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Cyber Threats and Cyber Crime: What Every In-house Counsel Needs to Know

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Welcome and Introductions



Kim Peretti

- Kim Peretti is co-leader of Alston & Bird's Privacy, Cyber & Data Strategy Team.
- 22 years as information security professional and lawyer
- Manages technical cyber investigations, assists in responding to data security-related regulator inquiries, and advises boards and senior executives in matters of cybersecurity and cyber risk.
- Former director of PwC's cyber forensic services group and a former senior litigator for the Department of Justice's Computer Crime and Intellectual Property Section.
- Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP).



Session Objectives

1. Discuss the current state of ransomware attacks and Government's response including executive and legislative action.

2. Consider guidance from regulators on best practices for defending against a ransomware attack and discuss counsel's role.

3. Discuss the renewed focus on supply chain security and the Government's responses to recent attacks.

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Ransomware: an Overview and Recent Government Response



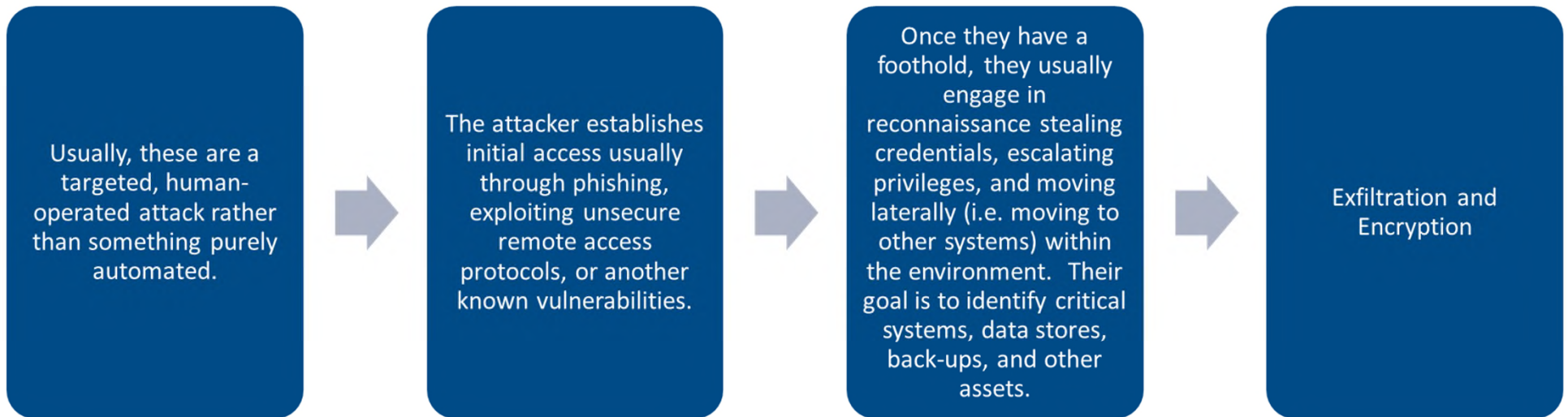
The Ransomware Threat Landscape



- Ransomware is a global problem.
- Ransomware attacks more than doubled from 2019 to 2020
- Attackers received an estimated \$412 million in ransom payments last year.
- On average, it takes a company 287 days to recover from a ransomware attack, and *the average downtime whether or not you pay, is 19 days.*



What is a Ransomware Attack?



Remember: Initial compromise can occur weeks or even months prior to ransomware deployment.



Double Extortion: Exfiltration and Encryption



The criminals first steal or exfiltrate your data.



Then they use a scripted deployment of ransomware to encrypt the systems.



This gives them multiple points of leverage to pressure for a ransom payment.

Pay us in order to decrypt your systems.

Pay us or we will publicly leak your data on the dark web or sell it to the highest bidder.



They may use custom malware that encrypts and spreads throughout the environment. They may also just use off the shelf tools like Bitlocker or the built-in encryption capabilities in Windows.



Paying the Ransom Is a Challenge

- The Washington Post reports that average payments are between \$100k-200k. But larger incidents on high profile targets have garnered payments in the millions of dollars.
- Recent guidance from Office of Foreign Asset Controls (OFAC) and the United States Treasury Department reiterates that ransom payments arising from ransomware raise significant sanctions compliance issues.
- OFAC emphasizes the importance of working with law enforcement as a potential mitigating factor in the event that a ransom payment is later determined to raise specific sanctions-related concerns.



