

# Cybersecurity & Breach

A board guide to security safeguards and incident response

Administrative, technical, and physical safeguards that protect information systems—plus defined procedures for detecting, escalating, and resolving security incidents

# Why Cybersecurity Matters

The question is not whether an incident comes, but whether you're ready

## Incidents are inevitable

Given the shifting threat landscape, security incidents are an unavoidable risk

## Sensitive data at risk

The organization safeguards personal and financial information of employees and customers

## CIA triad

Security protects the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information assets

## Board reporting duty

Leadership reports at least annually on the program and material cyber risk

**REALITY CHECK** Given the continually shifting landscape, security incidents are an unavoidable risk the organization must be ready to manage

# Three Layers of Protection

Controls organized into administrative, physical, and technical safeguards

## Roles & responsibilities

Assign clear ownership for security policy and incident management

## Screening & training

Vet personnel and require recurring security-awareness training

## Access control

Grant system access strictly on a need-to-know basis

## Encryption

Protect sensitive data in transit and at rest

## Monitoring & logging

Configure devices to log events and detect anomalies

## Vendor management

Assess third parties before they touch sensitive systems or data

## Physical & facility security

Restrict physical access to facilities and systems; secure or wipe retired devices and media

# A Systematic Response

A consistent process minimizes disruption and preserves evidence

## Report

Route suspected incidents immediately through a single intake channel

## Classify

Flag qualifying events as security incidents and notify security officers

## Prioritize

Assign urgency and impact scores that drive resolution timeframes

## Contain

Isolate or disconnect affected systems to limit spread

## Eradicate & recover

Remove the threat and restore systems to a clean state

## Learn

Perform root-cause analysis and document lessons learned

# How an Incident Reaches Closure

Each reported event follows a defined path

Detection

Reporting

Classification

Prioritization

Containment

Eradication

Recovery

Notification

Post-incident review

## ESCALATE

Major incidents trigger notification to senior management—and to legal and authorities where required

# Definitions

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## **Security incident**

An event that may cause unauthorized access, data loss, or service disruption

## **Internal threat**

A user misusing resources, running malicious code, or seeking unauthorized access

## **External threat**

An outside actor attempting to access systems or disrupt service

## **Chain of custody**

Documented, unaltered handling of evidence to support legal action

# Questions the Board Should Ask

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A few questions test true cyber preparedness

1

**How quickly are critical incidents detected and escalated?**

Response timeframes should match the severity of the threat

2

**Do we test our incident-response plan regularly?**

Preparedness must be validated, not merely documented

3

**Are third parties with system access assessed?**

Vendors are a common and material avenue of compromise

4

**What is our process for notifying authorities and individuals?**

Readiness to meet breach-notification duties is essential

# Firm Lawyers

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## Matthew Boyden

is a trial lawyer and former federal prosecutor with more than thirty-five years of experience. He represents companies and executives in high-stakes criminal, civil, regulatory, and governance matters, and is regularly engaged where litigation risk, regulatory scrutiny, and institutional exposure intersect. His practice includes federal criminal defense, complex civil litigation, internal investigations, and board-level advisory work, including securities, sanctions and trade controls, anti-corruption, and anti-money laundering.

## Larry Finder

is a trial lawyer and former United States Attorney with more than four decades of experience handling complex criminal, civil, and regulatory matters of national significance. He represents individuals, corporations, and boards confronting serious legal, institutional, and reputational risk. He served in increasingly senior roles at the U.S. Department of Justice, including Chief of the Criminal Division and First Assistant U.S. Attorney, before being appointed United States Attorney for the Southern District of Texas in 1993.

## Ryan McConnell

is a former federal prosecutor and trial lawyer who represents companies, boards, and executives in high-stakes criminal, civil, and governance matters. He has tried nearly twenty federal jury trials and conducted hundreds of investigations involving complex fraud, cross-border enforcement, and sensitive regulatory issues. His practice focuses on federal criminal defense, complex civil litigation, internal investigations, and advising boards and senior executives on matters requiring judgment under pressure.