

# Cyber risk insurance: What's the big deal?

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# Topics

- Brief history
- Market drivers
- Threat landscape
- The insurance process
- Breach Response
- Real-life claims situations
- Future gazing

# Insurance history lesson

- 1997: First 'internet liability' policy written
- 1999: Y2K catalyst to focus on technology risk
- 1999 – 2002: Dot-com bubble - first phase growth
- 2003: CA 1386 (first notification law)
- 2005 – 2010: Breaches on the rise and increasing regulation
  - 2007: TJX breach
  - 2009: Heartland Payment Systems
- 2013: HIPAA final rule
- Compared to auto insurance...?



# Why the market is taking off

- Data breaches are not going away
- Continued legislation and litigation
- Active regulators flexing muscles
- Boards recognizing it is the “right thing to do”
  - SEC Guidance October 2011
- Increasing contractual obligations for specific privacy / security coverage

# Data breach history

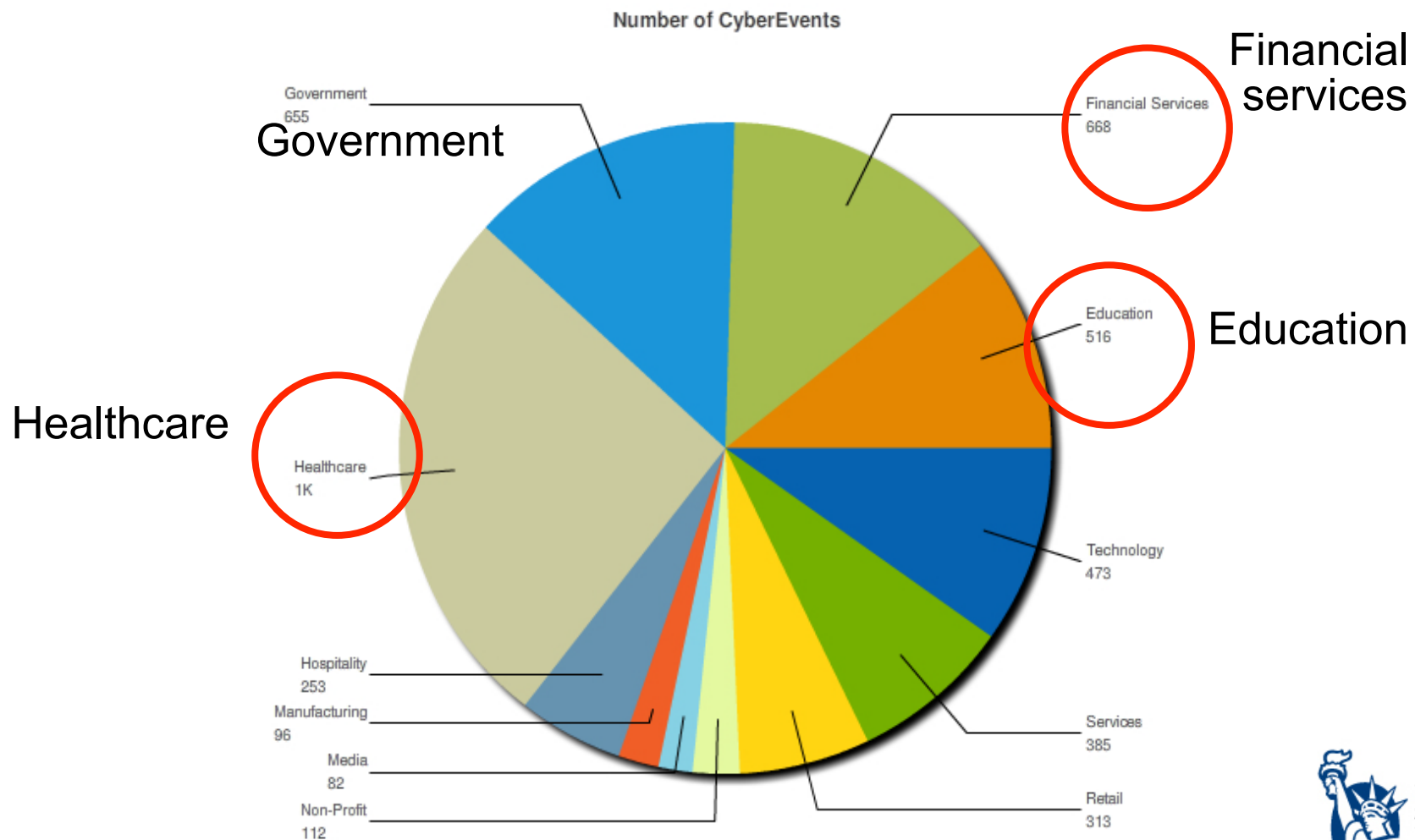
## Total Cyber Events and Records Breached\* (2004 – 2013)



