MARSH RISK CONSULTING

UNDERSTANDING AND GETTING STARTED WITH THE SAFETY ACT

May 9, 2017





Today's Discussion and Speakers

Welcome/Introductions.

- SAFETY Act Discussion:
 - Overview.
 - Protections created.
 - Examples.
 - Managing the submission.
 - Maintaining coverage.
 - What to expect in court.

Questions and Answers.

Speakers:

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Marsh/Covington SAFETY Act Experience

 SAFETY Act services help clients understand and reduce liability exposure related to terrorist activities at venues and sporting events.

Roles:

- Covington: Assists with your application process filing, managing submission, and maintaining SAFETY Act award.
- Marsh Risk Consulting: Assists clients with completing written documentation and manuals needed for the submission process including:
 - Risk assessments (1st and 3rd party).
 - Safety/hazards analyses.
 - Security program.
 - Emergency response plan.
 - Crisis management plan.
 - Cybersecurity network security assessments.

OVERVIEW OF THE SAFETY ACT

The Perfect Storm Led to Enactment of the SAFETY Act in 2002

- Post-9/11 realities:
 - Because of **liability** concerns, key homeland security providers were not going to sell their anti-terror technology into the marketplace.
 - Federal courts were now finding that terrorist attacks were foreseeable.
 - Insurance companies stopped writing terror coverage.
 - Pro-tort reform White House and Congress.
- The SAFETY Act is landmark legislation, eliminating or minimizing tort liability for sellers or those that deploy anti-terror technology (ATT) approved by the US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) should suits arise in the US after an act of terrorism.

Key Definitions

Act of Terrorism: An **unlawful** act causing harm to a person, property, or entity in the US, **using or attempting to use** instrumentalities, weapons, or other methods designed or intended to cause mass destruction, injury, **or other loss** to citizens or instrumentalities of the US.

The SAFETY Act defines "loss" as death, injury, or property damage to third parties, including business interruption loss.

Anti-terror technologies (ATT): Broadly applied by DHS to cover technologies deployed in defense against or response or recovery from a terror attack. These technologies include services such as security training, vulnerability assessments, emergency response plans, guard services, perimeter security and access intrusion systems, etc. Such technology or services must have a material anti-terror purpose.

PROTECTIONS OF THE SAFETY ACT

Certification: The Highest Form of Protection

- Presumption that the seller/deployer of ATT is immediately dismissed from the suit unless there is clear and convincing evidence that the seller/deployer acted fraudulently or with willful misconduct in submitting data to DHS during the application process.
- No punitives.
- Suit can be filed only in federal court.
- Any liability is capped at an agreed upon limit, usually your terror insurance coverage limits.





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Designation

- Includes all of the benefits of Certification except presumption of immediate dismissal.
- It is used primarily in relation to the development, testing, and evaluation of ATT.

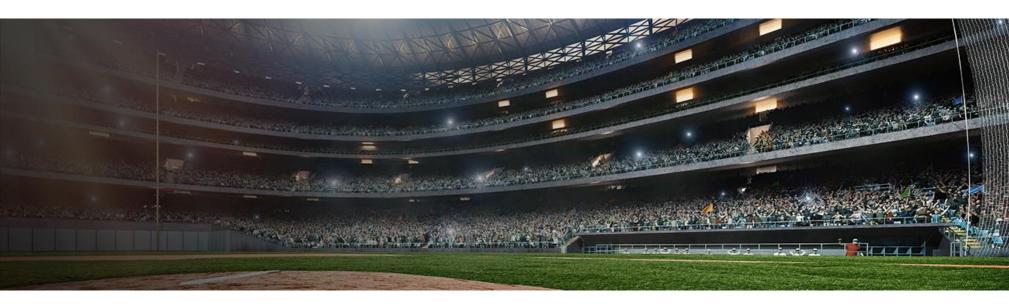
Coverage

These Certification and Designation protections **also apply** to a seller's/deployer's:

- Subsidiaries.
- Vendors.
- Distributors.
- Customers.
- Contributors to or utilizers of SAFETY Act-approved technologies.

Important Clarification

- DHS clarified in 2006 that the protections can apply to entities deploying their own anti-terror services to protect their own facilities and assets — crucial for sports and entertainment venues.
- Protections will apply even if the act of terror occurs outside the US so long as the "harm," including financial harm, is to persons, property, or entities in the US.



Key Considerations

- Coverage is usually awarded for five years from the date of the decision.
 However, DHS has also awarded SAFETY Act protections to apply retroactively to past deployments of substantially equivalent ATT.
- To obtain these tort protections, it is crucial that you demonstrate to DHS
 the "proven effectiveness" of your ATT, e.g., through your own internal
 testing/quality control, third party assessments and evaluations, use of
 established vendor selection criteria and processes, etc.

