

Technology Asset Management

Introduction

Objectives:

Confirm and document inventory practices and asset management program maturity for Council hardware and software.

Scope: Technology hardware and software asset management from May 1, 2019, through December 30, 2020.

Methodology: Interviews, review of inventory databases, review of policies and procedures.

Management Responses

- Management responses are pending, though all findings and recommendations have been reviewed with management.
- Follow-up on recommendations will be performed.

OBSERVATIONS

Criteria

- National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)
 - NIST Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity
- ISACA Guidance

Procedures, Work Instructions, Job Aids

- **Observations:**
 - No procedures or instructions exist to standardize the use of service tickets for asset deployment and disposal.
 - Roles and responsibilities not defined or reviewed
 - Materiality threshold not defined.
 - No procedure or work instruction exists regarding loaner equipment distributed during pandemic.
- Council has taken actions to improve policy and procedure reviews.

Procedures, Work Instructions, Job Aids

- **Risks:**

- Materially important assets could go missing, be lost, be replaced before the end of its useful life, or may be left active past its useful life.
- Institutional knowledge may be lost, which could cause further inconsistency and discontinuity.
- Policies, procedures, and controls may not be reviewed to confirm best security practices.
- Divisions or departments may implement procedures or work instructions inconsistently and/or control objectives may not be met

Inventory Systems

- **Observations:**

- Assets are tracked in seven different databases or systems across the Council
- There are differences in the quality and completeness of attribute tracking between the inventory systems for technology assets.
 - *Core Attributes:* Asset name, asset number, asset type, location, and owner.
 - *Supplemental Attributes:*
 - Cost (replacement cost if an asset were lost);
 - criticality of the asset (impact of loss of an asset); and
 - sensitivity (does the asset include low, medium, or high-risk data)

Inventory Systems

- **Risks:**

- System Controls may not adequately track all core attributes and limit the integrity of attribute data.
- Inventory data may not be sufficiently useful to inform decision-making or planning.
- Lack of inventory audits may make inventory data unreliable, negatively impacting planning and lifecycle management.

Lifecycle Management

- **Observation:** Lifecycle management practices range from informal planning documents to relying on budget planning and institutional knowledge.
- **Risks:**
 - Potential physical and information security risks
 - Possible unanticipated costs with unexpected failures
 - Additional costs in maintaining older assets
 - Council may not be able to perform cost-effective strategic asset management planning.

Configuration Management

(at deployment)

- **Observations:**
 - Multiple approaches to managing baseline configurations
 - For baseline configurations that exist, they are based on technician's professional experience, and do not always follow established, documented checklists.
 - No documented reviews/audits to confirm settings are based on leading security practices.
 - Nothing to document roles and responsibilities to confirm separation of duties.
- **Risk:** Council is vulnerable to security threats

Asset Disposal

- **Observations:**

- The Council uses two vendors to dispose technology assets.
- The Council used one vendor for several years prior the vendor obtaining a National Association for Information Destruction (NAID) certification.
 - NAID Cert good practice to meet Payment Card Industry Data Security Standards (PCI-DSS) and Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) compliance requirements
- No formal documented process exists for technology asset disposal vendor management.

Asset Disposal

- **Risks:**
 - Loss or misuse of sensitive, secure, or confidential data
 - Litigation
 - Reputation of the Council

Software Licensure

- **Observations:**

- Other than Microsoft 365, information about software license tracking is minimal.
- Lack of documented processes related to software licensure management.
- No audits performed on software licensure tracking.

- **Risks:**

- Unintended use of more licenses or run out of licenses
 - Fines or unplanned costs
- Licenses may not be purchased in cost-effective manner.

IT Sole Source List

- **Observations:**
 - Process exists for the Sole Source list, however maintenance of the list not clearly documented.
 - Sole Source Review Team (SORT) created in late 2020.
 - Unclear how cost reasonableness determined.
 - SORT processes not yet a standard Council procedure.
 - Some vendors could be approved via signature authority process.
- **Criteria:** Best practices from the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR).

IT Sole Source List

- **Risks:**
 - Inefficiencies and unnecessary expenses
 - Potential perception of or actual conflict of interest and accountability issues

QUESTIONS?