



**GSA SmartPay Conference**

# Information Security & Identity Theft

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Success is in the Cards

11<sup>th</sup> Annual GSA SmartPay Conference

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# Techniques for Establishing a Successful Audit Process

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To ensure the best possible learning experience for participants, please adhere to the following house rules:

- Turn cell phones and pagers to vibrate
- Hold questions to end of session
- Must be scanned to receive CLP credits
  - For each course
- Unanswered Questions
  - Q-Cards & Ballot Boxes
  - Answer to be emailed after the conference - within 45 days



# Information Security & Identity Theft

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## Goals & Objectives

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**This session is designed to assist you in achieving the following goals:**

- Gaining an understanding of the definition and types of information security
- Identifying the various types of fraud and how their statistics in the marketplace
- Outlining tools and resources available to manage fraud prevention



# Agenda

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1. Information Security Overview
2. Fraud in the Marketplace
3. Types of Fraud
4. Staying Informed
5. Fraud Early Warning at Citi
6. Fraud Prevention Tips



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# 1. Information Security Overview

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# Information Security & Identity Theft

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## What is Information Security?

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- **A collective set of policies, standards, processes and procedures that limits or controls access to, and use of, information to authorized users**
  - Information Security is the process of protecting data from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, destruction, modification, or disruption
- **Are information security methodologies new?**
  - Julius Caesar is credited with the invention of the Caesar cipher c50 B.C. to prevent his secret messages from being read should a message fall into the wrong hands
  - WW II brought about significant advancements in Information Security in that formalized classification of data based upon sensitivity of information and who could have access to the information was introduced
  - The rapid growth and wide spread use of electronic data processing and electronic business conducted through the Internet fueled the need for better methods of protecting these computers and the information they store, process and transmit



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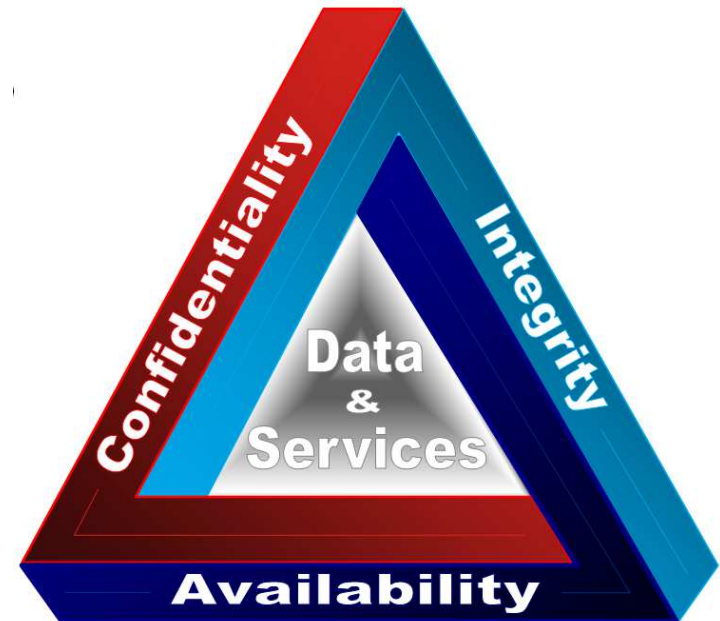
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## What is Information Security? (continued)

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### Information Security Core Principles

- Confidentiality
  - Holding sensitive data in confidence, limited to an appropriate set of individuals or organizations
- Integrity
  - Data can not be created, changed, or deleted without authorization
- Availability
  - The information, the computing systems used to process the information, and the security controls used to protect the information are all available and functioning correctly when the information is needed
  - The opposite of availability is denial of service (DOS)





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## How much electronic data does Citi manage?

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Citi manages 1 Petabyte of electronic data

(1 Petabyte is the equivalent of 15 million CDs)



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## 2. Fraud in the Marketplace

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## Fraud in the Marketplace – In the News

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*“Consumers Report \$239 Million Lost To Cyber Fraud In '07”*

*Washington Post April 4, 2008*

*“A recent study shows that credit card fraud hit one in twenty users and identity theft affected one in fifty people during past year” myIDfix.com*

*“Identity theft is the fastest growing crime in America. The average victim spends 175 hours and \$1000.00 repairing the damage.” myIDfix.com*

*“Every 79 seconds, a thief steals someone’s identity, opens accounts in the victim’s name and goes on a buying spree.” CBSnews.com*

