

Jack A Heil CPA CFF PFS

Written Information Security Plan (WISP)

I. OBJECTIVE

My objective, in the development and implementation of this comprehensive Written information Security Plan (WISP), is to create effective administrative, technical, and physical safeguards for the protection of the Personally Identifiable information (PII) retained by Jack A Heil CPA CFF PFS (hereinafter known as the Firm). This WISP is to comply with obligations under the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act and Federal Trade Commission Financial Privacy and Safeguards Rules to which the Firm is subject.

The WISP sets forth my procedure for evaluating our electronic and physical methods of accessing, collecting, storing, using, transmitting, and protecting PII retained by the Firm. For purposes of this WISP, PII means information containing the first name and last name or first initial and last name of a Taxpayer, Spouse, Dependent, or Legal Guardianship person in combination with any of the following data elements retained by the Firm that relate to Clients, Business Entities, or Firm Employees:

- A. Social Security number, Date of Birth, or Employment data
- B. Driver's license number or state-issued identification card number
- C. Income data, Tax Filing data, Retirement Plan data, Asset Ownership data, Investment data
- D. Financial account number, credit, or debit card number, with or without security code, access code, personal Identification number; or password(s) that permit access to a client's financial accounts.
- E. E-mail addresses, non-listed phone numbers, residential or mobile or contact information

PII shall not include information that is obtained from publicly available sources such as a Mailing Address or Phone Directory listing; or from federal, state, or local government records lawfully made available to the general public.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose of the WISP is to:

- A. Ensure the Security and Confidentiality of all PII retained by the Firm.
- B. Protect PII against anticipated threats or hazards to the security or integrity of such information.
- C. Protect against any unauthorized access to or use of PII in a manner that creates a substantial risk of Identity Theft or Fraudulent or Harmful use.

III. SCOPE

The Scope of the WISP related to the Firm shall be limited to the following protocols:

- A. Identify reasonably foreseeable internal and external risks to the security, confidentiality, and/or integrity of any electronic, paper, or other records containing PII.
- B. Assess the potential damage of these threats, taking into consideration the sensitivity of the PII.
- C. Evaluate the sufficiency of existing policies, procedures, customer information systems, and other safeguards in place to control identified risks.
- D. Design and implement this WISP to place safeguards to minimize those risks, consistent with the requirements of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, the Federal Trade Commission Financial Privacy and Safeguards Rule, and National Institute of Standards recommendations.
- E. Regular monitoring and assessment of the effectiveness of aforementioned safeguards.

IV. IDENTIFIED RESPONSIBLE OFFICIALS

The Firm has designated Jack A Heil to be the Data Security Coordinator (hereinafter the DSC). The DSC is the responsible official for the Firm data security processes and will implement, supervise, and maintain the WISP. Accordingly, the DSC will be responsible for the following:

Implementing the WISP including all daily operational protocols:

- Identifying all the Firm's repositories of data subject to the WISP protocols and designating them as Secured Assets with Restricted Access
- Verifying all employees have completed recurring Information Security Plan Training
- Monitoring and testing employee compliance with the plan's policies and procedures
- Evaluating the ability of any third-party service providers not directly involved with tax preparation and electronic transmission of tax returns to implement and maintain appropriate security measures for the PII to which we have permitted them access, and
- Requiring third-party service providers to implement and maintain appropriate security measures that comply with this WISP
- Reviewing the scope of the security measures in the WISP at least annually or whenever there is a material change in our business practices that affect the security or integrity of records containing PII
- Conducting an annual training session for all owners, managers, employees, and independent contractors, including temporary and contract employees who have access to PII enumerated in the elements of the WISP. All attendees at such training sessions are required to certify their attendance at the training and their familiarity with our requirements for ensuring the protection of PII. See Employee/Contractor Acknowledgement of Understanding at the end of this document

IV. IDENTIFIED RESPONSIBLE OFFICIALS, Continued:

The Firm has designated Jack A Heil to be the Public Information Officer (hereinafter PIO). The PIO will be the firm's designated public statement spokesperson. To prevent misunderstandings and hearsay, all outward-facing communications should be approved through this person who shall oversee the following:

- All client communications by phone conversation or in writing
- All statements to law enforcement agencies
- All releases to news media
- All information released to business associates, neighboring businesses, and trade associations to which the firm belongs

V. INSIDE THE FIRM RISK MITIGATION

To reduce internal risks to the security, confidentiality, and/or integrity of any retained electronic, paper, or other records containing PII, the Firm has implemented mandatory policies and procedures as follows:

PII Collection and Retention Policy

The Firm will only collect the PII of clients, customers, or employees that is necessary to accomplish our legitimate business needs, while maintaining compliance with all federal, state, or local regulations.

Access to records containing PII is limited to employees whose duties, relevant to their job descriptions, constitute a legitimate need to access said records, and only for job-related purposes.

The DSC will identify and document the locations where PII may be stored on the Company premises:

- Servers, disk drives, solid-state drives, USB memory devices, removable media
- Filing cabinets, securable desk drawers, contracted document retention and storage firms
- PC Workstations, Laptop Computers, client portals, electronic Document Management
- Online (Web-based) applications, portals, and cloud software applications such as Box
- Database applications, such as Bookkeeping and Tax Software Programs
- Solid-state drives, and removable or swappable drives, and USB storage media

Designated written and electronic records containing PII shall be destroyed or deleted at the earliest opportunity consistent with business needs or legal retention requirements.

- Paper-based records shall be securely destroyed by shredding or incineration at the end of their service life.
- Electronic records shall be securely destroyed by deleting and overwriting the file directory or by reformatting the drive on which they were housed.
- Specific business record retention policies and secure data destruction policies are in an attachment to this WISP.

PII Collection and Retention Policy, Continued:

Personnel Accountability Policy

A copy of the WISP will be distributed to all current employees and to new employees on the beginning dates of their employment. It will be the employee's responsibility to acknowledge in writing, by signing the attached sheet, that he/she received a copy of the WISP and will abide by its provisions. Employees are actively encouraged to advise the DSC of any activity or operation that poses risk to the secure retention of PII. If the DSC is the source of these risks, employees should advise any other Principal or the Business Owner.

- The Firm will create and establish general Rules of Behavior and Conduct regarding policies safeguarding PII according to IRS Pub. 4557 Guidelines.
- The Firm will screen the procedures prior to granting new access to PII for existing employees.
- The Firm will conduct Background Checks on new employees who will have access to retained PII.
- The Firm may require non-disclosure agreements for employees who have access to the PII of any designated client determined to have highly sensitive data or security concerns related to their account.
- The DSC or designated authorized representative will immediately train all existing employees on the detailed provisions of the Plan. All employees will be subject to periodic reviews by the DSC to ensure compliance.
- All employees are responsible for maintaining the privacy and integrity of the Firm's retained PII. Any paper records containing PII are to be secured appropriately when not in use. Employees may not keep files containing PII open on their desks when they are not at their desks. Any computer file stored on the company network containing PII will be password-protected and/or encrypted. Computers must be locked from access when employees are not at their desks. At the end of the workday, all files and other records containing PH will be secured by employees in a manner that is consistent with the Plan's rules for protecting the security of PII.
- Any employee who willfully discloses PII or fails to comply with these policies will face immediate disciplinary action that includes a verbal or written warning plus other actions up to and including termination of employment.
- Terminated employees' computer access logins and passwords will be disabled at the time of termination. Physical access to any documents or resources containing PII will be immediately discontinued. Terminated employees will be required to surrender all keys, IDs or access codes or badges, and business cards that permit access to the firm's premises or information. Terminated employees' remote electronic access to personal information will be disabled; voicemail access, e-mail access, Internet access, Tax Software download/update access, accounts and passwords will be inactivated. The DSC or designee shall maintain a highly secured master list of all lock combinations, passwords, and keys, and will determine the need for changes to be made relevant to the terminated employee's access rights.