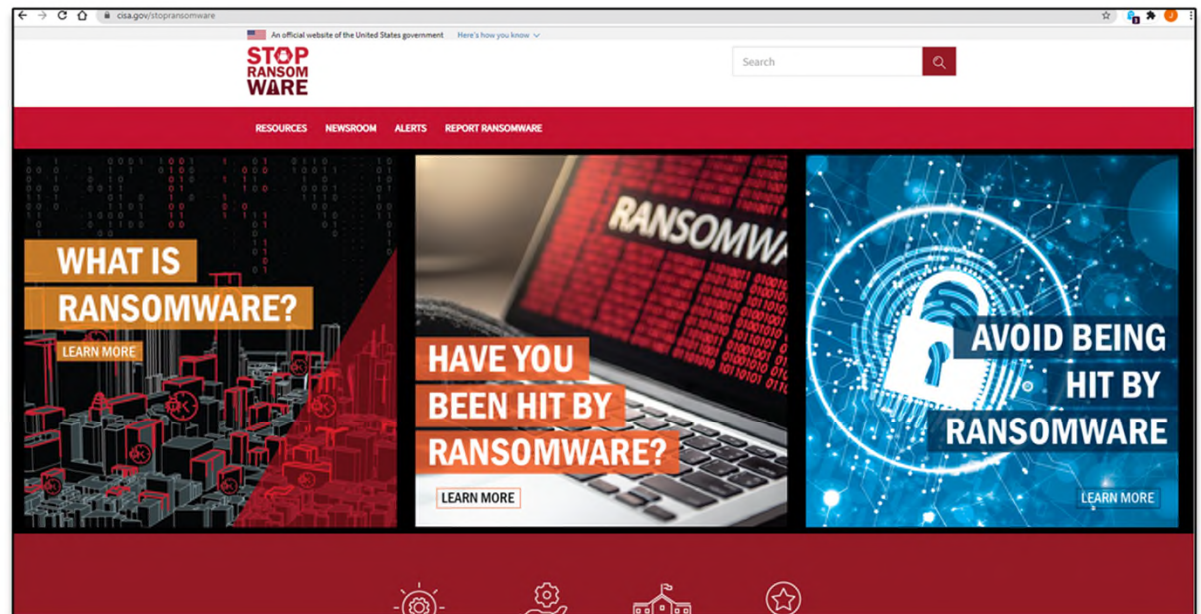


The Government Has Responded By Providing New Resources and Education

After the Colonial Pipeline attack, the Department of Justice, the Department of Homeland Security, and other federal partners launched StopRansomware.gov.

This is a collaborative effort across the federal government and is the first joint website created to help private and public organizations mitigate their ransomware risk.

The site the first central hub consolidating ransomware resources from all federal government agencies. Its goal is to reduce the fragmentation of resources by integrating federal ransomware resources into a single platform that includes clear guidance on how to report attacks, and the latest ransomware-related alerts and threats from all participating agencies.





Congress and Others Pushing For Increased Reporting Requirements



On July 27, 2021, the United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary held a hearing titled America Under Cyber Siege: Preventing And Responding To Ransomware Attacks.

The Department of Justice, FBI, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, and the Secret Service all testified and recommended some level of increased reporting of ransomware incidents from the private sector to the government.

They also encouraged insurance providers to stop reimbursing for ransom payments.

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Ransomware: Regulators Identify Best Practices



Regulators Are Identifying Best Defensive Practices

The screenshot shows the website for the New York State Department of Financial Services. The navigation bar includes links for Services, News, Government, and COVID-19 Vaccine. Below the navigation bar, there are links for Consumer Information, Applications & Filings, Industry Guidance, Reports & Publications, and Contact Us. A search bar and the DFS logo are also present. The main content area is titled "Industry Guidance" and features a sidebar with links to various resources. The main text is dated June 30, 2021, and is titled "To All New York State Regulated Entities Re Ransomware Guidance".

June 30, 2021
To All New York State Regulated Entities
Re Ransomware Guidance

The ransomware crisis threatens every financial services company and their customers. And a major ransomware attack could cause the next great financial crisis. A ransomware attack that simultaneously cripples several financial services companies could lead to a loss of confidence in the financial system. This could happen either through an exploitation of a vulnerability in widely used software to attack many companies at once – as seen recently for SolarWinds and Microsoft Exchange – or through a single ransomware attack that disables critical infrastructure for financial services, such as a cloud services provider or a regional power grid.

