

## Breakout 4: Stir of Echoes: Law Firm Lessons from the SolarWinds Hack



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desired, state. ■ irrefutable adj not refutable in logic or fact  
■ irrefutability noun

# WHEN NOT IF

Supply Chain and Third-Party Risks Facing Law Firms



## Law Firms Today

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- Decentralized structure
- Client requirements
- Executive orders, State law, Regulators, and Federal law
- Ethical Guidelines



# Executive Order 14028

## Signed 05/12/2021

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“The United States faces persistent and increasingly sophisticated malicious cyber campaigns that threaten the public sector, the private sector, and ultimately the American people’s security and privacy....The private sector must adapt to the continuously changing threat environment, ensure its products are built and operate securely, and partner with the Federal Government to foster a more secure cyberspace.”



# The Numbers

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- According to PwC Law Firm's Survey 2020, cyber risk is the second greatest threat to law firms from now until 2022 after Covid-19.
- An ABA Report from 2020 showed that 29% of law firms reported a security breach, and 36% reported malware infections
- 71% of the Top 100 firms said they were “somewhat concerned” or “extremely concerned” about cybersecurity threats
- **The problem is, only 22% of Top 100 firms have a Cybersecurity Committee**



## Why Law Firms?

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- Law firms have become increasingly more vulnerable to cyber attacks
- They are enticing to cyber criminals because they handle and store sensitive and confidential data as part of their daily operations.
- **Firms are ethically obligated to protect this sensitive data, offering cybercriminals the opportunity for a quick payout**
- Law firms are also run by attorney who usually have little to no background and experience with cybersecurity matters

# Who is attacking law firms?



## **Hackers/ Hacktivists**

Aim to expose secrets (whistleblowers) by finding loopholes.

*WikiLeaks*



## **Criminals**

Target the cash-rich and data-rich. Weapon of choice: Ransomware

*KIA*



## **Nations**

Funded by nations/governments. Aim to exfiltrate data, divert funds, and steal information.

*Honda*



## **Human Error**

Vulnerabilities due to user errors and lack of adherence to security protocols.