\*Only Depicting Events with losses >30K Records

# Range of industries impacted

## Cyber Events By Industry (2009 – 2014) \*US Companies only



# All companies have cyber risk

There are two types of companies:

Those that **have had** a security breach, and those that **don't know** they've had a breach.

## Diverse Industries Targeted

(As the definition of PII expands)



Retailers (Online/Brick & Mortar)



Healthcare



Financial Industry



Payment Technologies



Social Media



Content Aggregators



Gaming



Entertainment



Cloud/SaaS Providers

## Common Exposures

### Customer Data

Credit Cards, Address, SSN  
& Login Credentials



### Employee Data

PII & PHI



### Loss of Profits

Network Outage or  
Security Failure



" In 2013, Ponemon reports that **more than 55%** of the 1200 small businesses in their study experienced a data breach. "

# Common cyber exposure misconceptions

Proprietary and Confidential



**“ We use a third party payment processor, so we’ve transferred that exposure. ”**

- A data breach can occur while your customers’ data is in transit, not just while it is sitting at the payment process.
- Even if it happens at the payment processor, you are still responsible under privacy breach laws.
- Even if it is your payment processors’ fault, they have likely limited their liability so your chance of recourse is slim.



**“ We don’t store any credit cards or PII on our network. ”**

- In some cases hackers have been able to intercept data in real time, “skimming” credit card, data, passwords and other sensitive information.



**“ We have upgraded our security by transferring our data to a cloud provider. ”**

- This is often true—major cloud providers have the resources and scale to invest in much higher security than most business. And yet, no security is foolproof.
- The aggregation of data in the cloud may prove to be an attractive target for high-tech criminals.
- The same caveats apply as for outsourced payment processing (above).

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# Cyber Liability Exposure Overview

## Network Security

First-party

Third-party

- Unauthorized Access
- Transmission of Virus or Malicious Code
- Theft/Destruction of Data
- Cyber Extortion
- Business Interruption

## Privacy

First-party

Third-party

PII/PHI Data Exposed By:

- Hacker
- Lost Device
- Rogue Employee
- Physical Records

# The market today

- **Capacity Available: \$200M-\$300M in total**
  - 20-30 insurers serving different segments of the market
  - Less availability of Business Interruption coverage (especially contingent)
- **Target breach impacting carrier appetites for large risks**
  - High excess pricing (above 50M) increased substantially.
- **First party sub-limits increasing**
  - Carriers will generally offer 50% to 100% of their total limit
  - Programs can be structured to drop down over 1<sup>st</sup> party limits to build capacity