As ransomware attacks continue to grow in number, scope, and sophistication, they are fueling a sharp increase in the cost of cybercrime. Homeland Security Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas recently stated that “the rate of ransomware attacks increased 300% in 2020⁽¹⁾. Ransomware is costly because it is the most disruptive cybercrime. Unlike cybercrime focused on theft, ransomware sidelines organizations – it shuts down hospitals, schools, and companies. It prevents consumers from getting services, patients from receiving care, and employees from working. Since mid-2020, ransomware criminals usually also steal data before deploying ransomware so that they can extort victims by threatening to publish the data – so-called “double extortion.”

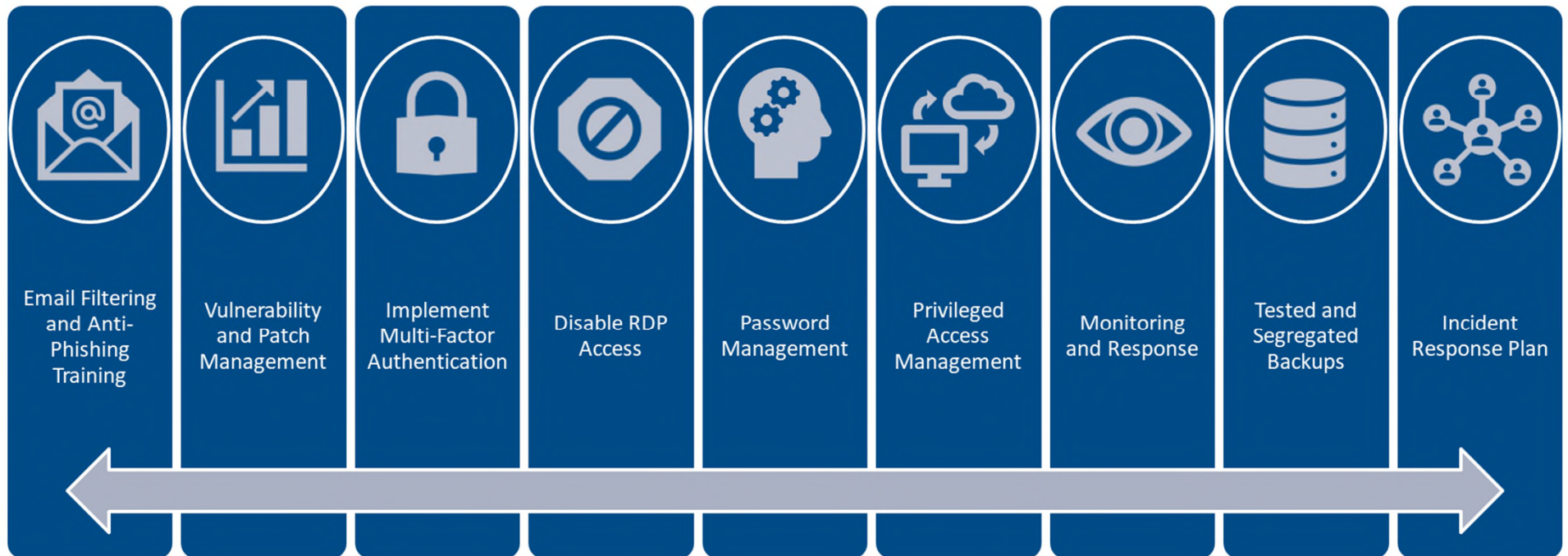
As the Department of Financial Services (“the Department” or “DFS”) noted in the *Cyber Insurance Risk Framework* in February 2021, the cost of ransomware has also shaken up the cyber insurance market. Because of ransomware, loss ratios on cyber insurance increased from an average of 42% during 2015-2019 to 73% in 2020⁽²⁾. Increasing costs are impacting premiums and the scope of coverage. More encouragingly, rising costs are also pressuring insurers to be more rigorous in assessing the cybersecurity of their customers and pricing insurance according to that risk.

The rise of ransomware has been fueled by the ever-growing payments made by ransomware victims. Cybercriminals keep demanding larger sums – ransom demands increased 17% from 2019 to 2020 and continue to grow⁽³⁾. A major insurer, CNA, recently paid a \$40 million ransom⁽⁴⁾. These extortion payments have funded more frequent and more sophisticated ransomware attacks. Cybercriminals use these payments to finance a ransomware industry by developing more sophisticated hacking and ransomware tools and recruiting more hackers and other cybercriminals into ransomware enterprises.

