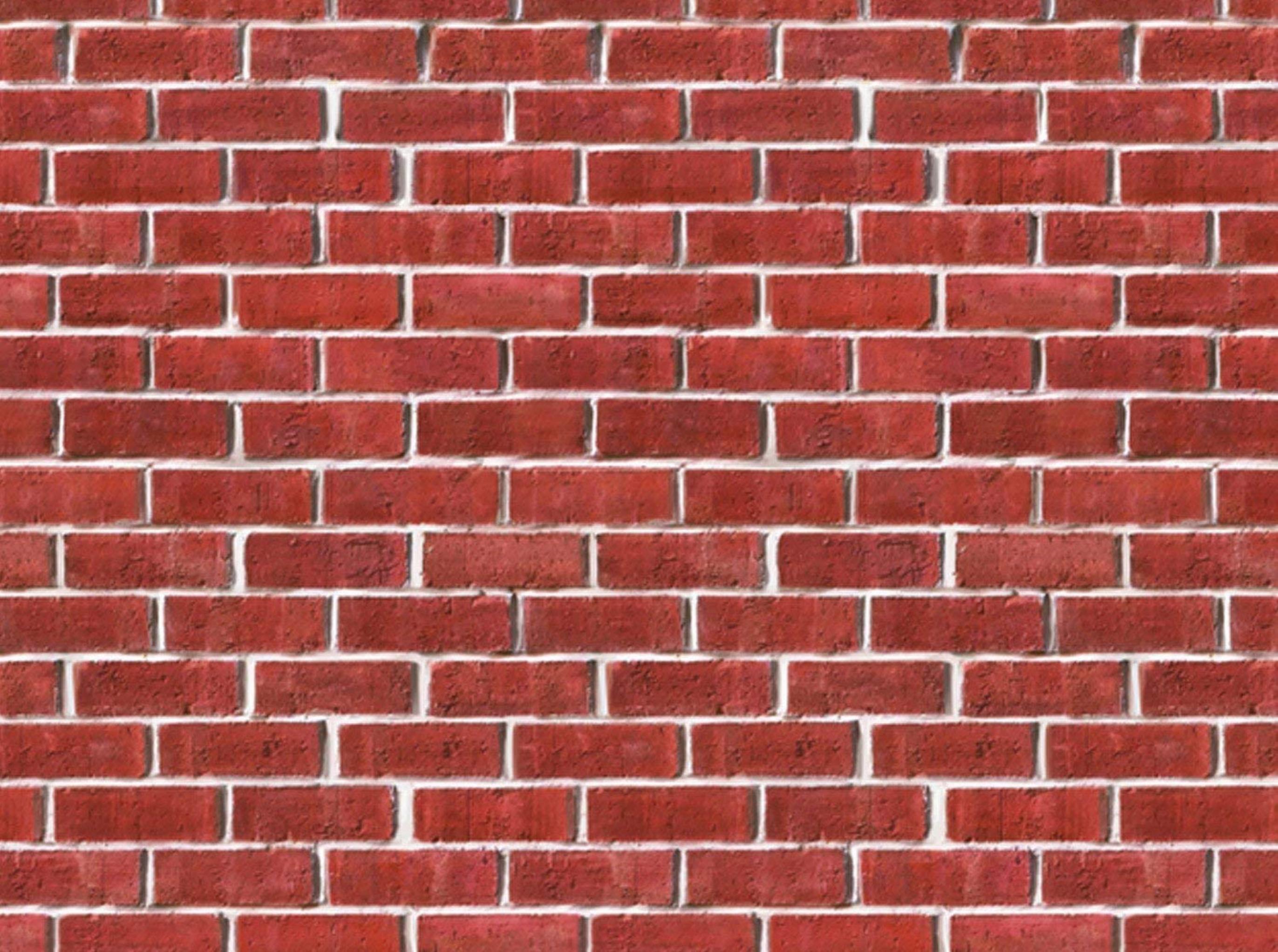
GOOGLE

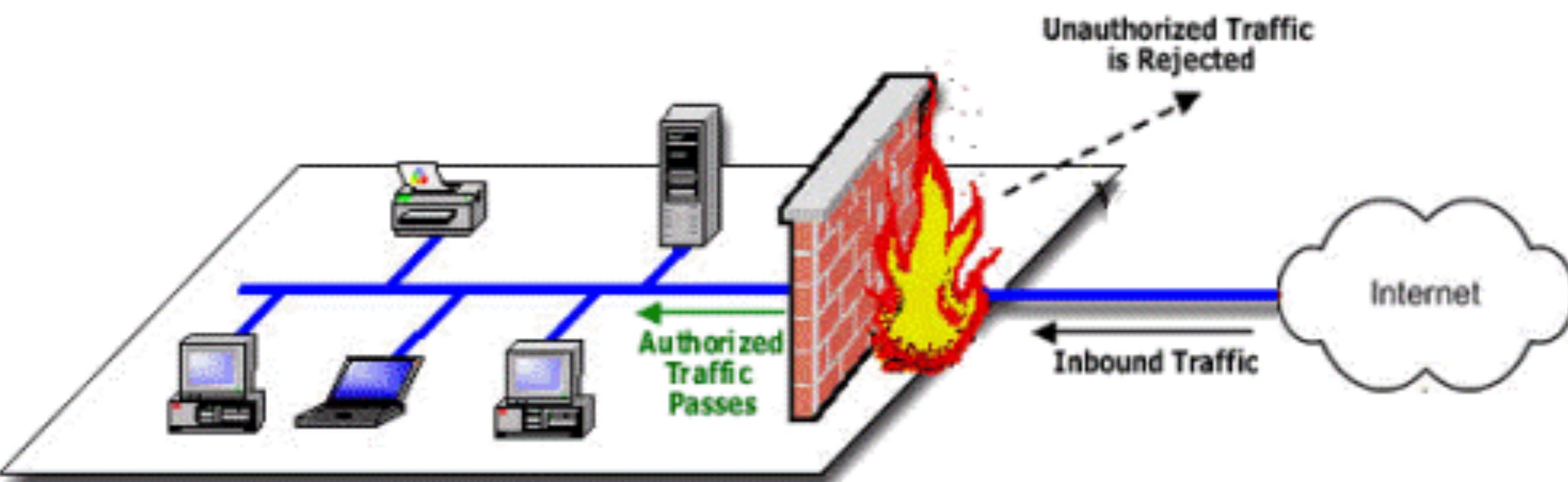
MICROSOFT

\$0

[Robert@TexasInheritance.Com](mailto:Robert@TexasInheritance.Com)

