

# The Challenges of Secure Knowledge Management

September 23, 2004 Margaret E. Grayson, President & CEO V-ONE Corporation

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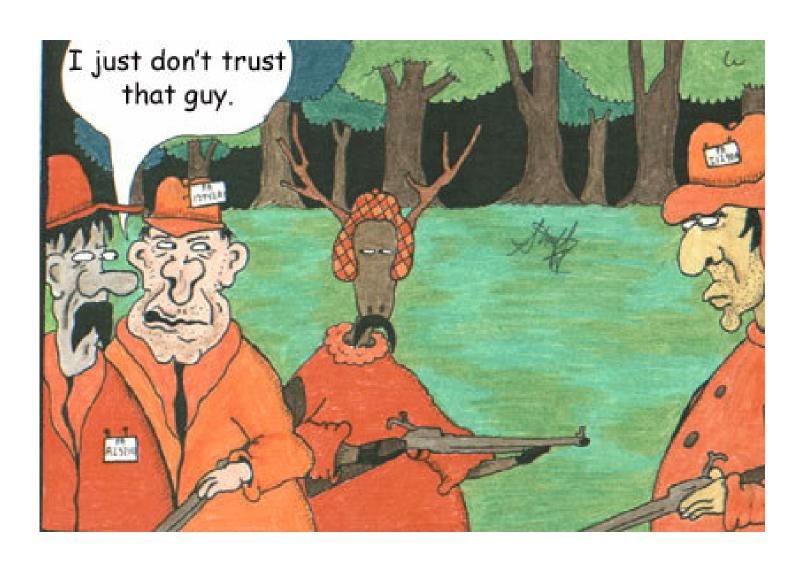
### Challenges

- Trust
- Mobility
- Privacy
- Governance



The Human Factor is Critical

# Developing a Secure "Trust" Model

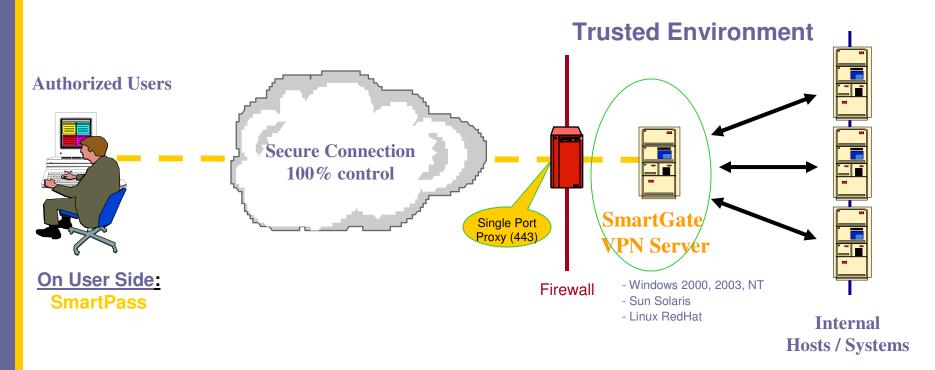


### **Basic Security Requirements**

- Identity
- Access Control
- Mutual Authentication
- Data Encryption
- Non-repudiation



