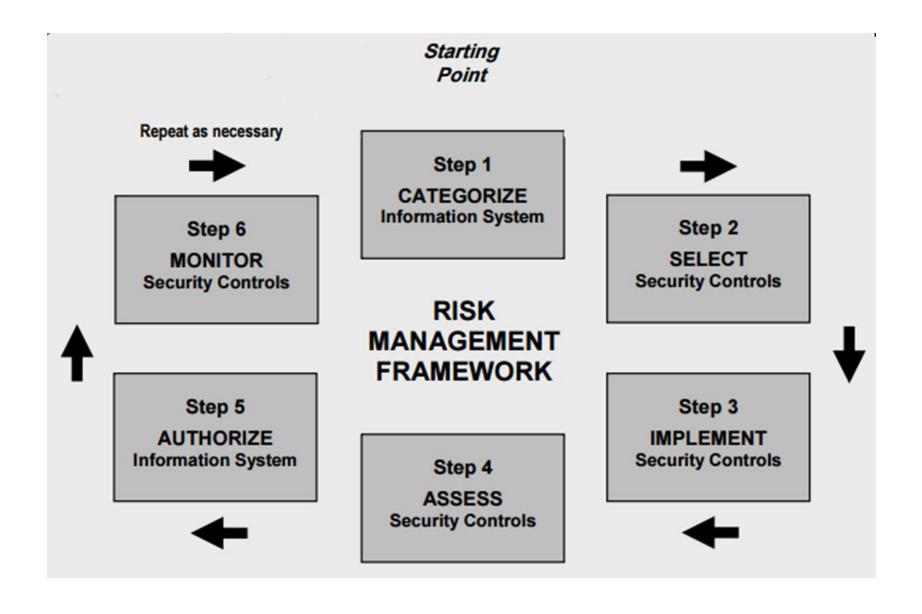
Unit #9

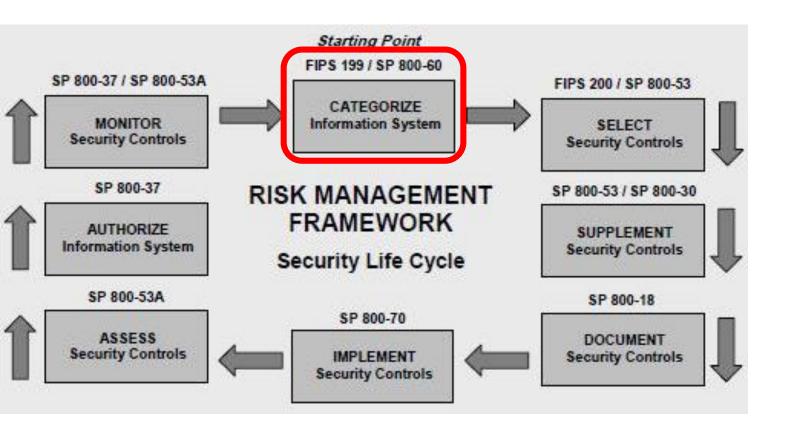
MIS5214

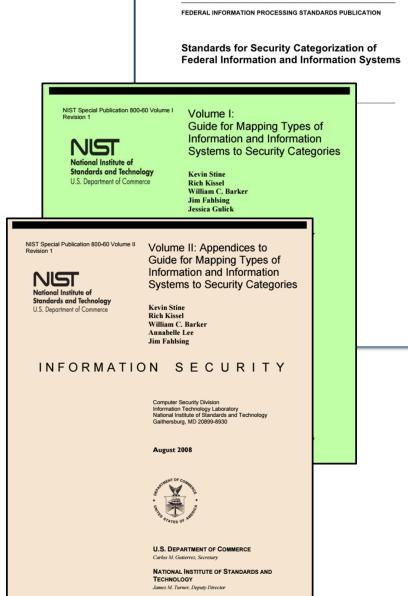
Host Hardening

Agenda

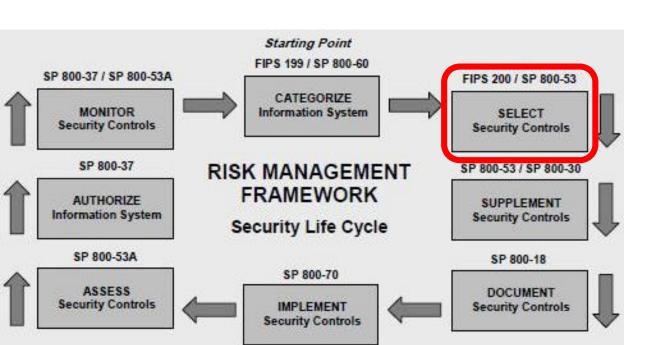
- Risk Management Framework A quick review...
- Implementing controls Host hardening...
 - Security configuration checklist (with STIG Viewer)
- SCAP Security Content Automation Protocol
- System Security Plan's Section 13
 - Select 1 control family to fill out for your information system (example)
- System Security Plan's Section 8
 - Information System Type
- Team Project SSP draft development...

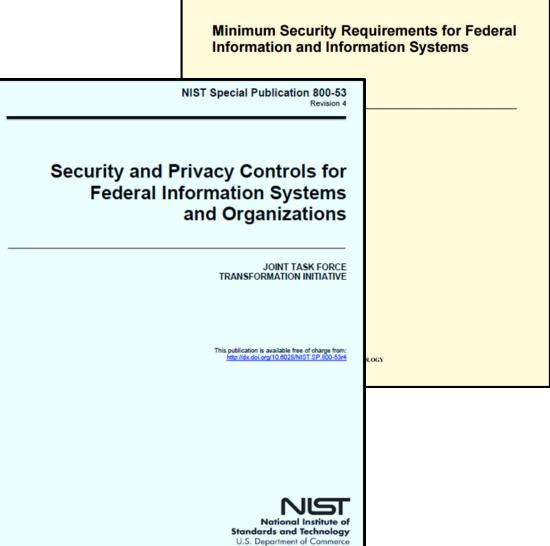






FIPS PUB 199





FIPS PUB 200

FEDERAL INFORMATION PROCESSING STANDARDS PUBLICATION

NIST Special Publication 800-53

Security and Privacy Controls for Federal Information Systems and Organizations

NIST Special Publication 800-63-3

Digital Identity Guidelines

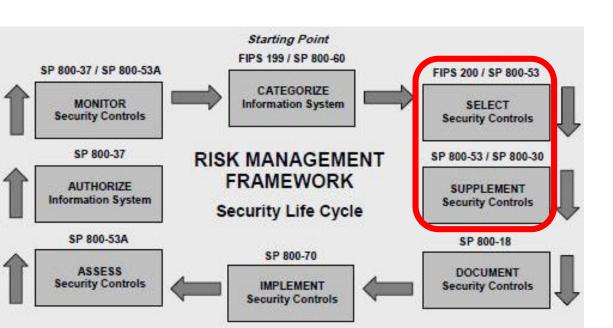
Paul A. Grassi Michael E. Garcia James L. Fenton

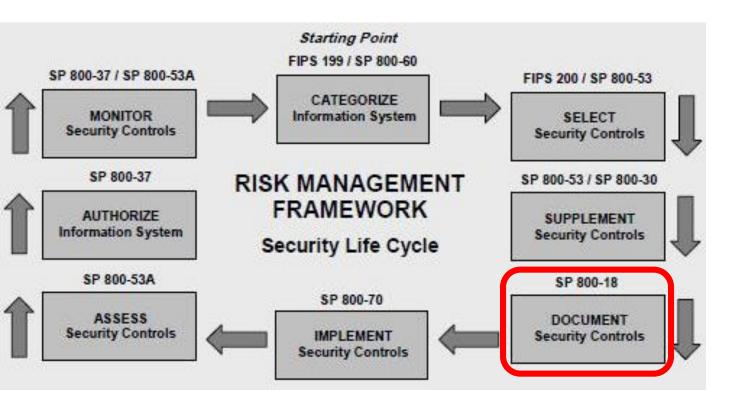
This publication is available free of charge from: https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.800-63-3 JOINT TASK FORCE
TRANSFORMATION INITIATIVE

This publication is available free of charge from http://dx.doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.800-53r4

> National Institute of Standards and Technology U.S. Department of Commerce

National Institute of Standards and Technology U.S. Department of Commerce





NIST Special Publication 800-18 Revision 1

NIST

National Institute of Standards and Technology

Technology Administration
U.S. Department of Commerce

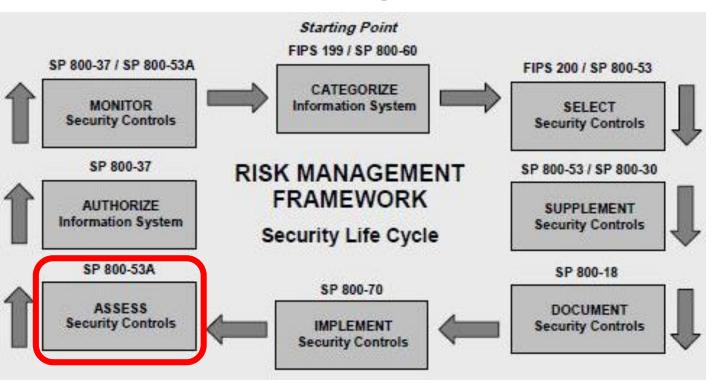
Guide for Developing Security Plans for Federal Information Systems

Marianne Swanson Joan Hash Pauline Bowen

INFORMATION SECURITY



CONTROLLED UNCLASSIFIED INFORMATION



NIST Special Publication 800-53A

Assessing Security and Privacy Controls in Federal Information Systems and Organizations

Building Effective Assessment Plans





CONTROLLED UNCLASSIFIED INFORMATION

Which controls aid in Host Hardening...?