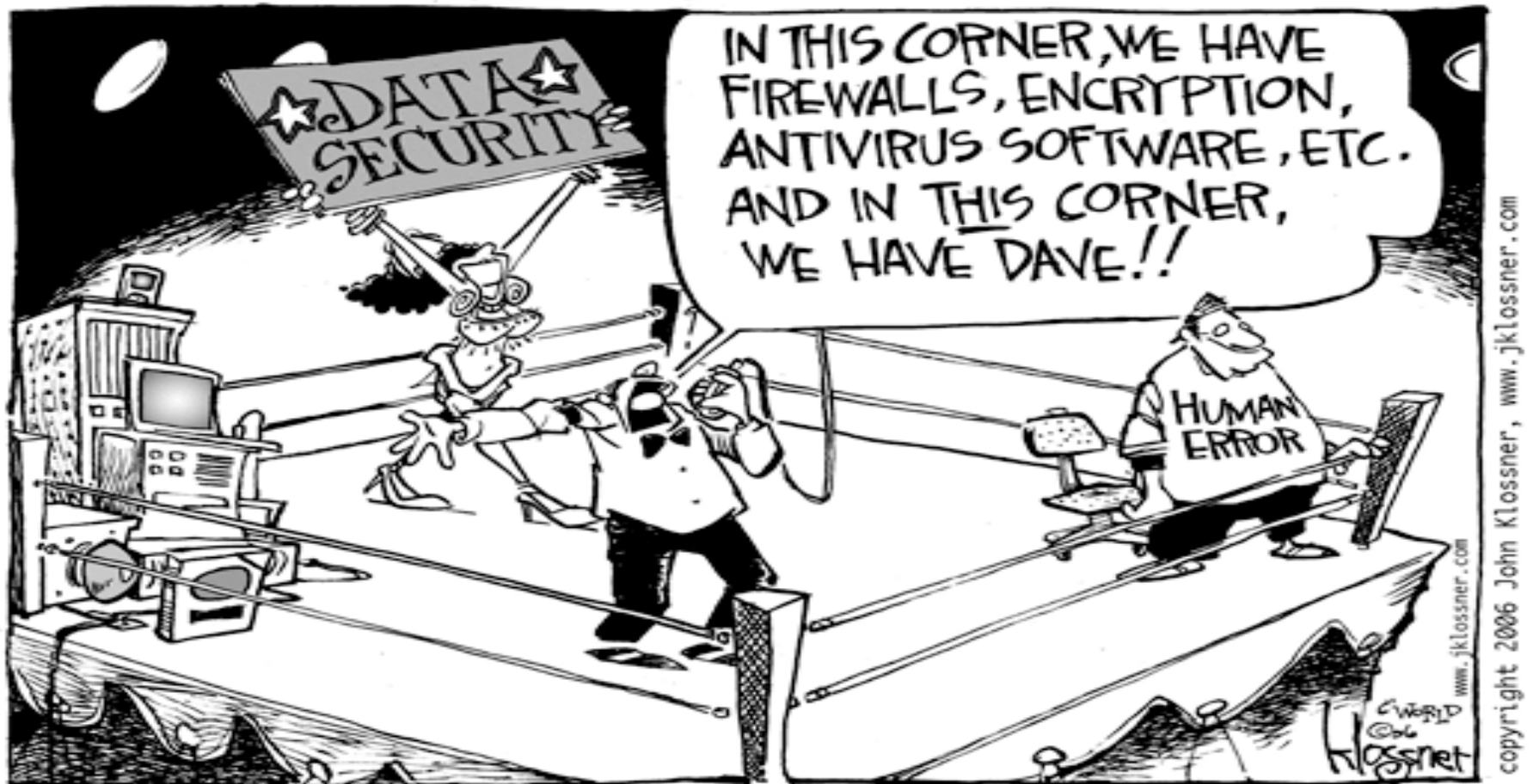


# Threat landscape

- Internal threats: employee risk (malicious / inadvertent)
- External threats
- Regulatory regime
- Litigation on the increase



# The Weakest Link



# Hacking: the glamorous threat

- Hacktivism - Anonymous
- Organized financial crime
- “Just because I can”
- State sponsored...?



# Ever-increasing regulatory oversight

- HIPAA / HITECH
  - Notice within 60 days when PHI is breached
  - Requires notice to Secretary of HHS
  - Allows State AGs to bring civil actions for HIPAA violations
- FTC
  - Section 5 authority
- Industry specific regulators:
  - PCI DSS: Cardbrands (visa, MC, Amex)
- 47 State notification laws
  - Affirmative laws



# Preparing for the insurance process

- Bring stakeholders together
- Gap analysis
- Benchmarking against various compliance standards
  - PCI DSS, ISO27001, HIPAA, NIST, SSAE16...
- Complete application
- Review quotations
- Bind cover and sleep easy

# Underwriting factors

- Industry
- Size of company
- Type and volume of data
- Risk management
  - People
  - Process
  - Technology
- Incident response
- Claims





# Current hot button issues for insurers

- Data/Confidential Info – Types/How much?/location
- Encryption (Safe harbor) – At rest, in motion, backup, mobile devices
- POS Systems & Software – Patches/updates/controls
- Use of cloud vendors – who and what services (payroll, payments, services, etc.)
- Vendor Controls – Due Diligence/ Contracts/Data shared/Access control
- Network Access – How and who accesses your network remotely?
- Subsidiary acquisitions – Due diligence, conversion process
- Compensating controls – What else are you doing?