- In June 2021, the New York Department of Financial Services (NYDFS) published nine security controls that “when implemented together, significant reduce the risk of successful ransomware attack.”

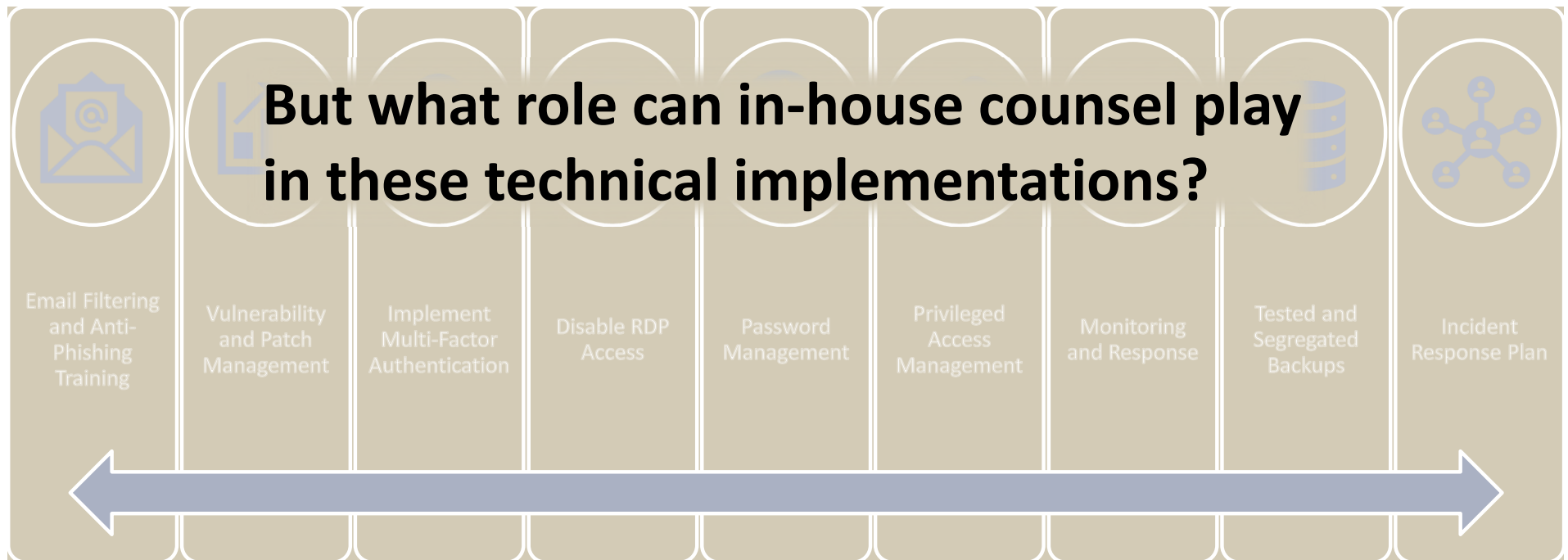


Regulators Are Identifying Best Defensive Practices





Regulators Are Identifying Best Defensive Practices





Initiate conversations with your technical teams; confirm these best practices are on their radar; and follow up at the audit/risk management level to confirm that the controls are implemented in a timely fashion.

Take an active role in the training and engage any outside vendors under privilege.

