(minimum of 12 characters), require periodic password changes and implement lockouts. Unique passwords should be used for each application/system requiring a password.
6. CYBER PROTECTIONS. Some cyber fraud occurs because of human error, but some can be prevented with the right security. In addition to educating their staff and their customers about safe business practices, agents should implement industry-standard and recommended IT security protections for their computing environment (email, servers, network, applications) including but not limited to: 1) performing an annual (or semi, quarterly or continuous) security assessment, 2) implementing solutions that block spam before the user needs to decide if it's fake or not, 3) implementing strong password controls, 4) implementing and maintaining advanced endpoint threat protection solutions, 5) implementing multi-factor authentication for all applications including email, 6) implementing a process that insures all systems (operating, applications, etc.) have timely installation of security patches, 7) implementing a fullfeatured firewall with the ability to block unnecessary international traffic, 8) whenever possible, encrypting files at rest, in motion (think email) and especially on mobile devices, 9) implementing an ongoing training program that teaches and tests employees to avoid clicking on suspicious links or opening suspicious documents that may contain malware, 10) implementing a process that ensures multiple offsite backups of data are performed and tested to confirm backups are valid, and 11) avoiding the use of public access WiFi or free charging stations and utilizing VPN when using WiFi.
7. CYBER AND WIRE FRAUD INSURANCE. Agents should obtain insurance that will protect against loss due to wire fraud.
8. WIRE FRAUD RESPONSE PLAN. Companies should have written policies and procedures in place for responding to a wire fraud incident, and all employees should be trained on them. If funds are diverted, company employees must already know who is to be alerted upon discovery, what tasks they are responsible for performing and how to contact the banks involved (both the initiating and receiving banks), law enforcement, legal counsel and (if necessary) public relations. Any chance to recover diverted funds diminishes rapidly with the passage of time, so written policies and training on how to react are crucial.

## WHEN FRAUD HAPPENS:

If you suspect a fraud is underway or has happened, act immediately! Contact your management team and provide all the details of the suspected fraud. The bank and FBI need to be contacted immediately among other steps that should be taken. All cyber crime incidents should be reported to the FBl's Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3) at: www.ic3.gov/default.aspx.

## SOURCES:

- Wire Fraud Email Template From NAR: www.nar.realtor/law-and-ethics/wire-fraud-email-notice-template
- Wire Fraud Alert From NAR: speakingofrealestate.blogs.realtor.org/2015/05/19/alert-wire-fraudsters-targeting-real-estate-transactions/
- Wire Fraud Prevention From NAR:
www.nar.realtor/real-estate-services-update/urgent-alert-sophisticated-email-scams-targeting-the-real-estate-industry
- Wire Fraud Tips From Jessica Edgerton, NAR Associate Counsel:
realtormag.realtor.org/for-brokers/network/article/2016/05/threat-wire-fraud-real
- FBl's Public Service Announcement Regarding Business Email Compromise: www.ic3.gov/media/2017/170504.aspx
- NAR Data Security: www.nar.realtor/law-and-ethics/nars-data-security-and-privacy-toolkit

This information is being provided by TLTA for reference purposes only and is not intended to represent a standard best practice or the only approach to any particular issue. This information should not be construed as legal or business advice from or on behalf of TLTA. Users should consult their own legal counsel if necessary to ensure that any policies adopted or actions taken meet the unique security requirements of their company.