# Safeguard controls

- **People:** proper security budget and vigilance
- **Processes:** ISO27002, HITECH ready; employee education and training; written management processes; breach response plan
- **Technology:** firewalls; intrusion detection software; hardened and patched servers (tested); encryption of PII

# Employee awareness



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# Risk management strategies

- “But we spend money on IT security”

Insurance  IT security spending

- There is always residual risk, as long as people are involved

# Breach Response

- Claims handling – not just lawyers
- Data breach first responder
  - Hand holding / consultative
- Specialist services:
  - Forensics
  - Breach notification services
  - Call centres
  - Crisis management
- A well-handled breach does not mean a crisis

# Simplified Data Breach Timeline

**Discovery**

**Incident occurs**

**First Response**

**Forensic Investigation and Legal Review**

**External Issues**

**PR**

**Notification**

**Remedial Offering**

**Long-Term Consequences**

**Income Loss**

**Reputation**

**Regulatory Investigation**

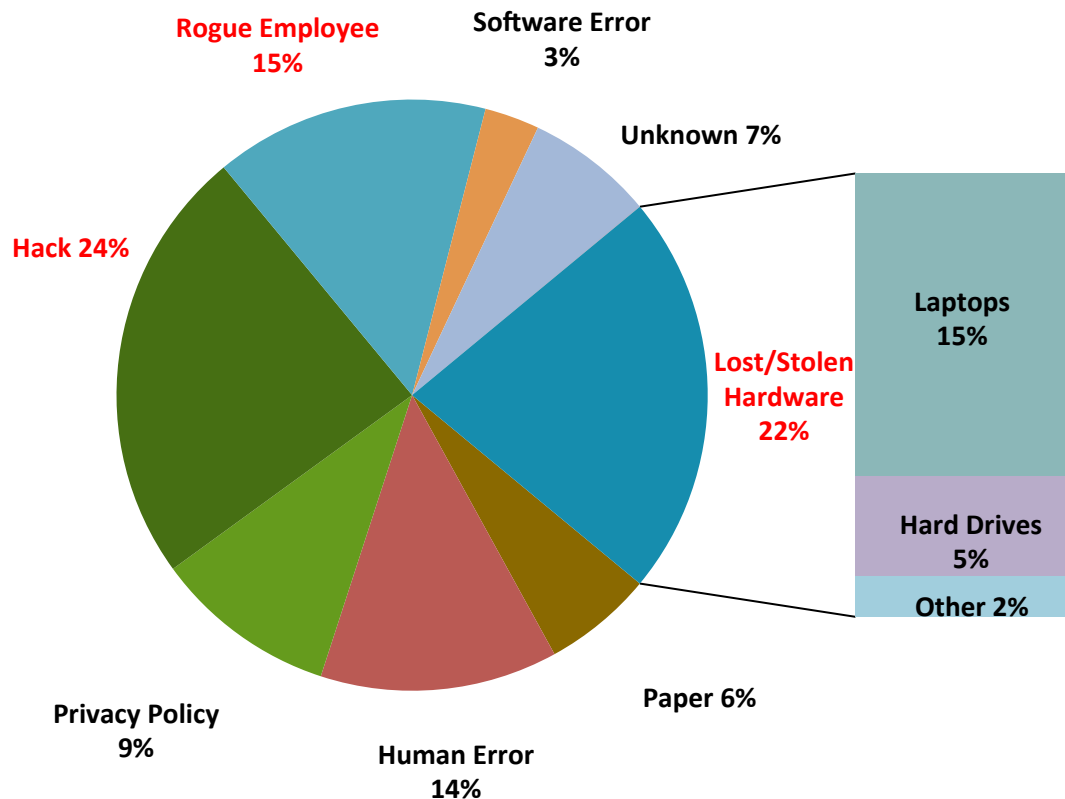
**Litigation**



# What Should Happen When a Breach Occurs?

- Don't panic
- Action incident response plan
  - Team
  - Is it a privacy matter?
- Handle regulators / laws
- Tell insurers / lawyers (privilege) and keep informed
- Fastest response not always most appropriate
- Protect evidence / data trails
- Debrief / lessons learned

# Claims and Industry Trends (ACE Data)



## Industry Breakout

- Healthcare – 31%
- Technology – 14%
- Professional Services – 12%
- Retail – 10%
- Financial Institutions – 8%

## Targeted Attacks for PI:

- Lost/Stolen Devices
  - 2008 – 41%
  - 2012 – 17%
  - 2013 – 17%
- Hacking and Rogue Employee
  - 2008 – 31%
  - 2012 – 44%
  - 2013 – 44%