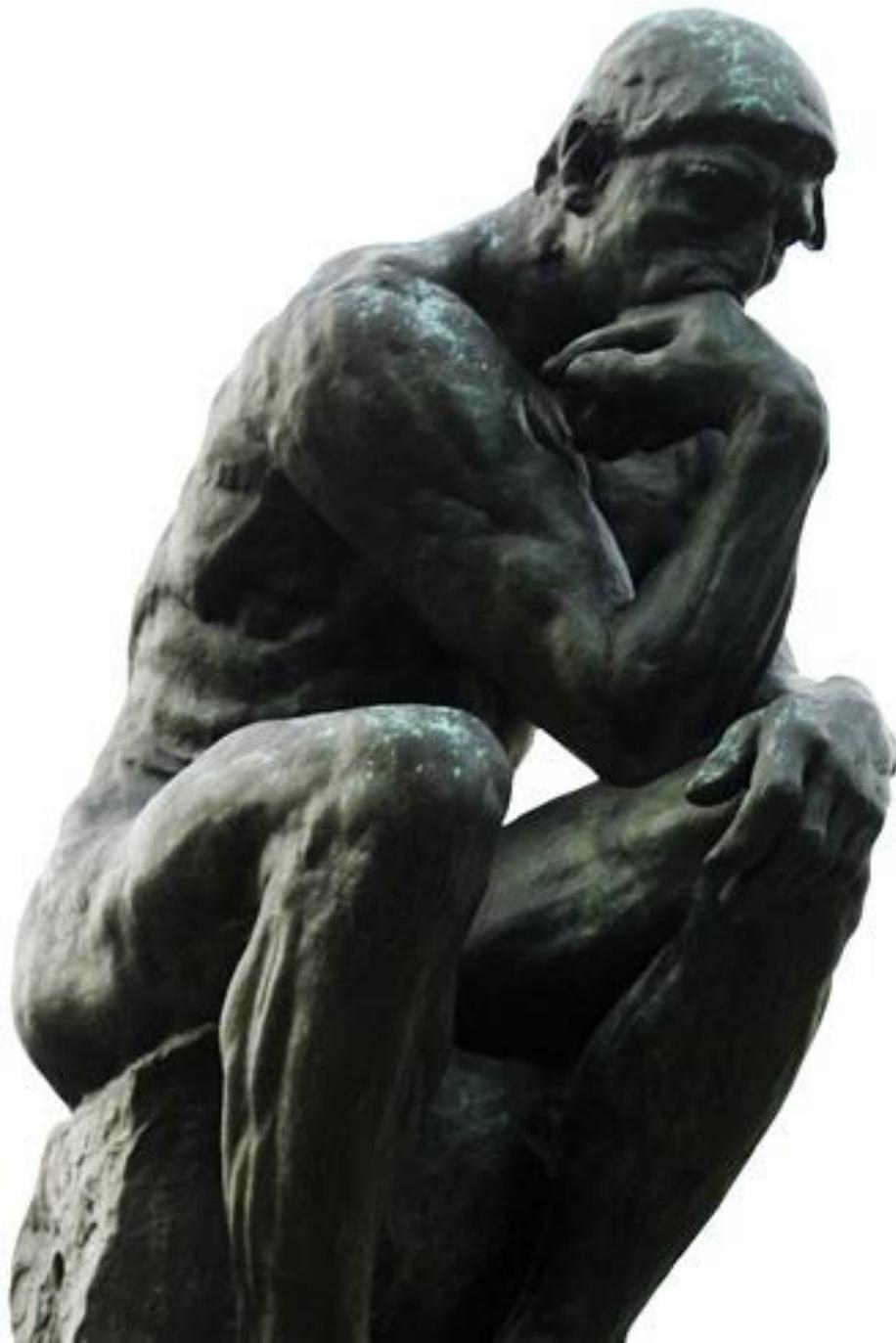
*Tesla*



## **Inside Agents**

Disgruntled former employees, or criminals looking to get privileged access.





Law firms work with large companies with confidential data that can be sold to other bad actors.

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#### Social Engineering

- Law firm employees/partners accidentally provide attackers with information that can unlock data

#### Phishing

- Trying to acquire username/passwords or get a user to click a link by posing as a trustworthy source
- Traditionally take place over email

#### Malware

- Spearfishing and put malicious code on a server
- Sends passwords, files, emails back to the attackers



# Not All Data Security Incidents are Breaches/Hacks

- Cyberattacks against law firms have risen as a result of the pandemic and remote work.
- The security breach notification laws for most states only require businesses to report attacks that have exfiltrated data containing personally identifiable information
- For example, when the data is encrypted, it doesn't necessarily mean that an unauthorized person had obtained the information. However, the firm may have been hacked and systems made inaccessible and impaired your ability to operate remotely or in-person.

The background of the slide features a composite image of the Sun on the left, depicted as a large, glowing orange and yellow sphere with solar flares. To the right, Earth's magnetic field is shown as a series of concentric, glowing green and blue lines that curve around a small, dark sphere representing Earth, illustrating the concept of solar winds and magnetic fields.

# SolarWinds

and Other Notable Third Party Law Firm Hacks



# SolarWinds Attack

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- On December 13, 2020, FireEye announced the discovery of a highly sophisticated cyber intrusion that leveraged a commercial software application made by SolarWinds.
- It was determined that the advanced persistent threat (APT) actors infiltrated the supply chain of SolarWinds, inserting a backdoor into the product. As customers downloaded the Trojan Horse installation packages from SolarWinds, attackers could access the systems running the SolarWinds product(s).
- The United States government determined the attack posed a “grave risk to the Federal Government and state, local, tribal, and territorial governments as well as critical infrastructure entities and other private organizations.”



# SolarWinds Details (cont.)

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## SEC Response to Solar Winds

SolarWinds told the SEC that up to 18,000 of its customers installed updates that left them vulnerable to hackers.

The US Securities and Exchange Commission is investigating companies who failed to disclose the effects of the SolarWinds hack.

## SEC Current Actions

SEC is offering amnesty to companies that come forward and disclose the impact of the hack on their business.

