

# Stark County Board of Developmental Disabilities

Policy 6.18 Virtual Private Network (VPN)	Effective: 8/24/21
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## VIRTUAL PRIVATE NETWORK (VPN)

### POLICY

The Board recognizes that there are times when a permanent connection to an outside entity is necessary for conduction of business. A Virtual Private Network, or VPN, provides a method to communicate with remote sites securely over a public medium, such as the Internet. A site-to-site VPN is a dependable and inexpensive substitute for a point-to-point Wide Area Network (WAN). Site-to-site VPNs can be used to connect the LAN to a number of different types of networks: branch or home offices, vendors, partners, other government entities, etc. As with any external access, these connections need to be carefully dictated through a policy.

This policy details the Board's requirements for site-to-site VPNs. The purpose of this policy is to specify the security standards required for such access, ensuring the integrity of data transmitted and received, and securing the VPN pathways into the network.

This policy covers all site-to-site VPNs that are a part of the Board's infrastructure, including both sites requiring access to the Board's network (inbound) and sites where the Board connects to external resources (outbound). Note that remote access VPNs are covered under a separate Remote Access Policy.

This policy is part of the Board's cohesive set of security policies. Other policies may apply to the topics covered in this document and as such, the applicable policies should be reviewed as needed.

<b>Historical Resolution Information</b>		<b>Reviewer(s):</b>
<b>Date</b>	<b><u>Resolution Number</u></b>	
3/28/15	03-19-15	Information Technology Manager
4/24/18	04-23-18	
8/24/21	08-32-21	

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### PROCEDURE

#### I. **Encryption**

Site-to-site VPNs must utilize strong encryption to protect data during transmission. Encryption algorithms must meet or exceed current minimum industry standards, such as Triple DES or AES.

#### II. **Authentication**

Site-to-site VPNs must utilize a strong password, pre-shared key, certificate, or other means of authentication to verify the identity the remote entity. The strongest authentication method available must be used, which can vary from product-to-product.

#### III. **Implementation**

When site-to-site VPNs are implemented, they should adhere to the policy of least access, providing access limited to only what is required for business purposes if possible. This should be done on a best-effort basis and is not a requirement.

#### IV. **Management**

The Board should manage its own VPN gateways, meaning that a third party must not provide and manage both sides of the site-to-site VPN, unless this arrangement is covered under an outsourcing agreement. If an existing VPN is to be changed, the changes must only be performed with the approval of the IT Director.

#### V. **Logging and Monitoring**

Depending on the nature of the site-to-site VPN, the IT Director will use his or her discretion as to whether additional logging and monitoring is warranted. As an example, a site-to-site VPN to a third party would likely require additional scrutiny but a VPN to a branch office of the Board would likely not be subject to additional logging or monitoring.

#### VI. **Encryption Keys**

Site-to-site VPNs are created with pre-shared keys. The security of these keys is critical to the security of the VPN, and by extension, the network. Encryption keys should be changed yearly.

If certificates are used instead of pre-shared keys, the certificates should expire and be re-generated after three years.

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## VII. **Enforcement**

This policy will be enforced by the IT Director and/or Executive Team. Violations may result in disciplinary action, which may include suspension, restriction of access, or more severe penalties up to and including termination of employment. Where illegal activities or theft of Board property (physical or intellectual) are suspected, the Board may report such activities to the applicable authorities.

## **Definitions**

**Certificate** Also called a "Digital Certificate" – a file that confirms the identity of an entity, such as a Board or person. Often used in VPN and encryption management to establish trust of the remote entity.

**Demilitarized Zone (DMZ)** A perimeter network, typically inside the firewall but external to the private or protected network, where publicly-accessible machines are located. A DMZ allows higher-risk machines to be segmented from the internal network while still providing security controls.

**Encryption** The process of encoding data with an algorithm so that it is unintelligible without the key. Used to protect data during transmission or while stored.

**Remote Access VPN** A VPN implementation at the individual user level used to provide remote and traveling users secure network access.

**Site-to-Site VPN** A VPN implemented between two static sites, often different locations of a business.

**Virtual Private Network (VPN)** A secure network implemented over an insecure medium, created by using encrypted tunnels for communication between endpoints.