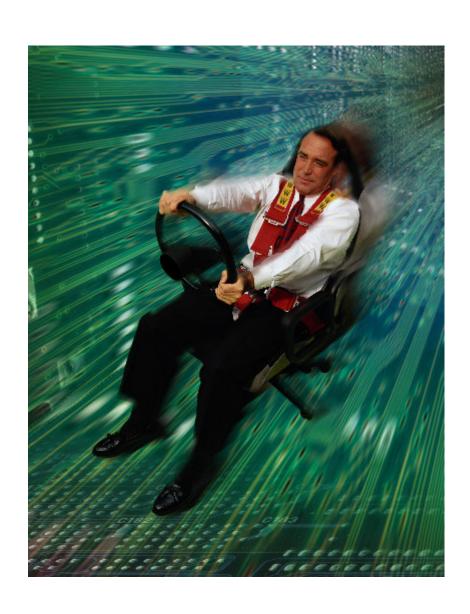
### **Establishing Cyber-Trust**



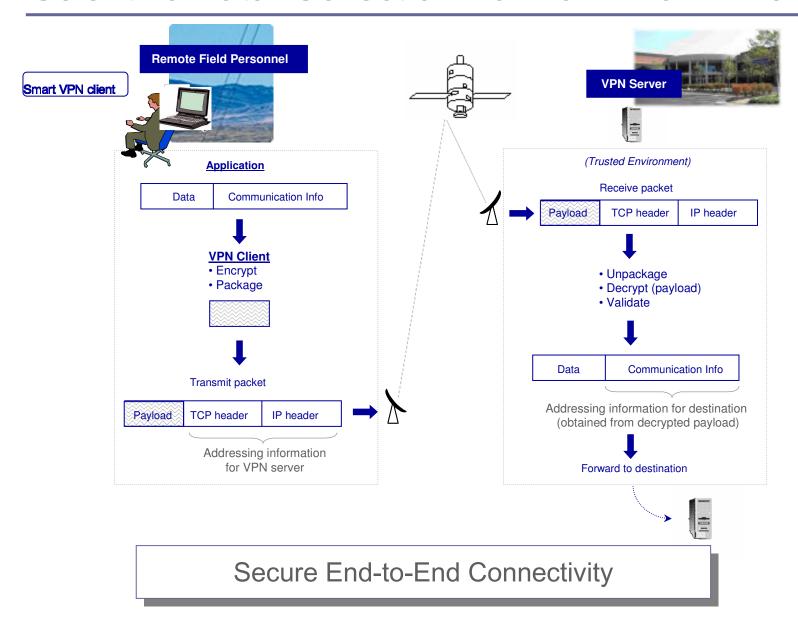
#### **End-to-End Security:**

- Encryption AES or Triple DES, NIST FIPS Certified
- Strong Authentication Two Factor, Mutual, NIST FIPS Certified
- Access Control Fully Integrated, Central or Distributed Management
- Audit Logging Logs all user activity

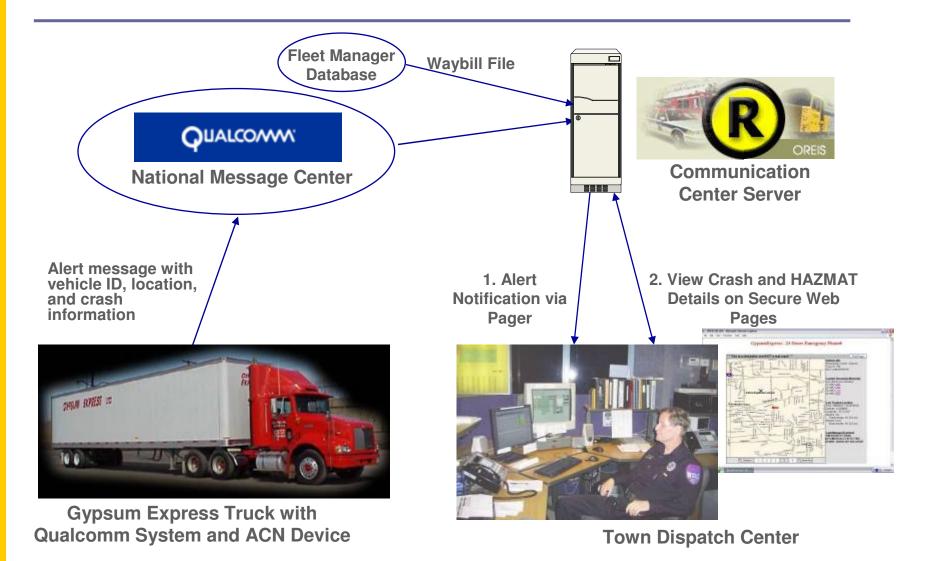
# Knowledge Management for a Mobile Workforce



### Scientific Data Collection For Tom Brown Inc.



### **ORI's Motor Carrier HAZMAT System**



So that first responders are NOT the "first victims"

### Real-Time Information Flow for Bomb Squads

#### Accredited Bomb Squad Personnel

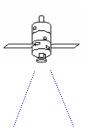






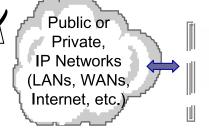
**CoBRA** 

(Chemical Biological Response Aid)





FBI LEO (Law Enforcement Online)

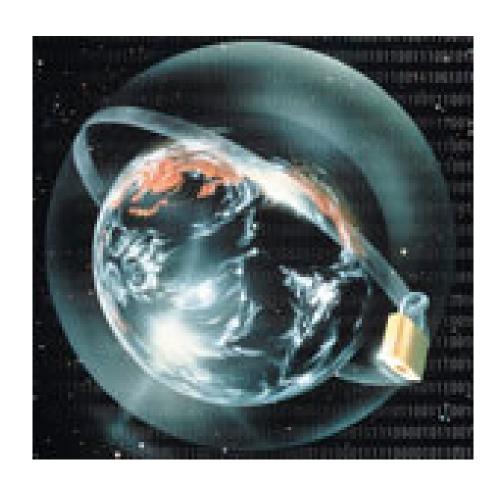




#### **Access to Critical Information:**

- Effects
- Protective Gear
- Response Measures
- Defusing an Explosive
- Closest Safe Detonation Site
- Decontamination Procedures