NIST Special Publication 800-18 Revision 1

Guide for Developing Security Plans for Federal Information Systems



Marianne Swanson Joan Hash Pauline Bowen

INFORMATION SECURITY

Computer Security Division Information Technology Laboratory National Institute of Standards and Technology Gaithersburg, MD 20899-8930

February 2006



U.S. Department of Commerce Carlos M. Gutierrez, Secretary

National Institute of Standards and Technology William Jeffrey, Director

CLASS	FAMILY	IDENTIFIER
Management	Risk Assessment	RA
Management	Planning	PL
Management	System and Services Acquisition	SA
Management	Certification, Accreditation, and Security Assessments	CA
Operational	Personnel Security	PS
Operational	Physical and Environmental Protection	PE
Operational	Contingency Planning	CP
Operational	Configuration Management	CM
Operational	Maintenance	MA
Operational	System and Information Integrity	SI
Operational	Media Protection	MP
Operational	Incident Response	IR
Operational	Awareness and Training	AT
Technical	Identification and Authentication	IA
Technical	Access Control	AC
Technical	Audit and Accountability	AU
Technical	System and Communications Protection	SC

Table 2: Security Control Class, Family, and Identifier

NIST Special Publication 800-53

Revision 4

Security and Privacy Controls for Federal Information Systems and Organizations

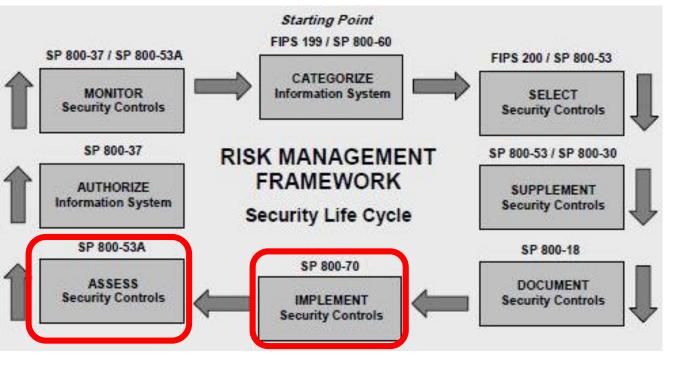
JOINT TASK FORCE TRANSFORMATION INITIATIVE

This publication is available free of charge from: http://dx.doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.800-53r4



CNTL	CONTROL NAME		INITIAL CONTROL BASELINES					
NO.			LOW	MOD	HIGH			
Configuration Management								
CM-1	Configuration Management Policy and Procedures	P1	CM-1	CM-1	CM-1			
CM-2	Baseline Configuration		CM-2	CM-2 (1) (3) (7)	CM-2 (1) (2) (3) (7)			
CM-3	Configuration Change Control		Not Selected	CM-3 (2)	CM-3 (1) (2)			
CM-4	Security Impact Analysis	P2	CM-4	CM-4	CM-4 (1)			
CM-5	Access Restrictions for Change	P1	Not Selected	CM-5	CM-5 (1) (2) (3)			
CM-6	Configuration Settings	P1	CM-6	CM-6	CM-6 (1) (2)			
CM-7	Least Functionality	P1	CM-7	CM-7 (1) (2) (4)	CM-7 (1) (2) (5)			
CM-8	Information System Component Inventory	P1	CM-8	CM-8 (1) (3) (5)	CM-8 (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)			
CM-9	Configuration Management Plan	P1	Not Selected	CM-9	CM-9			
CM-10	Software Usage Restrictions	P2	CM-10	CM-10	CM-10			
CM-11	User-Installed Software	P1	CM-11	CM-11	CM-11			

	Risk Assessment								
RA-1	Risk Assessment Policy and Procedures	P1	RA-1	RA-1	RA-1				
RA-2	Security Categorization	P1	RA-2	RA-2	RA-2				
RA-3	Risk Assessment		RA-3	RA-3	RA-3				
RA-4	Withdrawn								
RA-5	Vulnerability Scanning	P1	RA-5	RA-5 (1) (2) (5)	RA-5 (1) (2) (4) (5)				



A security configuration checklist is a document containing instructions or procedures for:

- Configuring an information technology (IT) product to an operational environment
- Verifying that the product has been configured properly
- Identifying unauthorized changes to the product

Checklists can help you:

- Minimize the attack surface
- Reduce vulnerabilities
- Lessen the impact of successful attacks
- Identify changes that might otherwise go undetected

NIST Special Publication 800-70 Revision 4

National Checklist Program for IT Products – Guidelines for Checklist Users and Developers

Stephen D. Quinn Murugiah Souppaya Melanie Cook Computer Security Division Information Technology Laboratory

> Karen Scarfone Scarfone Cybersecurity Clifton, VA

This publication is available free of charge from: https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.800-70r4

February 2018



U.S. Department of Commerce Wilbur L. Ross, Jr., Secretary

National Institute of Standards and Technology Walter Copan, NIST Director and Under Secretary of Commerce for Standards and Technology

Two types of checklists



Non-Automated

 Designed to be used manually, such as written instructions that describe the steps an administrator should take to secure a system or to verify its security settings

Automated

- Used through one or more tools that automatically alter or verify settings based on the contents of the checklist
- Many checklists are written in Extensible Markup Language (XML), and there
 are special tools that can use the contents of the XML files to check and alter
 system settings
 - Security Content Automation Protocol (SCAP) is a common example used to express checklist content in a standardized way that can be processed by tools that support SCAP

Security Configuration Checklist

- There is no checklist that can make a system or product 100 percent secure
- Using checklists does not eliminate the need for ongoing security maintenance, such as patch installation
- Using checklists for hardening systems against software flaws (e.g., by applying patches and eliminating unnecessary functionality) and configuring systems securely will typically:
 - Reduce the number of ways in which systems can be attacked
 - Result in greater product security and protection from threats
 - Help verify the configuration of some types of security controls for system assessments

NIST Special Publication 800-70 Revision 4

National Checklist Program for IT Products – Guidelines for Checklist Users and Developers

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February 2018



U.S. Department of Commerce
Wilhur I. Ross Jr. Secretors

National Institute of Standards and Technolog
Walter Copan, NIST Director and Under Secretary of Commerce for Standards and Technolog

ISACA is a source of many audit control checklists



AUDIT PROGRAM

UNIX/LINUX Operating System Security Audit Program

Objective—The objective of the UNIX/LINUX Audit program is to provide management with an independent assessment relating to the effectiveness of configuration and security of the UNIX/LINUX operations systems...





AUDIT PROGRAM

Windows Active Directory Audit Program

Objective—The Active Directory audit review will: Provide management with an evaluation of the Active Directory implementation and management security design effectiveness Provide management with an independent...

FREE to ISACA Members
Not a Member? Join Now



AUDIT PROGRAM

Network Perimeter Security Audit Program

Objective—The objectives of the network perimeter security audit review are to:Provide management with an independent assessment relating to the effectiveness of the network perimeter security and its alignment with...

FREE MEMBER PREVIEW

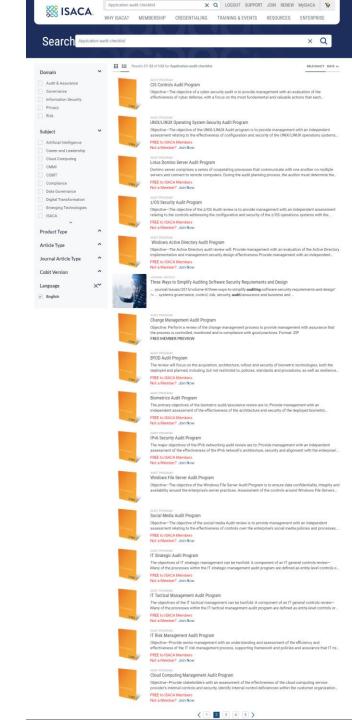


AUDIT PROGRAM

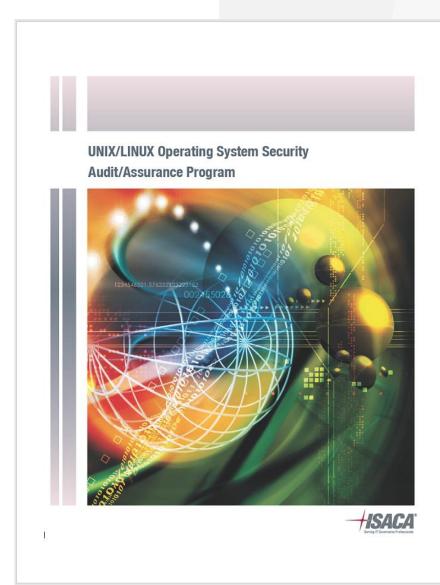
Secure Shell Protocol (SSH) Audit Program

Objective—Provides enterprises with a means to assess the effectiveness of their use of the SSH protocol, including key management and applicable SSH controls. Scope—The use of the Secure Shell (SSH) protocol...

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UNIX/LINUX Operating System Security Audit Program



Audit Program

Digital materials can be accessed from the Downloaded Materials tab of your MyISACA account.

Pages 55 Date Published 2009 Status Available

effectiveness

tions/functions

Language English

Format

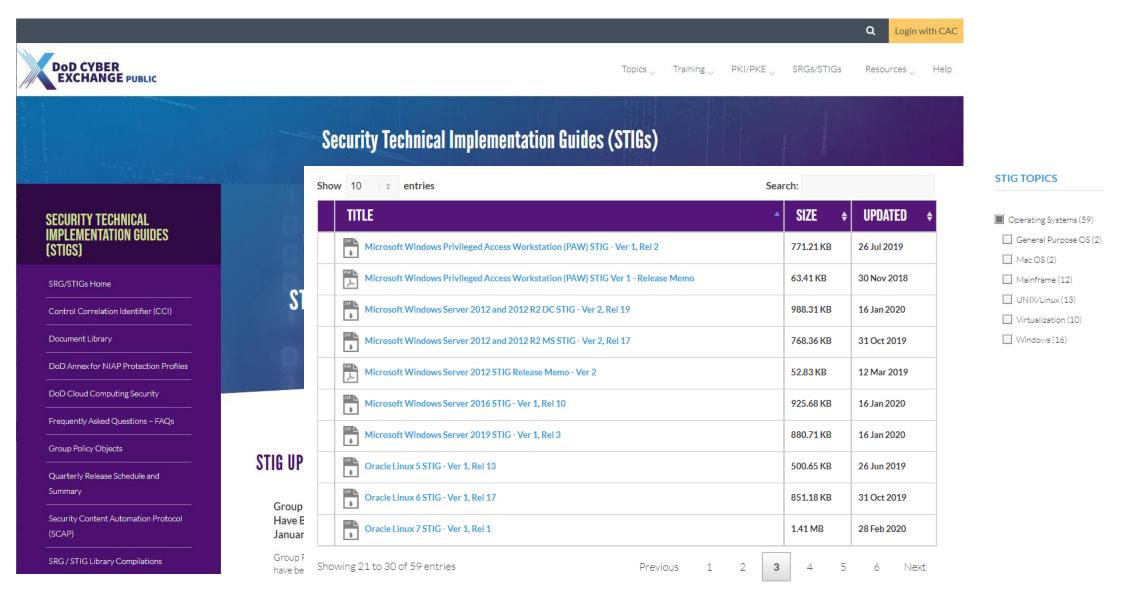
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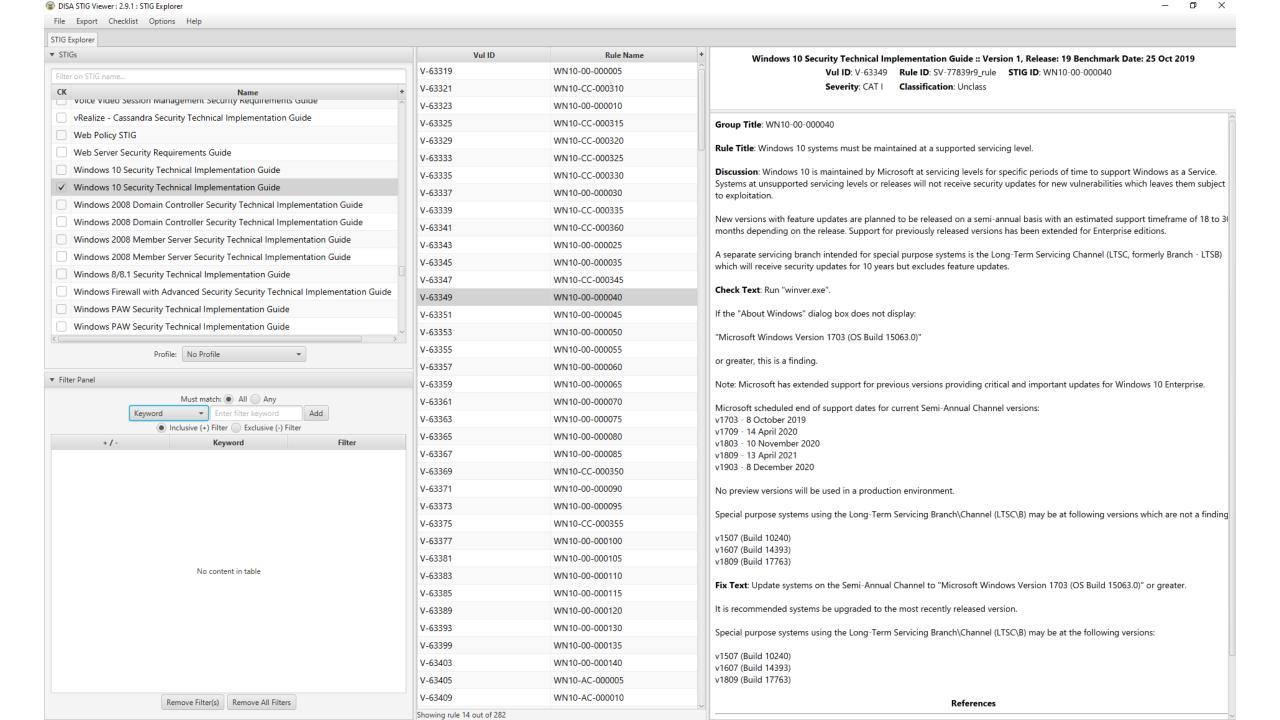
UNIX/LINUX Operating System Security Audit/Assurance Program

