

The Threat of Ransomware Continues to Grow

How Can In-House Counsel Prepare for the Battle?

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Agenda

- Background Rise of Ransomware
- Proactive Preparation for Ransomware Attack
- During a Crisis Best Practices
 Privilege
 Notification
- Post-Event Considerations





Ransomware Stats

- Attacks Increased by 288% in H1 (NCC Group, 2021)
- Average Ransom fee increased from \$5,000 in 2018 to \$200,000 in 2020.
 (National Security Institute, 2021)
- Ransomware remains the most prominent malware threat. (<u>Datto</u>, 2019)
- Malicious emails are up 600% due to COVID-19. (<u>ABC News</u>, 2021)
- 42% of companies with cyber insurance policies in place indicated that insurance only covered a small part of damages resulting from a ransomware attack. (<u>Cybereason</u>, 2021)



The Horror Stories

- Colonial Pipeline (2021)
 Colonial Pipeline has spurred a variety of litigation from various stakeholders, not just information owners.
- Scripps Health (2021)
 FOUR Class action lawsuits from impacted individuals whose information was exposed in ransomware attack.
- Target
 Settled with \$10 million to consumers, \$39 million to banks.
- Home Depot \$17.5 million settlement for data breach.
- The 3 AM phone call.





Poll Question #1



Why does this Matter?

- Courts are becoming more willing to award damages due to a breach of personal information
- States are passing new laws regarding rights of individuals over their personal information
- It's not Just PII
 - **Trade Secrets**
 - **Confidentiality Agreements**
 - Supply Chain/Breach of Contract issues
- It's easier than ever to launch ransomware attacks with "Ransomware as a Service" aka "RaaS"



Ransomware Lifecycle for In-House Counsel

Pre-Event

Compliance with local cybersecurity laws

Cyber Insurance

Table Top Exercises

Develop Contacts and plans

During Event

Preserve Evidence

Gather Information

Inform Law Enforcement

Restoration/Negotiation

Post-Event/Aftercare

Giving Notice

Provide mitigation to affected persons (if required)

Defend in lawsuits (if required)

Recover costs from insurance



Proactive Steps

- Cyber insurance
- Incident Response Plan
- Tabletop
- Develop outside contacts





Prevention

- TRAINING
- IT consultants
- White-Hat Hackers (Penetration testing)





During Event

Who to contact, when, what order

- Outside Counsel
- Insurance
- Internal IT team
- Outside IT team(s)



Poll Question #2



Privilege concerns

- Retain outside counsel to manage the investigation (don't do it yourself if you can afford not to)
- Use a two-track approach
 One IT team (yours) focuses on patching the breach and getting everything back up and running
 Have outside counsel ADD a vendor to provide services necessary for legal advice and have them
 work alongside your internal IT team
- Don't use stock language in the statement of work tie it to potential litigation
- "Data-map" your findings and prepare a non-privileged incident report.
 Keep all intel on a need-to-know basis, and segment the party into the "legal team" "operations team" and "security team"



Clear Privilege line

- The main focus is if it is related to litigation. Conversations with counsel may not be privileged if:
 - Counsel is engaged in general fact finding
 - Counsel is giving *general* advice regarding security measures



Case Law

- In Re. Rutter's Data Security Breach Litigation (Pennsylvania)
- Capital One 2019 Data Breach Litigation (Virginia)
- In re Target Corp Customer Data Security Breach Litigation (Minnesota)
- Premera Blue Cross Customer Data Sec. Breach Litigation (Oregon)





Best Practices

- All communications via counsel
- Engage third-party forensics via counsel, in anticipation of litigation
- Third-party forensics not someone you already utilize specially engaged for limited purpose
- Forensics report not shared throughout company limit review to GC, if possible
- Can have oral conversations with other key stakeholders about findings
- LINK LITIGATION PREP TO THE STATEMENT OF WORK



Specific issues that arise:

- Who's calling the shots?
- Are we going to negotiate?
 Will this change depending on severity?
- Will you get sanctioned for paying?
 The OFAC dilemma recent guidance
- What about your carriers?Carrier approval issue



Communication during an event

- Internal
 Out-of-band communication
- External
 Pre-determined holding statements
- The transparency conundrum





Notification concerns

- Regulatory Bodies
- Customers
- Employees
- California Civil Code-1798.82



Notification Requirements

Title

- "Notice of Data Breach," with the following headings:
 - "What Happened"
 - "What Information Was Involved"
 - "What We Are Doing"
 - "What You Can Do" and
 - "For More Information"

Format

- The format of the notice shall be designed to call attention to the nature and significance of the information it contains.
- The title and headings in the notice shall be clearly and conspicuously displayed.
- The text of the notice and any other notice provided pursuant to this section shall be no smaller than 10-point type.



Post-Event: The Notices and Mitigation

- Look to state laws to determine what notices and mitigation needed
 - Remember, some states have different requirements on what is required for notice, so a one-size fits all approach may not work.
 - Mitigation efforts may also vary, so impacted persons within certain states may be entitled to more protection than others.



Post-Mortem

- Evaluate what you learned
- Outline issues where you could improve
- Patch security & improve processes



Questions?



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