*“U.S. Study Shows 8.3 Million Victims of Identity Theft in 2005” ftc.gov*

*“\$652B lost annually by US businesses to fraud and in more than 40% of these cases, not a penny is recovered.” gtnews.com*

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## Fraud in the Marketplace - Statistics

- Surveys from 2003 to 2006 showed a decrease in the total number of victims but an increase in the total value of identity fraud to \$56.6 billion in 2006
- The average fraud per person rose from \$5,249 in 2003 to \$6,383 in 2006
- Only 15% of victims learn about the theft through proactive action The average time spent by victims resolving the problem is about 40 hours
- 73% of respondents indicated the crime involved the thief acquiring a credit card

CY	Total No. of Complaints	Complaints Reporting Amount Paid	Percentage of Complaints Reporting Amount Paid	Amount Paid Reported	Average Amount Paid <sup>1</sup>	Median Amount Paid <sup>2</sup>
2004	410,709	310,299	76%	\$568,702,566	\$1,833	\$262
2005	437,906	285,255	65%	\$683,484,366	\$2,396	\$349
2006	428,319	364,500	85%	\$1,187,305,506	\$3,257	\$500

<sup>1</sup>Average is based on the total number of consumers who reported amount paid for each calendar year: CY-2004 = 310,299; CY-2005 = 285,255 ; and CY-2006 = 364,500. One hundred eighty-four consumers reported an amount paid of \$1 million or more during CY-2006; 42 and 49 consumers for CY-2004 and CY-2005, respectively.

<sup>2</sup>Median is the middle number in a set of numbers so that half the numbers have values that are greater than the median and half have values that are less. Calculation of the median excludes complaints with amount paid reported as \$0.

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## Fraud in the Marketplace – Statistics (continued)

### Fraud Complaints by Consumer Age *Calendar Years 2004 through 2006*

Consumer Age Range	CY - 2004		CY - 2005		CY - 2006	
	Complaints	Percentages <sup>1</sup>	Complaints	Percentages <sup>1</sup>	Complaints	Percentages <sup>1</sup>
19 and Under	9,076	3%	8,028	3%	2,663	2%
20-29	66,134	20%	65,343	20%	23,372	16%
30-39	76,757	24%	72,341	23%	29,117	21%
40-49	74,872	23%	74,379	23%	33,060	23%
50-59	57,302	18%	59,094	18%	28,868	20%
60-69	22,484	7%	23,767	7%	11,710	8%
70 and Over	16,882	5%	16,948	5%	12,897	9%
<i>Total Reporting Age</i>	<i>323,507</i>		<i>319,900</i>		<i>141,687</i>	

<sup>1</sup>Percentages are based on the total number of consumers reporting their age in fraud complaints for each calendar year: CY-2004 = 323,507; CY-2005 = 319,900; and CY-2006 = 141,687. 33% of consumers reported this information during CY-2006, 79% and 73% for CY-2004 and CY-2005, respectively.

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## Fraud in the Marketplace - Identity Theft Statistics