The SEC will pursue enforcement actions and heightened penalties to companies who have not properly disclosed the impact of the hack.



## SolarWinds Details (cont.)

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In a February congressional hearing, Microsoft president Brad Smith stated that more than 80% of the victims targeted were nongovernment organizations.

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**Victims:** Employee email accounts from 27 US Attorneys' offices; parts of the Pentagon, the Department of Homeland Security, the State Department, the Department of Energy, the National Nuclear Security Administration, and the Treasury, Microsoft, Cisco, Intel, Deloitte, and others.



## SolarWinds - Lessons

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Check list for Third Party Risk Management is not effective

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Active inventory of software assets is critical and prioritize software.

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Revisit how your critical software manages the SDLC (SSDLC)

# EVERYONE TODOS



# ESRB

## Seyfarth Shaw LLP & Fragomen, Del Rey, Bernsen & Loewy LLP

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- Both BigLaw firms announced security incidents, involving a malware attack that risked clients' sensitive information
- In the Seyfarth case, the ransomware attack involved criminals freezing the victims out of the network and demanding payment to restore access. The firm reported it had restored all critical systems and that no client/firm data was accessed
- In the Fragomen data breach, an "unauthorized third party" gained access to a file with the employment eligibility data of Google staffers. This breach was most likely caused by credential compromise rather than malware



# Microsoft Exchange Hack

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- On March 2, Microsoft announced vulnerabilities in their Exchange Server mail and calendar software used by corporate and government data centers. However, the vulnerabilities had been in the code base for over ten years
- As a result of these vulnerabilities, Chinese hackers infiltrated, trying to gain information from defense contractors, schools, and other US entities.
- The **hack infected** about **60,000 global victims** with malware including **numerous law firms**.



# Accellion

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- **Accellion was slow to raise the alarm about the risks of their file transfer system, giving the hackers a “large time window for active exploitation.”**
- Large companies including Kroger, Singtel, the Australian Securities and Investments Commission, and the University of Colorado were impacted by the breach.
- Goodwin Procter was alerted that their file transfer system was accessed by an unauthorized user, who gained access to stored data.
- Jones Day was also hit by a data breach resulting from Accellion hack, a hacker known as Clop posted files, including a confidential memo to a judge, claiming to be from the Jones Day breach.



# Strategies

For managing your cyber risk



## Sleep with One Eye Open

Even if you have secured your firm, the vulnerability might come from your third-party vendors.