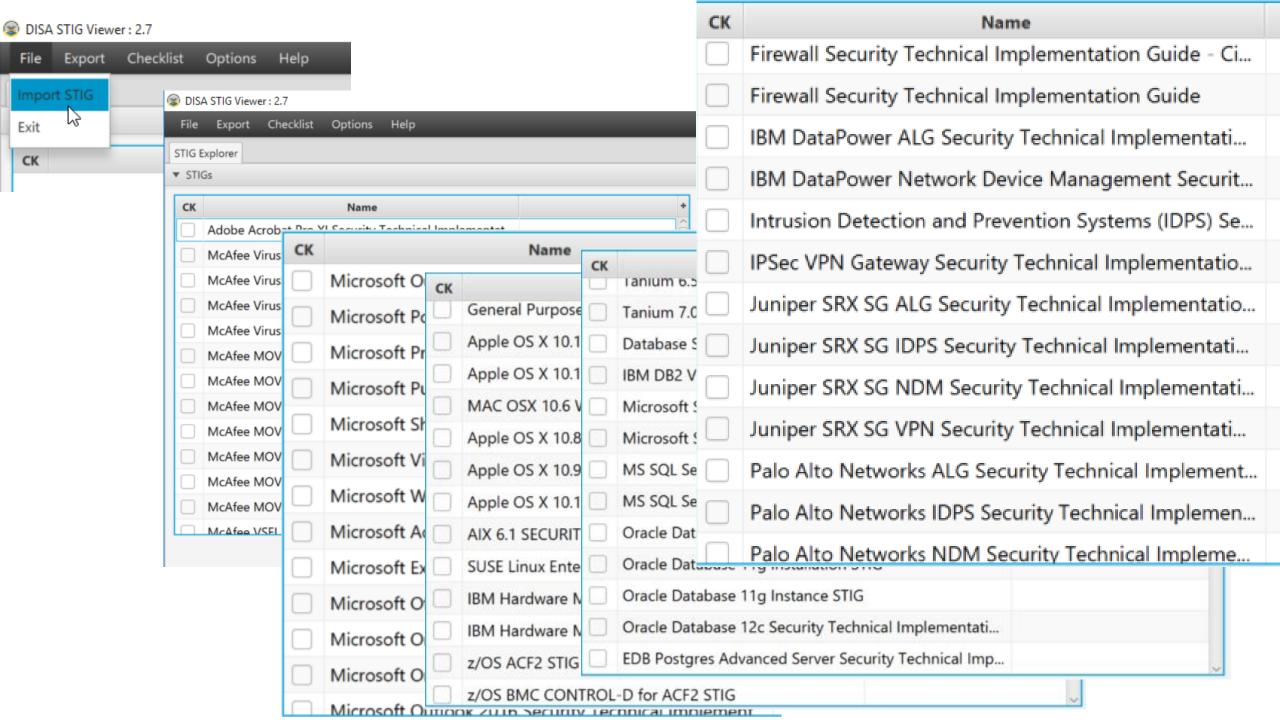
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Security Technical Implementation Guides



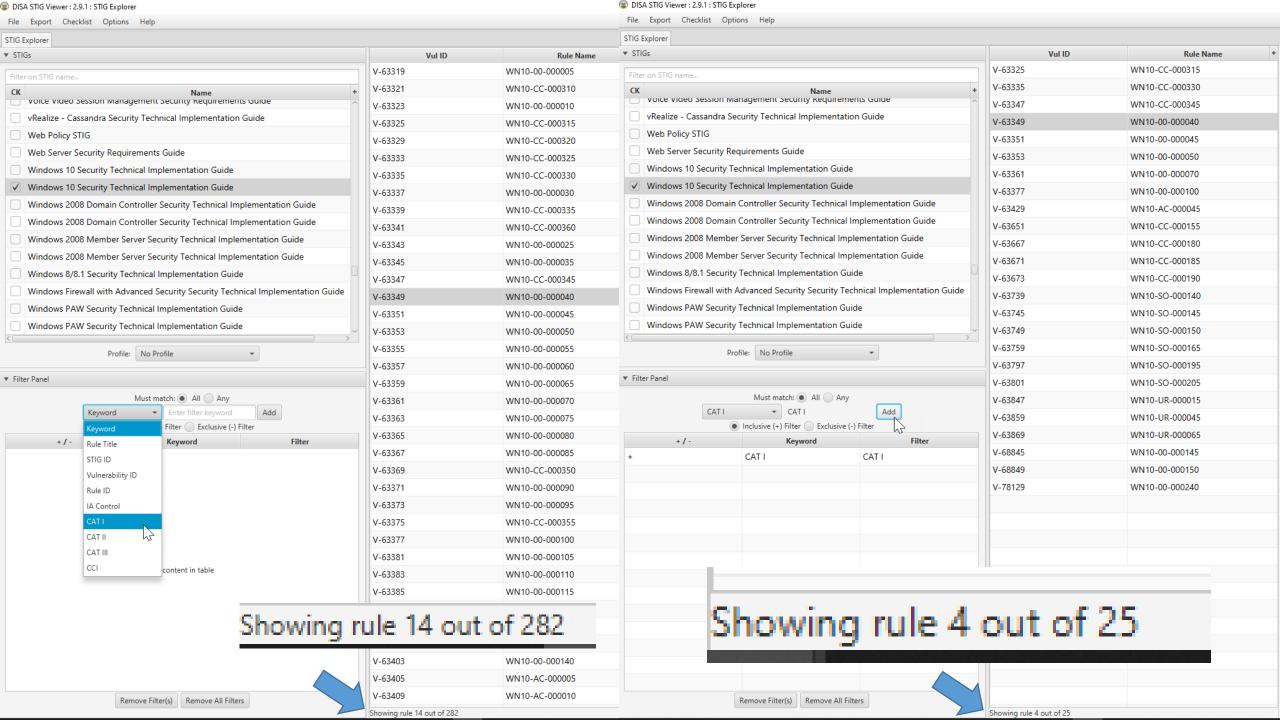


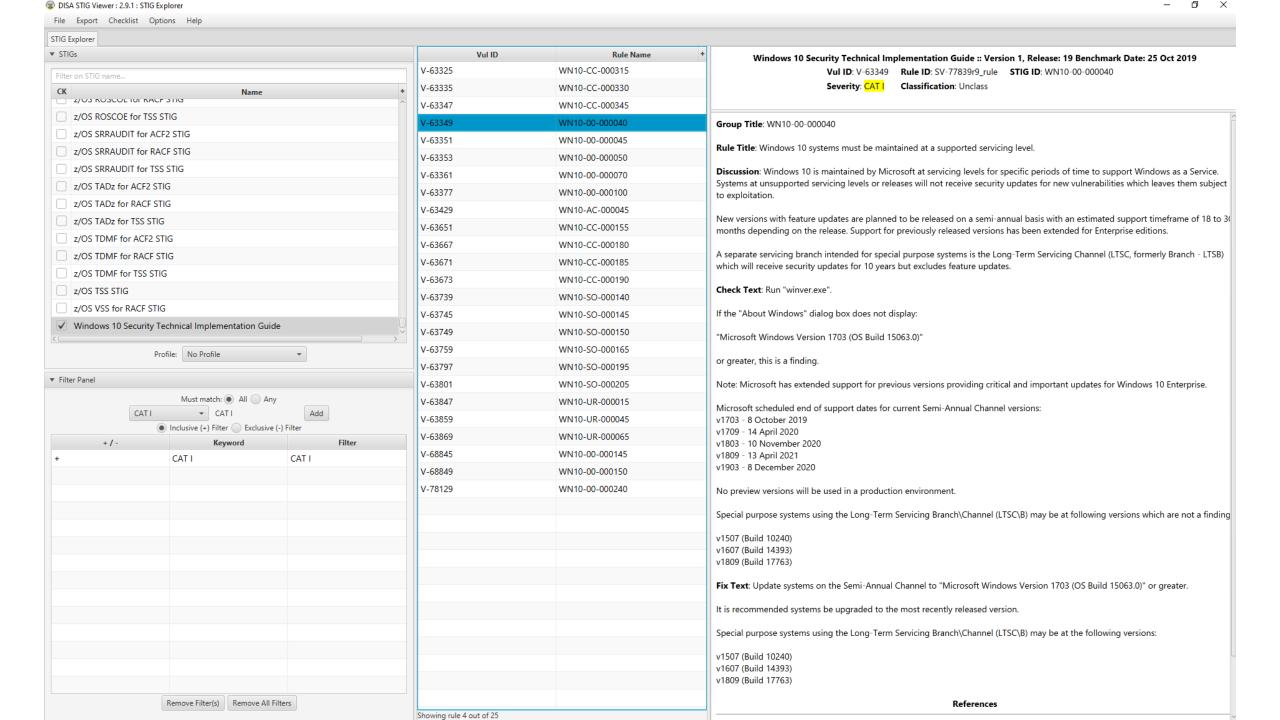


Severity Category Code (CAT) Levels

The risk level associated with the information assurance (IA) security weakness and the urgency for a corrective action to be completed

- **CAT I Severity Code** is assigned to *findings* that allow primary security protections to be bypassed, allowing immediate access by unauthorized personnel or unauthorized assumption of super-user privileges
 - CAT I weaknesses must be corrected before an Authorization to Operate (ATO) is granted
- **CAT II Severity Code** is assigned to *findings* that have a potential to lead to unauthorized system access or activity.
 - CAT II findings shall be corrected or satisfactorily mitigated before an Authorization to Operate will be granted.
 - A system with a CAT II weakness can be granted an ATO only when there is clear evidence that the CAT II weakness can be corrected or satisfactorily mitigated within 180 days of the accreditation decision.
- **CAT III Severity Code** is assigned to recommendations that will improve IA posture but are **not required** for an authorization to operate





Check Text: Run "winver.exe".