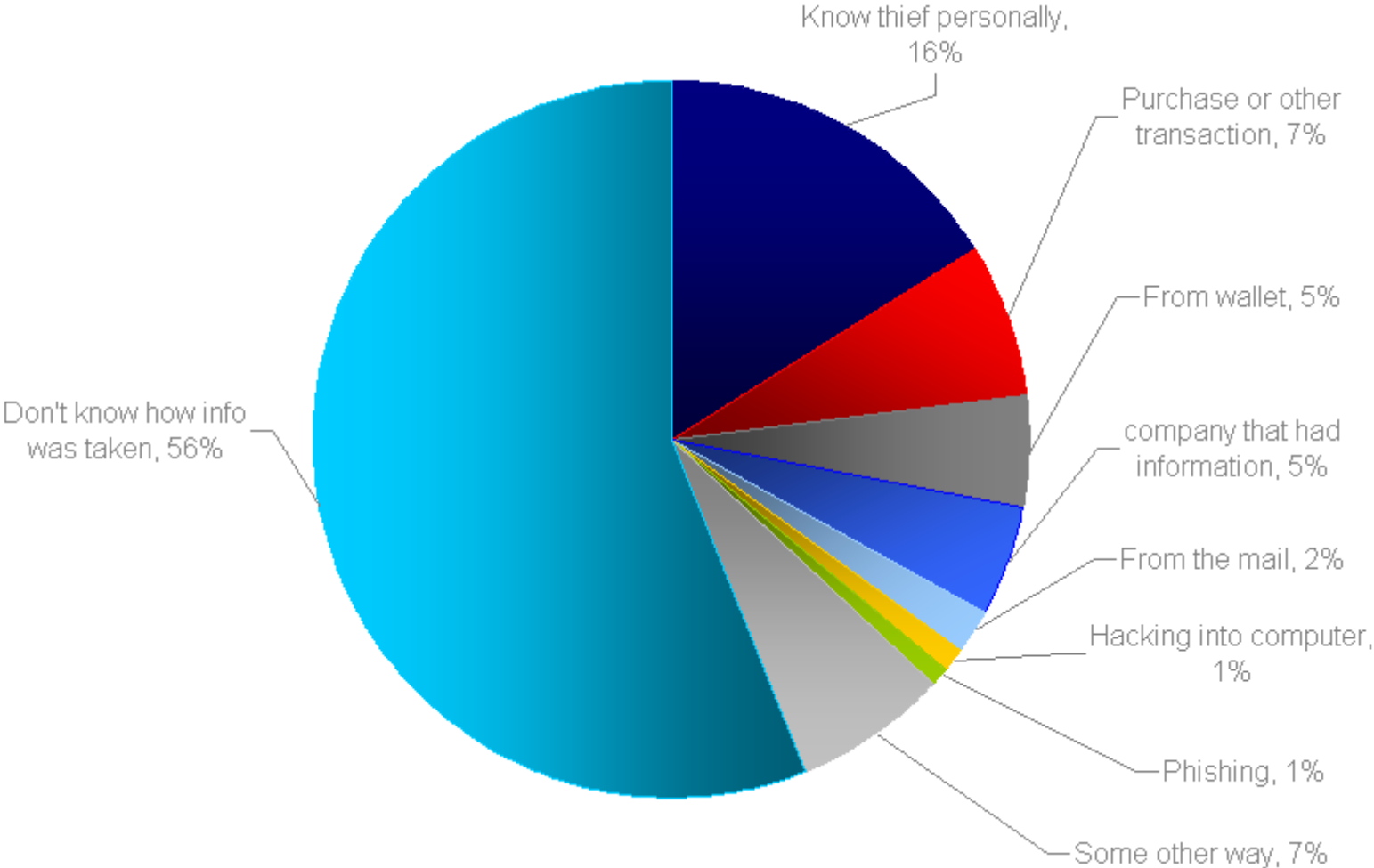
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- According to the FBI, the number of victims will increase by 500,000-700,000 each year
- Every 79 seconds an identity is stolen in this country
  - By the end of this session, more than 53 people will become victims of identity theft
- 28% of identity theft was due to a lost or stolen credit card



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## Fraud in the Marketplace - Cases of Known Identity Theft



