



NAREIT's Law, Accounting & Finance Conference

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Cyber Security March 31-April 2, 2015

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Agenda

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State of the Union for Cyber Security

New Vectors of Threats

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- Dynamic World of Change
- Real Estate Cyber Security Risks
- Common Cyber Security Mistakes

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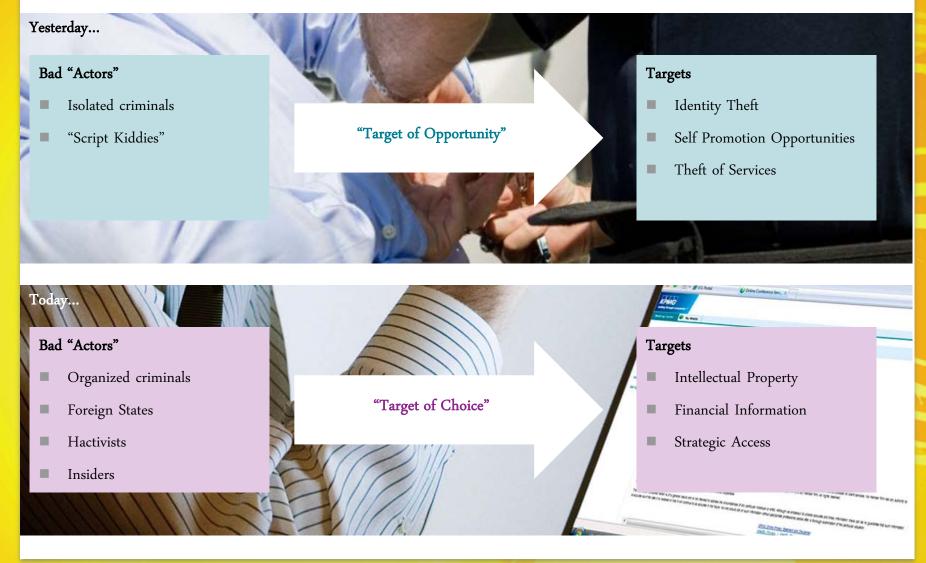
Planning Your Response

- 5 steps to minimize your exposure
- Assess your Readiness
- Lessons learned from Law Enforcement

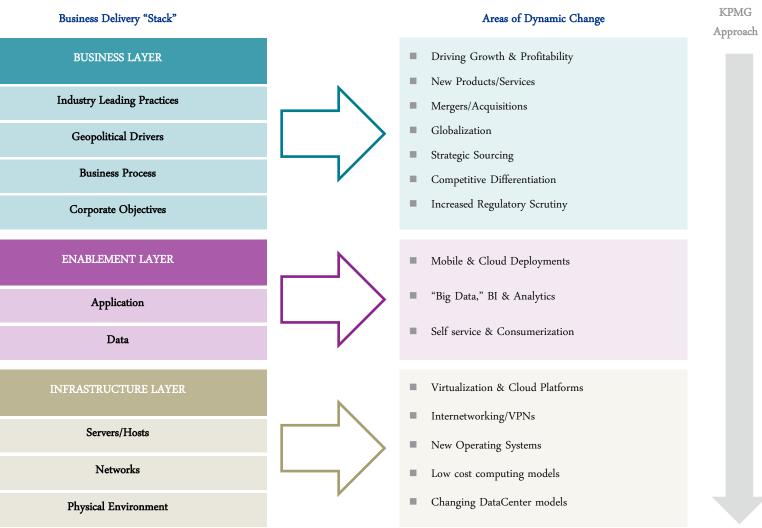
Appendix Materials

Cyber Maturity Assessment Areas of Focus

New "Vectors" of Threats are Accelerating the Concern



Dynamic World of Change



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Traditional Approach

Real Estate Cyber Security Risks

- Cash wire transfer fraud
- Employee personal information
- Application data (tax returns, financial information, etc.)
- Tenant information residential / senior living (HIPAA)
- Third-party vendor risks
- Building automation

Mistake #1: "We have to achieve 100 percent security."

Reality:

100 percent security is neither feasible nor the appropriate goal.



Mistake #2:

"When we invest in best-in-class technical tools, we are safe."

Reality: Effective Cyber Security is less dependent on technology than you think.





Mistake #3:

"Our weapons have to be better than those of our attackers."

Reality:

The security policy should primarily be determined by your goals, not those of your attackers.



Mistake #4:

"Cyber Security compliance is all about effective monitoring."

Reality: The ability to learn is just as important as the ability to monitor.