If the "About Windows" dialog box does not display:

"Microsoft Windows Version 1703 (OS Build 15063.0)"



or greater, this is a finding.

Note: Microsoft has extended support for previous versions providing critical and important updates for Windows 10 Enterprise.

Microsoft scheduled end of support dates for current Semi-Annual Channel versions:

v1703 - 8 October 2019

v1709 - 14 April 2020

v1803 - 10 November 2020

v1809 - 13 April 2021

v1903 - 8 December 2020

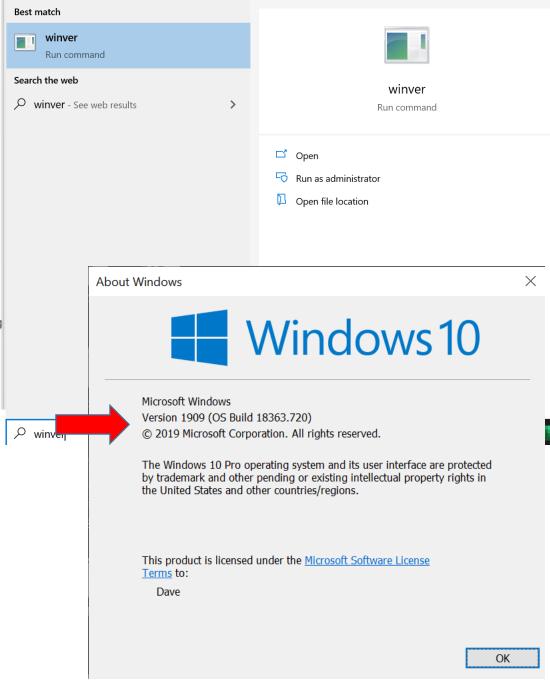
No preview versions will be used in a production environment.

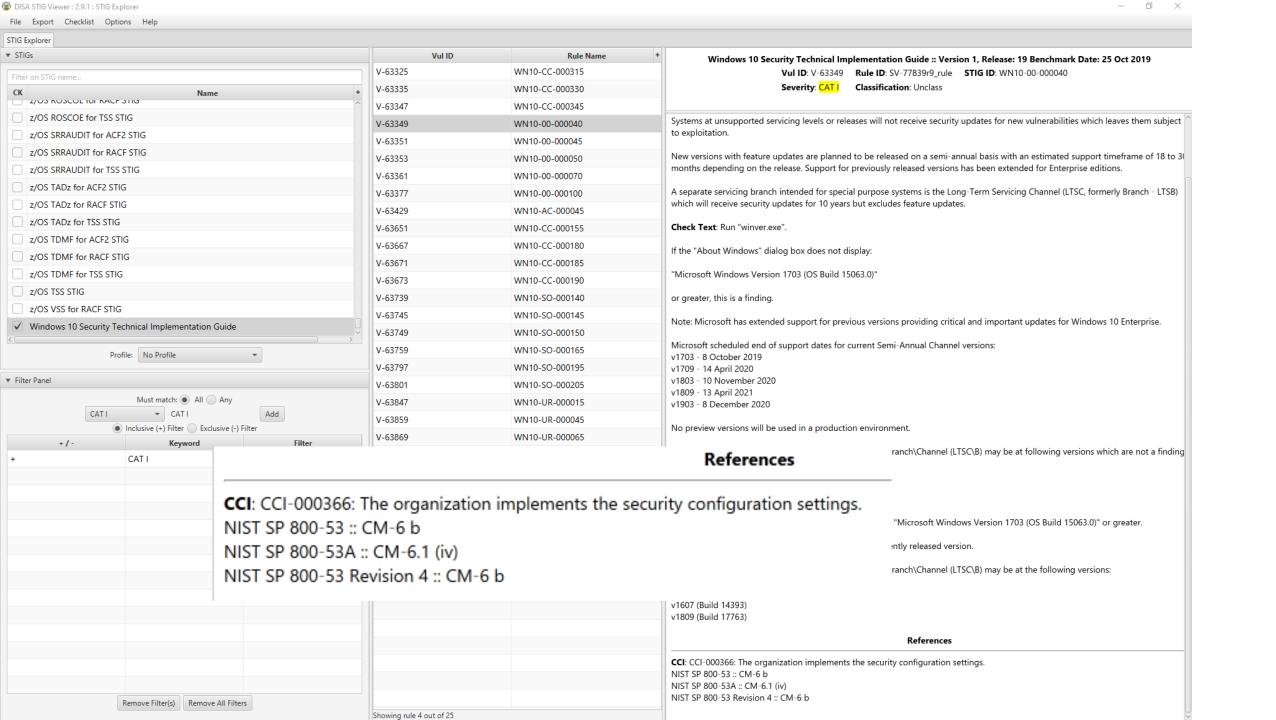
Special purpose systems using the Long-Term Servicing Branch\Channel (LTSC\B) may be at following versions which are not a finding

v1507 (Build 10240)

v1607 (Build 14393)

v1809 (Build 17763)





References

CCI: CCI-000366: The organization implements the security configuration settings.

NIST SP 800-53 :: CM-6 b

NIST SP 800-53A :: CM-6.1 (iv)

NIST SP 800-53 Revision 4 :: CM-6 b

NIST Special Publication 800-53A

Assessing Security and Privacy Controls in Federal Information Systems and Organizations

Building Effective Assessment Plans

JOINT TASK FORCE TRANSFORMATION INITIATIVE

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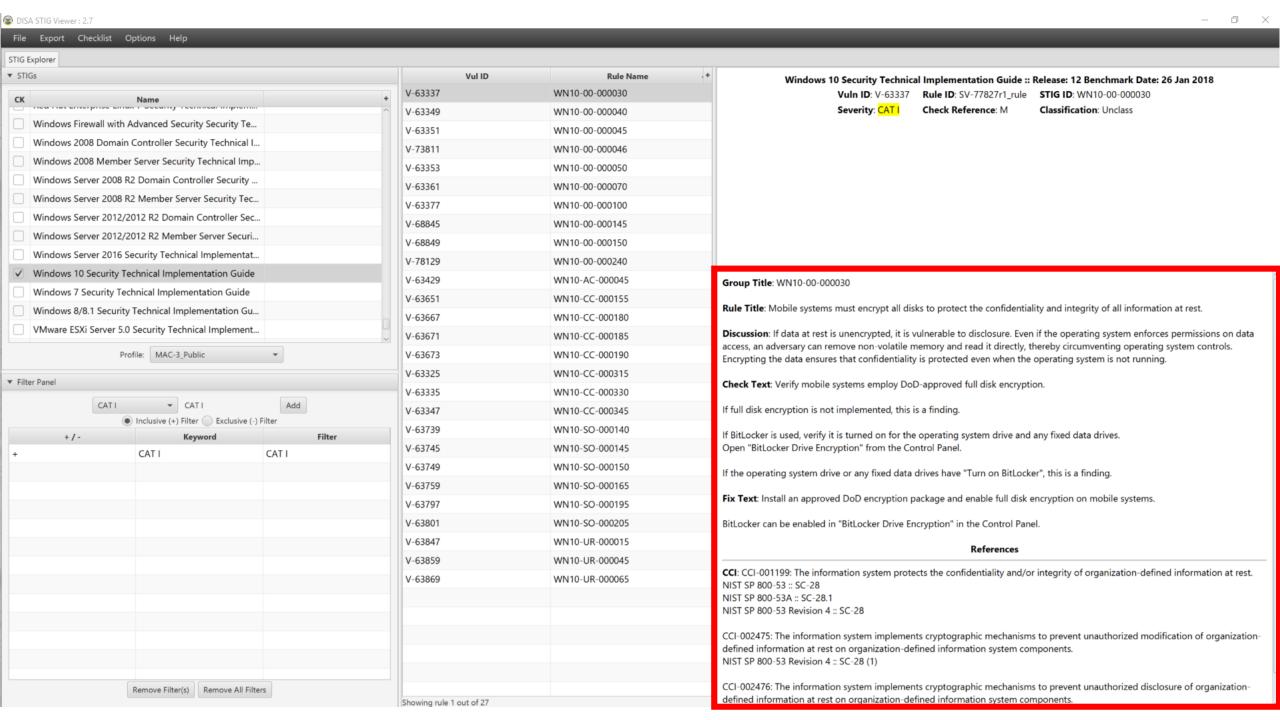
December 2014
INCLUDES UPDATES AS OF 12-18-2014



U.S. Department of Commerce Penny Pritzker, Secretary

National Institute of Standards and Technology Willie May, Acting Under Secretary of Commerce for Standards and Technology and Acting Director

CM-6(1)	CONFIGURATION SETTINGS AUTOMATED CENTRAL MANAGEMENT / APPLICATION / VERIFICATION						
	ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVE:						
	Determine if the organization:						
	CM-6(1)[1]	defines inform to be employe	nation system components for which automated mechanisms are d to:				
		CM-6(1)[1][a]	centrally manage configuration settings of such components;				
		CM-6(1)[1][b]	apply configuration settings of such components;				
		CM-6(1)[1][c]	verify configuration settings of such components;				
	CM-6(1)[2]	employs automated mechanisms to:					
		CM-6(1)[2][a]	centrally manage configuration settings for organization- defined information system components;				
		CM-6(1)[2][b]	apply configuration settings for organization-defined information system components; and				
		CM-6(1)[2][c]	verify configuration settings for organization-defined information system components.				
	POTENTIAL ASSESSMENT METHODS AND OBJECTS:						
	Examine: [SELECT FROM: Configuration management policy; procedures addressing configuration settings for the information system; configuration management plan; information system design documentation; information system configuration settings and associated documentation; security configuration checklists; change control records; information system audit records; other relevant documents or records].						
	re	Interview: [SELECT FROM: Organizational personnel with security configuration management responsibilities; organizational personnel with information security responsibilities; system/network administrators; system developers].					
	Test: [SELEC mecha settings	nisms implemente	ional processes for managing configuration settings; automated d to centrally manage, apply, and verify information system configuration				



Group Title: WN10-00-000030

Fix

Rule Title: Mobile systems must encrypt all disks to protect the confidentiality and integrity of all information at rest.

Discussion: If data at rest is unencrypted, it is vulnerable to disclosure. Even if the operating system enforces permissions on data access, an adversary can remove non-volatile memory and read it directly, thereby circumventing operating system controls. Encrypting the data ensures that confidentiality is protected even when the operating system is not running.

Check Text: Verify mobile systems employ DoD-approved full disk encryption.

If full disk encryption is not implemented, this is a finding.

If BitLocker is used, verify it is turned on for the operating system drive and any fixed data drives. Open "BitLocker Drive Encryption" from the Control Panel.

