
APTA Legal Affairs Seminar

Security Session

SAN FRANCISCO CITY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
FEBRUARY 26, 2018



Part 1: What happened?



November 25, 2016





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Alleged Muni 'hacker' demands \$73,000 ransom, some computers in stations restored



What is a Ransomware attack?

- Ransomware is a form of malware in which rogue software code effectively holds a user's computer hostage until a "ransom" fee is paid. Ransomware often infiltrates a PC as a computer worm or Trojan horse that takes advantage of open security vulnerabilities. (Webopedia)



SFMTA Took Following Actions

- Immediately shut down the payment systems
- Opened the fare gates
- Posted handwritten “Free Muni” signs on the ticket machines
- Updated blog posts



Press Quote

A [San Francisco](#) MTA spokesperson declined to comment beyond saying:
“There’s no impact to the transit service, but we have opened the fare gates as a precaution to minimize customer impact.”





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SFMTA Took the Following Actions (con' t)

- IT immediately started analyzing situation
 - Determined attack did not compromise transit systems
 - Determined had back ups
 - Could repair affected computers with back up
- Security informed Department of Homeland Security, FBI, etc.





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Part 2: Legal Issues



Overview of Legal Issues

What do you do as an attorney when your Agency's system has suffered an attack of some sort?

- Protect PII/PCI at all costs; if can't or didn't know legal obligations to disclose
- What are the protocols in place? Technological and organizational?
- What are subsidiary issues to check on;
 - Documents compromised?
 - Who has liability/responsibility?



PII/PCI

Certain obligations to ascertain whether Personally Identifiable Information (PII) or Payment and Credit Information (PCI) has been breached



What is PII? (Cal. Civil Code 1798.3(a))

- Any information that is maintained by an agency that identifies or describes an individual, including but not limited to, his or her name, social security number, physical description, home address, home telephone number, education, financial matters, and medical or employment history.



For purposes of breach notification:

For unencrypted data: First name or initial and last name in combination with any one or more of the following data elements:

- SSN
- Driver's license #/California ID card number
- Account No., credit or debit #, in combination with required security code or password
- medical information
- Health Insurance info
- Automated license plate recognition system information
- User name or e-mail address in combination with password or security question/answer that permits access to an on-line account



What is PII (cont' d)

For encrypted data : PII and the encryption key or security credential (the key) has been acquired or reasonably believed to have been acquired by an unauthorized person and the agency that has the key has a reasonable belief that the key could render the PII readable or useable.

Cal. Civ. Code § 1798.29



What is a breach of PII?

Unauthorized acquisition or “reasonable belief” of unauthorized acquisition of computerized data that compromises the security, confidentiality, or integrity of personal information maintained by the agency. (Good faith acquisition by an employee of the agency is not a breach).

Cal. Civ. Code § 1798.29(a) & (f)



What do you have to do if there is a breach?

1. Call your Attorney.
2. You have to notify affected individuals in “the most expedient time possible and without unreasonable delay, consistent with the legitimate needs of law enforcement.”

Cal. Civ. Code § 1798.29(a)



Who do you notify?

The subjects of the breach and if over 500 California residents affected by the breach, the California Attorney General. *Cal. Civ. Code § 1798.29(f)*

What is the penalty?

Private right of action which means each person whose data is breached can sue you. *Cal. Civ. Code § 1798.84(b)*

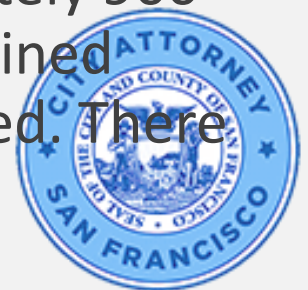


Conclusion PII/PCI – No Breach

MTA Blog – 3 days post-attack

In coordination with our partners at [Cubic Transportation Systems](#), who operate Clipper®, we took the precaution of turning off the ticket machines and faregates in the Muni Metro subway stations, starting Friday until 9 a.m., Sunday. This action was to minimize any potential risk or inconvenience to Muni customers.

The primary impact of the attack was to approximately 900 office computers. The SFMTA's payroll system remained operational, but access to it was temporarily affected. There will be no impact to employees' pay.



Further Recommendation

Conduct post-incident review to ascertain and document no PII/PCI breach ("White Hat" hackers)





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Protocols



Broader Security Threats?

- Confirm your agency is working with other authorities (Department of Homeland Security, FBI, etc.)
- Here: no impact to transit systems, perpetrator identified as likely repeat ransomware attacker looking for monetary payouts.



Negotiation

- Attacker demanded 100 bit coins (\$73,000)
- Promise “code” to restore systems.
- DOT: Did not want to negotiate
- Risks:
 - Political/PR risks
 - Practical: How get Bitcoin from City Controller?



Result – No Payment, Restored System

SFMTA Statement

The SFMTA has never considered paying the ransom. We have an information technology team in place that can restore our systems, and that is what they are doing.

Existing backup systems allowed us to get most affected computers up and running this morning, and our information technology team anticipates having the remaining computers functional in the next day or two.





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Documents



Discovery/Litigation Holds

- Legal obligation of City to preserve information for litigation;
- Determine nature/extent of data loss
- Any loss could raise legal issues and liability for the City.
- Result: Ascertained that all data was restored via systems back up. All data intact.





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Contractors



Third Party Contractors:

- Recommended reviewing whether any contractor involved with the breach or with the installation of systems that did not act as planned during the incident.
- If yes, recommend reviewing contract to see if pursuing insurance or other remedies provided under the contract is appropriate.
- Here: No issues with contractors.





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Conclusion

SF'S TRANSIT HACK COULD'VE BEEN WAY WORSE—AND CITIES MUST PREPARE

Wired magazine, November 28, 2016



Resources

California Civil Code, Sections 1798 et seq.

APTA Standards Development Program, Cybersecurity Considerations for Public Transit

http://www.apta.com/resources/standards/2014%20Q2%20Public%20Comment/RP_cyber_security_considerations_%20PUB_COMMENTS_V10%2012%2019%2013.pdf

Cyberattacks against Intelligent Transportation Systems, Assessing Future Threats to ITS, Trendlabs Research

paperhttps://documents.trendmicro.com/assets/white_papers/wp-cyberattacks-against-intelligent-transportation-systems.pdf

