

Privacy / Security Breach Response

2023 Healthcare Enforcement Compliance Conference Washington, D.C.

November 5, 2023

Joan Podleski, CCEP, CHRC, CHC, CHPC VP & Chief Privacy Officer Children's Health Dallas, Texas Office: 214.456.6068 joan.podleski@childrens.com Gina G. Greenwood, JD, CIPP/US, Partner Chair Data Privacy & Security Group Chair Data Breach Response Team gina.greenwood@nelsonmullins.com Mobile: 404.909.0665 | Office: 404.322.6790 Data Breach 24/7/365 Hotline: 404.322.6767 NMDataResponseTeam@nelsonmullins.com



1

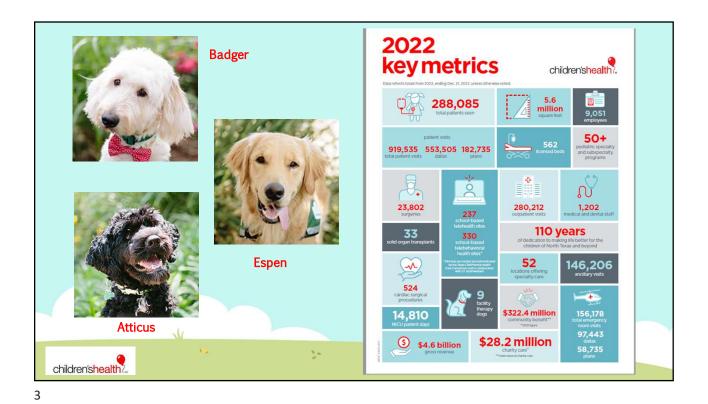
Introductions



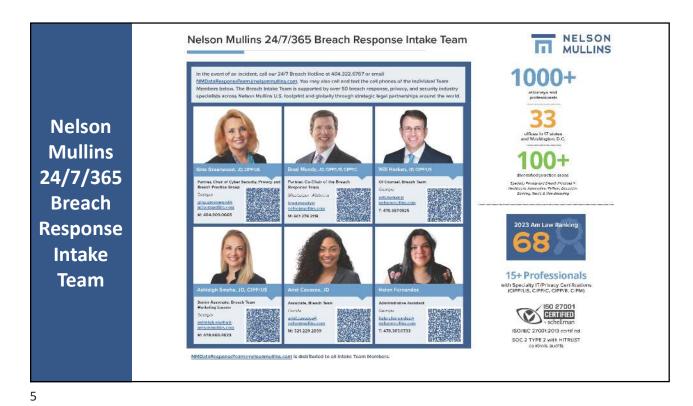
Joan Podleski, CCEP, CHRC, CHC, CHPC VP & Chief Privacy Officer Children's Health Dallas, Texas Office: 214.456.6068 joan.podleski@childrens.com



- Joan has been in the academic health care and research administration field for over 30 years.
- Joan is currently the Chief Privacy Officer for Children's Health System of Texas - which is the pediatric partner to UTSW.
- Prior to that, she served as Director of the Institutional Ethics & Compliance Program at Duke University, where she was responsible for the oversight program related to all compliance issues for the University and also served as the HIPAA Privacy Officer for the academic units of Duke.
- Prior to that, Joan spent more than 20 years at Washington University at St. Louis where she held multiple positions – including HIPAA Privacy Officer and Assistant Chancellor for Clinical Affairs.







Featured Privacy, Security, & Breach Response Team Members: Subject Matter / Industry Specialists

Featured Privacy, Security, & Incident Response Team Members: Subject Matter / Industry Specialists

Featured Privacy, Security, & Incident Response Team Members: Subject Matter / Industry Specialists

Featured Privacy, Security, & Incident Response Team Members: Subject Matter / Industry Specialists

Featured Privacy, Security, & Incident Response Team Members: Subject Matter / Industry Specialists

Featured Privacy, Security, & Incident Response Team Members: Subject Matter / Industry Specialists

Featured Privacy, Security, & Incident Response Team Members: Subject Matter / Industry Specialists