Source: 2006 Identity Theft Survey Report



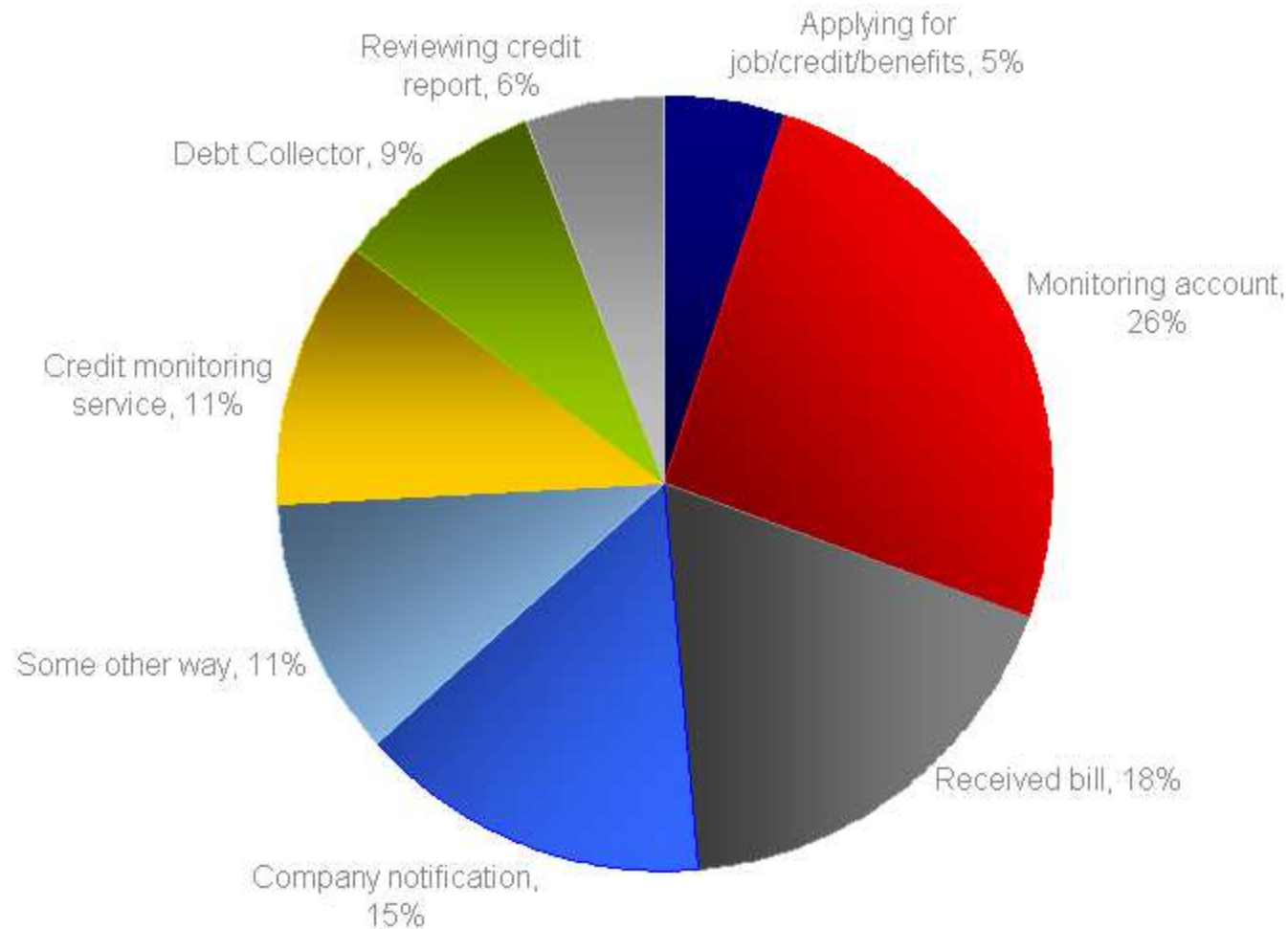


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## Fraud in the Marketplace - Ways Victims Discovered Identity Theft