# **FIREWALLS**





March 12 2019

Showing All Countries Show Attacks

Large Unusual Combined

Large attacks on China, Poland, United States, + 3 others

Color Attacks By

Type Source Port Duration Dest. Port

- TCP Connection
- Volumetric
- Fragmentation
- Application

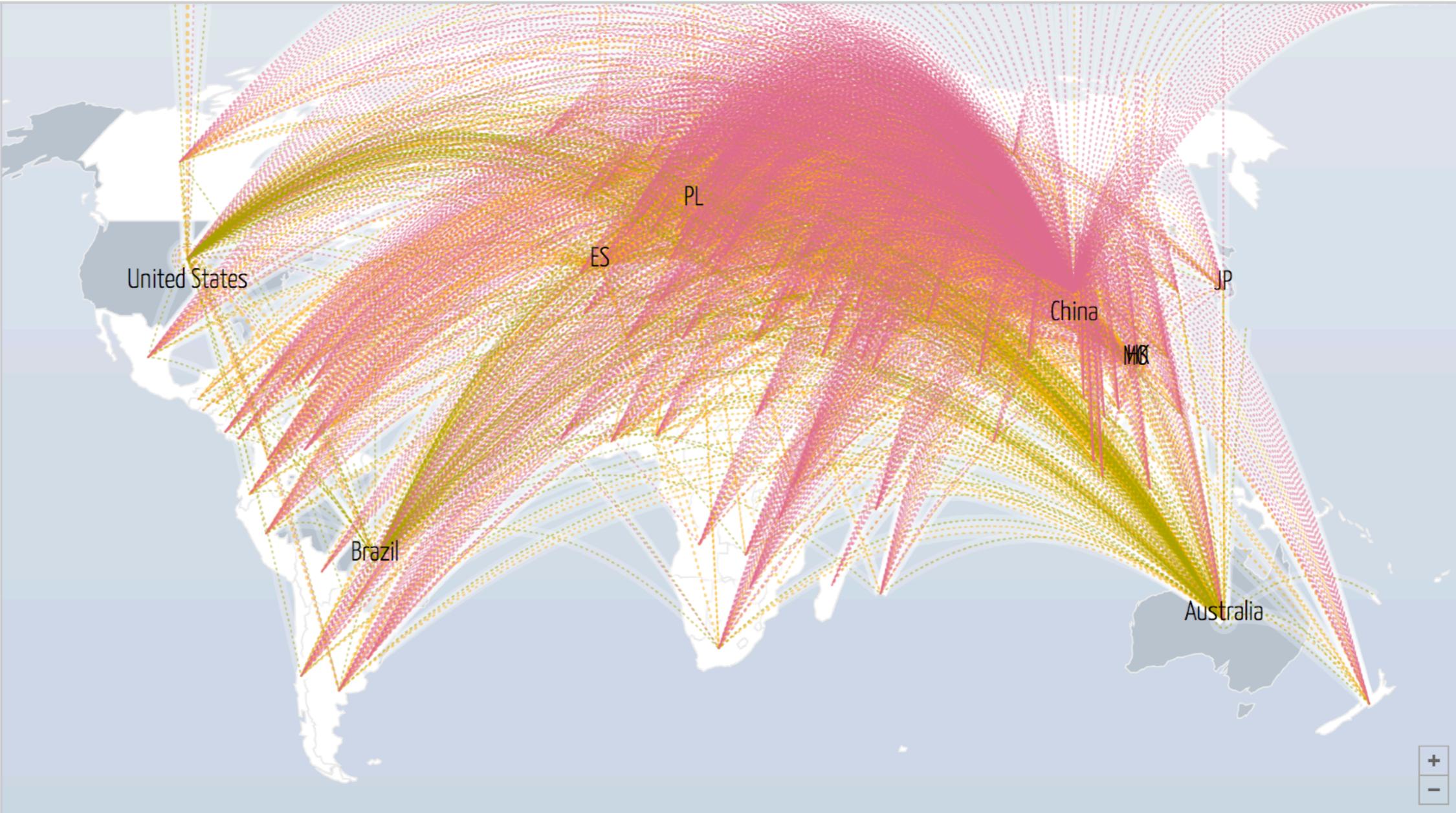
Size (Bandwidth, in Gbps)

25 5 1

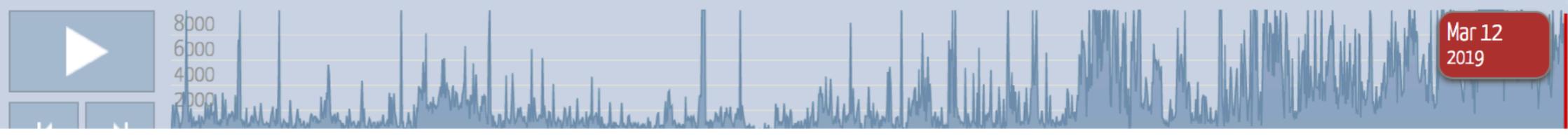
Shape (source + destination)

- between two countries
- internal
- either source or dest. unknown

<Get Embed Code>



Attack Bandwidth (All Countries), Gbps Dates are shown in GMT Data shown represents the top ~.1% of reported attacks. Graph below is capped at 10k Gbps Presented by Jigsaw

