

Law Firm Cybersecurity Checklist

The 12 controls that actually stop breaches — with the evidence insurers, clients, and bar counsel will ask for. Companion to “How to Protect Your Law Firm From Hackers (2026).”

IDENTITY & EMAIL

☐ 1. Phishing-resistant MFA on every mailbox

WEEK 1

FIDO2 security keys or passkeys for all attorneys and finance staff. Not SMS, not authenticator-app codes alone. Disable legacy/basic auth protocols (IMAP, POP, SMTP basic) in Microsoft 365.

☐ 2. Conditional access policies

WEEK 1

Block sign-ins from outside your countries of operation, block unmanaged devices from finance/matter data, require MFA re-verification on impossible-travel detections.

☐ 3. Email authentication: SPF, DKIM, DMARC at enforcement

WEEK 2

DMARC policy at p=reject so lookalike domains cannot spoof your firm to clients. Monitor DMARC reports monthly.

☐ 4. Wire-transfer callback verification

WEEK 1 — FREE

Written rule: no wire instruction accepted or changed by email alone. Verbal callback to a previously known number for any new or changed instructions. Train every person who touches money movement.

DEVICES & DATA

☐ 5. Endpoint detection & response (EDR) on every device

WEEK 2

Managed EDR — not legacy antivirus — on all laptops, desktops, and firm phones that access email or files. Someone must actually watch the alerts.

☐ 6. Immutable, tested backups

WEEK 2

3-2-1 rule with at least one immutable/offline copy. Quarterly restore test with a written record — insurers now ask for the test evidence, not just the product name.

☐ 7. 72-hour patching standard for internet-facing systems

ONGOING

VPNs, firewalls, remote access, website CMS/plugins patched within 72 hours of critical disclosure. Everything else within 30 days.

☐ 8. Full-disk encryption & screen locks on all devices

WEEK 2

BitLocker/FileVault enforced via MDM; 10-minute auto-lock; remote wipe enabled for firm data on personal devices (BYOD policy in writing).

Why this order: Controls 1–4 close the two paths behind most firm losses — stolen Microsoft 365 sessions and redirected wires. Everything after that hardens against ransomware and data theft.

TESTING, TRAINING & GOVERNANCE

☐ 9. Annual penetration test by an independent firm

ANNUAL

External + internal network penetration test with a written report. Retest after major changes. This is the document cyber insurers and large clients increasingly require.

☐ 10. Web application testing for client portals & intake forms

ANNUAL

Client portals, document upload, and intake forms are among the most-attacked law firm assets. They need application-layer testing, not just a network scan.

☐ 11. Security awareness training with phishing simulation

QUARTERLY

Legal-specific pretexts: fake DocuSign, court e-filing notices, voicemail transcriptions, opposing-counsel document shares. Keep completion and failure records for insurance renewals.

☐ 12. Written incident response plan + WISP

WEEK 1-4

A one-page incident response plan: who to call (breach counsel, forensics, insurer), in what order, within what hours. Plus a Written Information Security Program mapping controls to ABA Model Rule 1.6(c) and any applicable FTC/SEC/state requirements.

QUICK SELF-AUDIT

☐ Do you know every system reachable from the internet under your firm's domains?

If not, run an external attack-surface assessment before anything else — you cannot patch what you have not found.

☐ When was your last restore test, and where is the record?

"We have backups" is not an answer an insurer accepts anymore.

☐ Could you prove, today, that MFA on partner mailboxes is phishing-resistant?

"We use MFA" no longer satisfies underwriters when the MFA is SMS.

Get your firm's baseline in about six minutes. Run the free external security assessment at attorneyarmor.com, or see plans for continuous penetration testing, vulnerability assessment, and 24/7 monitoring at attorneyarmor.com/pricing. Questions: info@attorneyarmor.com.

Disclaimer: This checklist is general educational material, not legal advice. Requirements vary by jurisdiction, practice area, and client contracts. Consult qualified counsel regarding your firm's specific obligations.