If the appreciag system drive or any fixed data drives have "Turn on Pitl acker" this is a finding

Check Text: Verify mobile systems employ DoD-approved full disk encryption.

If full disk encryption is not implemented, this is a finding.

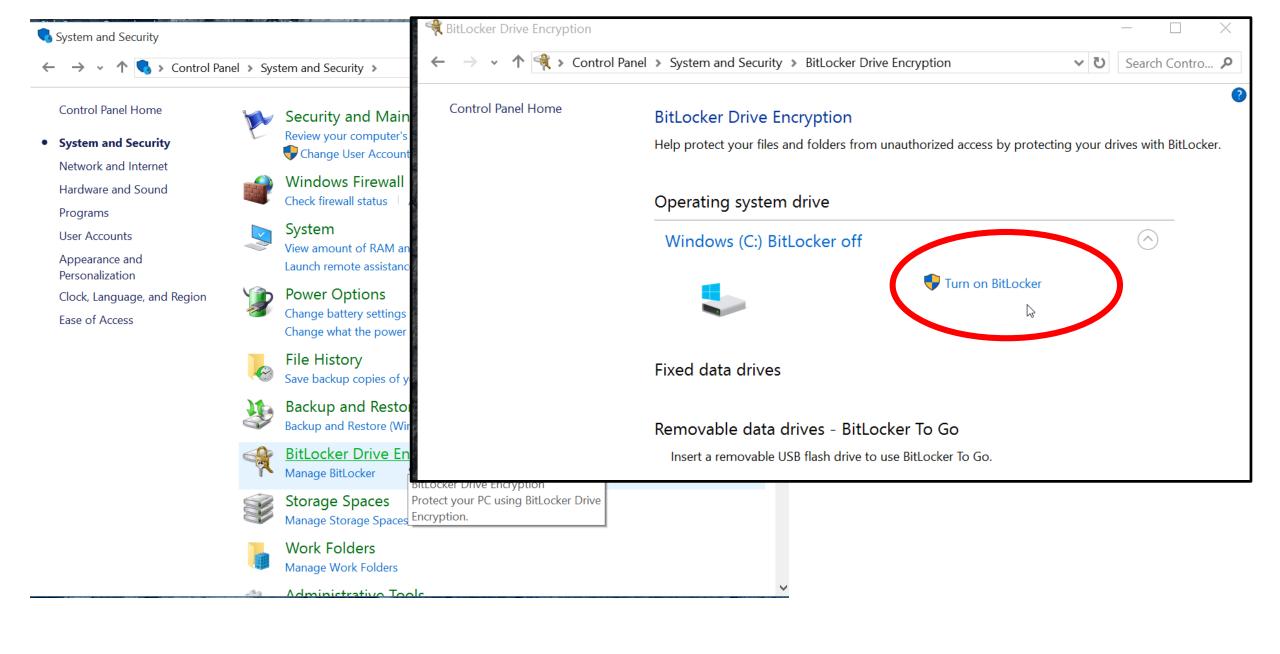
If BitLocker is used, verify it is turned on for the operating system drive and any fixed data drives. Open "BitLocker Drive Encryption" from the Control Panel.

If the operating system drive or any fixed data drives have "Turn on BitLocker", this is a finding.

Fix Text: Install an approved DoD encryption package and enable full disk encryption on mobile systems.

BitLocker can be enabled in "BitLocker Drive Encryption" in the Control Panel.

NIST SP 000-55 Revision 4 :: SC-20 (1)



Agenda

- ✓ Risk Management Framework A quick review...
- ✓ Implementing controls Host hardening...
 - ✓ Security configuration checklist (w/DISA STIG Viewer)
- SCAP Security Content Automation Protocol
- System Security Plan's Section 13
 - Select 1 control family to fill out for your information system
- Team Project SSP draft development...

SCAP (Security Content Automation Protocol) pronounced "ess-cap"

Purpose: Used for continuously monitoring deployed computer systems and applications for detectable vulnerabilities and assure they incorporate security upgrades to software ("patches") and deploy updates to configurations

SCAP based on a number of open standards, widely used to enumerate software flaws and configuration issues related to security

- The National Vulnerability Database (NVD) is the U.S. government content repository for SCAP
 - Vendors can get their computer system configuration scanner product validated against SCAP, demonstrating that it will interoperate with other scanners and express the scan results in a standardized way
- Validated tools for automating collection of assessment objects used in Examine, Inspect and Test activities

Examine: SCAP (Security Content Automation Protocol) validated tools may be used to automate collection of assessment objects

Common SCAP uses

- Security configuration verification
 - Compare settings in a checklist to a system's actual configuration
 - Verify configuration before deployment, audit/assess/monitor operational systems
 - Map individual settings to high-level requirements (requirements traceability)
 - Verifying patch installation and identifying missing patches
- Check systems for signs of compromise
 - Known characteristics of attacks, such as altered files or the presence of a malicious service

SecurityCenter[®]

Dashboard Analysis ▼ Scans ▼ Reporting ▼ Assets Workflow ▼

SCAP Audit Summary

Switch Dashboard ▼

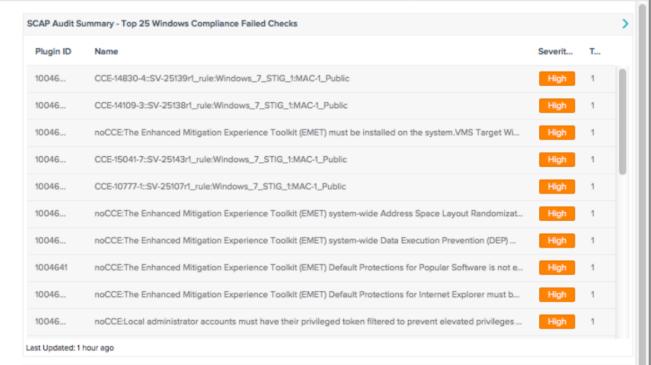
SCAP Audit Su	ummary - Top 25 Linux Compliance Failed Checks	2
Plugin ID	Name Severity Total	
1003887	CCE-18031-5::ipsec_tools_package:USGCB-RHEL-5-Desktop_1.2.5.0:united_states_government_configurati High 1	
10038	CCE-17504-2::irda_tools_package:USGCB-RHEL-5-Desktop_1.2.5.0:united_states_government_configurati High 1	
10038	CCE-18200-6::talk_package:USGCB-RHEL-5-Desktop_1.2.5.0:united_states_government_configuration_ba High 1	
10038	CCE-17250-2::pam_ccreds_package:USGCB-RHEL-5-Desktop_1.2.5.0:united_states_government_configura High 1	
10038	CCE-17742-8::usgcb-rhel5desktop-rule-2.6.1.0:USGCB-RHEL-5-Desktop_1.2.5.0:united_states_government High 1	
1003881	CCE-15018-5::postfix_network_listening:USGCB-RHEL-5-Desktop_1.2.5.0:united_states_government_config High 1	
10038	CCE-14068-1::postfix_package_installation:USGCB-RHEL-5-Desktop_1.2.5.0:united_states_government_co High 1	
10038	CCE-14495-6::sendmail_package_installation:USGCB-RHEL-5-Desktop_1.2.5.0:united_states_government High 1	
1003878	CCE-14825-4::isdn4k_utils_package:USGCB-RHEL-5-Desktop_1.2.5.0:united_states_government_configura High 1	
10038	CCE-14412-1::nodev_option_on_tmp:USGCB-RHEL-5-Desktop_1.2.5.0:united_states_government_configura High 1	

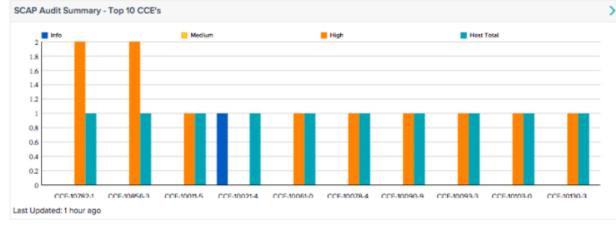
Last Updated: 1 hour ago

SCAP Audit Summary - Compliance Summary									
	Systems	Passed	Manual Check	Failed					
Windows	1	30%	3%	67%					
Linux	1	39%	13%	<mark>4</mark> 7%					

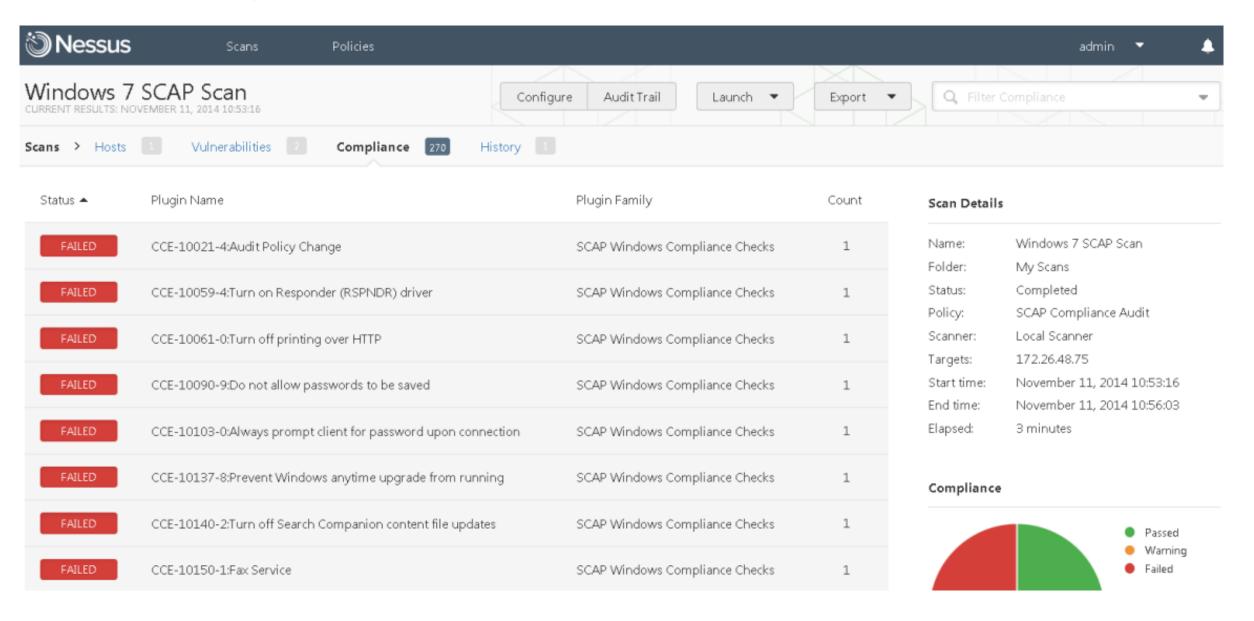
Last Updated: 1 hour ago

SCAP Audit Summary - Network Summary						>			
IP Address	Score	Info	Medium	High	Total				
10.31.104.0/24			1811		80	7	179	266	
172.26.48.0/24			1322		101	34	122	257	