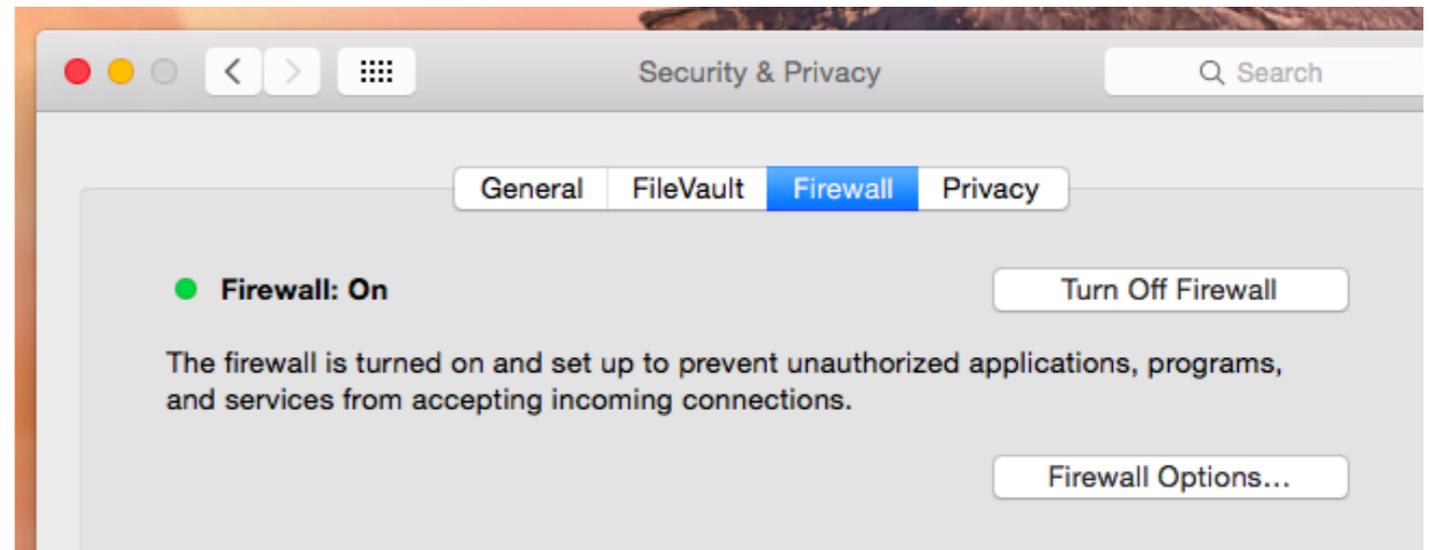
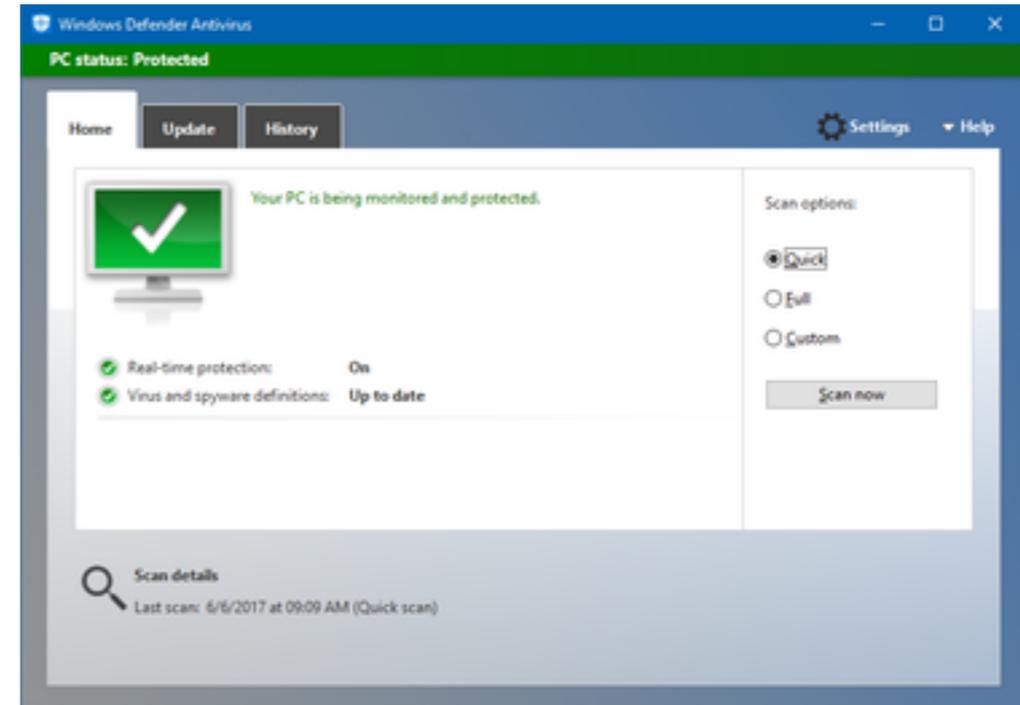


“Well, I had talked to some experts, and I was fully expecting maybe a week, maybe never, certainly not less than a day,” McGill told NPR's Ari Shapiro. “But it came a lot sooner. It was 41 minutes. [The second attempt was] within 10 or 15 minutes [and the third was] another 10 or 15.”

