## Guarding the Gates: Cybersecurity and Privacy Strategies for Alberta Municipalities



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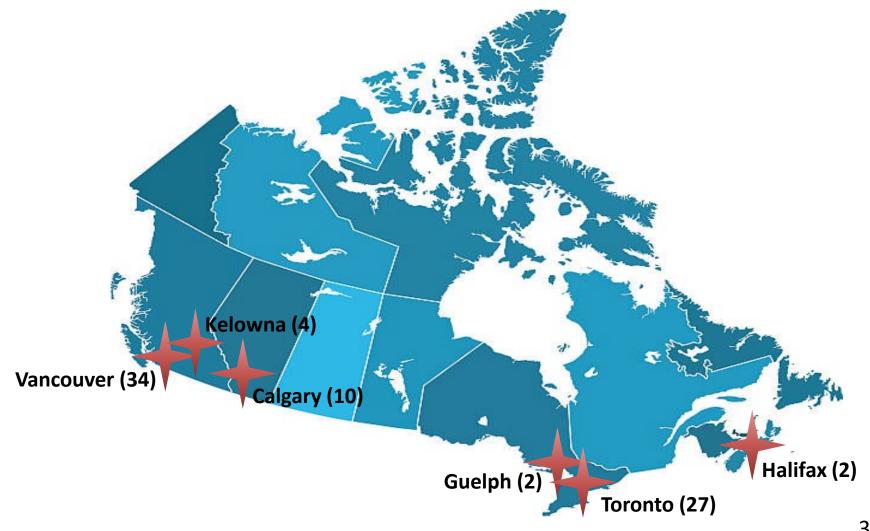
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#### Where Are We?



## Dolden's Municipal Team

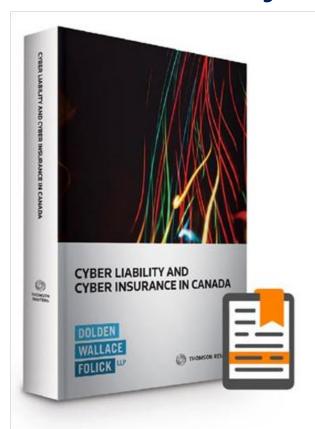
- 24 lawyers across all offices in Canada
- Coverage and defence services for local governments and their insurers
- Municipal legal advice hotline
- Risk management seminars
- Class action defence expertise
- Public entity cyber breach services

## Dolden's Cyber Team



- 11 cyber lawyers, including 1 licensed to practice in Québec
- Act as breach coach on a variety of claims across Canada, including ransomware, business email compromise, social engineering, theft, etc.
- Report and negotiate with federal and provincial regulators
- Defend cyber class actions
- Designated Net Diligence Authorized Breach Coach®
- Authored the very first Canadian cyber textbook providing comprehensive review of cyber liability and insurance

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## Agenda

- 1. Cyber/Privacy Breach
  - Governing Legislation for Manitoba Municipalities
  - Duties/Obligation
  - Common Cyber and Privacy Risks
- 2. Privacy Impact Assessments
- 3. Recent Canadian Cyber/Privacy Class Actions
  - Trends from the Courts
  - The Rise of Artificial Intelligence
- 4. Ransomware Case Study and Risk Management Tips

## Cyber/Privacy Breach

## What is a Cyber/Privacy Breach?

- When <u>personal information</u> is collected, retained, used or disclosed in a way that is not in accordance with legislation.
- What is personal information?



# Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act ("FIPPA")

- Regulates how municipalities collect, use, and disclose personal information.
- Provides individuals with the right to access their personal information.
- Covers all written records in the custody or under the control of the municipality, including minutes, agendas, letters, memos, reports, and notes.

# Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act ("FIPPA")

- Does Not Take Precedence Over:
  - The Adoption Act
  - The Child and Family Services Act
  - The Mental Health Act
  - The Securities Act
  - The Statistics Act
  - The Vital Statistics Act
  - The Workers Compensation Act
  - The Youth Criminal Justice Act

# Personal Health Information Act ("PHIA")

- Governs the collection, use, and disclosure of personal health information.
- Personal health information is information that can be linked to a specific person and relates to:
  - the individual's health or health care history, including genetic information;
  - the provision of health care to that individual; and,
  - payment for health care provided to that individual.



## **Breach Notification Requirement**

- When: if there is a "real risk of significant harm" (low hurdle)
- How: direct → mail/email/phone OR indirect
- How Soon: as soon as feasible
- To Whom:
  - Privacy Commissioner(s)
  - Affected Individuals
  - Authorities/Organizations
  - Professional/Regulatory bodies



## Common Cyber and Privacy Risks

- Employee Misconduct & Error
- Business Email Compromise
- Wire Fraud & Social Engineering Fraud
- Ransomware



# Privacy Impact Assessments for Municipalities

### **Privacy Impact Assessments**

 Purpose: PIAs determine if new technologies, information systems, and initiatives or proposed programs/policies comply with privacy legislation/requirements.

