



# Today's Agenda

- Introduction
- Top Cyber Security Issues
- Insurance Solutions
- Questions

## What Businesses Need to Know

1. Criminals are patient and organized
2. Emails with banking information are often fake
3. Ransomware attacks are expensive
4. Data breach events are expensive
5. Certain controls have proven to be critical
6. Insurance is available, but market is challenged



# 1. Criminals are patient and organized

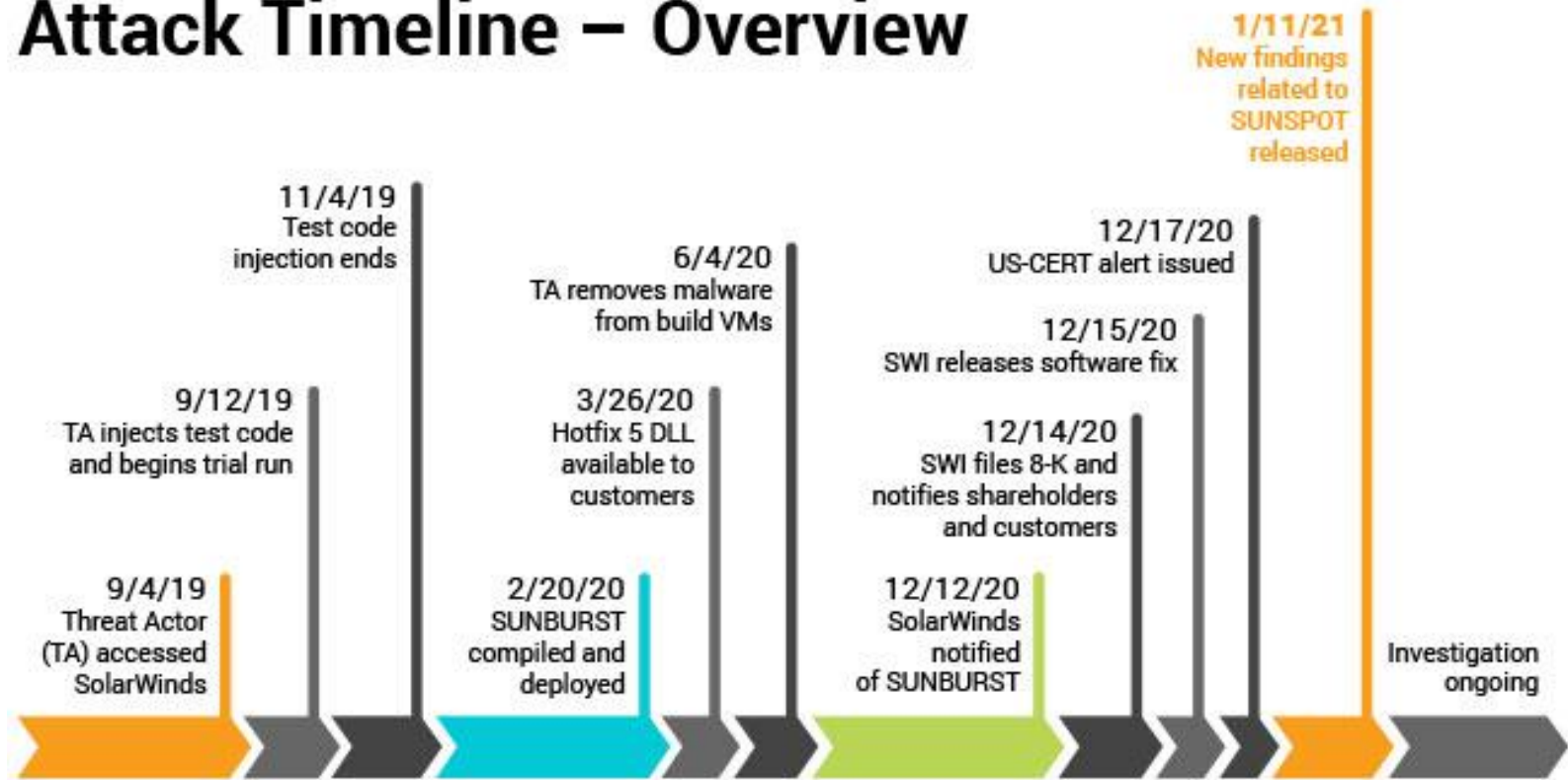
- Not teenagers in basements
- Cascade Medical Center
  - \$1,040,000 bank transfers
  - 98 mules
  - Transfers all under \$10,000
  - \$500,000 recovered
  - litigation with bank?



