## How to Respond to a Ransomware Attack

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### Agenda

- Introductions
- Responding to a Ransomware Attack the Technical Side
- OCR Guidance on Ransomware
- An Outside Counsel's Perspective
- Q&A

# Responding to a Ransomware Attack – the Technical Side

### Ransomware



### The Attack



### All your files have been encrypted!

All your files have been encrypted due to a security problem with your PC. If you want to restore them, write us to the e-mail mkgoro@india.com

You have to pay for decryption in Bitcoins. The price depends on how fast you write to us. After payment we will send you the decryption tool that will decrypt all your fies. RyukReadMe.txt

#### Free decryption as guarantee

Before paying you can send to us up to 3 files for free decryption. Please note that files must NOT or information and their total size must be less than 10Mb.

Your network has been penetrated.

All files on each host in the network have been encrypted with a strong algorithm.

Backups were either encrypted or deleted or backup disks were formatted.

Shadow copies also removed, so F8 or any other methods may damage encrypted data but not recover.

We exclusively have decryption software for your situation No decryption software is available in the public.

11 DO NOT RESET OR SHUTDOWN - files may be damaged.

12 DO NOT RENAME OR MOVE the encrypted and readme files.

13 DO NOT DELETE readme files.

14 This may lead to the impossibility of recovery of the certain files.

16 To get info (decrypt your files) contact us at

17 WayneEvenson@protonmail.com

19 WayneEvenson@tutanota.com

21 BTC wallet:

22 14hVKm7Ft2rxDBFTNkkRC3kGstMGp2A4hk

24 Ryuk

26 No system is safe

### Ransomware Response Lifecycle

#### Pre-Attack

#### Back Up

Back up data regularly and segregate them from the network

#### Logs

Enable logs and review them for suspicious activity. Set retention for 30 days for investigations

#### **Know Your Business**

Isolate and protect the most sensitive data

#### **Train Your Team**

Have an IRP in place and practice it. Recognize suspicious activity and report it

#### **Immediate**

#### Stop the Bleeding

Take machines offline/terminate the connection – BUT leave them powered on, if possible

#### **Preserve Evidence**

Capture memory/image, preserve firewall and other logs

#### Initiate Your IR Plan

In-house IT teams can be quickly overwhelmed, depending on the incident. Consider outside forensics and outside counsel who specialize in Incident Response

### **Recovery and Remediation**

**Recover from Back Ups** 

Best case scenario

Rebuild and Reload

Can be a long process

#### **Prepare for the Next Incident**

Always learn from the incident to reduce the risk of another one

### To Pay or Not To Pay

#### Pros

- May be only option
- Quick recovery of critical data
- Minimize business interruption

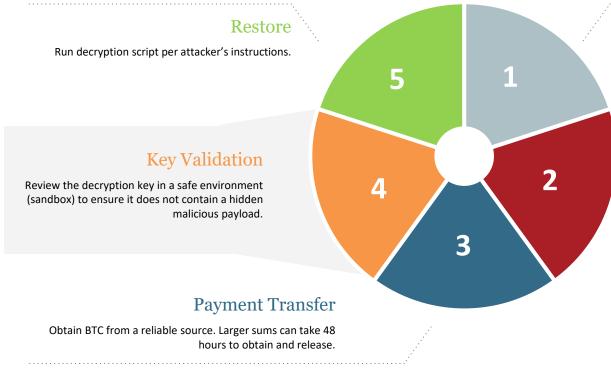
#### Cons

- Incentivizes future attacks
- Rewards the attacker

### **Risks**

- Attacker may not provide key
- Attacker may partially decrypt or raise the ransom
- Key may contain additional malicious payload

### Payment Process



### Negotiation/Contact

Contact attacker from an off-network address via a protected/segregated machine. Clarify the initial demand in BTC and negotiate from there.

#### Proof of Life

Ensure attacker has ability to decrypt – require 2-3 files be decrypted prior to any payment. Verify it's your data and where it's valid/current.

### OCR Guidance on Ransomware

- Contain the impact and propagation of the ransomware
- Eradicate the ransomware and mitigate vulnerabilities that permitted the ransomware attack and propagation
- Recover from the ransomware attack by restoring data lost during the attack and return to "business as usual" operations
- Conduct post-incident activities

### An Outside Counsel's Perspective

- Is there a use or disclosure that is impermissible under HIPAA and state law?
  - If malware did not exfiltrate data, is there really a "use" or "disclosure"?
- Was the PHI secured?
  - If you lose access to encrypted data, does that fall under safe harbor?

- Do any of the three statutory exceptions to breach apply?
  - In ransomware incident, is there a good faith belief that unauthorized person could not retain the PHI?

- Is there a low probability of compromise?
  - Is compromise limited to confidentiality, or does it include loss of integrity or availability?
    - On the one hand, focus of breach law is violation of Privacy Rule, not Security Rule. Privacy Rule is focused on confidentiality.
    - But OCR guidance is to consider integrity and availability.
  - If availability is relevant, how much of a delay constitutes a "compromise"?

### Preparing for Investigations and Litigation

- Expect to receive an HHS Office for Civil Rights data request if reported to OCR.
  - Is Security Rule risk analysis and risk management current?
  - Are all relevant HIPAA policies and procedures in place and approved?
    - Do you have prior versions.
  - Were sanctions imposed and documented where appropriate?
  - Are changes to policies and procedures or additional training needed?

### Preparing for Investigations and Litigation

- OCR preparation (cont'd)
  - Finalize security incident report and create nonprivileged version.
  - Begin drafting narrative while events are fresh in your mind for future inclusion in data request response.
  - Begin gathering relevant documents in one place.

## Questions?