# **Privacy Challenges**

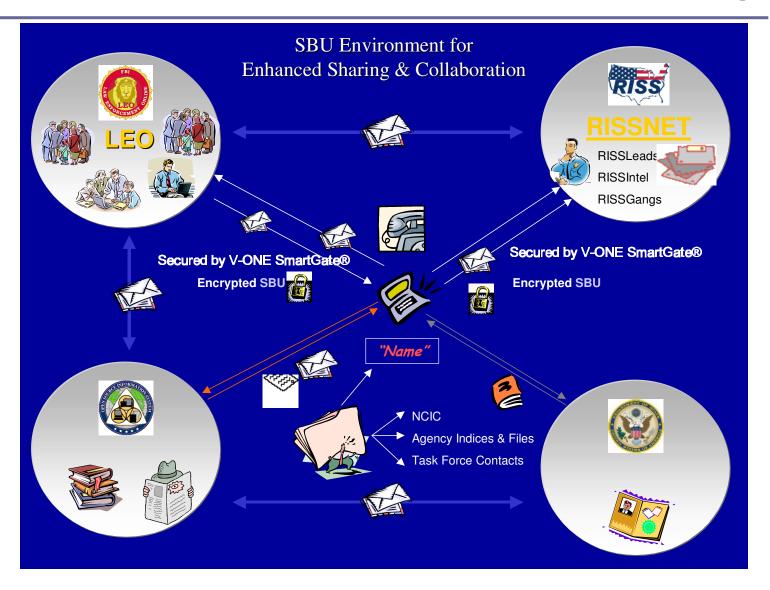


### Protecting Privacy is Fundamental

- Information privacy is a basic right
- Government privacy regulations must be observed
- Security technology can help to enable privacy protections that allow only authorized users to access specific data
  - Extend protected information access
  - Maintain system control by unique data owners
  - Provide ability to securely add new users on demand
  - Control risk of inappropriate access

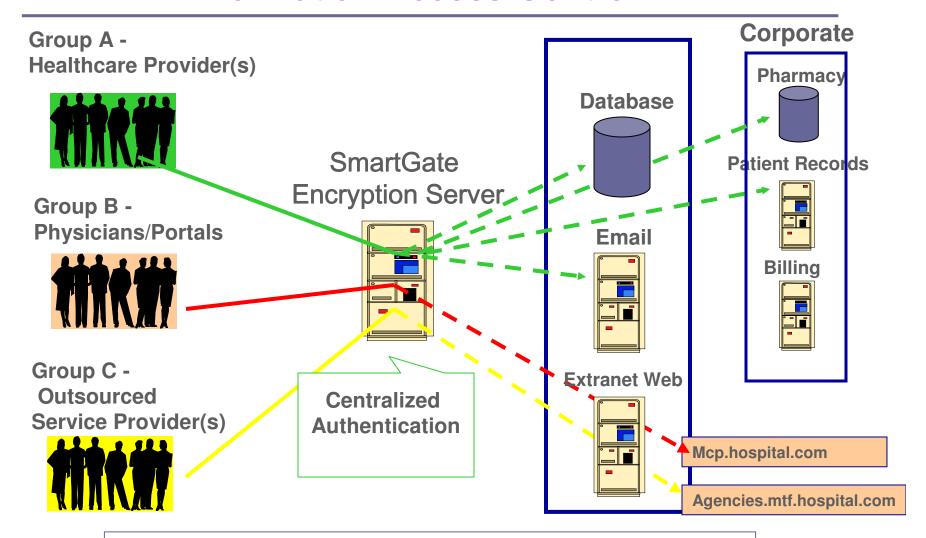
Security technology is necessary to maximize information value

### Law Enforcement... Secure Information Sharing



Source: Derived from SBU Briefing File, Department of Justice, M. Miles Matthews

#### **HIPAA...** Information Access Control



Ensure data is put in the hands of those who should appropriately act on the information

### Governance Issues



### Governance Responsibilities

- Security policy for knowledge management
  - Focus on process
  - Serve the business goals
- Security "ROI" metrics
  - FUD (Fear, Uncertainty, Doubt)
  - Risk management and business continuity
  - Productivity supply chain, mobility, cost savings
- Oversight responsibilities elevated to the boardroom
  - Sarbanes-Oxley
  - Cyberspace citizens

Your policy and technology choices must work together *in practice*!



# Secure Knowledge Management Best Practices



#### **Best Practices**

Four important questions to ask when implementing secure knowledge management...

#### 1. How secure is secure enough?

Establishing cyber-trust is critical Sensitive information requires strong security

#### 2. Is security available "on-demand"?

Choose self-provisioning solutions that support wide variety of user and operational environments, including mobile ones

#### 3. Will the security features be used?

End-user transparency Centralized policy management

#### 4. Can I leverage my IT investment?

Gain advantages from agnostic solutions
Implement technology to support your business objectives

# Thank You

# "Security for a Connected World"

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