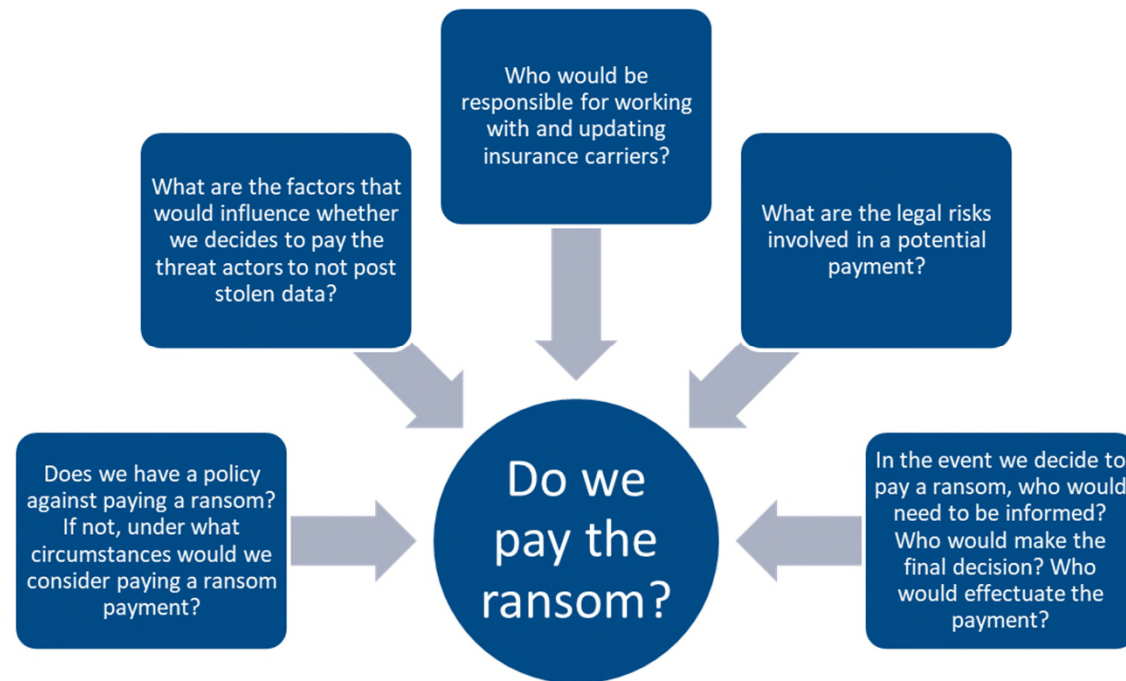
**Ransomware Defense:
Counsel's Role**

Build ransomware response into your incident response plan accounting for the special legal considerations in ransomware response.

Test your plans at the operational and executive levels.



Paying a Ransom - Considerations



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Ransomware Response Best Practices

