

CREDANT Mobile Guardian

Credant Solutions For Regulatory Compliance



CREDANT

More than 700 enterprises and government agencies — including 50 of the Global 500 — rely on CREDANT to ensure security compliance while protecting their brand and enhancing IT and end-user productivity.

Overview

CREDANT Mobile Guardian (CMG) is designed to provide effective, comprehensive compliance solutions for today's regulations and standards. Only CMG ensures that security policies are consistently and efficiently enforced – regardless of where the data resides.

The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)

HIPAA was passed by Congress in 1996 to safeguard patient identities, medical records, health insurance activities and other protected health information (PHI). The regulation mandates the standardization of electronic patient data, assign unique health identifiers to patients and others, and implement security standards regarding the confidentiality and integrity of patient data.

Senate Bill (SB) 1386

SB 138684 is a California law regulating the privacy of personal information.

The law requires an agency, person or business that conducts business in California and owns or licenses computerized “personal information” to disclose any breach of security to any resident whose unencrypted data is believed to have been disclosed.

“Safe Harbor”

The European Commission's Directive on Data prohibits the transfer of personal data to non-European Union nations that do not meet the European adequacy standard for privacy protection. In response, the U.S. Department of Commerce consulted with the European Commission to develop a “safe harbor” framework based on seven security principles as a way for U.S. companies to continue their business dealings with the EU.

The Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS)

PCI DSS is a global security program created to reduce risks to PCI members, merchants, service providers and consumers. The standard is based on 12 data-centric requirements that combine the use of data encryption and end-user access control with activity monitoring and logging. For compliance, support is mandated for all 12 requirements.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX)

SOX is designed to protect shareholders and the general public from accounting errors and fraudulent practices by publically held companies. The law defines which company records are to be stored and for how long. It affects the financial side of corporations, especially accounting, as well as IT departments whose job it is to store a company's electronic records.

Gramm-Leach-Bliley (GLB)

GLB was enacted to allow commercial and investment banks to consolidate. The law includes three requirements to protect the personal data of individuals:

- › Banks, brokerage companies, and insurance companies must securely store personal financial information.
- › They must advise consumers of their policies on sharing of personal financial information.
- › They must give consumers the option to opt-out of some sharing of personal financial information.

White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB) – Data Security Directive

In 2006, The White House OMB issued a Data Security Directive that instructed all federal agencies to comply with specific data security guidelines issued by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). Compliance with NIST guidelines and the OMB directive requires four specific steps to safeguard Personally Identifiable Information (PII) at remote locations.

BITS

The BITS Product Certification Program tests technology products used to deliver financial services at unbiased and professional facilities against minimum-security criteria established by the financial services industry.

Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA)

The Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) provides the framework for securing the federal government's information technology. All agencies covered by the Paperwork Reduction Act must implement the requirements of FISMA and report annually to the Office of Management and Budget and Congress on the effectiveness of the agency's security programs. The reports must also include independent evaluations by the agency Inspector General.