# 1. Criminals are patient and organized

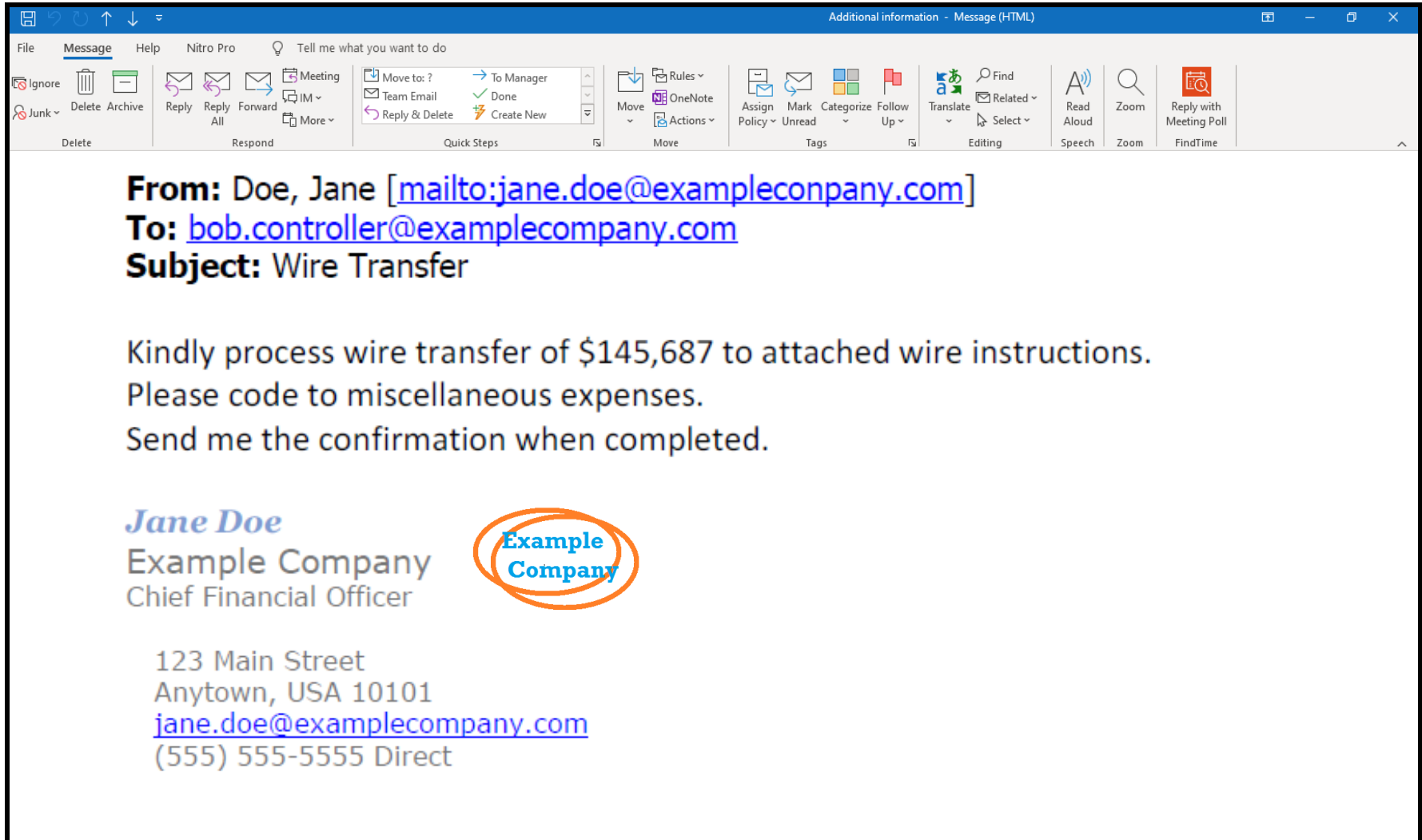
## *SolarWinds Breach*

### Attack Timeline – Overview



All events, dates, and times approximate and subject to change; pending completed investigation.

## 2. Emails with payment information are often fake



The screenshot shows an email client window titled "Additional information - Message (HTML)". The email header is as follows:

**From:** Doe, Jane [<mailto:jane.doe@examplecompany.com>]  
**To:** [bob.controller@examplecompany.com](mailto:bob.controller@examplecompany.com)  
**Subject:** Wire Transfer

The body of the email contains the following text:

Kindly process wire transfer of \$145,687 to attached wire instructions.  
Please code to miscellaneous expenses.  
Send me the confirmation when completed.

