

BYOD (Bring Your Own Device) Panel

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One Agency's Story: To BYOD or NOT to BYOD

<http://www.fedtechmagazine.com/article/2012/10/byod-or-not-byod>



Federal BYOD Guidance & Toolkit

- Case studies
- Sample policies

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/digitalgov/bring-your-own-device>



BYOD Collaboration Website

A Community of Practice

<http://www.advancedmobility.ning.com>



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BYOD

The rules have changed

- Employees want to use a device of their choice
- Employees are willing to pay for the devices
- How much control can the organization assert
- Support for multiple Operating Systems is needed
- Increased productivity and retention
- Presents new challenges for IT security

Implementing BYOD

BYOD Policy

- Policy must be in place and well thought out
- Policy must be approved at the highest level of the organization
- Policy must address the following areas
 - Compliance and audit reports
 - Authentication mechanisms
 - Remote device management
 - Data management
 - Access revocation
 - Application control
 - support provided

Implementing BYOD cont'd.

Infrastructure

- **Separate wireless networks**
 - Guest wireless network for non-employees
 - Trusted wireless network for employer issued devices
- **Access Control**
 - user based through AD or LDAP
 - device based using certificates
 - A combination of the above
- **Device Management**
 - remote wipe of devices
 - security policy on devices

BYOD Infrastructure

- Mobile Device Management (MDM)
 - manage corporate or personal devices
 - device provisioning
 - remote configuration
 - certificate management
 - email and application management
 - security management

BYOD Infrastructure cont'd.

- Network Access Control (NAC)
 - automate device enrollment and registration
 - identify unmanaged devices and apply policy
 - block unknown or prohibited devices

Conclusions

- Opportunity for organizations, but an appropriate strategy must be developed
- Security and financial exposure must be considered before implementing a BYOD policy
- Employee awareness training must accompany BYOD
- Appropriate technology must be deployed to manage devices and control access to organizational information assets

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Traditional Security Measures

- Determine and limit the type of devices that can be used
- Implement minimum system requirements and configurations
- Install security-related software to the device
- Encrypt company data on the device
- Apply security patches
- Monitor the use of the device to detect misuse, hacking or malware
- Dictate how the device connects to the company's network
- Install and update anti-virus software
- Provide support for the device
- Obtain/access the device for purposes of an investigation (because the company owns the device).

Security Challenges

- **Lack of control over device, data and security**
 - Jailbroken/modded/rooted devices
 - Mobile nature / lost devices
 - More opportunities to pick up virus/get hacked
 - End User lack of IT / security knowledge sophistication (e.g. configurations, patching, anti-virus)
- **Multiple device-types and operating systems**
 - May need to be treated/configured/secured differently
 - May pose different levels of security risk
 - Constant change – No standardization new devices getting popular all the time
- **Think beyond the device**
 - Offsite data transfer (“the Cloud”; auto back-up)
 - Applications
 - Social media access and social engineering/social media hacking
 - Device as portal to entire company network

Security Challenges

Consistency and Legal Risk

- **Reasonable security factors**
 - Sensitivity of the personal information,
 - Likelihood of damage
 - Medium and format of the record
 - Potential harm from an incident
 - Cost of preventive measures
- **Specific security controls required by law or contract**
 - Mass personal information protection law
- **Comply with own policies**
 - Acceptable risk
 - Subjective reasonableness

Additional Questions?

If you have additional questions, please send them to
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