PH Disclosure Policy

- No PII will be disclosed without authenticating the receiving party and without securing written authorization from the individual whose PII is contained in such disclosure. Access is restricted for areas in which personal information is stored, including file rooms, filing cabinets, desks, and computers with access to retained PII. An escort will accompany all visitors while within any restricted area of stored PII data.
- The Firm will take all possible measures to ensure that employees are trained to keep all paper and electronic records containing PII securely on premises at all times. When there is a need to bring records containing PII off site, only the minimum information necessary will be checked out. Records taken off site will be returned to the secure storage location as soon as possible. Under no circumstances will documents, electronic devices, or digital media containing PII be left unattended in an employee's car, home, or in any other potentially insecure location.
- All security measures included in this WISP shall be reviewed annually, beginning January 1, 2024, to ensure that the policies contained in the WISP are adequate and meet all applicable federal and state regulations. Changes may be made to the WISP at any time they are warranted. When the WISP is amended, employees will be Informed in writing. The DSC and principal owners of the firm will be responsible for the review and modification of the WISP, including any security improvement recommendations from employees, security consultants, IT contractors, and regulatory sources.
- The Firm shares Employee PII in the form of employment records, pension and insurance information, and other information required of any employer. The Firm may share the PII of our clients with the state and federal tax authorities, Tax Software Vendor, a bookkeeping service, a payroll service, a CPA firm, an Enrolled Agent, legal counsel, and/or business advisors in the normal course of business for any Tax Preparation firm. Law enforcement and governmental agencies may also have customer PII shared with them to protect my clients or in the event of a lawfully executed subpoena. An IT support company may occasionally see PII in the course of contracted services. Access to PII by these third-party organizations will be the minimum required to conduct business. Any third-party service provider that does require access to information must be compliant with the standards contained in this WISP at a minimum. The exceptions are tax software vendors and e-Filing transmitters; and the state and federal tax authorities, which are already compliant with laws that are stricter than this WISP requires. These additional requirements are outlined in IRS Publication 1345.

Reportable Event Policy

- If there is a Data Security Incident that requires notifications under the provisions of regulatory laws such as The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, there will be a mandatory post-incident review by the DSC of the events and actions taken. The DSC will determine if any changes in operations are required to improve the security of retained PII for which the Firm is responsible. Records of and changes or amendments to the Information Security Plan will be tracked and kept on file as an addendum to this WISP.
- The DSC is responsible for maintaining any Data Theft Liability Insurance, Cyber Theft Insurance Riders, or Legal Counsel on retainer as deemed prudent and necessary by the principal ownership of the Firm.
- The DSC will also notify the IRS Stakeholder Liaison, and state and local Law Enforcement Authorities in the event of a Data Security Incident, coordinating all actions and responses taken by the Firm. The DSC or person designated by the coordinator shall be the sole point of contact with any outside organization not related to Law Enforcement. such as news media, non-client inquiries by other local firms or businesses and other inquirers.

OUTSIDE THE FIRM RISK MITIGATION

To combat external risks from outside the firm network to the security, confidentiality, and/or integrity of electronic, paper, or other records containing PII, and improving - where necessary- the effectiveness of the current safeguards for limiting such risks, the Firm has implemented the following policies and procedures.

Network Protection Policy

Firewall protection, operating system security patches, and all software products shall be up to date and installed on any computer that accesses, stores, or processes PII data on the Firms network. This includes any Third-Party Devices connected to the network.

All system security software, including anti-virus, anti-malware, and internet security, shall be up to date and installed on any computer that stores or processes PII data or the Firms network.

Secure user authentication protocols will be in place to:

- Control username ID, passwords, and Two-Factor Authentication processes
- Restrict access to currently active user accounts.
- Require strong passwords in a manner that conforms to accepted security standards (using upper- and lower-case letters, numbers, and special characters, eight or more characters in length)
- Change all passwords at least every 90 days, or more often if conditions warrant.
- Unique firm related passwords must not be used on other sites; or personal passwords used for firm business. Firm passwords will be for access to Firm resources only and not mixed with personal passwords.