The sender's signature block is:

*Jane Doe*  
Example Company  
Chief Financial Officer

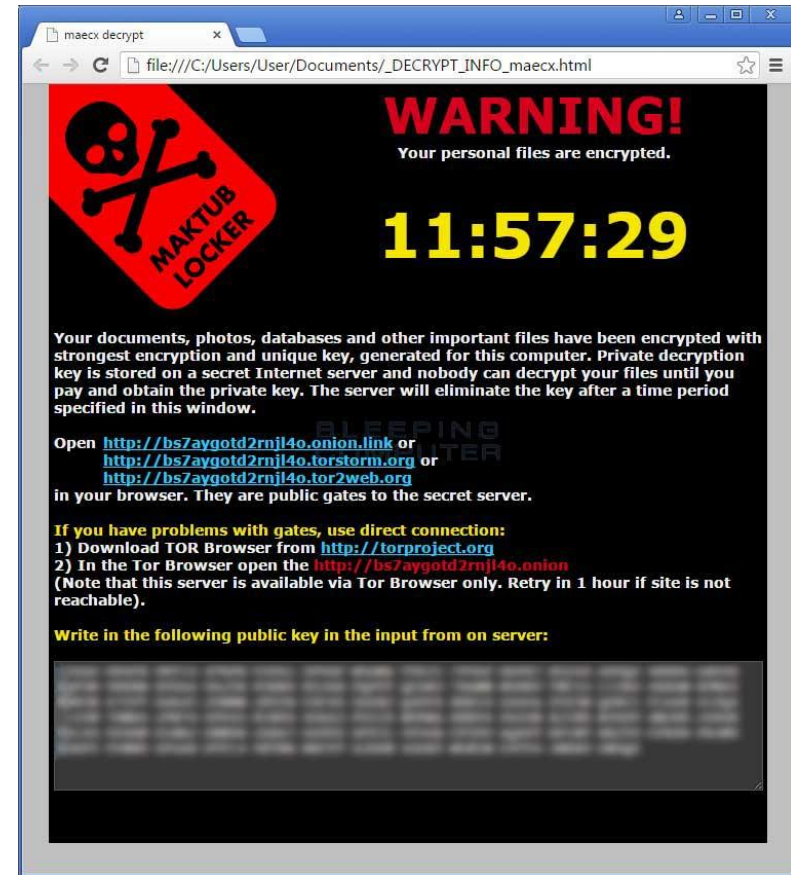
The address and contact information provided are:

123 Main Street  
Anytown, USA 10101  
[jane.doe@examplecompany.com](mailto:jane.doe@examplecompany.com)  
(555) 555-5555 Direct

The "Example Company" logo is circled in orange, indicating it is a placeholder or a red flag for a fake company.

# 3. Ransomware attacks are expensive

- Demands are larger
- Change in tactics:
  - Hackers “professionalized”
  - lay the “groundwork”
- “Double Extortion”
  - Release data to public
  - Encrypt files and operating systems
- More difficult to extract the malware from affected systems
- Average Ransom Paid in 2021 was \$541k, up by 78%\*
- Average Ransom Demand in 2021 was \$2.2M, up by 144%\*
- Average downtime is 21 days
- Industries targeted:
  - healthcare
  - government
  - professional services (increase)