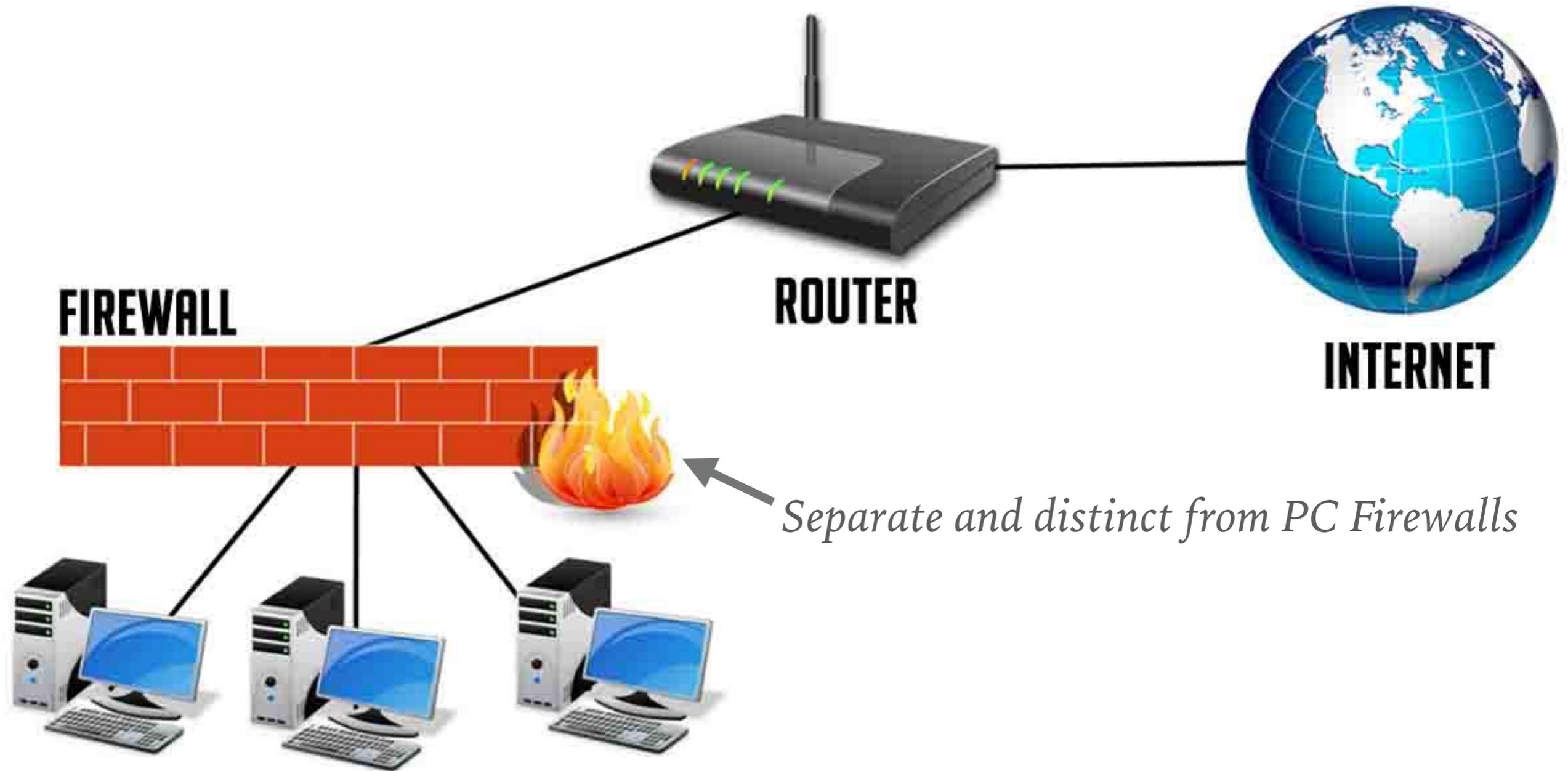
*-An Experiment Shows How Quickly The Internet Of Things Can Be Hacked*

<https://www.npr.org/sections/alltechconsidered/2016/11/01/500253637/an-experiment-shows-how-quickly-the-internet-of-things-can-be-hacked>