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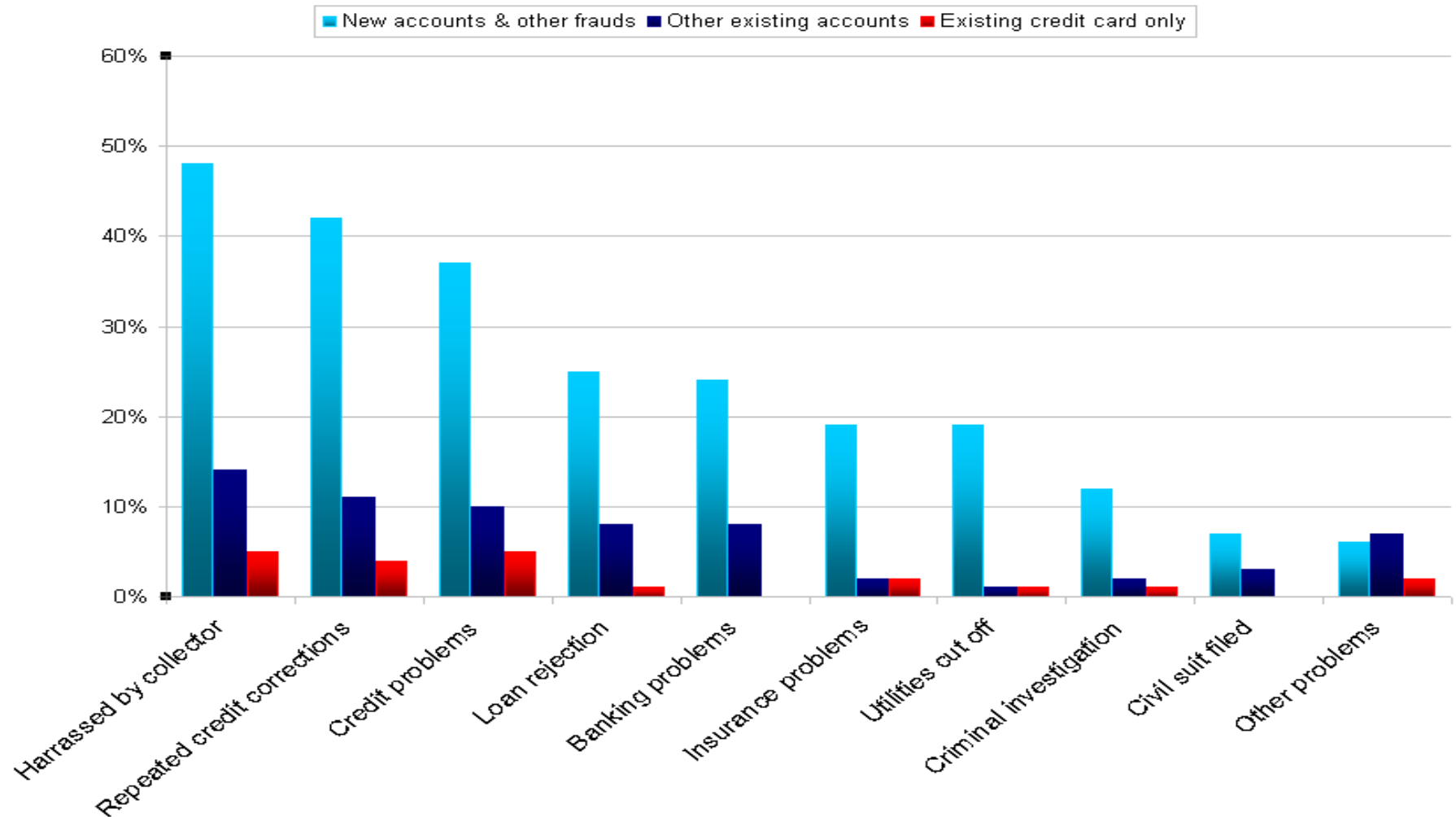


Source: 2006 Identity Theft Survey Report



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## Fraud in the Marketplace - How Identity Theft Affects You



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## 3. Types of Fraud

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## Types of Fraud

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- Types:
  - Hijacking existing accounts and deposits
  - Creating new alternate identities
  
- How can someone steal my identity?
  - Stealing records
  - Trash (Dumpster Diving)
  - Credit Reports
  - Theft of wallet, purses
  - Electronic scams (as discussed)



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## Types of Fraud – Social Engineering

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- A facet of Information Security aimed at manipulating people
- Creating a false sense of trust in order to...
  - Gain insider access
  - Obtain sensitive information
  - Bypass an organization's existing physical security controls



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## Type of Fraud – Social Engineering (continued)

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- Psychological Subversion
  - Establishing a relationship with an insider to gain access to continuing stream of information
- Masquerading
  - Impersonating people with legitimate access or a need to know to gain access
- Shoulder Surfing
  - Stealing information by watching a legitimate user type in a password
- Tailgating
  - Entering secure locations by following behind someone with legitimate access
- Dumpster Diving
  - Finding improperly discarded information



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## Types of Fraud – Phishing Scams & Fraudulent Emails

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- Phishing is a type of deception designed to steal your valuable personal data, such as credit card numbers, passwords, account data, or other information
- Millions of fraudulent e-mail messages are sent that appear to come from Web sites you trust, like your bank or credit card company, and request that you provide personal information
- Often include official-looking logos from real organizations and other identifying information taken directly from legitimate Web sites
- March 6, 2008 Headline from [www.darkreading.com](http://www.darkreading.com):