Featured Privacy, Security, & Incident Response Team Members: Subject Matter / Industry Specialists

Featured Privacy, Security, & Incident Response Team Members: Subject Matter / Industry Specialists

Featured Privacy, Security, & Incident Response Team Members: Subject Matter / Industry Specialists

Featured Privacy, Security, & Incident Response Team Members: Subject Matter / Industry Specialists

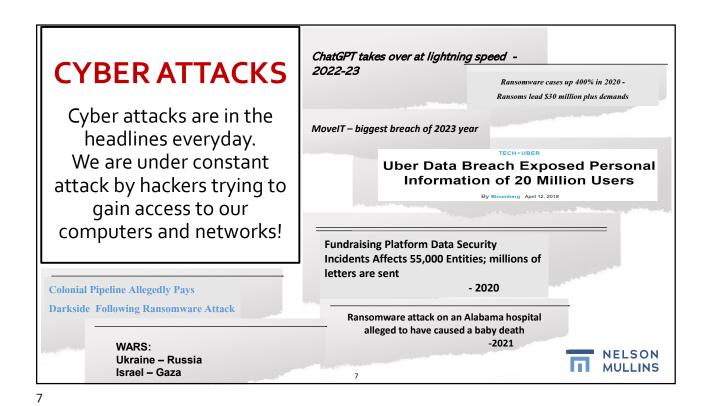
Featured Privacy, Security, & Incident Response Team Members: Subject Matter / Industry Specialists

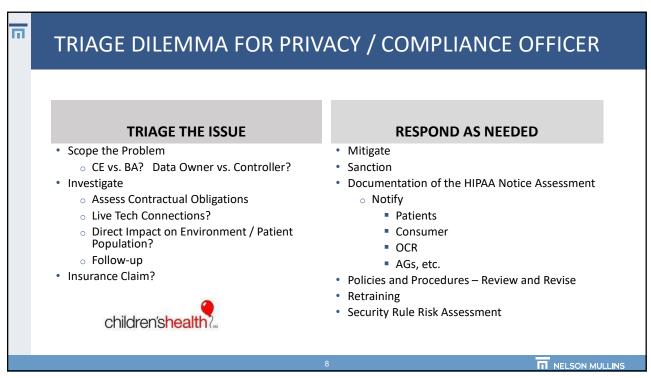
Featured Privacy, Security, & Incident Response Team Members: Subject Matter / Industry Specialists

Featured Privacy, Security, & Incident Response Team Members: Subject Matter / Industry Specialists

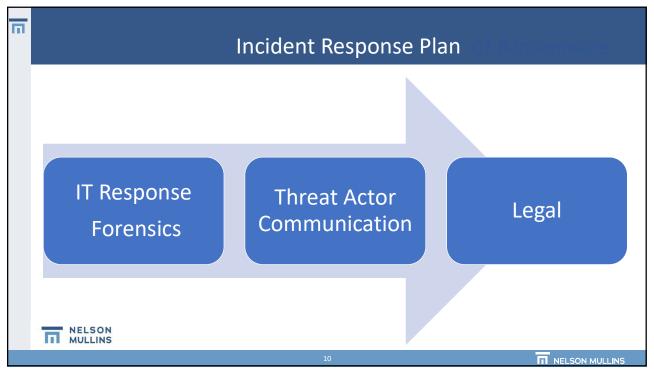
Featured Privacy, Security, & Incident Response Team Members: Subject Matter / Industry Specialists

Featured Privacy, Security, & Incident Response Team Members: Subject Matter Response Team Members: Subject Matter











WHAT TO EXPECT? RANSOMWARE ACTION STEPS

(Many of these happen concurrently and/or not necessarily in this order)

- Network outage/computers malfunctioning
- Encryption / Ransom notes found
- Employees calling IT, CISO for support; C-Suite calling for details.
- CISO institutes Incident Response Plan (likely takes servers offline and prepares for the domino effect of a network outage) and reports to the appropriate parties.
- Insurance notified
- Contracts are executed: Breach Counsel (outside legal) engaged and Forensics are engaged by attys under privilege.
- Legal puts the appropriate departments on legal hold for preservation of forensic evidence.
- Endpoint Monitoring Software Deployed:
 - End Point monitoring reviewed: Evaluates the network triages the primary servers/critical systems for access and exfiltration.
- Specialized hostage negotiators are brought in by cyber attys to communicate with the threat actor for multiple reasons. Decisions are made re: whether to pay or not.
- NOTE: MUST CHECK OFAC and file IC3 Report before ransom can be paid. Unlikely
 that it can be paid right now with the World in flux.
- Forensics simultaneously investigates and gives a preliminary update and provides other indicators of compromise; offers advice on booting the TA out of the system.