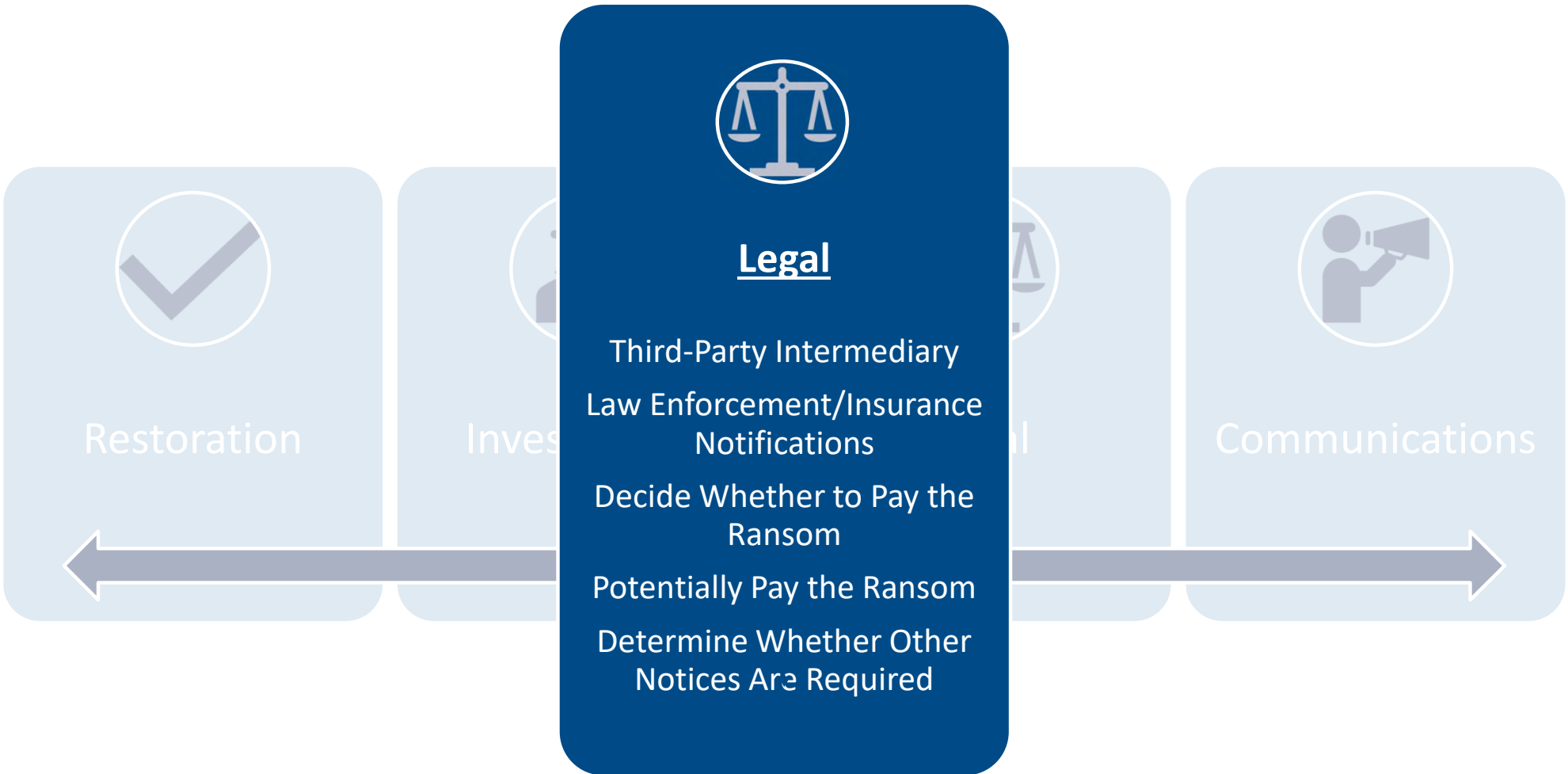


Four Parallel Workflows For Response Best Practices











Communications

Do You Need A Crisis
Communications Firm?
Internal Communications
External Communications