Secure user authentication protocols will be in place to, Continued:

- All computer systems will be continually monitored for unauthorized access or unauthorized use of PI data. Event Logging will remain enabled on all systems containing PII. Review of event logs by the DSC or IT partner will be scheduled at random intervals not to exceed 90 days.
- The Firm will maintain a firewall between the internet and the internal private network. This firewall will be secured and maintained by the Firm's IT Service Provider. The Firewall will follow firmware/software updates per vendor recommendations for security patches. Workstations will also have a software-based firewall enabled.
- Operating System (OS) patches and security updates will be reviewed and installed continuously. The DSC will conduct a top-down security review at least every 30 days.

Firm User Access Control Policy

- The Firm will use 2-Factor Authentication (2FA) for remote login authentication via a cell phone text message, or an app, such as Google Authenticator or Duo, to ensure only authorized devices can gain remote access to the Firm's systems.
- All users will have unique passwords to the computer network. The firm will not have any shared passwords or accounts to our computer systems, internet access, software vendor for product downloads, and so on. The passwords can be changed by the individual without disclosure of the password(s) to the DSC or any other Firm employee at any time.
- Primary access passwords will be refreshed every 45 days at a minimum and more often if conditions warrant. The DSC will notify employees when accelerated password reset is necessary.
- If a Password Utility program, such as LastPass or Password Safe, is utilized, the DSC will first confirm that:
 - Username and password information is stored on a secure encrypted site.
 - 2-factor authentication of the user is enabled to authenticate new devices.

Electronic Exchange of PII Policy

It is Firm policy that PII will not be in any unprotected format, such as e-mailed in plain text, rich text, html, or other e-mail formats unless encryption or password protection is present. Passwords MUST be communicated to the receiving party via a method other than what is used to send the data, such as by phone call or SMS text message (out of stream from the data sent).

The Firm may use a Password Protected Portal to exchange documents containing PII upon approval of data security protocols by the DSC.

MS BitLocker or similar encryption will be used on interface drives, such as a USB drive, for files containing PII.

Wi-Fi Access Policy

Wireless access (Wi-Fi) points or nodes, if available, will use strong encryption. Firm Wi-Fi will require a password for access. If open Wi-Fi for clients is made available (guest Wi-Fi), it will be on a different network and Wi-Fi node from the Firm's Private work-related Wi-Fi.

All devices with wireless capability such as printers, all-in-one copiers and printers, fax machines, and smart devices such as TVs, refrigerators, and *any* other devices with Smart Technology will have default factory passwords changed to Firm-assigned passwords. All default passwords will be reset, or the device will be disabled from wireless capability, or the device will be replaced with a non-wireless capable device.

Remote Access Policy

The DSC and the Firm's IT contractor will approve use of Remote Access utilities for the entire Firm. Remote access is dangerous if not configured correctly and is the preferred tool of many hackers. Remote access using tools that encrypt both the traffic and the authentication requests (ID and Password) used will be the standard. Remote Access will not be available unless the Office is staffed, and systems are monitored. Nights and Weekends are high threat periods for Remote Access Takeover data theft. Remote access will only be allowed using 2 Factor Authentication (2FA) in addition to username and password authentication.

Connected Devices Policy

Any new devices that connect to the Internal Network will undergo a thorough security review before they are added to the network. The Firm will ensure the devices meet all security patch standards and login and password protocols before they are connected to the network.

"Auto Run" features for USB ports and optical drives like CD and DVD drives on network computers and connected devices will be disabled to prevent malicious programs from self-installing on the Firm's systems.

Connected Devices Policy, Continued:

The Firm or a certified third-party vendor will erase the hard drives or memory storage devices the Firm removes from the network at the end of their respective service lives. If any memory device is unable to be erased, it will be destroyed by removing its ability to be connected to any device, or circuitry will be shorted, or it will be physically rendered unable to produce any residual data still on the storage device.

The firm runs approved and licensed anti-virus software, which is updated on all servers continuously. Virus and malware definition updates are also updated as they are made available. The system is tested weekly to ensure the protection is current and up to date.