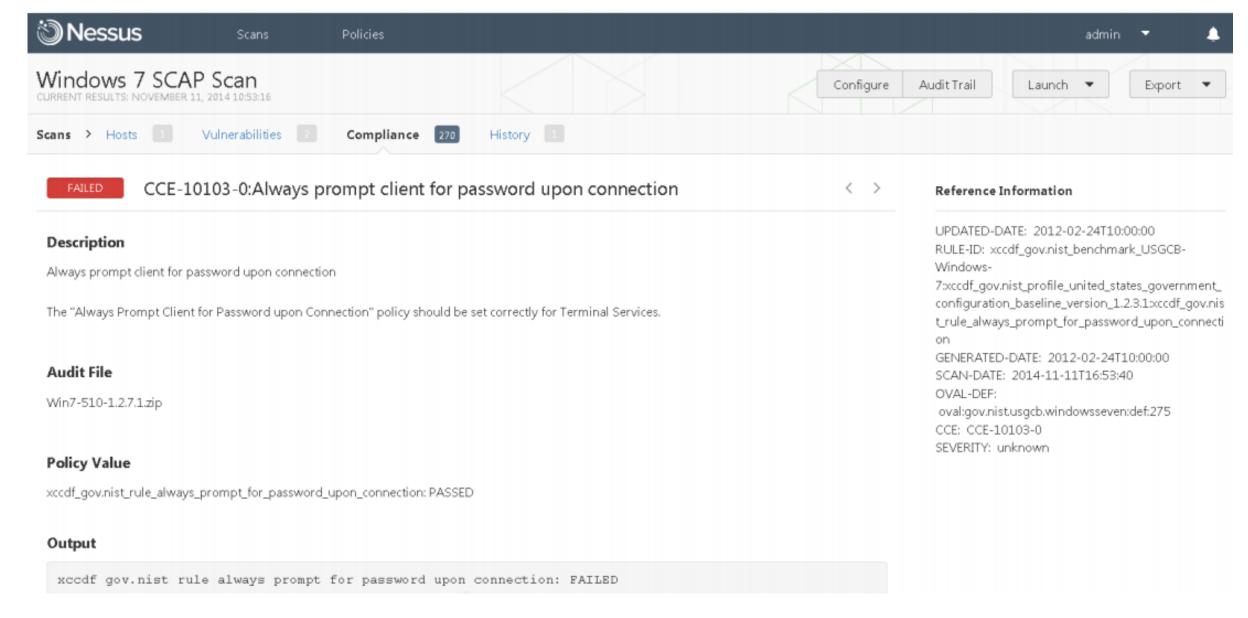




SCAP Compliance Scan Results



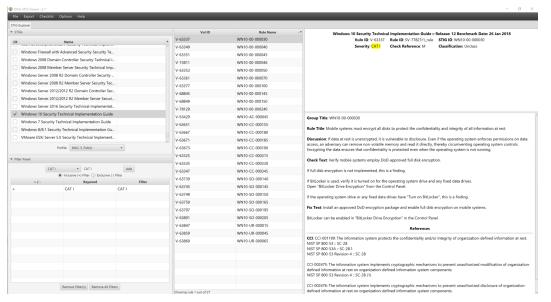
SCAP: Individual compliance check result for scanned host

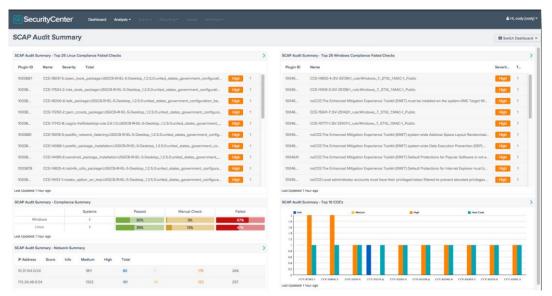


SCAP (Security Content Automation Protocol) validated tools may be used to automate collection of assessment objects

- National Vulnerability Database (NVD): https://nvd.nist.gov/
- NVD SCAP Download: http://nvd.nist.gov/download.cfm
- National Checklist Program (NCP): http://web.nvd.nist.gov/view/ncp/repository
- NIST SP 800-117, Guide to Adopting and Using SCAP
- NIST SP 800-126r2, The Technical Specification for SCAP
- NIST SP 800-70r2, National Checklist Program for IT Products
- More documentation and tools: https://scap.nist.gov/revision/1.0/index.html

DISA STIG Tool + SCAP Tool





SCAP Compliance Checker

The SCAP Compliance Checker is an automated compliance scanning tool that leverages the DISA Security Technical Implementation Guidelines (STIGs) and operating system (OS) specific baselines to analyze and report on the security configuration of an information system. The tool can be run locally on the host system to be scanned, or scans can be conducted across a network from any machine on the domain. In either scanning environment, the following requirement applies: The user conducting the scan must have administrative privileges on the machine to be scanned. If the machine to be scanned is not hosting the tool, domain-level administrative privileges (or individual local administrator accounts) are required to remotely scan other systems on the network.

Agenda

- Risk Management Framework A quick review...
- Implementing controls Host hardening...
 - Security configuration checklist (w/DISA STIG Viewer)
- SCAP Security Content Automation Protocol
- System Security Plan's Section 13
 - Select 1 technical control family or CM control family to fill out for your information system's SSP
- Team Project SSP draft development questions & answers...

SSP's Technical Controls: Section 13

NIST Special Publication 800-18 Revision 1

Guide for Developing Security Plans for Federal Information Systems



Marianne Swanson Joan Hash Pauline Bowen

INFORMATION SECURITY

Computer Security Division Information Technology Laboratory National Institute of Standards and Technology Gaithersburg, MD 20899-8930

February 2006



U.S. Department of Commerce Carlos M.Gutierrez, Secretary

National Institute of Standards and Technology
William Jeffrey, Director

CLASS	FAMILY	IDENTIFIER
Management	Risk Assessment	RA
Management	Planning	PL
Management	System and Services Acquisition	SA
Management	Certification, Accreditation, and Security Assessments	CA
Operational	Personnel Security	PS
Operational	Physical and Environmental Protection	PE
Operational	Contingency Planning	CP
Operational	Configuration Management	CM
Operational	Maintenance	MA
Operational	System and Information Integrity	SI
Operational	Media Protection	MP
Operational	Incident Response	IR
Operational	Awareness and Training	AT
Technical	Identification and Authentication	IA
Technical	Access Control	AC
Technical	Audit and Accountability	AU
Technical	System and Communications Protection	SC

Table 2: Security Control Class, Family, and Identifier

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	2.2.	Security Objectives Categorization (FIPS 199)	3	Attachmer
	2.3.	Digital Identity Determination	3	Attachmer
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Technical Controls

NIST Special Publication 800-18 Revision 1

Guide for Developing Security Plans for Federal Information Systems



Marianne Swanson Joan Hash Pauline Bowen

INFORMATION SECURITY

Computer Security Division Information Technology Laboratory National Institute of Standards and Technology Gaithersburg, MD 20899-8930

February 2006



U.S. Department of Commerce Carlos M. Gutierres, Secretary

National Institute of Standards and Technology
William Jeffrey, Director

CLASS	FAMILY	IDENTIFIER
Technical	Identification and Authentication	IA
Technical	Access Control	AC
Technical	Audit and Accountability	AU
Technical	System and Communications Protection	SC

Identification and Authentication (IA)

Organizations must identify information system users, processes acting on behalf of users, or devices and authenticate (or verify) the identities of those users, processes, or devices, as a prerequisite to allowing access to organizational information systems.

FIPS PUB 200

FEDERAL INFORMATION PROCESSING STANDARDS PUBLICATION

Minimum Security Requirements for Federal Information and Information Systems

Computer Security Division Information Technology Laboratory National Institute of Standards and Technology Gaithersburg, MD 20899-8930

March 2006



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Carlos M. Gutierrez, Secretary

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY William Jeffrey, Director

Identification and Authentication (IA)

CNTL		RITY	INITIAL CONTROL BASELINES				
NO.	CONTROL NAME	PRIO	LOW	MOD	HIGH		
	Identification	and Au	thentication				
IA-1	Identification and Authentication Policy and Procedures	P1	IA-1	IA-1	IA-1		
IA-2	Identification and Authentication (Organizational Users)	P1	IA-2 (1) (12)	IA-2 (1) (2) (3) (8) (11) (12)	IA-2 (1) (2) (3) (4) (8) (9) (11) (12)		
IA-3	Device Identification and Authentication	P1	Not Selected	IA-3	IA-3		
IA-4	Identifier Management	P1	IA-4	IA-4	IA-4		
IA-5	Authenticator Management	P1	IA-5 (1) (11)	IA-5 (1) (2) (3) (11)	IA-5 (1) (2) (3) (11)		
IA-6	Authenticator Feedback	P2	IA-6	IA-6	IA-6		
IA-7	Cryptographic Module Authentication	P1	IA-7	IA-7	IA-7		
IA-8	Identification and Authentication (Non- Organizational Users)	P1	IA-8 (1) (2) (3) (4)	IA-8 (1) (2) (3) (4)	IA-8 (1) (2) (3) (4)		

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IA-1 Identification and Authentication Policy and Procedures

<u>Control</u>: The organization:

- a. Develops, documents, and disseminates to [Assignment: organization-defined personnel or roles]:
 - An identification and authentication policy that addresses purpose, scope, roles, responsibilities, management commitment, coordination among organizational entities, and compliance; and
 - 2. Procedures to facilitate the implementation of the identification and authentication policy and associated identification and authentication controls; and
- b. Reviews and updates the current:
 - a. Identification and authentication policy [Assignment: organization-defined frequency]; and
 - b. Identification and authentication procedures [Assignment: organization-defined frequency].

IDENTIFICA	TION AND AUTH	ENTICATION POLIC	CY AND PROCEDURES			
	ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVE: Determine if the organization:					
Determine		1				
IA-1(a)(1)	IA-1(a)(1)[1]	develops and documents an identification and authentication policy that addresses:				
		IA-1(a)(1)[1][a]	purpose;			
		IA-1(a)(1)[1][b]	scope;			
		IA-1(a)(1)[1][c]	roles;			
		IA-1(a)(1)[1][d]	responsibilities;			
		IA-1(a)(1)[1][e]	management commitment;			
IA-1(a)(1) IA-1(a)(2) IA-1(b)(1) IA-1(b)(2) POTENTIAL A Examine: [SE doc Interview: [St		IA-1(a)(1)[1][f]	coordination among organizational entities;			
		IA-1(a)(1)[1][g]	compliance;			
	IA-1(a)(1)[2]		nel or roles to whom the identification and policy is to be disseminated; and			
	IA-1(a)(1)[3]	disseminates the identification and authentication policy to organization-defined personnel or roles;				
IA-1(a)(2)	IA-1(a)(2)[1]	develops and documents procedures to facilitate the implementation of the identification and authentication policy and associated identification and authentication controls;				
	IA-1(a)(2)[2]	defines personnel or roles to whom the procedures are to be disseminated;				
	IA-1(a)(2)[3]	disseminates the procedures to organization-defined personnel croles;				
IA-1(b)(1)	IA-1(b)(1)[1]	defines the frequency to review and update the current identification and authentication policy;				
	IA-1(b)(1)[2]		dates the current identification and authentication organization-defined frequency; and			
IA-1(b)(2)	IA-1(b)(2)[1]		uency to review and update the current nd authentication procedures; and			
	IA-1(b)(2)[2]		dates the current identification and authentication h the organization-defined frequency.			
Examine: [3	SELECT FROM: Ide locuments or reco SELECT FROM: Or	ords]. ganizational person	PIECTS: entication policy and procedures; other relevant unel with identification and authentication responsibilities; ation security responsibilities].			