Restoration



Investment



Legal



Communications



Conduct Post-Incident Analysis



ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS



PROCESS IMPROVEMENTS



LESSONS LEARNED
MEETING

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Supply Chain Security

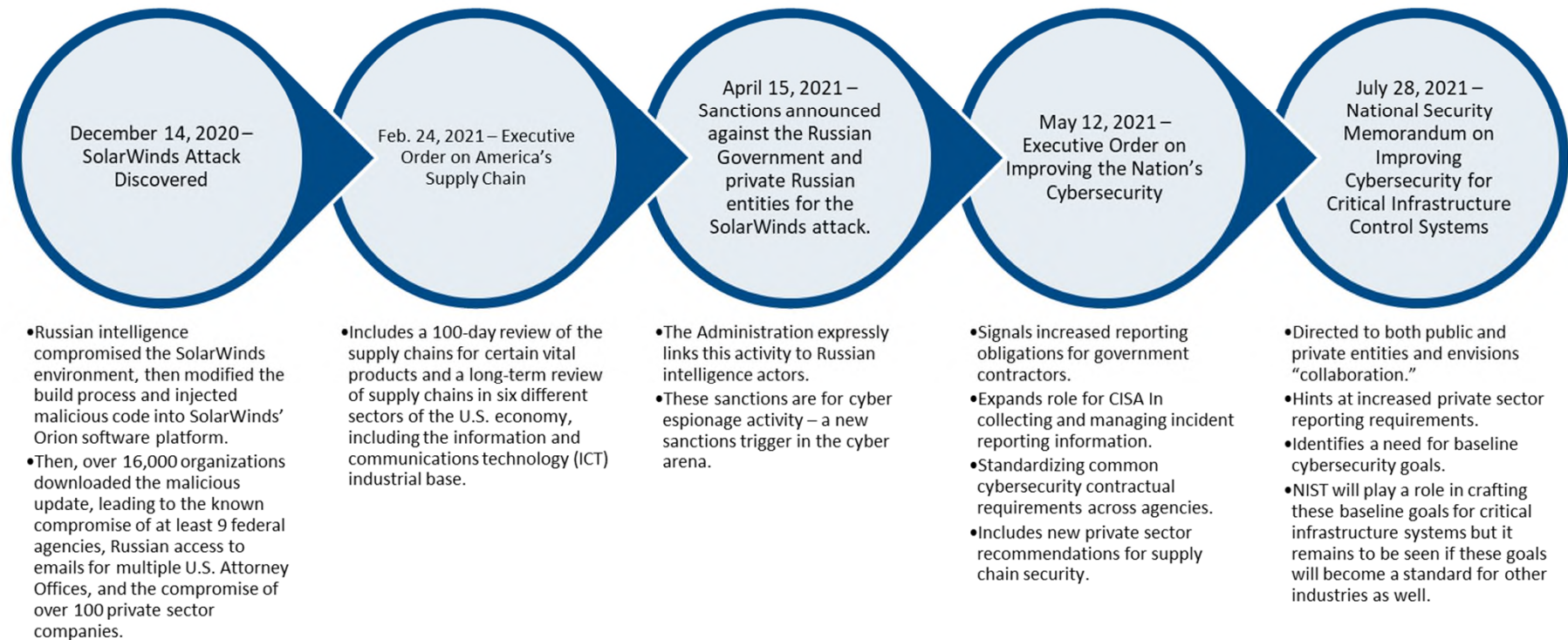


Supply Chain Security is Under Attack



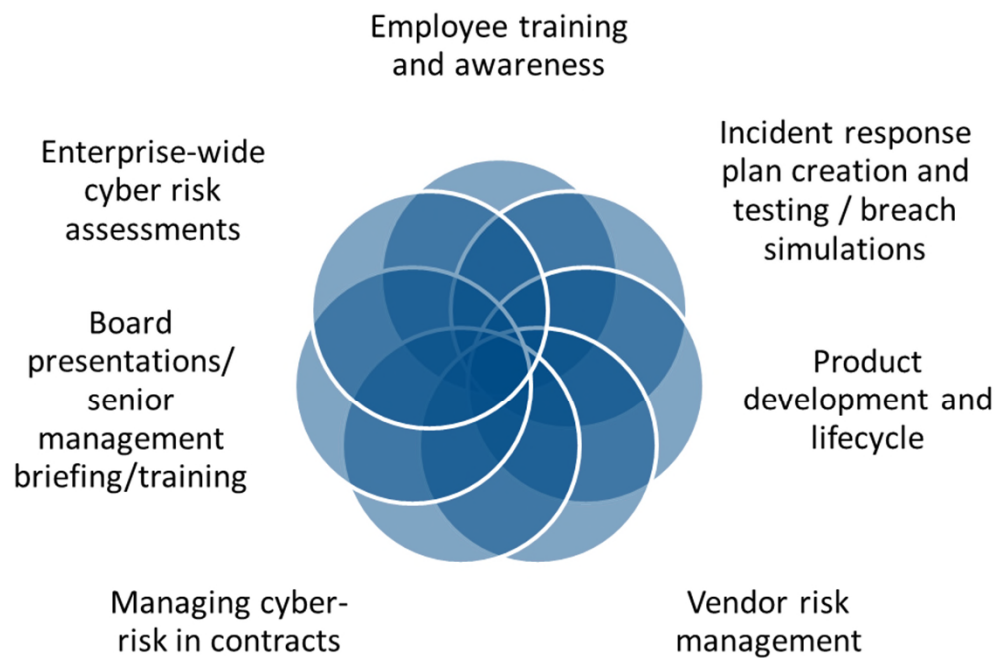


The Administration is Taking Action



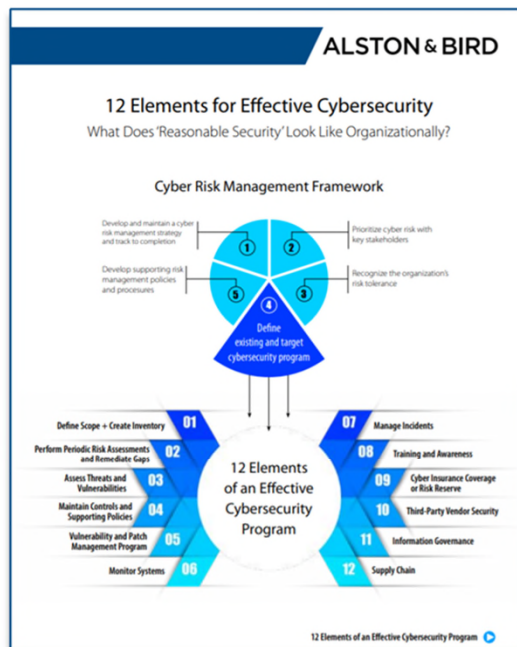


Cybersecurity Defense: Counsel's Role





Resources



<https://www.alston.com/en/-/media/files/services/privacy/alstonbirdcoreareasforeffectivelybersecurity.pdf>



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Questions and Closing