Information Security Training Policy

All employees will be trained on maintaining the privacy and confidentiality of the Firm's PII. The DSC will conduct training regarding the specifics of paper record handling, electronic record handling, and Firm security procedures at least annually. All new employees will be trained before PII access is granted, and periodic reviews or refreshers will be scheduled until all employees are of the same mindset regarding Information Security. Disciplinary action may be recommended for any employee who disregards these policies.

IMPLEMENTATION

Effective January 1, 2024, Jack A Heil CPA CFF PFS has created this Written Information Security Plan (WISP) in compliance with regulatory rulings regarding implementation of a written data security plan found in the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act and the Federal Trade Commission Financial Privacy and Safeguards Rules.

Owner & Data Security Coordinator

January 7, 2024

Attachment A: Record Retention Policies

Designated retained written and electronic records containing PII will be destroyed or deleted at the earliest opportunity consistent with business needs or legal retention requirements.

It is Firm policy to retain no PII records longer than required by current regulations, practices, or standards.

In no case shall paper or electronic retained records containing PH be kept longer than five years.

- Paper-based records shall be securely destroyed by cross-cut shredding or Incineration at the end of their service life.
- Electronic records shall be securely destroyed by deleting and overwriting the file directory or by reformatting the drive where they were housed or destroying the drive disks rendering them inoperable if they have reached the end of their service life.

Attachment B: Rules of Behavior and Conduct Safe-Guarding Client PII

Create and distribute rules of behavior that describe responsibilities and expected behavior regarding computer information systems as well as paper records and usage of taxpayer data.

Have all information system users complete, sign, and comply with the rules of behavior. NISTIR 7621 Small Business Information Security: The Fundamentals, Section 4, has information regarding general rules of Behavior, such as:

Be careful of email attachments and web links:

Do not click on a link or open an attachment that you were not expecting. If it appears important, call the sender to verify they sent the email and ask them to describe what the attachment or link is. Before you click a link (in an email or on social media, instant messages, other webpages), hover over that link to see the actual web address it will take you to. Train employees to recognize phishing attempts and who to notify when one occurs. Before you click a link (in an email or on social media, instant messages, other webpages), hover over that link to see the actual web address it will take you to. Train employees to recognize phishing attempts and who to notify when one occurs.

Use separate personal and business computers, mobile devices, and email accounts:

This is especially important if other people, such as children, use personal devices. Do not conduct business or any sensitive activities (like online business banking) on a personal computer or device and do not engage in activities such as web surfing, gaming, downloading videos, etc., on business computers or devices. Do not send sensitive business information to personal email addresses.

Do not connect personal or untrusted storage devices or hardware into computers, mobile devices, or networks:

Do not share USB drives or external hard drives between personal and business computers or devices. Do not connect any unknown/untrusted hardware into the system or network, and do not insert any unknown CD, DVD, or USB drive. Disable the "Auto Run" feature for the USB ports and optical drives like CD and DVD drives on business computers to help prevent such malicious programs from installing on the systems.

Be careful downloading software:

Do not download software from an unknown web page. Be very careful with freeware or shareware.

Watch out when providing personal or business information:

Social engineering is an attempt to obtain physical or electronic access to information by manipulating people. A very common type of attack involves a person, website, or email that pretends to be something it's not. A social engineer will research a business to learn names, titles, responsibilities, and any personal information they can find; calls or sends an email with a believable but made-up story designed to convince you to give certain information.

Never respond to unsolicited phone calls that ask for sensitive personal or business information. Employees should notify their management whenever there is an attempt or request for sensitive business information.

Never give out usernames or passwords. No company should ask for this information for any reason. Also, beware of people asking what kind of operating system, brand of firewall, internet browser, or what applications are installed. This is information that can make it easier for a hacker to break into the system.

Watch for harmful pop-ups:

When connected to and using the Internet, do not respond to popup windows requesting that users click "OK." Use a popup blocker and only allow popups on trusted websites.

Use strong passwords:

Good passwords consist of a random sequence of letters (upper- and lower-case), numbers, and special characters. The NIST recommends passwords be at least 12 characters long.

For systems or applications that have important information, use multiple forms of identification (called "multi-factor" or dual factor authentication).