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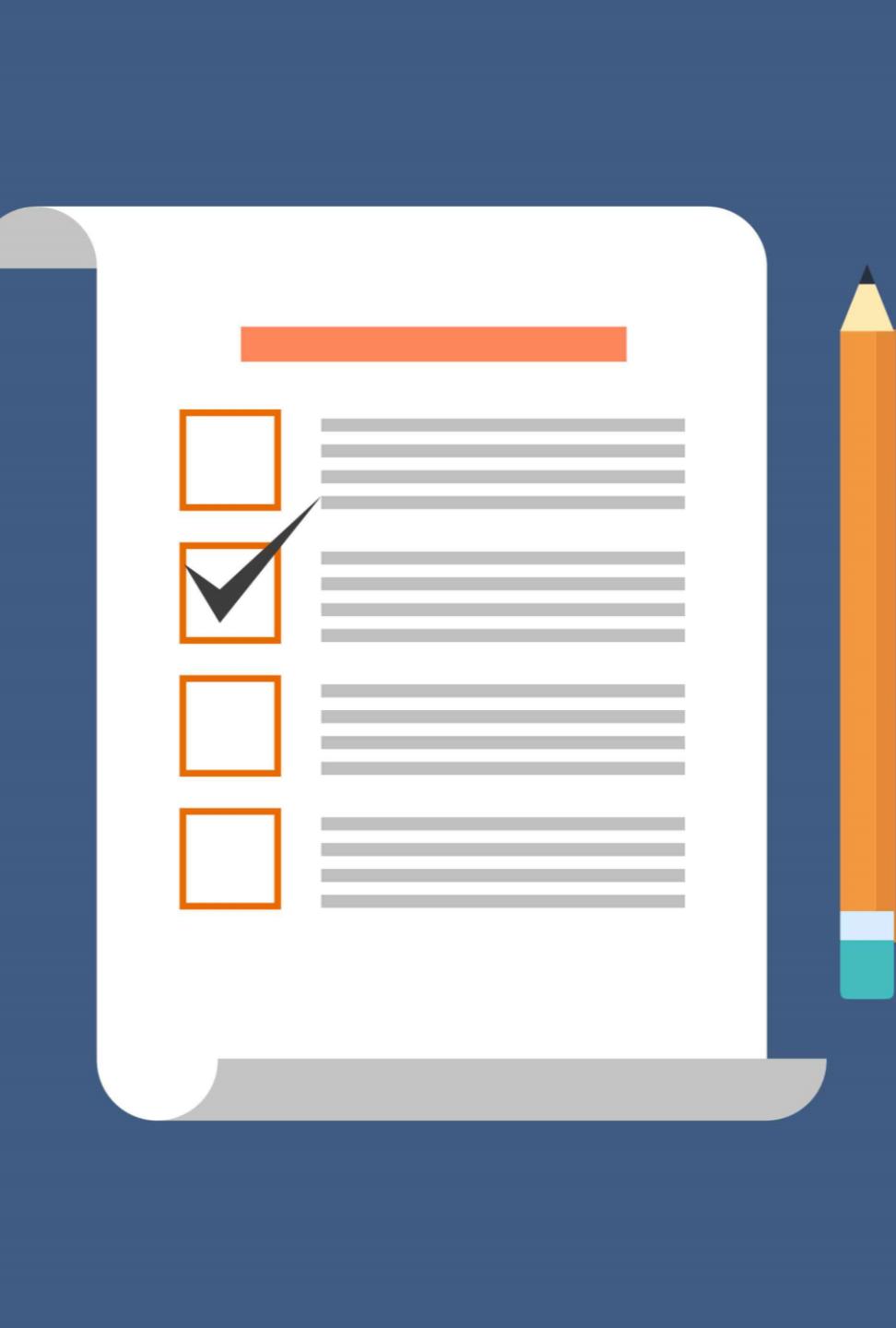
- Vet your vendors for risks and track the news for potential vulnerabilities
- Use experienced technology companies have groups dedicated to third-party vetting and should be used and while this may increase costs in the short run, it will pay off in the long run
- Hire security consultants during the contract negotiation process and take advantage of services that can help them rate the risks of their potential vendors



# Defense-in-Depth

Design and deploy

- Defense-in-Depth (DiD), also known as the “castle approach,” is a cybersecurity method of layering defensive mechanisms to protect valuable data and information.
- The layered approach strengthens the security of the system and covers different attack vectors
- Common security elements found in a DiD:
  - Network Security Controls
  - Antivirus Software
  - Analyzing Data Integrity
  - Behavioral Analysis



# Incident Response Plan

## Develop and Test

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- Engage all key areas (business, legal, marketing, insurance, HR, IT).
- Develop a cross-functional incident response plan and team
- Retain outside technical, legal, and PR experts for the inevitable cyber incident and identify points of contact within law enforcement before a cyber-attack.
- **Test it!**



# Cybersecurity Insurance

## Evaluate and Purchase

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- Assess the full range of risks and costs from disruption of services, data leaks, data ransoms, and extortion schemes
- Verify and validate that key partners have coverage -- a vendor that is hacked can lead to your organization being compromised
- Ensure that coverages map to the cybersecurity controls, process, vendors, and protocols in any IR plan
- Stay abreast of the market -- cyber insurance is still evolving, coverage and pricing are in progress
- Policies and available products must be continuously reviewed for gaps