IA-1

NIST Special Publication 800-53A

evision 4

Assessing Security and Privacy Controls in Federal Information Systems and Organizations

Building Effective Assessment Plans

JOINT TASK FORCE TRANSFORMATION INITIATIVE

This publication is available free of charge from: http://dx.doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.800-53Ar4



IA-1 Identification and Authentication Policy and Procedures

NIST Special Publication 800-63-3

Digital Identity Guidelines

Paul A. Grassi Michael E. Garcia Applied Cybersecurity Division Information Technology Laboratory James L. Fenton Altmode Networks Los Altos, Calif.

This publication is available free of charge from: https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.800-63-3

> June 2017 Includes Updates as of 12-01-2017; Page X



U.S. Department of Commerce Wilbur L. Ross, Jr., Secretary

National Institute of Standards and Technology
Kent Rochford, Acting NIST Director and Under Secretary of Commerce for Standards and Technology

University of Wisconsin Superior	Identification	and Authentication Policy and
Superior		Procedures
Department Name	Policy # IT-IA1	Issue Date:
Technology Services		March 16, 2016
Approved by:		

1. Purpose

The University of Wisconsin Superior fosters intellectual growth and career preparation within a liberal arts tradition that emphasizes individual attention, embodies respect for diverse cultures and multiple voices, and engages the community and region. This policy establishes the Identification and Authentication Policy and Procedures. This policy addresses the establishment of procedures for the effective implementation of selected security controls and control enhancements in the Identification and Authentication Policy and Procedures Family.

2. Scope

The scope of this policy is applicable to all Information Technology (IT) resources owned or operated by the University of Wisconsin Superior. Any information, not specifically identified as the property of other parties, that is transmitted or stored on University of Wisconsin Superior IT resources (including e-mail, messages and files) is the property of the University of Wisconsin Superior. All users (University of Wisconsin Superior employees, Students, contractors, vendors or others) of IT resources are responsible for adhering to this policy.

3. Data Classification

Authorization to access institutional data varies according to its sensitivity (the need for care or caution in handling). Access Controls will vary depending upon the following classifications:

Level I: Low Sensitivity/Public Data:

Access to Level I institutional data is targeted for general public use and may be granted to any requester or may be published with no restrictions. Level I data is specifically defined as public in local, state, or federal law, or data whose original purpose was for public disclosure.

Examples of Level I (low sensitivity) institutional data:

- · published "white pages" directory information
- maps
- · university websites intended for public use
- · course catalogs and schedules of classes (timetables)
- · campus newspapers, magazines, or newsletters
- press releases
- campus brochures

Level III: Moderate Sensitivity/Internal Data:

Access to Level III institutional data is authorized for all employees for business purposes unless restricted by a data steward. Access to data of this level is generally not available to parties outside the university community and must be requested from, and authorized by, the data steward who is responsible for the data.

1

Identification and Authentication (IA)

CNTL	CONTROL NAME		INITIAL CONTROL BASELINES				
NO.			LOW	MOD	HIGH		
	Identification	and Au	thentication				
IA-1	Identification and Authentication Policy and Procedures	P1	IA-1	IA-1	IA-1		
IA-2	Identification and Authentication (Organizational Users)		IA-2 (1) (12)	IA-2 (1) (2) (3) (8) (11) (12)	IA-2 (1) (2) (3) (4) (8) (9) (11) (12)		
IA-3	Device Identification and Authentication	P1	Not Selected	IA-3	IA-3		
IA-4	Identifier Management	P1	IA-4	IA-4	IA-4		
IA-5	Authenticator Management	P1	IA-5 (1) (11)	IA-5 (1) (2) (3) (11)	IA-5 (1) (2) (3) (11)		
IA-6	Authenticator Feedback	P2	IA-6	IA-6	IA-6		
IA-7	Cryptographic Module Authentication		IA-7	IA-7	IA-7		
IA-8	Identification and Authentication (Non- Organizational Users)	P1	IA-8 (1) (2) (3) (4)	IA-8 (1) (2) (3) (4)	IA-8 (1) (2) (3) (4)		

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A-2 is a common control to all baselines

IA-2 Identification and Authentication (Organizational Users)

<u>Control:</u> The information system uniquely identifies and authenticates organizational users (or processes acting on behalf of organizational

users)

IA-2	IDENTIFICATION AND AUTHENTICATION (ORGANIZATIONAL USERS)
	ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVE:
	Determine if the information system uniquely identifies and authenticates organizational users (or processes acting on behalf of organizational users).
	POTENTIAL ASSESSMENT METHODS AND OBJECTS:
	Examine: [SELECT FROM: Identification and authentication policy; procedures addressing user identification and authentication; information system design documentation; information system configuration settings and associated documentation; information system audit records; list of information system accounts; other relevant documents or records].
	Interview: [SELECT FROM: Organizational personnel with information system operations responsibilities; organizational personnel with information security responsibilities; system/network administrators; organizational personnel with account management responsibilities; system developers].
	Test : [SELECT FROM: Organizational processes for uniquely identifying and authenticating users; automated mechanisms supporting and/or implementing identification and authentication capability].

CSP Name | Information System Name

Version #.#, Date

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	2.2.	Security Objectives Categorization (FIPS 199)	3
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Assurance Level					
1	2	3			
Low	Mod	High			
Low	Mod	High			
N/A	Low/Mod	High			
N/A	Low/Mod	High			
N/A	Low	Mod/High			
N/A	Low/Mod	High			
	Low N/A N/A N/A	1 2 Low Mod N/A Low/Mod N/A Low/Mod N/A Low			

Business Area	Business Area ID	Information Type	Inconvenience, distress or damage to standing or reputation	Financial loss or	nrograms		Personal Safety	Civil or criminal violations	IAL	AAL
Environmental Management	D.8	Pollution Prevention and Control	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low		
Public Goods Creation & Management	D.22	Public Resources, Facility and Infrastructure Management	Moderate	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low		
		Tenant Data	Moderate	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low		
Information & Technology Management	C.3.5.5	Information Security	Moderate	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low		
Information & Technology Management	C.3.5.6	Record Retention	Moderate	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low		
Information & Technology Management	C.3.5.7	Information Management	Moderate	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low	4	2
Information & Technology Management	C.3.5	System and Network Monitoring	Moderate	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low		
		System Data	Moderate	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low		
			Moderate	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low		
		Assurance Level:	2	1	2	2	2	2		

2.3. Digital Identity Determination

The digital identity information may be found in Attachment 3, Digital Identity Worksheet.

Note: NIST SP 800-63-3, Digital Identity Guidelines, does not recognize the four Levels of Assurance model previously used by federal agencies and described in OMB M-04-04, instead requiring agencies to individually select levels contained the contained individually select levels contained individual select levels contained individ

The digital identity level is Choose an item.

Choose an item Level 1: AAL1, IAL1, FAL1 Level 2: AAL2, IAL2, FAL2

Level 3: AAL3, IAL3, FAL3

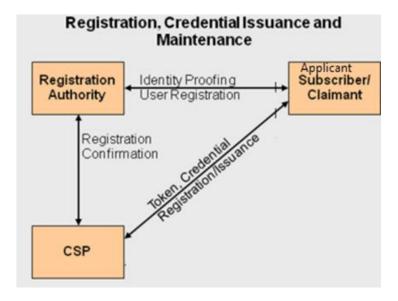
Digital Identity Determination

The digital identity information may be found in Attachment 3, Digital Identity Worksheet.

Note: NIST SP 800-63-3, Digital Identity Guidelines, does not recognize the four Levels of Assurance model previously used by federal agencies and described in OMB M-04-04, instead requiring agencies to individually select levels contained the select levels con

The digital identity level is Level 2: AAL2, IAL2, FAL2

Identity Assurance



Requirement	IAL1	IAL2	IAL3
Evidence	No identity evidence is collected.	One piece of SUPERIOR or STRONG evidence depending on strength of original proof and validation occurs with issuing source, OR Two pieces of STRONG evidence, OR One piece of STRONG evidence plus two (2) pieces of FAIR evidence.	Two pieces of SUPERIOR evidence, OR One piece of SUPERIOR evidence and one piece of STRONG evidence depending on strength of original proof and validation occurs with issuing source, OR Two pieces of STRONG evidence plus one piece of FAIR evidence.
Validation	No validation	Each piece of evidence must be validated with a process that is able to achieve the same strength as the evidence presented.	Same as IAL2
Verification	No verification	Verified by a process that is able to achieve a strength of STRONG.	Verified by a process that is able to achieve a strength of SUPERIOR.
Address Confirmation	No requirements for address confirmation	Required. Enrollment code sent to any address of record. Notification sent by means different from enrollment code.	Required. Notification of proofing to postal address.
Biometric Collection	No	Optional	Mandatory
Security Controls	N/A	SP 800-53 Moderate Baseline (or equivalent federal or industry standard).	SP 800-53 High Baseline (or equivalent federal or industry standard).

Identity Assurance

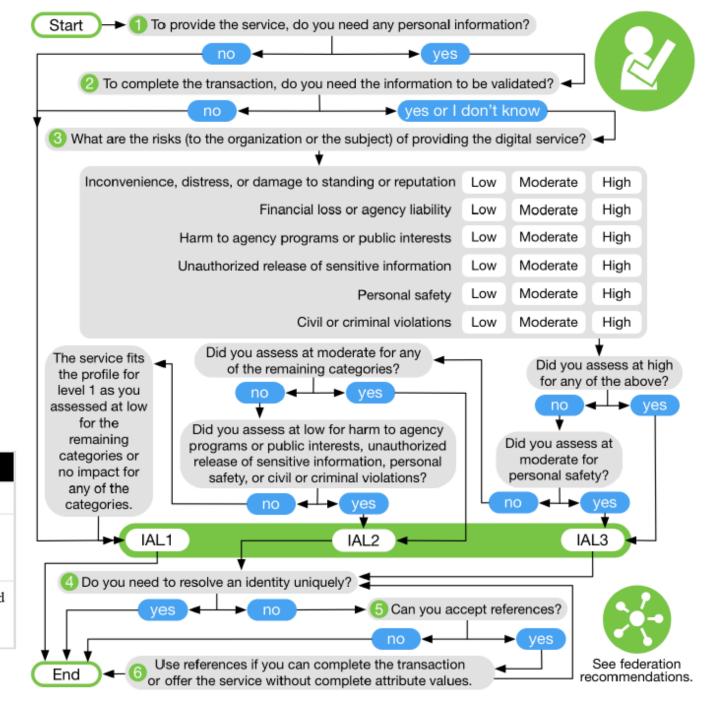
	Assurance Level		
Impact Categories	1	2	3
Inconvenience, distress or damage to standing or reputation	Low	Mod	High
Financial loss or agency liability	Low	Mod	High
Harm to agency programs or public interests	N/A	Low/Mod	High
Unauthorized release of sensitive information	N/A	Low/Mod	High
Personal Safety	N/A	Low	Mod/High
Civil or criminal violations	N/A	Low/Mod	High

Identity Assurance Level

IAL1: At IAL1, attributes, if any, are self-asserted or should be treated as self-asserted.