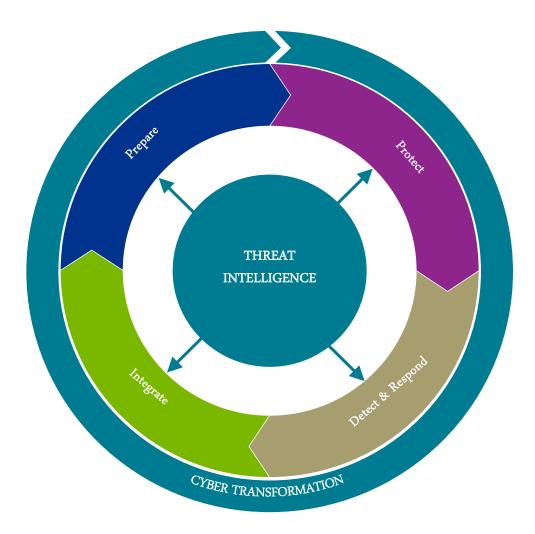
Mistake #5:

"We need to recruit the best professionals to defend ourselves against cyber crime."

Reality: Cyber Security is not a department, but an attitude.



Planning Your Response Example Cyber Security Framework



Planning Your Response Five Steps to Minimize Your Exposure

Assess your Readiness to Respond Hone in on your critical assets Select your defense Boost your security awareness and education Enhance Monitoring &

Incident Response

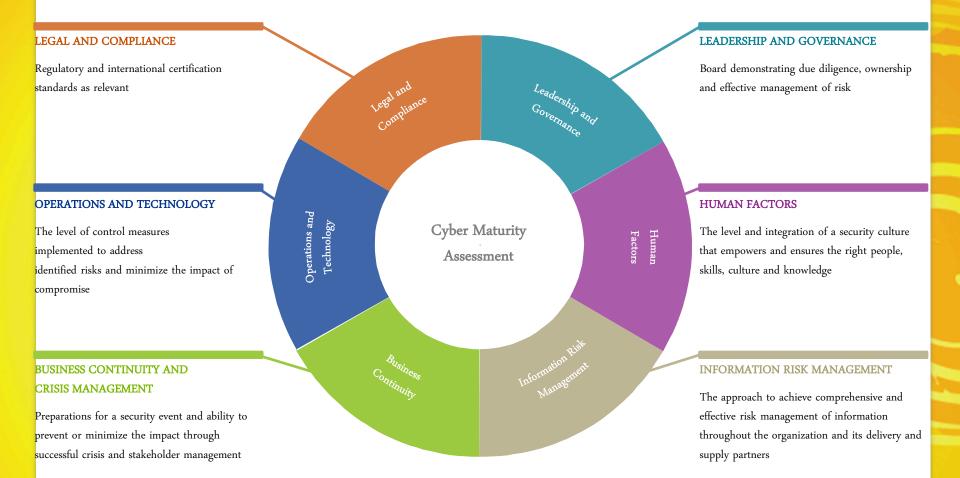
Perform a cyber maturity assessment to look at areas such as Leadership and Governance, Human Factors, Information Risk Management, Business Continuity and Crisis Management.

Identify your critical assets but remember that what you consider to be of no value, may be considered valuable to an attacker. Take a look at the lifecycle of your critical information assets from creation all the way to destruction.

Based on your assessment and your critical assets, select your defenses. Know what threats you are going to defend against – trying to prevent them all it gets very expensive

Everyone in the organization - from the boardroom to the mailroom - must understand the value and sensitivity of the information they possess and, more importantly, how to protect it.

Being able to adequately respond to a security incident through established tested processes should not be taken lightly. Supported by a security monitoring platform and good threat intelligence, you can get a better grip on monitoring and responding to cyber crime.



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Leadership and Governance

Board demonstrating due diligence, ownership and effective management of risk

Human Factors

The level and integration of a security culture that empowers and ensures the right people, skills, culture and knowledge

Topics

Understanding of Cyber

Board Involvement

Third-Party Supplier Relationships

Identification of Critical Data

Ownership and Governance for Data Protection

Program Management

Topics

Training and Awareness

Culture

Personnel Security Measures

Talent Management

Organizational Roles and Responsibilities

Information Risk Management

The approach to achieve comprehensive and effective risk management of information throughout the organization and its delivery and supply partners

Business Continuity and Crisis Management

Preparations for a security event and ability to prevent or minimize the impact through successful crisis and stakeholder Management

Topics Risk Management Approach and Policies Risk Tolerance Identification Risk Assessment and Measures

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Asset Management

Information Sharing

Third Party Accreditation

Ability to Detect Attacks & Integrate Improvements

Topics

Ability to Manage Cyber Events

Financial Ramifications & Budget

Resources Required & Training

Robust Plans

Communications

Testing

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Operations and Technology

The level of control measures implemented to address identified risks and minimize the impact of compromise

Legal and Compliance

Regulatory and international certification standards as relevant

Topics

Threat and Vulnerability Management

Logical Security Controls

Physical Security Controls

Security Monitoring

Incident Response

Integration with IT Service Management

Topics

Inventory of compliance requirements

Compliance program components

Role of the Audit Committee

Litigation inventory

Cyber insurance



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