### ***Surge of Phishing Kits Hits the Net***

**Researchers are investigating an unusually high volume of free phishing kits – over 400 – now in the wild**



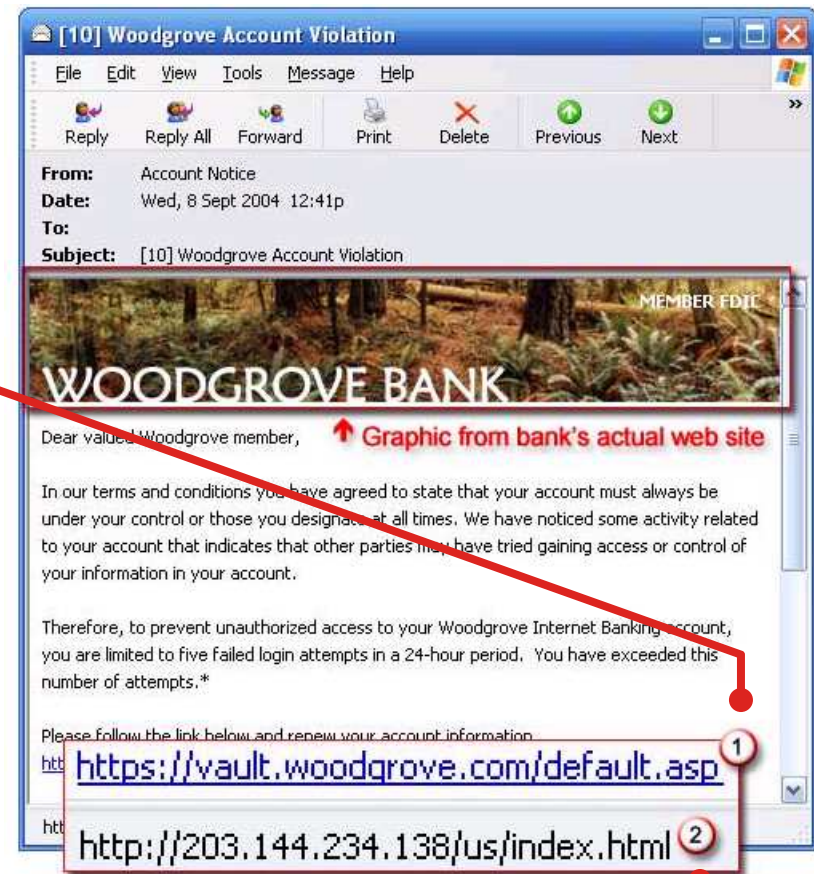
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## Types of Fraud – Phishing Scams & Fraudulent Emails (continued)

What does phishing look like?

1. Resting (but not clicking) the mouse pointer on the link reveals the real Web address

2. The string of cryptic numbers looks nothing like the company's Web address, which is a suspicious sign



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## Types of Fraud – Identifying Email & Phishing Scams

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- "Verify your account"
  - Businesses should not ask you to send passwords, login names, Social Security numbers, or other personal information through e-mail
- "If you don't respond within 48 hours, your account will be closed"
  - Conveys a sense of urgency and might even claim that your account has been compromised
- "Click the link below to gain access to your account"
  - HTML-formatted messages can contain links or forms that you can fill out just as you'd fill out a form on a Web site
  - Links may contain all or part of a real company's name and are usually "masked"
- May also use URLs that **resemble** the name of a well-known company:
  - www.mic**o**rosoft.com
  - www.mir**o**rosoft.com
  - www.**verify**-microsoft.com

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## Types of Fraud – Internet Thievery & Electronic Scams

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- How can I spot a true website from a fake?
  - Look for the lock or key icon at the bottom of the browser
  - If the site has changed since your last visit, be suspicious
  - A list of popular financial sites that use a secure page for logins is maintained on [pharming.org](http://pharming.org)
  - Check spelling, grammar, and punctuation
    - If there are errors chances are you may have been phished
  - Hover over suspicious links to find masked URL's (as in the previous example)
  - A reputable business will never ask you to verify account information online
  - Did you initiate the contact?
- What to do?
  - Report suspicious incidences to Citi immediately