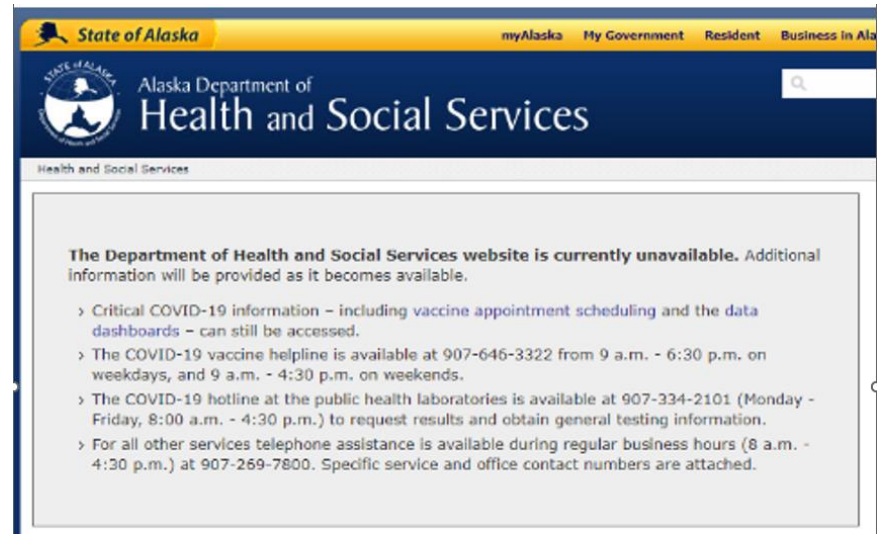


\*cases worked by Palo Alto Networks

# 3. Ransomware attacks are expensive

## Alaska Dept. of Health and Social Services

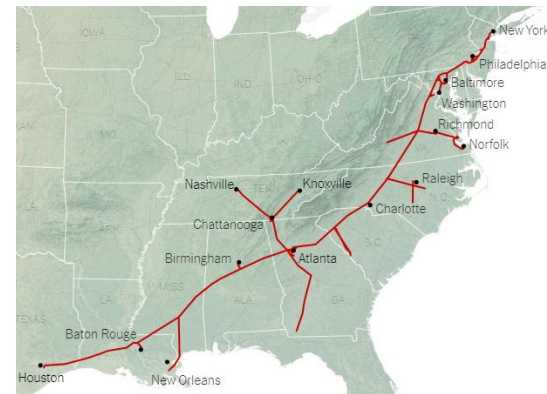
- May 2, 2021
- Notices to public Sept 27
- 500,000 records compromised:
  - Social Security numbers,
  - birthdates,
  - addresses,
  - phone numbers,
  - driver's license numbers and
  - health and financial information.
- \$215,000 for credit monitoring
- \$459,000 for computer forensic consulting from Mandiant



# 3. Ransomware attacks are expensive

## Colonial Pipeline

- May 6: attack launch
- May 7: payment of \$5M in Bitcoin
- May 12: pipeline restarted
- Operational software for 5,500 miles of pipeline not affected
- DarkSide stole data, then locked up the billing and accounting systems
- They shut down the pipeline to be safe and be sure ransomware wouldn't spread
- US Government recovered \$2.3M of ransom





# 4. Data breach events are expensive

## Breach Notification Costs



## 4. Data breach events are expensive

- It's your data, even if you outsource the storage to the cloud
- If you have a breach, call in the experts (attorneys, forensics) early.
- Have a Breach Response Plan, and follow it carefully:
  - Maintain Attorney Client Privilege
  - Identify the source and extent of the breach
  - Address both the legal and ethical obligations
  - Be careful with communication and customer questions
  - Document everything
- Do a detailed post-mortem; Don't try to go back to "normal" without evaluating what needs to be changed

# 5. Certain controls have proven to be critical

## Access to Company Network

- Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA)
- Privileged Access Management (PAM)
- Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) controls
- Virtual Private Network (VPN) access
- IP Address Whitelisting controls

## Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR)

- Utilized on entire network
- Vendor(s) used

## Network Monitoring

- Internal or external or both?
- Logs and reports regularly monitored
- Penetration testing

## System Backups

- Frequency
- Air gapped?
- Restrictive access
- Testing

## Network Segmentation

- Critical systems
- End of Life (EoL) software

## Patching

- Timing and frequency
- Timing for critical patches

# 5. Certain controls have proven to be critical

## Other Issues

- Email identification and authentication tools
- Training and phishing campaigns
- Business Continuity Plan (BCP): recovery time estimated? Has BCP been tested?
- Size and budget of IT Department
- Ongoing and future security projects or changes to protocols
- Data destruction policies (in place and followed)
- Physical security at company location(s)
- Mergers & Acquisitions (if any): due diligence for IT of target companies
- Compliance with government regulations

## 6. Insurance is available, but market is challenged

### Reactions of Cyber Insurers

- Raising rates
- Raising deductibles
- Introducing co-insurance
- Reducing offered limits
  - overall for companies buying \$10M or more limits
  - line-item coverages (e.g., business interruption, ransomware)
- Much more vigorous underwriting
  - Demanding additional security (e.g., Multi-Factor Authentication)
  - Requiring specific software
  - Performing their own penetration tests
  - Questions about exposure to SolarWinds, Microsoft Exchange
- Exiting Cyber market altogether



# Questions?



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