11

RANSOMWARE ACTION STEPS (Continued)

- Once determined what data the TA had access to (and whether it was exfiltrated, if possible).
- Breach Atty assists in evaluating whether PHI, PCI or other Personally Identifiable Information is involved and whether there are reporting obligations to individuals/regulators or pursuant to contracts.
- Forensics continues investigation and provides more details of the intrusion and narrows the scope of what
 data is at issue.
- Breach Counsel assists in practical issues—i.e. Can we process payroll? What do we tell the public and employees? Should we address the gossip on Facebook about the network shut down?
- Forensics works with CISO/IT to clean up/rebuild the network from back ups or from decryption codes if the
 ransom is paid or are decryption codes available; systems are stood back up and brought back online as able.
 Evidence is preserved.
- Forensics provides a final report of the who, what, when, where, and how, as best they can, based on the evidence available.
- Breach Counsel assists in finishing the notification process—drafting individual notice letters, procuring ID
 Theft Protection codes if SSNs, etc. at issue, setting up a tollfree call center, providing FAQs for the call
 center, handling escalation calls, notifying regulators and other contractual obligations.
- Etc.





PRIOR TO MAKING A RANDOM PAYMENT: MUST UNDERSTAND LEGAL REPORTING / NOTICE OBLIGATIONS

- File the IC3 Report (early on)
- Check the OFAC list to ensure not paying terrorists
- Check to ensure not dealing with prohibited (embargoed or sanctioned) countries.
- Notify your Cyber Carrier and Get Approval



MULLINS

9

13

GOOD NEWS: SECURITY RISK MANAGEMENT DECREASES THE RISK OF EVENT

USER TRAINING: ESTABLISHING SAFE HABITS

INCIDENT RESPONSE / EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PLAN

PRIVACY AND SECURITY POLICIES / PROCEDURES FACTORING IN APPLICABLE LAW

TESTING SYSTEMS / TABLETOPS

CYBER LIABILITY INSURANCE

BACK-UP FILES / CONTAINMENT / BLOCKING

MANAGING ADMIN AND ACCESS RIGHTS — MULTIFACTOR AUTHENTICATION

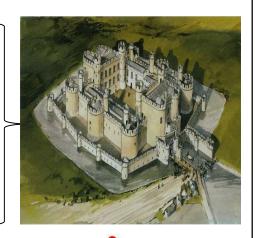
VENDOR MANGEMENT

END POINT MONITORING / ANTI-MALWARE / ANTI-VIRUS SOFTWARE

WEEKLY PATCH UPDATES: WORKSTATION & SERVER

FIREWALLS / ENCRYPTION

DATA MAPPING / DEVICE MANAGEMENT











Before You Click!



PHISHING SCAM EDUCATION IS KEY

NELSON MULLINS

11

15

Educate About Wire Transfer Scams

- This email appears to be from a familiar company executive. The executive claims to be unable to talk with you in person but needs you to wire or send funds immediately.
- A hacker may be in the CEO's account or may have ghosted the CEO's account such that the email address looks accurate. NEVER send or wire funds without face-to-face confirmation or without otherwise following company's procedures.

From: Brenda Director < brendaceo@companya.com >

Date: April 2, 2017 at 2:12:01 PM EDT

To: Luke CFO < lukecfo@companya.com>

Subject: AT&T Payment – URGENT

Hi Luke

I'm out of the office in a meeting with Dr. John Smith. He is a major physician recruit. The payment is overdue. This needs to go out now by wire transfer to avoid interruption of service.