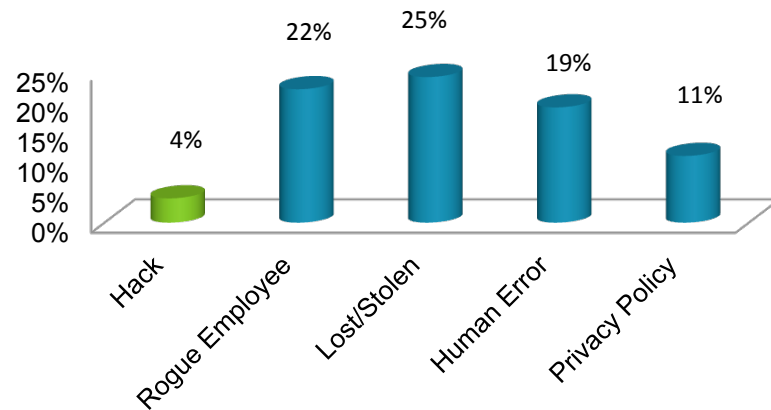
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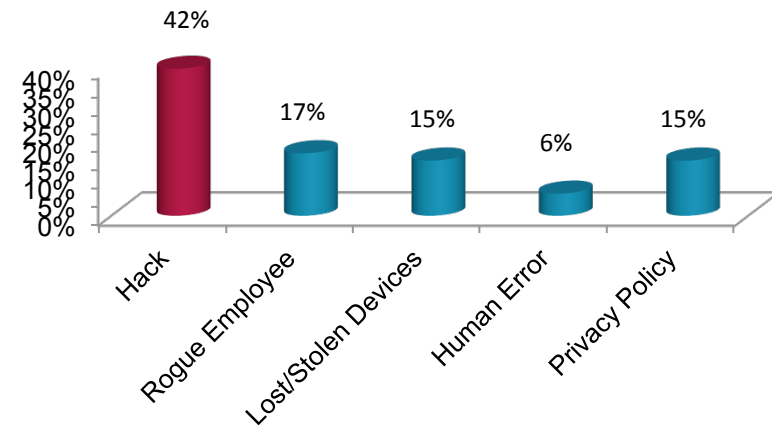


