

Cell Phone Safety Nov. 6, 2025

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Device Fundamentals

- Devices are often the first and weakest — link in protecting sensitive client information.
- Security doesn't have to be complicated. It's about putting up simple, smart roadblocks.





Best Practices

PINs/Biometrics

- Require a passcode or biometric (fingerprint/FaceID).
- Avoid simple PINs (1234, birthdays, etc.).
- Use biometrics for speed + security.

Auto-Lock

- Set devices to auto-lock after 5 minutes or less.
- Prevents "desk theft" or "coffee shop snooping."

OS Updates

- Updates patch vulnerabilities quickly exploited by attackers.
- Encourage "Update Tonight" as a firm habit.

Full-Disk Encryption

- Laptops: BitLocker (Windows), FileVault (Mac).
- Mobile: iOS and Android encrypt by default but confirm it's enabled.
- Encryption ensures stolen devices don't mean stolen data.



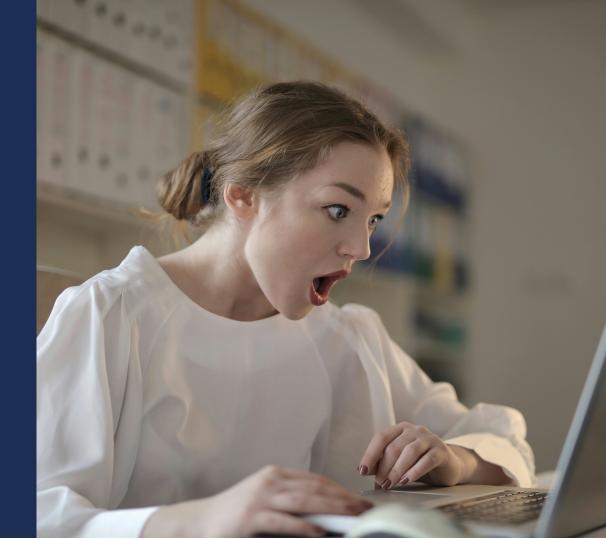


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c Quick soundbite:

"A lost laptop should only be worth the cost of the hardware—not the value of your clients' data."





Connectivity & Network Safety

- The internet is a public highway. Without guardrails, anyone can watch your traffic.
- A few small changes greatly reduce exposure





Best Practices

Secure Wi-Fi

- Use WPA2/WPA3 home/office networks with strong passwords.
- Don't share the main Wi-Fi password with guests; use a guest network.

Cellular vs Wi-Fi

- Prefer cellular data over public Wi-Fi when traveling.
- Safer for email, client files, and case management access.

VPNs

- Always use a firm-approved VPN to encrypt traffic back to the office/cloud.
- Think of it as your "secure tunnel" to the firm.

Hotspot Cautions

- Personal hotspots are safer than airport/hotel Wi-Fi—but:
 - Use a strong password for the hotspot.
 - Disable after use.
 - Watch for battery drain and auto-connecting devices.





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d Quick soundbite:

"If you wouldn't shout client secrets across a crowded coffee shop, don't send them over public Wi-Fi without a VPN."