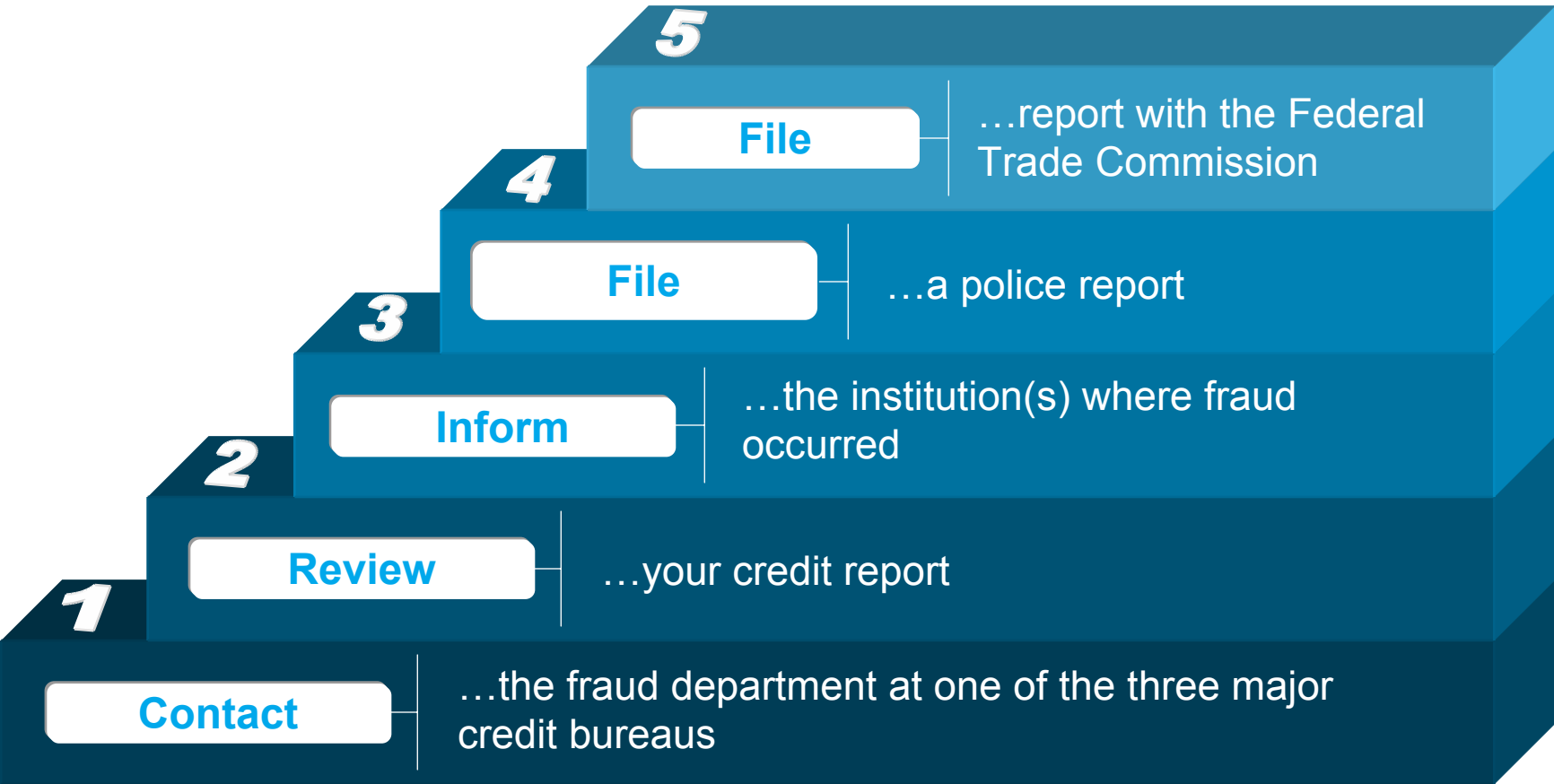
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## Types of Fraud – What if I am a Victim?

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**Five steps to minimize damage/maximize control:**



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## 4. Staying Informed

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## Staying Informed - Resources

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- Federal Trade Commission Identity Theft Clearing House
  - [www.consumer.gov/idtheft](http://www.consumer.gov/idtheft)
  - 1-877-438-4338
- Credit Bureaus
  - Equifax – [www.equifax.com](http://www.equifax.com)
  - Experian – [www.experian.com](http://www.experian.com)
  - TransUnion – [www.transunion.com](http://www.transunion.com)
- Free Credit Reports
  - [www.annualcreditreport.com](http://www.annualcreditreport.com)



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## Staying Informed – Resources (continued)

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- [www.fbi.gov](http://www.fbi.gov)
- [www.lookstoogoodtobetrue.com](http://www.lookstoogoodtobetrue.com)
- [www.ic3.gov](http://www.ic3.gov)
- [www.ftc.gov](http://www.ftc.gov)
- [www.darkreading.com](http://www.darkreading.com)
- State governments / task forces
- Newspapers / Magazines
- ...and many other resources are available





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## 5. Fraud Early Warning (FEW) at Citi

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## Fraud Early Warning (FEW) at Citi – Our Mission

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- Identify
  - Lost / Stolen
  - Never received reissued or new card
  - Counterfeit activity
  - Credit Master attacks
  - Points of compromise
- Monitor high risk transactions indicative of unusual behavior
- Reduce fraud losses
  - Prevent and minimize the fraudulent activity
  - Detect unusual behavior in the early stages of fraud and reduce the impact to our customers