Please immediately wire \$505,348.45 to South State Bank, Routing # 351578040, Account # 5831365839887. Let me know when complete. It can't wait.

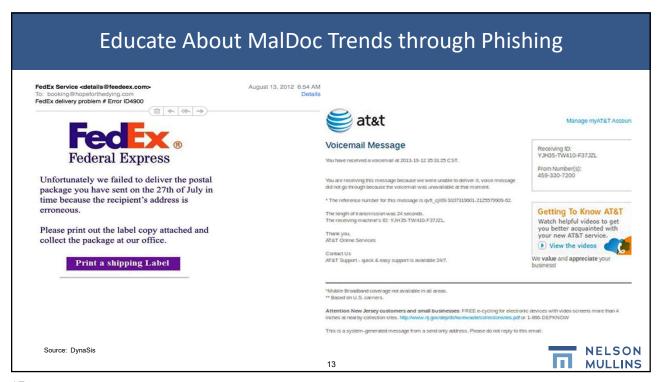
Regards,

Brenda

CEO













HIPAA / HITECH BREACH NOTIFICATION RULE REPORTING

 HIPAA Breach Notification Rule, 45 C.F.R. §§ 164.400-414, requires HIPAA covered entities and their business associates to provide notification following a breach of unsecured protected health information.





20

21

HIPAA – HITECH Breach Notification Rule – Summary

A breach is, generally, an impermissible use or disclosure under the Privacy Rule that compromises the security or privacy of the unsecured protected health information. An impermissible use or disclosure of protected health information is presumed to be a breach unless the covered entity or business associate, as applicable, demonstrates that there is a low probability that the protected health information has been compromised based on a risk assessment of at least the following factors:

- 1. The nature and extent of the protected health information involved, including the types of identifiers and the likelihood of re-identification;
- 2. The unauthorized person who used the protected health information or to whom the disclosure was made;
- 3. Whether the protected health information was actually acquired or viewed; and
- 4. The extent to which the risk to the protected health information has been mitigated.

There are three exceptions to the definition of "breach."

- The first exception applies to the unintentional acquisition, access, or use of protected health information by a workforce member or
 person acting under the authority of a covered entity or business associate, if such acquisition, access, or use was made in good faith
 and within the scope of authority.
- The second exception applies to the inadvertent disclosure of protected health information by a person authorized to access protected health information at a covered entity or business associate to another person authorized to access protected health information at the covered entity or business associate, or organized health care arrangement in which the covered entity participates. In both cases, the information cannot be further used or disclosed in a manner not permitted by the Privacy Rule.
- The final exception applies if the covered entity or business associate has a good faith belief that the unauthorized person to whom
 the impermissible disclosure was made, would not have been able to retain the information.

Nature and extent of PHI involved

Breach Risk Assessment Factors

children'shealth?

Unauthorized person who used or received the PHI

Whether PHI was actually acquired or viewed:

Extent to which the risk to the PHI has been mitigated

23

MUST COMPLY WITH U.S. CONSUMER PROTECTION NOTIFICATION LAWS FOR EACH OF THE 50 STATES

- Must assess laws in the states of residency of all the consumers (which includes employees) affected.
- Must assess the triggers for breach of personal information or personally identifiable information ("PII").
- Each state has a different definition of PII and different triggers for notice.
- Many states require notice to the State Attorney General and/or Credit Bureaus.
- May have exceptions for HIPAA compliance.





EU REPORTING: GENERAL DATA PROTECTION REGULATION ("GDPR")

Two different standards for notification under Article 33/34 of GDPR:

- Art. 33 Notify the supervisory authority within
 72 hours UNLESS it is unlikely to result in a risk to
 the rights or freedoms of the individuals. In this
 case, it's not a crazy amount of PI but it probably
 meets that threshold.
- Art. 34 Notify the individuals if the breach is likely to result in a HIGH risk to the rights and freedoms of the individuals.