**DON'T  
FORGET**

Key Takeaway

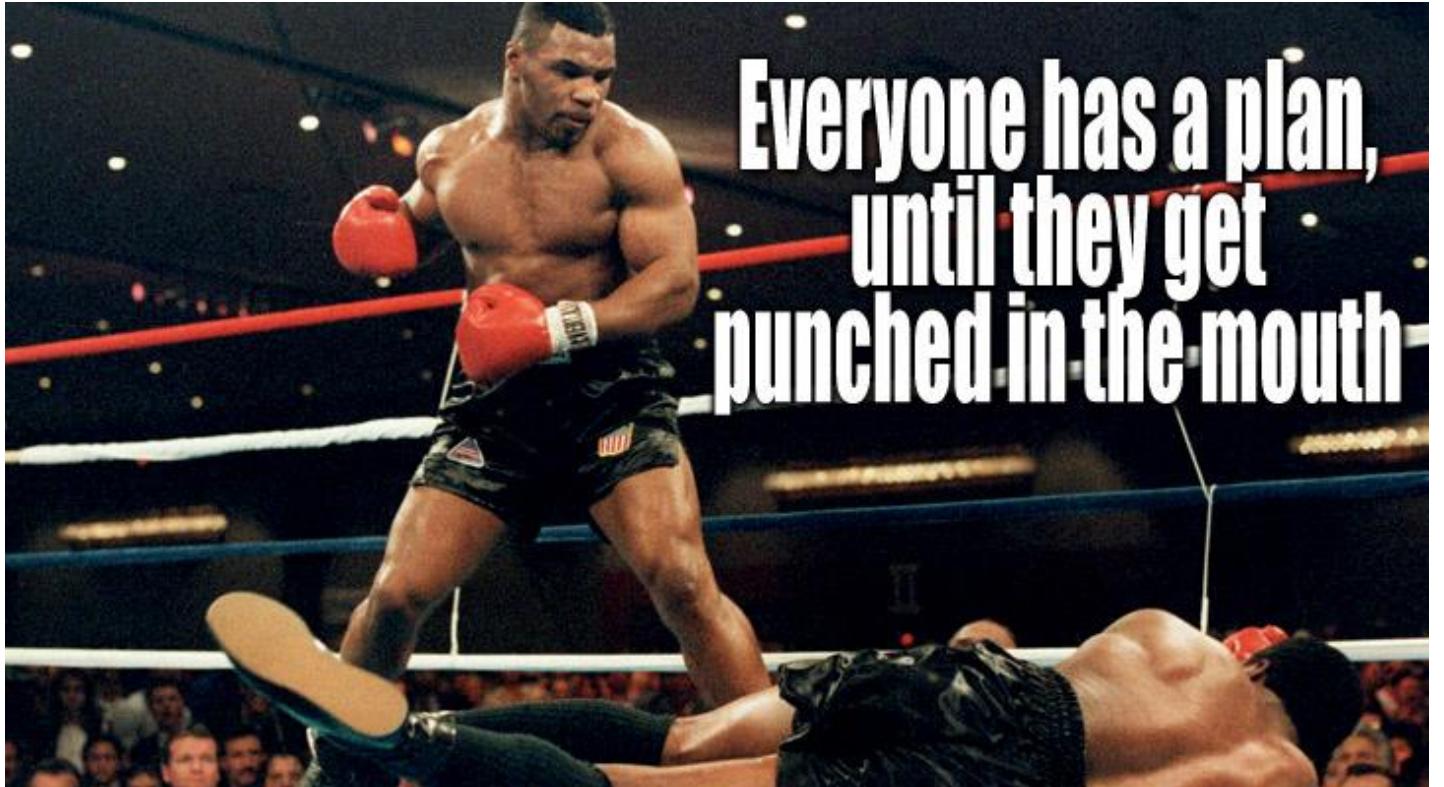
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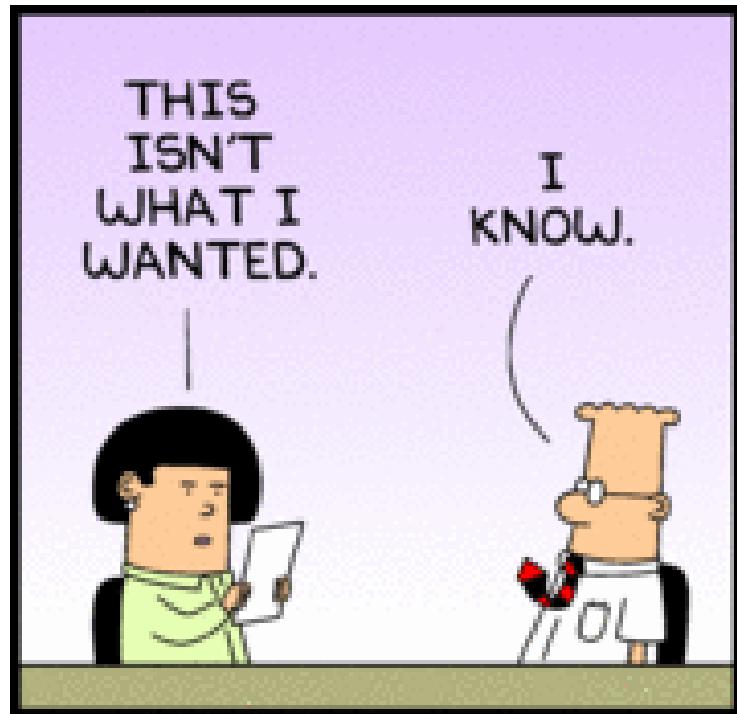
Be prepared