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## Fraud Early Warning (FEW) at Citi – Fraud Types & Definitions

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	Type	Definition
1	<b>Lost</b>	Cardholder misplaced / lost card
2	<b>NRI</b>	Never received reissued or new card
3	<b>Card Not Present</b>	Transactions conducted over the internet or by phone (MOTO)
4	<b>Stolen</b>	Cardholder is victim of theft
5	<b>Altered / Counterfeit</b>	Cardholder is in possession of card; a copy has been made and used by the criminal. <i>Manual vs. Skimming</i>
6	<b>Account Takeover</b>	Fraudster is able to assume / obtain personal information in order to request an additional card

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## 6. Fraud Prevention

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## Fraud Prevention - 4 Strategic approaches to fighting fraud...



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## 7. Prevention Tips

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## Prevention Tips

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- Identify fraud usage patterns, MCC trends, suspicious merchants
- Identify and shut down test points
- Identify and shut down credit master fraud runs
- Work with Citi partners to identify CPP's (common purchase points – point of compromise)
- Install “priorities” to flag accounts that meet the criteria
- Determine “risk” to prioritize accounts for FEW analysts
- Constant review of effectiveness



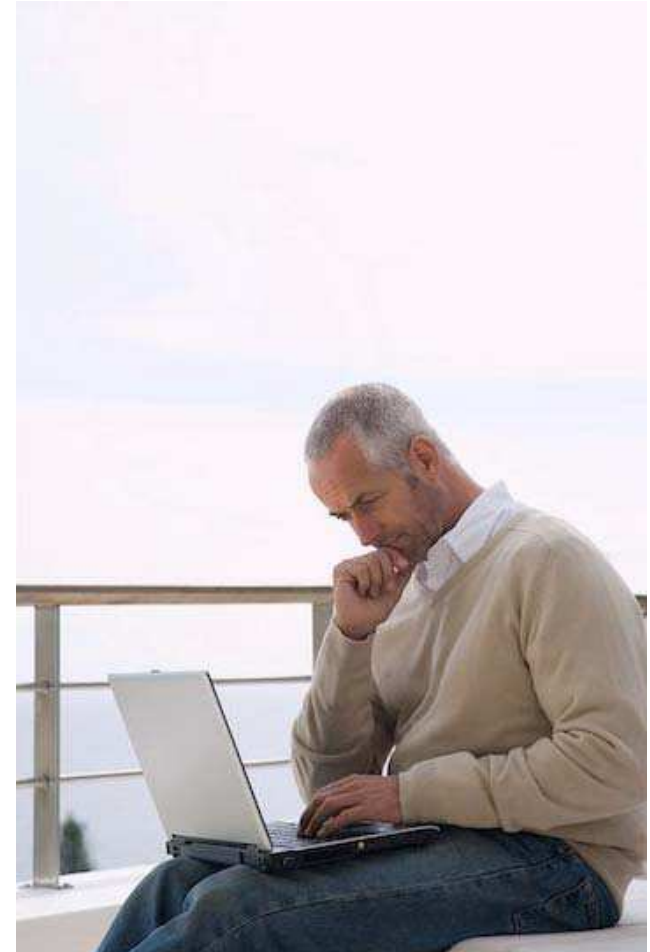
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## Prevention Tips for You & Your Cardholders

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- Never leave cards in an unlocked desk or cabinet
- Do not leave receipts/statements/reports unattended
- Be aware of your surroundings when providing card information to another person
- Review statements/account activity regularly
- Immediately contact the card provider if you do not recognize activity
- Avoid letting merchants take your card out of your line of sight if possible
- Keep your account information current
- Do not keep PIN with card
- Change password(s) frequently





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## Prevention Tips – For Program Coordinators

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- Internal process to receive cards / distribute to cardholders
- Use employee's correct verification when submitting applications
- Never leave new / reissued / canceled cards in an unlocked desk or cabinet
- Do not leave reports / statements lying around
- Report potential compromise immediately
- Assist in educating cardholders that the card is for authorized use only
- Utilize card restrictions (MCC, Transaction Limits, etc)
- Report cancelled cards for terminated employees immediately

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## Summary

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**This session was designed to assist you in achieving the following goals:**

- Gaining an understanding of the definition and types of information security
- Identifying the various types of fraud and how their statistics in the marketplace
- Outlining tools and resources available to manage fraud prevention



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