



ASK THE EXPERTS

SEC Cyber Security Regs: The Materiality Minefield

November 14, 2023

Agenda

- Introductions:
 - Meet the Experts
- Laying the Foundation:
 - Overview of the New Rules
- Ask the Experts/Discussion:
 - The Materiality Minefield
- Tips & Takeaways
- Q&A



MEET THE EXPERTS

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Laying the Foundation



The New Rules

On **July 26, 2023**, the SEC adopted new rules to enhance and standardize **disclosures** regarding **cybersecurity risk** management, strategy, governance, and incidents by **public companies**.

Effective Date: December 18, 2023

Two Key Disclosures



Annual Disclosure: Cybersecurity risk management, strategy, and governance. Must disclose:

The processes for assessing, identifying, and managing **material cybersecurity risks**

The **board of directors' oversight of cybersecurity risks** (including identifying any board committee or subcommittee responsible for such oversight) and management's role in assessing and managing **material cybersecurity risks**.



Incident Disclosure: Material cybersecurity incidents within *4 business days* of determining that a cybersecurity incident is **material. Must disclose:**

The **material** aspects of the nature, scope, and timing of the incident; and
The **material impact** or reasonably **likely material impact** on the Company, specifically the financial and operational condition.

When does the 4-Day Clock Start Ticking?

The **4-day clock** to filing a Form 8-K starts ticking when the Company determines that the *incident is material*.

The Company must make the materiality determination *“without unreasonable delay”*.





ASK THE EXPERTS!

A large fishing net is being cast from a boat on the water. The net is spread out in a wide, fan-like shape, and a person is visible in the boat, holding the net. The background is a dark, overcast sky and water.

How big of a net has been cast?

Who do these rules apply to – directly and indirectly?

MATERIALITY

A fact is “material” if there is a “substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider it important” or if it would have “significantly altered the *total mix* of information made available.”

NOTE: The SEC explicitly **declined** to adopt a cybersecurity-specific definition of materiality.

- **Disclosure Committees: Who** should determine, or be involved in determining, materiality?
- What **factors** should be considered when evaluating materiality? What factors make materiality determination difficult for organizations?
- How do we determine materiality in the context of a **rapidly** evolving cyber incident?
- What are the risks associated with **premature** determinations of materiality and disclosure? What are the risks of **delayed** determinations?
- How can **effective** corporate governance improve organizations' ability to meet their disclosure obligations?
- What will be the impact of the new rule on **risk-transfer** mechanisms: contractual and insurance based?

TIPS & TAKEAWAYS



Public companies need to supplement their Disclosure Controls so that during a breach, the Disclosure Committee is properly informed, **in a language they understand**, of the implications of the findings of an investigation - in real time.



Consider the impact on **Risk Transfer Mechanisms** – contractual and insurance-based (D&O and Cyber).



Consider the impact of the available **limit of liability** of a Cyber Policy on the determination of **materiality**.



Regulations are becoming increasingly prescriptive and **enforcement** risks more aggressive.



Boards should play an amplified role in **cybersecurity risk management** by ensuring they can exercise their duty of program supervision.



Incident Response teams need someone who **understands securities laws** to help translate the findings into information that will allow the Disclosure Committee to make the appropriate materiality determination.

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