EXAMPLES OF SAFETY ACT AWARDS

The SAFETY Act Is Used by Many Industries

- Sports and entertainment leagues and venues.
 - Professional sports leagues for their venue security standards and compliance auditing programs.
 - Various professional sports venues for their security practices and protocols.
- Airports and other high-profile facilities.



Defining Your Coverage

SAFETY Act coverage requires **established** and **documented** security planning procedures and protocols for the following:

Security practices:

- Threat and vulnerability assessment protocols.
- Event day vs. non-event day security procedures.
- Emergency evacuation plans.
- Vendor selection.
- Hiring, vetting, and training of security personnel.
- Coordination response/recovery procedures with governmental entities.

Defining Your Coverage

Deployed physical security systems:

- Perimeter security, including guards and canines.
- Access intrusion detection systems, including CCTV, magnetometers, and metal detectors.
- Command and control centers.
- Delivery screening and public address systems.

Deployed cybersecurity systems:

- Recovery, restoration, and credentialing technologies.

OBTAINING SAFETY ACT COVERAGE

Setting Expectations

- You must apply for it.
- You must be committed to developing the necessary responses to complete the application.
- Prudent for you to engage in a "pre-filing" consultation with DHS to preview your application and obtain important guidance.
- Each of your venues must seek separate SAFETY Act coverage.

Preparing and Submitting the Application

You must complete and submit DHS' SAFETY Act application kit:

- Technical: Emphasizes evidence of the efficacy of the ATT; readiness for deployment; existence of substantial third-party risks; safety/hazards analyses; and established anti-terror decision-making processes.
 - This is key "Go" or "No Go" decision point.
 - An ATT readiness assessment should be performed and include consideration of other similarly-situated SAFETY Act awards.
 - Based on the results of the assessment, a corrective implementation plan should be developed using external partners such as Marsh Risk Consulting or your own internal team.
 - Need to professionally document any gap assessments, security plan/program, and emergency response plan/manuals using latest industry protocol and practices before proceeding with the remainder of the application.

Preparing and Submitting the Application

- Financial: Requests (only for the ATT at issue) your revenues or expenditures for the past three years and a projection of revenues or expenditures for the current and next two years.
- Insurance: Requests information on your terror insurance policies available to satisfy third-party claims arising out of an act of terror involving the ATT at issue, including information on exclusions, limits, deductibles and self-retentions. Your terror insurance limits (or lower amounts negotiated with DHS) usually become your SAFETY Act cap on liability.
 - Your Marsh client executive can assist with any insurance evaluation that may be needed.

MANAGING THE SUBMISSION

What to Expect During the Evaluation Process

- The DHS review and approval process takes about 120 days.
- DHS has 200+ experts from academia, federal government, national labs, and FFRDCs available to review applications.
- Applicant may:
 - Face possible site visits by DHS.
 - Need to address DHS Requests for Information.



Protecting Your Confidential Information

- Regarding confidentiality, DHS has stated that it is committed to vigorous protection of each applicant's SAFETY Act data.
 - Those conducting the review enter into non-disclosure agreements and are subject to a conflicts-of-interest evaluation.
- SAFETY Act data is protected by:
 - The Trade Secrets Act.
 - Exemption 1 ("national security") and Exemption 4 ("privileged or confidential information") of FOIA.
 - The Critical Infrastructure Information Act as a voluntary submission.
- Unauthorized disclosure is subject to criminal penalties.
- DHS agrees to **not** share data outside of DHS without **express** permission of the applicant.

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MAINTAINING SAFETY ACT COVERAGE

Post-Award Considerations

- **Insurance**: You must certify that you maintain the required types and amounts of terror insurance.
 - Continuing obligation to advise DHS of any material change in the type or amount of terror insurance, including reduction, termination, or cancellation.
- Modifications of ATT: You should follow the DHS modification process for any material changes to the ATT to ensure your coverage is updated and accurate.
- Coverage renewal: Three years into your five-year coverage period, you
 can begin the process to renew your SAFETY Act coverage and obtain an
 additional five years of coverage.

WHAT TO EXPECT IN COURT

What to Expect in Court

- DHS' regulatory positions and interpretations of key aspects of the SAFETY Act will help ensure **potent** application of the Act in any court action.
- Secretary of DHS will determine on a case-by-case basis which terror incidents are covered under the SAFETY Act.
- Triggering your SAFETY Act coverage in court will depend somewhat on the allegations in the plaintiffs' complaint and the scope of your SAFETY Act coverage.
- This underscores the need to draft your application with sufficient breadth and depth so as to anticipate and defeat potential plaintiffs' tort allegations.

SUMMARY AND QUESTIONS

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Thank You

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