# Firewalls for Operating Systems



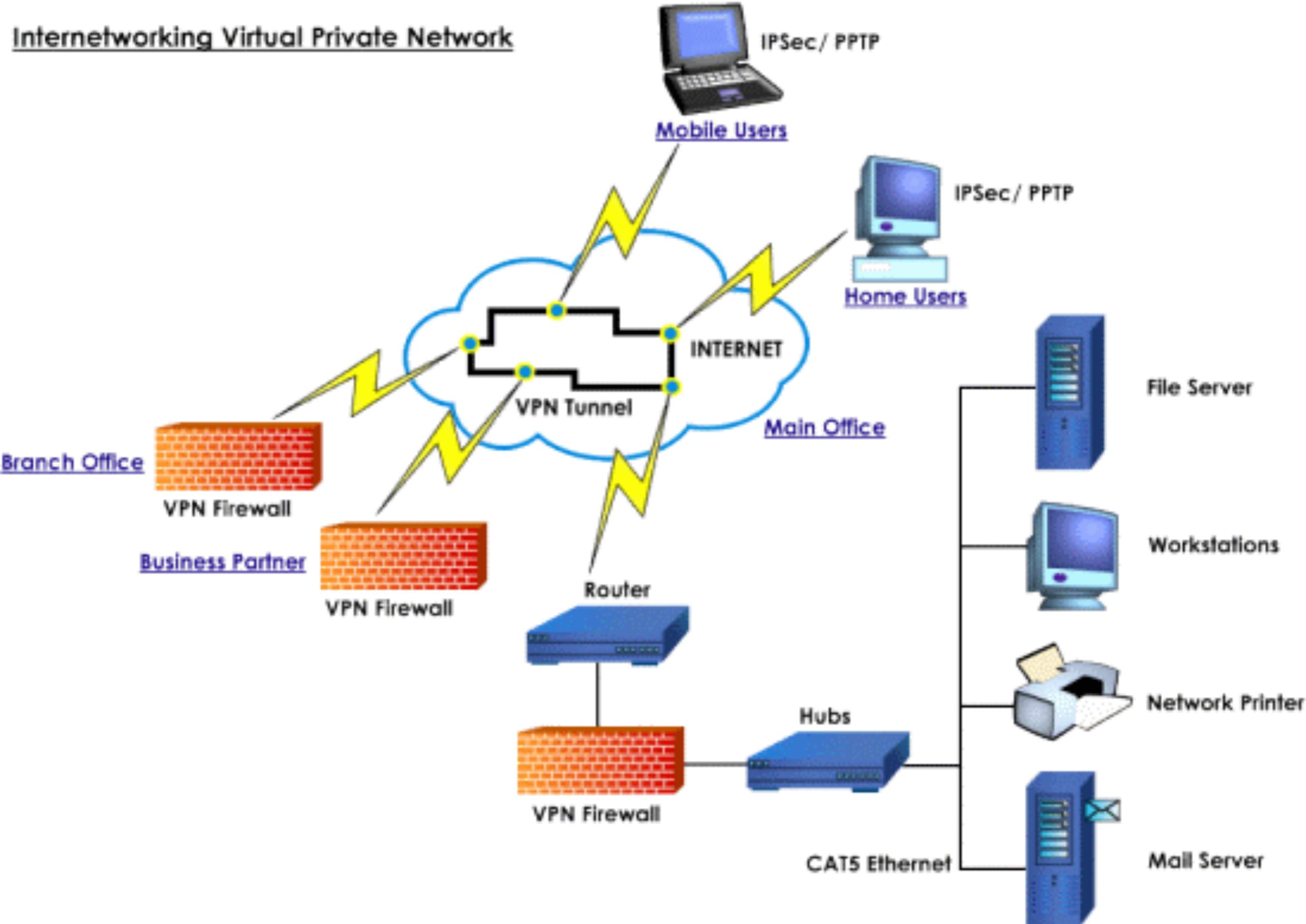
# *Stand-alone Firewall*



*In addition...*

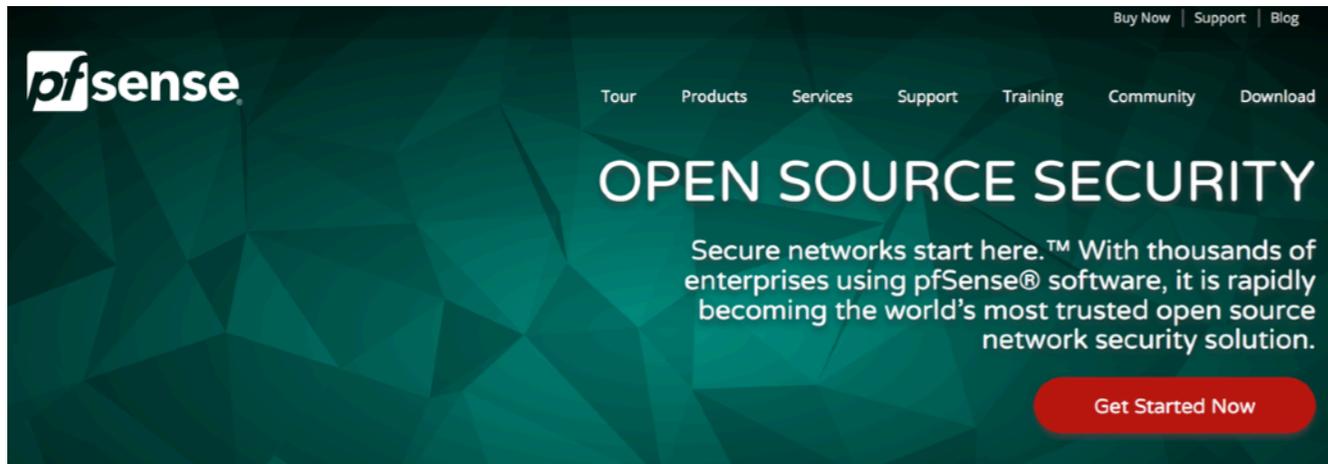
*...you can have your own VPN*

Internetworking Virtual Private Network





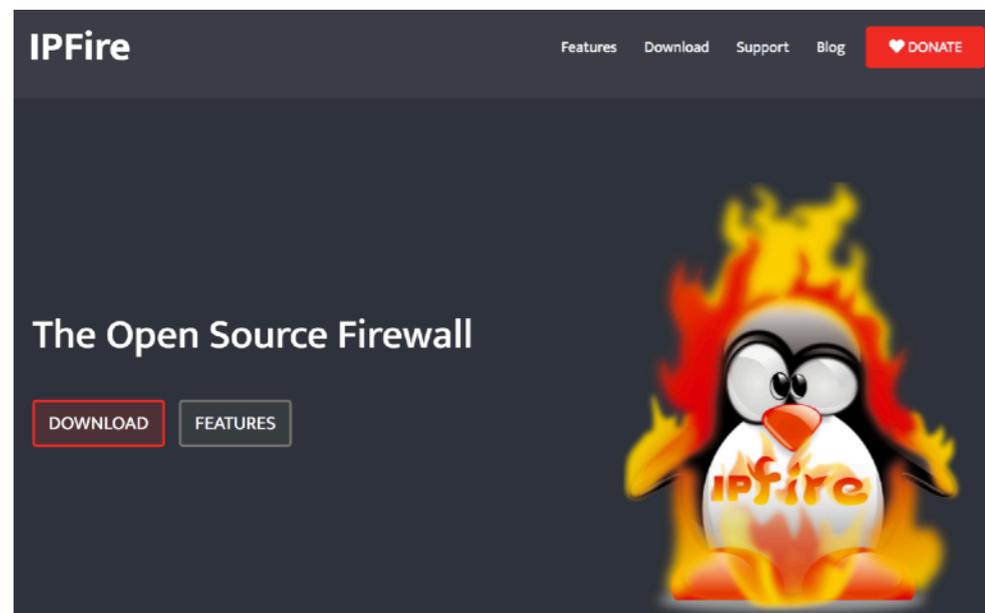
# OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE



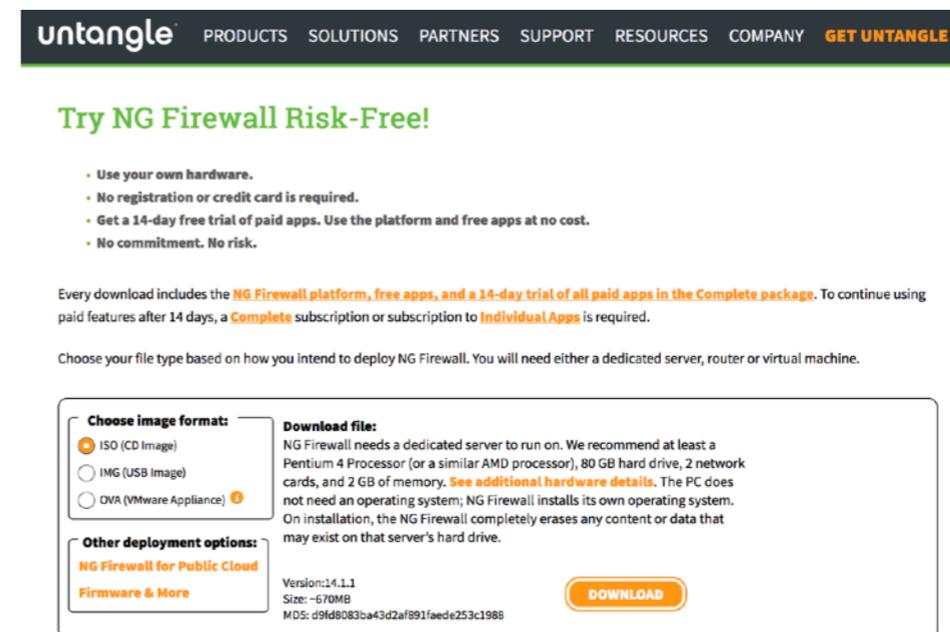
<https://www.pfsense.org/>



<https://openvpn.net/>

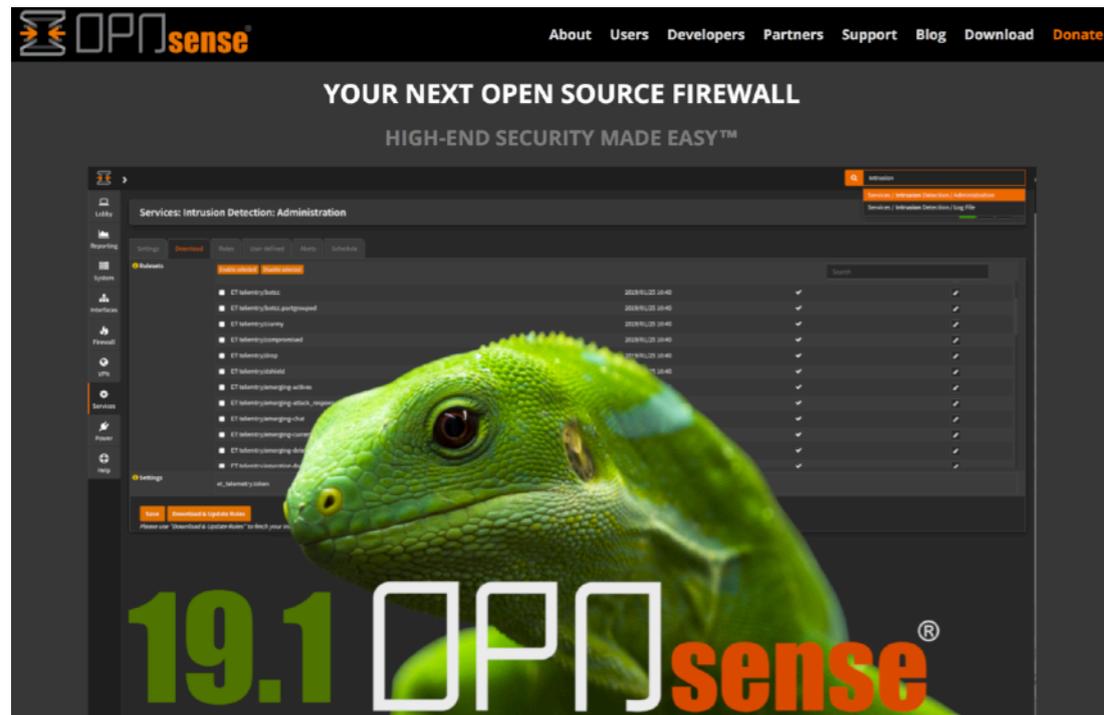


<https://www.ipfire.org/>

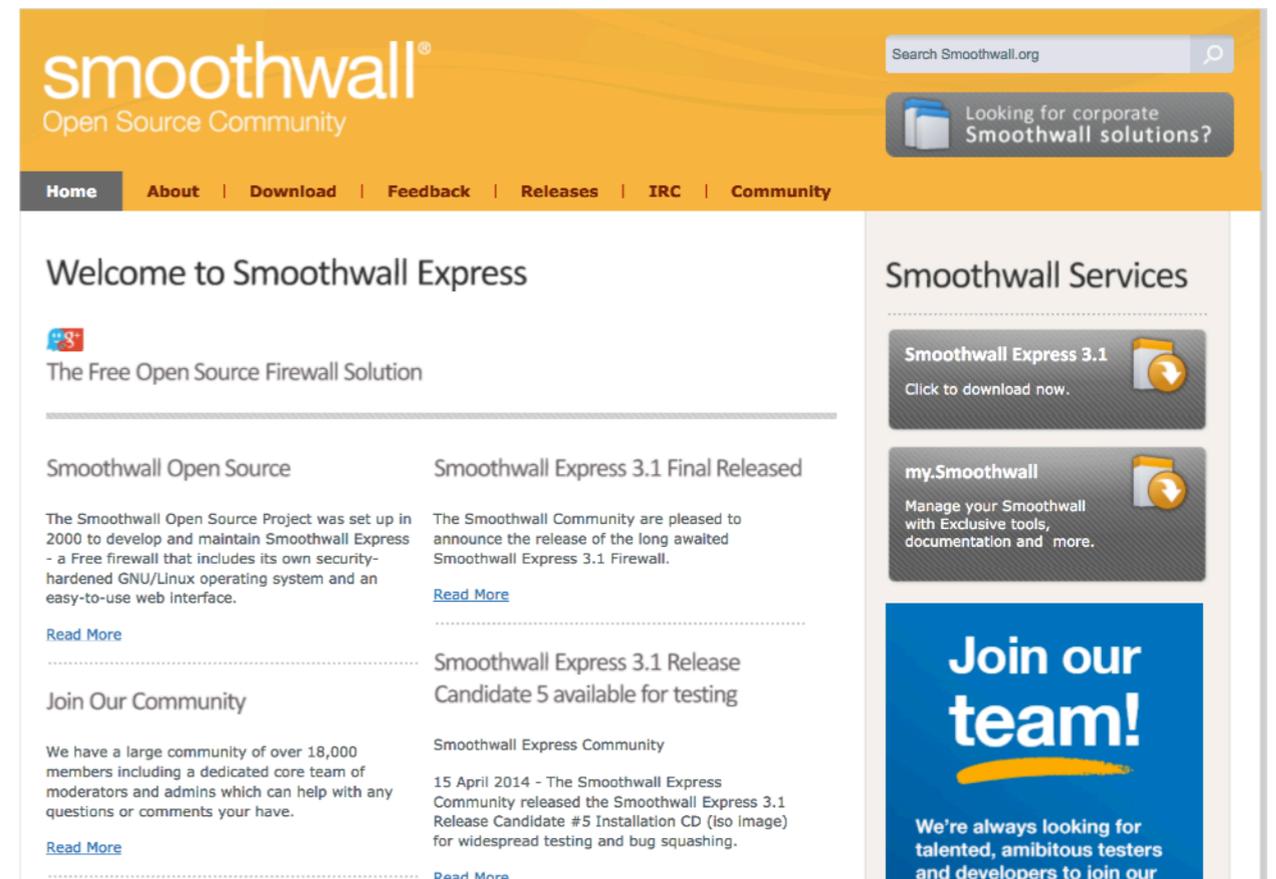


<https://www.untangle.com/get-untangle/>

# OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE...



<https://opnsense.org/>



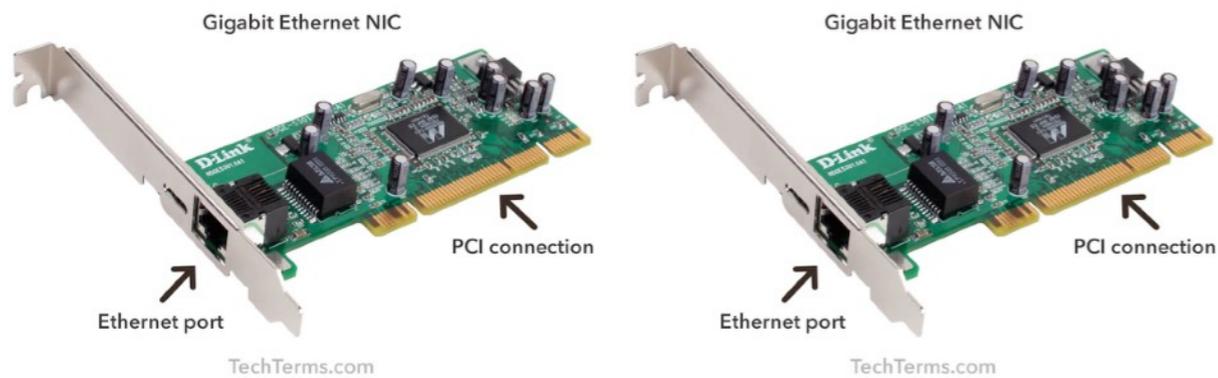
<http://www.smoothwall.org/>



<http://ipcop.sourceforge.net/>

# + HARDWARE

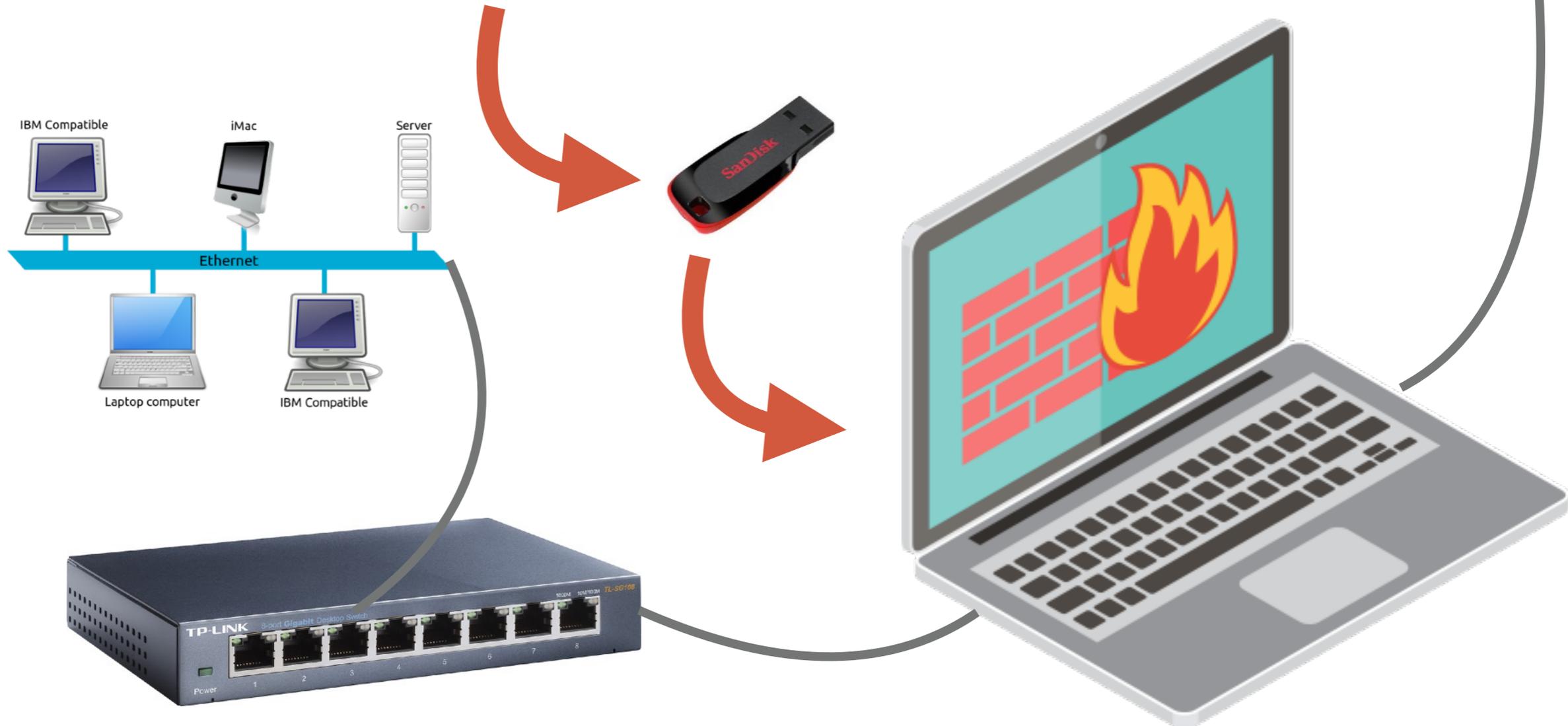
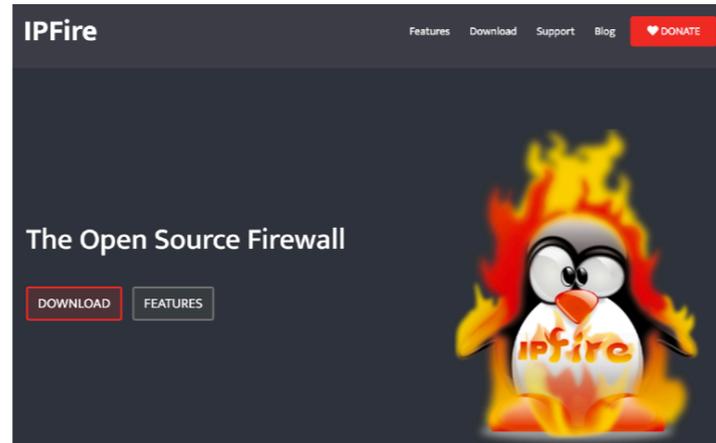
---



*2 GB RAM + 1 USB Port or CD*

# RUN IT OFF A USB STICK (NO HARD DISK)...

---



# YOU CAN EVEN HAVE CLOUD FIREWALLS

February 20, 2017

## Understanding cloud-based firewalls

There are cloud firewalls and there are cloud firewalls. While the underlying technology may be the same, there really are two types of products and use cases: One aims to protect the organization's network and users, while the other protects cloud infrastructure and servers. Let's contemplate the differences.

Cloud-based firewalls come in two delicious flavors: vanilla and strawberry. Both flavors are software that checks incoming and outgoing packets to filter against access policies and block malicious traffic. Yet they are also quite different. Think of them as two essential network security tools: Both are designed to protect you, your network, and your real and virtual assets, but in different contexts.

Disclosure: I made up the terms “vanilla firewall” and “strawberry firewall” for this discussion. Hopefully they help us differentiate between the two models as we dig deeper.