Establish and  
test an  
incident  
response plan



# Define and test communication protocols.



# Contact Us



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Daniel Garrie, Esq. is the Co-Founder of Law & Forensics LLC, where he heads the Computer Forensics and Cyber Security teams. Daniel has been a dominant voice in the computer forensic and cybersecurity space for the past 20 years as an attorney and technologist.

Prior to Law & Forensics, he successfully built and sold several technology start-up companies. Since co-founding Law & Forensics LLC in 2008, Daniel has built it into one of the leading cybersecurity forensic engineering firms in the industry. Daniel has both a Bachelor's and a Master's Degree in computer science from Brandeis University, as well as a J.D. degree from Rutgers Law School.

Daniel has led cyber and forensic teams in some of the most visible and sensitive cyber incidents in the United States. He and his team have done work for three sitting U.S Presidents and several U.S. Attorney Generals, two of the top five banks in the globe, dozens of the largest private and public companies in the world, and in nearly every industry. Daniel and his team have been involved in thousands of investigations and disputes all over the globe. In addition, Daniel has been awarded several patents, which technology is used in an advanced cybersecurity and forensic platform he built with his team (Forensic Scan) that is currently used in the industry.

Daniel is also well-published in the cyber and cybersecurity space, authoring over more than 200 articles and books. He is cited by Black's Law Dictionary 10th Ed. in defining the terms "software", "internet", and "algorithm". Additionally, he has been recognized by several United States Supreme Court Justices for his legal scholarship and is a trusted source and a thought leader in the cybersecurity field, being cited over 500 times to date, in various articles and legal opinions.

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David is the Vice President for Cyber & IT Risk for the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Prior to this role, David served as the Chief Information Security Officer for IBM. He had global responsibility for all aspects of security practices, processes, and policies across the IBM Cloud SaaS business unit.

Previously David served as the SVP & Chief Information Security Officer for Elsevier. Where he lead an organization of experienced legal, risk and security professionals that provided data protection, privacy, security, and risk management guidance on a global basis for Elsevier.

David has extensive experience in IT security, risk assessment, risk management, business continuity and disaster recovery, developing security policies and procedures. He has played a key role in leading and building corporate risk & governance and information security organizations in the financial sector. As the Senior Director of Information Security Risk and Governance for Freddie Mac, David rebuilt the risk and governance function and developed a team to provide risk assessments, methodologies, tools, services, and training to improve the organization's capabilities and maturity. Prior to that he was Vice President of Risk Management for JPMorgan Chase, and was responsible for providing an accurate assessment of the current risk management state, contributing to the future direction of risk management, continuity and disaster recovery capabilities for the organization.

David has a MSE from the University of Pennsylvania, and a MBA from MIT. He is also a frequent speaker at high profile industry conferences, and serves on the Board of Directors for PixarBio Corporation.



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