

#### Why Insurance?

- ▶ Incidents involving data theft continue to proliferate
- Average Ransomware cost \$300K
- Reputation
- Data leakage
- ▶ Political fall out

#### Why Us?

- SLTTs are high value targets for attackers
  - Valuable/sensitive data
    - ► Property Tax information
    - ► SSNs
    - Credit Card/bank information
    - ► Tax/Voter records
  - Budget restraints
  - Costs of tools
  - ► IT Staffing/Experience/Training
  - ▶ Non-standard/ "Exceptions" to standards

#### What does insurance cover?

- Types of network security failures
  - ▶ Cyber Extortion
  - Malware infections
  - ► Fraudulent Email/compromise
  - Potential Data breaches
  - ▶ Liability
- ► Types of data Breaches of all sorts
  - Social Security numbers
  - Credit Cards
  - ▶ Health Records
  - Drivers license numbers

## Value added services

- Lawyers
- ▶ Forensic Firms
- Ransomware interdiction/Negotiation
- Data Recovery
- Identity Theft Services
- Crisis Communication
- Training
- Metrics
- ▶ Table-Top Exercises

#### Why Not Insurance

- ► 60% did NOT pay Ransomware
- Cost: Ransomware is Expensive coverage limits are increasing
- Increase in exclusions
- Unpredictable annual requirements
- Improved controls and safeguards can limit exposure (selfinsurance)
- Insurance requirements are going to get you very secure.

# Potential "up side" to Insurance issues

- Premiums starting to stabilize from sharp increases over past years
- Improved processes and controls
- Insurers better able to define risk
- Decreases in paid ransomware

#### Needed regardless of insurance

- ► Minimize risks throughout infrastructure
- ► Incident Response Plans
- Business Continuity
- Backups

#### What to expect

- Increasing complexity and detail of questions
- ▶ Tough questions for line of businesses not just IT
- ▶ Unexpected, last minute requirements

### IT Security Controls

Multifactor Authentication Admin/Privileged Access Management Endpoint Detection and Response Secure, encrypted, airgapped backups

Email/Web Filtering Patch and Vulnerability Management

Incident Planning and Testing

Cybersecurity training/Phishing testing

Hardening Techniques Logging and monitoring (SEIM)

End-of-Life plan

Supply Chain Management

#### What do Insurers consider?



#### Ultimate questions to ask

- What is the financial stability of the entity?
- What is the cost of premium versus additional security measures?
- Are coverage exemptions becoming unreasonable?
- How good is your entities cyber security controls?
- How developed is your Incident Response Plan(s)

### Questions?