### Cloud firewalls 101:

- Vanilla firewalls are usually stand-alone products or services designed to protect an enterprise network and its users—like an on-premises firewall appliance, except that it's in the cloud. Service

10 ways to fail at GDPR compliance

Checklist: Optimizing application performance at deployment

The OWASP Top 10 is killing me, and killing you!

#### TOPICS

Security

Cloud & Hybrid IT

Subscribe to **enterprise.nxt**

Get insights on technology and trends that are changing how you work.

Get free updates

# Firewalls

This webpage discusses Do-It-Yourself Firewalls for small firms and solos. This description is separate and apart from firewalls for your laptop and PC.

## Prequil

If you want information about *application* firewalls for your PC or laptop (which you should), check out these sites for [Windows](#), [Mac](#) and [Linux](#). What this page *is* about making an inexpensive firewall that is (much) better than nothing. Yes, most routers (including the cable and DSL modems from your Internet providers) have firewalls. However, those modem firewalls are generally used to protect your ISP from *you* rather than the other way around.

## Introduction

A stand-alone, dedicated firewall, properly configured, is one of the best things that you can do for your law firm. This type of firewall is almost certainly better than the firewall found on your garden-variety router or cable/DSL modem. If your firm suffers a breach (even if is unrelated to the firewall), you can at least point to the firewall as proof that you took the problem seriously and did something about it.

This page makes the following assumptions:

1. That your firm has a "static" Internet Protocol ("IP") address, or uses a managed dynamic IP address with a service such as [no-ip](#);
2. Your firm has offices (or homes) that require access to files stored centrally on a server that is connected to the aforementioned static IP address (e.g., a file server that is on a network that is connected to the Internet);
3. Your firm is contemplating using its own Virtual Private Network ("VPN"); and
4. Your firm doesn't want to spend any money on software (or updates), and only as little as possible on hardware.

Note, this website is not going to advocate purchasing one of the (many) purpose-built commercial firewalls. Those companies spend a great deal on advertising, and I don't need to add to it here. I *am* going to describe a low-cost option for firms that fit the above-identified assumptions. On this matter, I'm speaking from personal experience. One of my clients found themselves in this position (they have offices in Texas and Louisiana and needed a VPN), so I built the system that I'm about to describe. Their IT guy had left, and he was the only one who understood the expensive proprietary firewall. The client had spent \$16,000 on the proprietary firewall, and had no money to spend on even more software.

**YOU CAN**



**DO IT!**

**QUESTIONS?**



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