18

25

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE REPORTING OBLIGATIONS

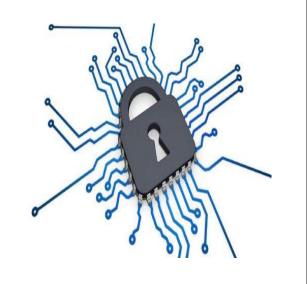
The key Department of Defense regulation is DFARs 252.204–7012.

- · Prime contractors with DoD must make a rapid report of a "cyber incident" involving Covered Defense Information ("CDI").
 - Rapid report = within 72 hours of discovery of a cyber incident
- Subcontractors who are part of the supply chain are bound by DFARs if there are "flow down" provisions in their contracts. The DFARs
 regulation must appear in a contract, purchase order, change order, requisition form, etc. for a sub to be bound.
 - o If bound by DFARs, subcontractors must comply in the same way as a prime.
 - o Must rapid work to DoD and must alert prime contractors to the event.
- · CDI is broadly defined.
 - o CDI should be marked within the Company -- but it's not always marked.
- Under DFARs, contractors should be implementing measures to meet NIST 800-171 standards. Under the standard, contractors should know where CDI is located.
 - o In reality, a lot of Companies have CDI in a lot of places.
- A cyber incident is reportable if a system that contains CDI is compromised or has been adversely impacted by a cyber incident. This is a very broad standard.
 - o Reporting is also required if a cyber event causes a contractor to be unable to provide critical support under its DoD contract.
- DoD wants contractors to voluntarily disclose events quickly so DoD can timely conduct a damage assessment.



ADDITIONAL NOTICE OBLIGATIONS TO CONSIDER

- Other Foreign Laws Consumer Notification?
- Parent and/or Affiliated Companies?
- Business Associate Agreement Notification?
 - Remember to Negotiate Terms in Light of Breaches





27

27



JOAN M. PODLESKI, CCEP, CHRC, CHC, CHPC



Joan Podleski, CCEP, CHRC, CHC, CHPC VP & Chief Privacy Officer Children's Health Dallas, Texas Office: 214.456.6068 joan.podleski@childrens.com

- Joan has been in the academic health care and research administration field for over 30 years.
- Joan is currently the Chief Privacy Officer for Children's Health System of Texas - which is the pediatric partner to UTSW.
- Prior to that, she served as Director of the Institutional Ethics & Compliance Program at Duke University, where she was responsible for the oversight program related to all compliance issues for the University and also served as the HIPAA Privacy Officer for the academic units of Duke.
- Prior to that, Joan spent more than 20 years at Washington University at St. Louis where she held multiple positions – including HIPAA Privacy Officer and Assistant Chancellor for Clinical Affairs.



29

GINA G. GREENWOOD, JD, CIPP/US



Partner
(404) 322-6790 (Office)
(404) 909-0665 (Mobile)
gina.greenwood@nelsonmullins.com



Gina Greenwood chairs the Privacy & Security Team & Breach Team and advises clients across the country and abroad from the Atlanta Office of Nelson Mullins. She concentrates her practice in HIPAA and health care regulatory matters and legal privacy / security compliance, breach preparedness and response, legal defense of government investigations, and litigation. Gina has a 20-year career in data privacy and also healthcare regulatory law, practicing her entire career at three Am Law 100 law firms. She is a recognized authority in Emergency Medical Treatment and Labor Act (EMTALA) compliance, investigations, hearings, and survey responses. She has extensive experience defending governmental investigations involving immediate jeopardy licensure surveys and many other regulatory, operational and compliance matters pertinent to healthcare and behavioral health entities.

Gina was selected by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights as a **national EMTALA legal expert** and provided oral testimony for a U.S. Commission on Civil Rights (USCCR) hearing in Washington, D.C. and corresponding written testimony, which was included in the USCCR "Patient Dumping" report as Congressional testimony to the United States Congress (submitted September 2014). Gina is a frequent speaker on the topics of Cyber Liability and Data Breaches and EMTALA. Gina has been recognized by Chambers USA and by *Georgia Trend* Magazine as a Legal Elite. She is listed in Best Lawyers in America (2017 - 2021). Her full bio is available at Nelson Mullins - Gina Ginn Greenwood, JD, CIPP/US