# Triggers by Industry Segment (ACE Data)

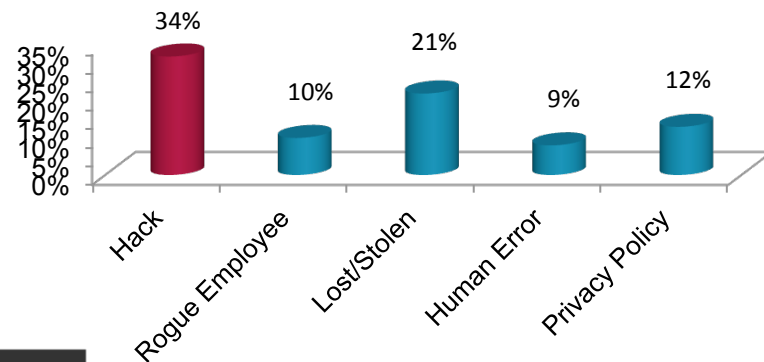
## Healthcare



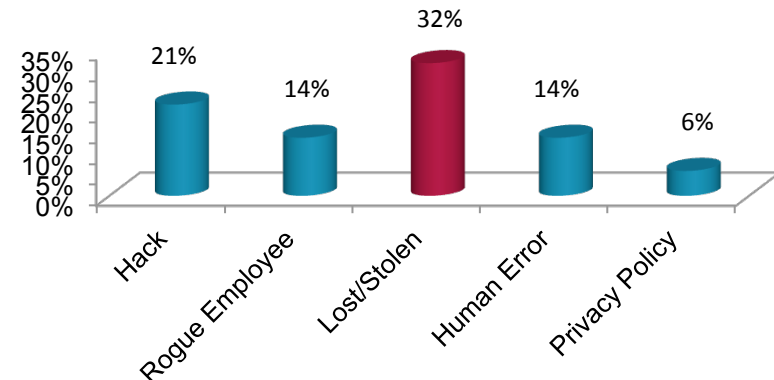
## Retail



## Technology



## Professional Services



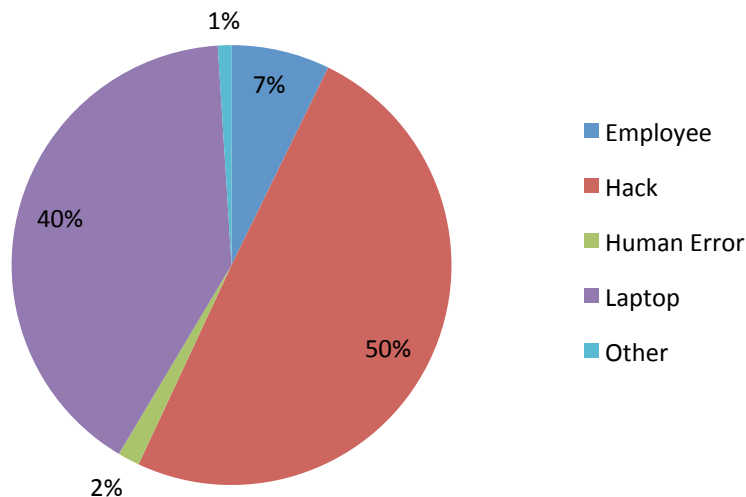
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# How Much Does It Cost?

- Ponemon Institute Study
  - 2014 - \$201 per record; Average total cost - \$3.5M
  - 2013 - \$188 per record
  - Both direct and indirect expenses

Cost by Trigger (ACE DATA)



## Every Breach Response is Unique

### Cost Range of Each Service

- Legal Fees:  
Under \$5,000 up to about \$350,000
- Forensics:  
About \$10,000 to Seven Figures
- Notification & Call Center - three ways to notify, but approximately \$3 per record
- Credit Monitoring:  
Payment per Enrollee or Restoration Service
- Crisis Management Costs

**Objectives: Protect your Brand and Limit Third Party Exposure**



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# Loss Example 1 – Spear Phishing

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## **Situation**

- Employee receives email link from a vendor regarding a procedural update
- Employee complies, downloads spyware/malware onto computer network
- Malware manipulates employee's email and sends additional phishing emails to external contacts
  - Phishing emails are opened and placed on 3<sup>rd</sup> party networks

## **Covered Costs**

- Network Security Liability — \$1,500,000 for legal fees and 3<sup>rd</sup> party suits stemming from the cost to repair their damaged networks

## **Lessons Learned**

- ✓ Coverage for customer/employee information
- ✓ Regulatory proceeding coverage extends to Privacy and Network Liability
- ✓ Network Liability arises out of the failure of network security, including unauthorized access and use of corporate systems



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# Loss Example 2 – Skimming Devices

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## **Situation**

- Large retailer discovers compromised pin pads in multiple stores
- Based on investigation, someone tampered with pin pads to capture CC information
- Addresses of impacted customers not available, retailer conducts substitute notice/notifies applicable regulators
- Incident results in four separate class action lawsuits
- Court grants insured's motion to dismiss for plaintiffs' lack of standing based on Clapper

## **Covered Costs**

- \$350,000 for legal, forensics and crisis management costs
- \$700,000 for defense costs

## **Lessons Learned**

- ✓ Most breach notification statutes provide three ways to notify individuals
- ✓ Most lawsuits result in filing of multiple pleadings
- ✓ Use of crisis management services can be critical if there is media attention on the breach



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# Loss Example 3 – PCI Fines

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## **Situation**

- Users of \$250 million online retailer's website began experiencing fraudulent credit card charges
- Retailer's web hosting company conducts a review of data stored on the servers
  - Virus found and removed
- Breach results in compromise of ~1 million records and fraudulent use of 50 credit cards
- Retailer incurs fines/penalties for not being Payment Card Industry (PCI) compliant

## **Covered Costs**

- \$750,000 for notification, call center services and legal fees to determine the insured's regulatory obligations
- \$500,000 in assessments for lack of PCI compliance

## **Lessons Learned**

- ✓ Important to research breach response vendors prior to a breach
- ✓ Understand PCI compliance and engage proper QSA
- ✓ Assessments for PCI DSS non-compliance can be significant



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# The last word

“We’ve spent over 12 years building our reputation, brand, and trust with our customers. It’s painful to see us take so many steps back due to a single incident.”

-Zappos CEO Tony Hsieh

“Everyone has a plan... until they get punched in the face”

- Mike Tyson

# The future

- \$5Bn market before 2020\*
- Continued expansion of buyers
- Market consolidation:
  - Specialists
  - Everyone else offering add-on
- IT risk integrated as part of enterprise risk management
- Network risk only increasing

\*Advisen Research