• **Goal:** Manage privacy risk by identifying potential privacy risks and ensuring there are measures in place

to mitigate the risk.



### **Privacy Impact Assessments**

- Municipalities are required to conduct PIAs when...
  - designing a new program or service
  - changing a program or service
  - changing the collection, use or disclosure of personal information
  - changing business systems or infrastructure architecture that affect the physical or logical separation of personal information or the security mechanisms used to manage and control access to personal information
  - anticipating that the public may have privacy concerns regarding a new or modified program or service

# Recent Canadian Cyber/Privacy Class Actions

#### **Class Actions: Trends**

- Number of cases each year is increasing
- Bifurcation: harm based torts vs negligence re: proof of harm
- Settlement values are increasing

## Boulay et al v. Federation des Caisses Desjardins 2022 - Quebec

- Employee exfiltrated information and sold on dark web
- Settled for \$200,852,500
- Credit monitoring for 5 years



## A Canadian First: A Merits Decision in a Privacy Class Action

### Lamoureux v. OCRCVM Quebec CA - 2022

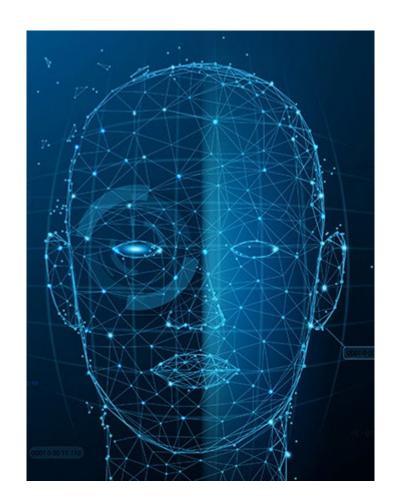
- Claim against IIROC inspector who oversees investment dealers
- Unencrypted laptop left on a train and was stolen
- Contained PII: names, address, date of birth, name of broker, account #; banking info
- Laptop never found
- After loss breach notice given to affected parties and voluntary offer of one year of credit monitoring

### Lamoureux v. OCRCVM Quebec CA – 2022

- Action dismissed following common issues trial (ie certified and goes to trial on the merits)
- Reason:
  - No damages incurred by class members beyond ordinary inconveniences of life – no evidence of psychological harm
  - No evidence of improper use of data
  - Monitoring of financial accounts is not compensable damage
  - What would allow for damages is either:
    - Psychological harm across the class
    - Setting up credit monitoring, obtaining credit reports and cancelling credit cards

#### The Rise of AI

- Biometric data
- Facial Recognition Technology
- Sitamarong v. Google
  - Upload of photos to Google
  - Lack of adequate disclosure and consent
  - Appeal allowed



## SPOTLIGHT: Ransomware Case Study



#### **Facts:**

Company X, with an annual revenue of \$25 million, discovers their entire computer systems, including all servers, have had malware installed. Company X cannot get back into its systems, and company operations have come to a halt.

The well-known group, Blackcat, leaves behind a ransom note telling Company X that Blackcat has accessed their network and exfiltrated sensitive data related to their employees, vendors and customers. Blackcat makes a demand for \$5 million. Payment is required within 48 hours, or Blackcat has threatened to publish the data on their leak site.

#### What now?!

- Report the Breach
- Get Breach Coach involved immediately
  - Investigate the circumstances around the breach
  - Coordinate Response

## FORENSICS: The What? When? and How?

- Scoping Call
- Ransom Negotiation
- Containment
- Investigation
- Restoration

#### **Notification**

#### Notification and Negotiation:

- Legal and regulatory compliance, law enforcement, public/client relations
  - Privacy Commissioner(s)
  - Law Enforcement
  - Affected individuals, clients and business partners

## Costs and Ransomware Considerations

Average costs to respond to "modest" cyber incident: \$150k-\$200k

Forensic Investigation: \$50,000-\$150,000

Threat Negotiation: \$8,500

Notification Expenses \$5,000-\$10,000

Credit Monitoring & ID Theft Expenses: \$10 per person

Crisis Management/PR \$10,000

Breach coach/legal \$20,000-\$30,000

Any BI loss?

Repair/Restoration/Replacement Costs?

## Risk Management Tips

- Pre-Breach Preparedness Plan
  - Train Employees and Staff
  - Encrypt and Back Up Critical Data
  - Manage your Vendors
  - Have a Data Protection and Destruction Policy
  - Consider Cyber Insurance



- Crisis Management + Coordinate Response + Notification and Negotiation
- Incident Response Plan
- Updated/Backed up IT Systems



### Questions?