Many devices come with default administration passwords - these should be changed immediately when installing and regularly thereafter. Default passwords are easily found or known by hackers and can be used to access the device. The product manual or those who install the system should be able to show you how to change them.

Passwords should be changed at least every three months.

Passwords to devices and applications that deal with business information should not be re-used.

You may want to consider using a password management application to store your passwords for you.

Conduct online business more securely:

Online business/commerce/banking should only be done using a secure browser connection.

This will normally be indicated by a small lock visible in the lower right corner or upper left of the web browser window.

Erase the web browser cache, temporary internet files, cookies, and history regularly. Ensure to erase this data after using any public computer and after any online commerce or banking session. This prevents important information from being stolen if the system is compromised. This will also help the system run faster. Typically, this is done in the web browser's privacy" or "security" menu. Review the web browser's help manual for guidance.

Attachment C: Security Breach Procedures and Notifications

Notifications

If the Data Security Coordinator determines that PII has been stolen or lost, the Firm will notify the following entities, describing the theft or loss in detail, and work with authorities to investigate the issue and to protect the victim's identity and credit.

- The IRS Stakeholder Liaison who coordinates IRS divisions and other agencies regarding a Tax Professional Office data breach.
- The state Attorney General's Office
- The FBI if it is a cyber-crime involving electronic data theft
- The Federal Trade Commission, in accordance with GLB Act provisions as outlined in the Safeguards Rule.
- Local law enforcement
- Tax software vendor (can assist with next steps after a data breach incident)
- Liability insurance carrier who may provide forensic IT services
- Legal counsel
- To the extent required by regulatory laws and good business practices, the Firm will also notify the victims of the theft so that they can protect their credit and identity. The FTC provides guidance for identity theft notifications in: information Compromise and the Risk of Identity Theft: Guidance for Your Business

Procedures

Read this **IRS Newswire** Alert for more information Examples:

Go to IRS a-Services and check your EFIN activity report to see if more returns have been filed on your EFIN than you transmitted.

Check to see if you can tell if the returns in question were submitted at odd hours that are not during normal hours of operation, such as overnight or on weekends.

Were the returns transmitted on a Monday or Tuesday morning?

Typically, a thief will remotely steal the client data over the weekend when no one is in the office to notice. They then rework the returns over the weekend and transmit them on a normal business workday just after the weekend.

Attachment D: Employee/Contractor Acknowledgement of Understanding

I, **(Employee Name)**, do hereby acknowledge that I have been informed of the Written Information Security Plan used by [The Firm]. I have undergone training conducted by the Data Security Coordinator. I have also been able to have all questions regarding procedures answered to my satisfaction so that I fully understand the Importance of maintaining strict compliance with the purpose and intent of this WISP.

I also understand that there will be periodic updates and training if these policies and procedures change for any reason. It has been explained to me that non-compliance with the WISP policies may result in disciplinary actions up to and including termination of employment.

I understand the importance of protecting the Personally Identifiable Information of our clients, employees, and contacts, and will diligently monitor my actions, as well as the actions of others, so that [The Firm] is a safe repository for all personally sensitive data necessary for business needs.

Employee/Contractor Name & Title

Date

Attachment E: Finn Hardware Inventory containing PII Data

Below is the enumerated list of hardware and software containing client or employee PII that will be periodically audited for compliance with this WISP.

Hardware Item	Location	Principal User	In-Service Date	Last Inventoried
Dell Laptop – 2020	Charlotte NC	Jack A Heil	2020	12/31/2023
Xerox C415	Charlotte NC	Jack A Heil	2023	12/31/2023
I-Phone	Charlotte NC	Jack A Heil	2020	12/31/2023

The Dell Laptop & iPhone is monitored 24/7 by Visory Technology Solutions and IT Services for any unusual interactions and all data is behind a virtual cloud firewall with Windows Defender protection.

When I am not with my Dell Laptop, it is locked away from view.

Attachment F: Firm Employees Authorized to Access PII

Name	Role	Job Duties	Access Level	Date access Granted	Date Access Terminated
Jack A Heil	Owner & DSC	Everything	Full access to all PII	01/01/2024	N/A