

WEBINARS



Managing Cybersecurity Risk

Thursday, November 9, 2017
11:00 a.m. Central

Please Stand By...



Managing Cybersecurity Risk

**American Fraternal Alliance Webinar
November 19, 2017**

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Agenda

- Current cybersecurity environment and new threats
- Developments cybersecurity law
- Key elements of an effective cybersecurity program
- Mitigating liability and harm in the event of a breach
- Cyber liability insurance issues

Current Cybersecurity Environment and New Threats



Breaches Over Time

- January 1, 2005 – November 1, 2017*
 - Number of Breaches: 8,037
 - Number of Records Exposed: 1,055,156,161
- Definition for above: Name + Social Security Number, DL Number, Medical Record or Financial Record (credit/debit included) is potentially at risk (this is fairly consistent with state data breach laws)

*All data from Identity Theft Resource Center,
<http://www.idtheftcenter.org/data-breaches.html>

Comparison of 2005 to 2016

Entity	2005	2016
Business	25	495
Educational	75	98
Military/Government	21	72
Health/Medical	16	374
Banking/Credit/Financial	20	52

How Did It Happen?

Category	2007	2016
Insider Theft	27	77
Hacking/Skimming/Phishing	63	607
Data on the Move	123	53
Accidental Web/Internet Exposure	90	101
Subcontractor/3 rd Party/Business Associate	52	70
Employee Error/Negligence/Improper Disposal/Lost		95
Physical Theft		69

What Type of Data Is Exposed?

- Roughly half involve Social Security Numbers
- 10-20% Involve Financial Account Numbers

2017 Numbers as of Nov. 1

- Total Breaches: 1,140
- Records Exposed: 171,638,592
- Equifax Skews the data heavily (145,500,000)
- These numbers are gathered from numerous sources, but are almost certainly LOW

Sources of Threats (GAO Threat Table)

- National Governments
- Terrorists
- Industrial Spies and Organized Crime Groups
- Hacktivists
- Hackers
- GAO Threat Table (catch all, that lists Bot-network operators, criminal groups, foreign intelligence services, hackers, insiders, phishers, spammers, spyware/malware authors, and terrorists)

A Few Common Types of Social Engineering Intrusions

- Phishing – tricking victims into sharing sensitive information
- Spear-Phishing – tricking a victim into thinking the information request is coming from a specific person the victim knows (CEO, CFO, etc.)
- Pretexting – intruder builds trust over time with victim, often through a form of spear-phishing

Some Statistics

- 64% of Americans willing to pay a ransom if victim to ransomware; Average demand = \$1,077/victim; WannaCry and Petya notable
- Organizations with 251-500 employees had a malware rate of 1 out of every 202 e-mails (1/273 for smaller organizations)
- 1/2,644 e-mails were phishing
- Approximately 50 million malware variants

Developments in Cybersecurity Law



Current Applicable Law for Fraternalists

- GLB
- HIPAA
- State Laws

New Environment for Cybersecurity Regulation

- Broader focus than just privacy and security
- Three Key Elements
 - Privacy/ Security
 - Integrity
 - Access

New York Cybersecurity Regulation

- Applies To Individuals and Entities Licensed to Do Business in NY (would include fraternal and fraternal agents if licensed in NY)
- Covered entities required to maintain cybersecurity program designed to protect information systems:
 - Confidentiality
 - Integrity
 - Availability

New York Cybersecurity Regulation

- Cybersecurity Program based on Risk Assessment
 - Identify and assess internal and external risks
 - Use defensive infrastructure and implementation of policies and procedures to protect
 - Detect cybersecurity events
 - Respond to identified or detected cybersecurity events
 - Recover from cybersecurity event
 - Reporting to Superintendent

New York Cybersecurity Regulation

- Other requirements
 - Written policies and procedures
 - Chief information security officer
 - Penetration testing and vulnerability assessments
 - Audit trail
 - Access privileges
 - Application security
 - Risk assessment
 - Qualified personnel
 - Third party compliance
 - Multi-factor authentication
 - Data retention/ disposal
 - Testing/ monitoring
 - Encryption
 - Written incident response plan

New York Cybersecurity Regulation

Key Dates:

- August 28, 2017 - covered entities required to comply
- Feb. 15, 2018 - first certification
- March 1, 2018 – 1 year transitional period ends – additional requirements apply
- March 1, 2019 – 2 year transitional period ends – full compliance required

<http://www.dfs.ny.gov/about/cybersecurity.htm>

NAIC Cybersecurity Model Law

- Similar to NY Regulation
- Applies to individual or organization required to be licensed under the insurance laws of the state
- Required to develop information security program in compliance with requirements
 - Protect security and confidentiality
 - Protect against threats to security or integrity
 - Protect against unauthorized access or use and minimize harm to consumer
 - Define schedule for retention and destruction

NAIC Cybersecurity Model Law

- Risk assessment
- Risk management
- Board oversight
- Service provider oversight
- Program adjustments
- Incident response plan
- Commissioner certification

NAIC Cybersecurity Model Law

Security Incident Response

- Investigation
- Reporting
 - To the commissioner
 - To consumers

Key Elements of Effective Cybersecurity Program

- Governance oversight
- Broad scope – including service providers
- Risk assessment and monitoring
- Incident response planning
- Reporting & compliance
- Insurance

Mitigating Steps

- Identify leak and plug it
- Contact counsel for privilege protection
- Limit what you put in writing outside of attorneys
- Identify information compromised
- Identify individuals impacted by at least names, addresses, information compromised
- Hire vendors to investigate and plug leak
- Isolate and preserve data compromised and identify timeline of incident

Mitigating Steps

- Change security passwords and protocols if needed
- Start the clock/determine when it started/discovery timeline
- Review credit card and other contractual obligations
 - Often require immediate notification
 - May have audit and monitoring rights
 - May have fines or other significant impacts
- Review insurance and tender claim as soon as possible/work with insurer regarding vendors

Considerations Regarding Insurance

- Coverage Limits
 - Forensic Consultants
 - Attorneys
 - Breach Notification Vendors
 - PR Vendors
 - Claims (relatively rare)
- Generally Excluded: New Software, Systems, Code Re-writes, and Improvements
- Vendor pre-qualification and choice



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Thank You!

Please stand by as we launch a brief survey...