IAL2: At IAL2, either remote or in-person identity proofing is required. IAL2 requires identifying attributes to have been verified in person or remotely using, at a minimum, the procedures given in <u>SP 800-63A</u>.

IAL3: At IAL3, in-person identity proofing is required. Identifying attributes must be verified by an authorized CSP representative through examination of physical documentation as described in SP 800-63A.



Identification and Authentication (IA)

CNTL		PRIORITY	INITIAL CONTROL BASELINES		
NO.	CONTROL NAME		LOW	MOD	HIGH
	Identification	and Au	thentication		
IA-1	Identification and Authentication Policy and Procedures	P1	IA-1	IA-1	IA-1
IA-2	Identification and Authentication (Organizational Users)	P1	IA-2 (1) (12)	IA-2 (1) (2) (3) (8) (11) (12)	IA-2 (1) (2) (3) (4) (8) (9) (11) (12)
IA-3	Device Identification and Authentication		Not Selected	IA-3	IA-3
IA-4	Identifier Management	P1	IA-4	IA-4	IA-4
IA-5	Authenticator Management	P1	IA-5 (1) (11)	IA-5 (1) (2) (3) (11)	IA-5 (1) (2) (3) (11)
IA-6	Authenticator Feedback	P2	IA-6	IA-6	IA-6
IA-7	Cryptographic Module Authentication	P1	IA-7	IA-7	IA-7
IA-8	Identification and Authentication (Non- Organizational Users)		IA-8 (1) (2) (3) (4)	IA-8 (1) (2) (3) (4)	IA-8 (1) (2) (3) (4)

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Security and Privacy Controls for Federal Information Systems and Organizations

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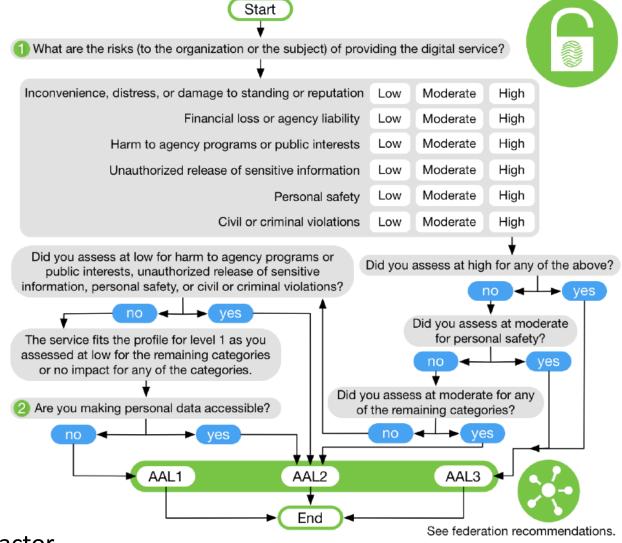
IA-2 Identification and Authentication

Control Enhancement:

IA-2(1)	IDENTIFICATION AND AUTHENTICATION NETWORK ACCESS TO PRIVILEGED ACCOUNTS	
	ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVE:	
	Determine if the information system implements multifactor authentication for network access to privileged accounts.	
	POTENTIAL ASSESSMENT METHODS AND OBJECTS:	
	Examine: [SELECT FROM: Identification and authentication policy; procedures addressing user identification and authentication; information system design documentation; information system configuration settings and associated documentation; information system audit records; list of information system accounts; other relevant documents or records].	
	Interview: [SELECT FROM: Organizational personnel with information system operations responsibilities organizational personnel with account management responsibilities; organizational person with information security responsibilities; system/network administrators; system developed	
	Test : [SELECT FROM: Automated mechanisms supporting and/or implementing multifactor authentication capability].	

Requirement	AAL1	AAL2	AAL3
Permitted Authenticator Types	Memorized Secret; Look-Up Secret; Out-of-Band; SF OTP Device; MF OTP Device; SF Crypto Software; SF Crypto Device; MF Crypto Software; MF Crypto Device	MF OTP Device; MF Crypto Software; MF Crypto Device; or Memorized Secret plus: • Look-Up Secret • Out-of-Band • SF OTP Device • SF Crypto Software • SF Crypto Device	MF Crypto Device; SF Crypto Device plus Memorized Secret; SF OTP Device plus MF Crypto Device or Software; SF OTP Device plus SF Crypto Software plus Memorized Secret
FIPS 140 Verification	Level 1 (Government agency verifiers)	Level 1 (Government agency authenticators and verifiers)	Level 2 overall (MF authenticators) Level 1 overall (verifiers and SF Crypto Devices) Level 3 physical security (all authenticators)
Reauthentication	30 days	12 hours or 30 minutes inactivity; MAY use one authentication factor	12 hours or 15 minutes inactivity; SHALL use both authentication factors
Security Controls	SP 800-53 Low Baseline (or equivalent)	SP 800-53 Moderate Baseline (or equivalent)	SP 800-53 High Baseline (or equivalent)
MitM Resistance	Required	Required	Required
Verifier- Impersonation Resistance	Not required	Not required	Required
Verifier- Compromise Resistance	Not required	Not required	Required
Replay Resistance	Not required	Not required	Required
Authentication Intent	Not required	Recommended	Required
Records Retention Policy	Required	Required	Required
Privacy Controls	Required	Required	Required

Authenticator Assurance



AAL1 : = 1 Factor

AAL2 := 2 Factors

AAL = Authenticator Assurance Level

AAL3 : = 2 Factors: Hardware-based authenticator and an authenticator that provides verifier impersonation resistance

Technical Controls

NIST Special Publication 800-18 Revision 1

Guide for Developing Security Plans for Federal Information Systems



U.S. Department of Commerce

Marianne Swanson Joan Hash Pauline Bowen

INFORMATION SECURITY

Computer Security Division Information Technology Laboratory National Institute of Standards and Technology Gaithersburg, MD 20899-8930

February 2006



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National Institute of Standards and Technology
William Jeffrey, Director

CLASS	FAMILY	IDENTIFIER
Technical Identification and Authentication		IA
Technical	Access Control	AC
Technical	Audit and Accountability	AU
Technical System and Communications Protection		SC

Agenda

- ✓ NIST Risk Management Framework A quick review...
- ✓ Implementing controls Host hardening...
 - ✓ Security configuration checklist (w/DISA STIG Viewer)
- ✓ NIST 800-53Ar4 How Controls are Assessed
- ✓ SCAP Security Content Automation Protocol
- ✓ FedRAMP System Security Plan's Section 13 A controls deep dive ✓ Identity and Authentication controls assessment questions
- Team Project SSP drafts...

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8.1. Cloud Service Models

Information systems, particularly those based on cloud architecture models, are made up of different service layers. Below are some questions that help the system owner determine if their system is a cloud followed by specific questions to help the system owner determine the type of cloud.

Question (Yes/No)	Conclusion
Does the system use virtual machines?	A no response means that system is most likely not a cloud.
Does the system have the ability to expand its	A no response means that the system is most likely not a cloud.
capacity to meet customer demand?	
Does the system allow the consumer to build	A no response means that the system is an laaS. A yes response
anything other than servers?	means that the system is either a PaaS or a SaaS.
Does the system offer the ability to create	A yes response means that the system is a PaaS.
databases?	
Does the system offer various developer toolkits	A yes response means that the system is a PaaS.
and APIs?	
Does the system offer only applications that are	A yes response means that system is a SaaS. A no response means
available by obtaining a login?	that the system is either a PaaS or an laaS.

The layers of the Enter Information System Abbreviation defined in this SSP are indicated in Table 8-1. Service Layers Represented in this SSP that follows.

Table 8-1. Service Layers Represented in this SSP

	Service Provider Architecture Layers		
☐ Software as a Service (SaaS)		Major Application	
	Platform as a Service (PaaS)	Major Application	
	Infrastructure as a Service (laaS)	General Support System	
	Other	Explain: Click here to enter text.	

Note: Refer to NIST SP 800-145 for information on cloud computing architecture models.

8.2. Cloud Deployment Models

Information systems are made up of different deployment models. The deployment models of the Enter Information System Abbreviation that are defined in this SSP and are not leveraged by any other FedRAMP Authorizations, are indicated in Table 8-2. Cloud Deployment Model Represented in this SSP that follows.

Table 8-2. Cloud Deployment Model Represented in this SSP

Service Provider Cloud Deployment Model		
Public	Cloud services and infrastructure supporting multiple organizations and agency	
	clients	
Private	Cloud services and infrastructure dedicated to a specific organization/agency and no	
	other clients	
Government Only	Cloud services and infrastructure shared by several organizations/agencies with	
Community	same policy and compliance considerations	
Hybrid	Explain: (e.g., cloud services and infrastructure that provides private cloud for	
	secured applications and data where required and public cloud for other	
applications and data)		
	Click here to enter text.	

NIST Special Publication 800-145	The NIST Definition of Cloud Computing Peter Mell Timothy Grance
COMPUTE	R SECURITY
	Computer Security Division Information Technology Laboratory National Institute of Standards and Technology Gaithersburg, MD 20899-8930 September 2011
	U.S. Department of Commerce
	Rebecca M. Blank, Acting Secretary National Institute of Standards and Technology
	Patrick D. Gallagher, Under Secretary for Standards and Technology and Director

Essential Characteristics of Cloud Computing

1. On-demand self-service

A consumer can unilaterally provision computing capabilities, such as server time and network storage, as needed automatically without requiring human interaction with each service provider

2. Broad network access

Capabilities are available over the network and accessed through standard mechanisms that promote use by heterogeneous thin or thick client platforms (e.g., mobile phones, tablets, laptops, and workstations)

3. Resource pooling

The provider's computing resources are pooled to serve multiple consumers using a multi-tenant model, with different physical and virtual resources dynamically assigned and reassigned according to consumer demand. There is a sense of location independence in that the customer generally has no control or knowledge over the exact location of the provided resources but may be able to specify location at a higher level of abstraction (e.g., country, state, or datacenter). Examples of resources include storage, processing, memory, and network bandwidth

4. Rapid elasticity

Capabilities can be elastically provisioned and released, in some cases automatically, to scale rapidly outward and inward commensurate with demand. To the consumer, the capabilities available for provisioning often appear to be unlimited and can be appropriated in any quantity at any time

5. Measured service

Cloud systems automatically control and optimize resource use by leveraging a metering capability (typically done on payper-use or charge-per-use basis) at some level of abstraction appropriate to the type of service (e.g., storage, processing, bandwidth, and active user accounts). Resource usage can be monitored, controlled, and reported, providing transparency for both the provider and consumer of the utilized service

Cloud Service Models

Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)

- The capability provided to the consumer is to provision processing, storage, networks, and other fundamental computing resources where the consumer is able to deploy and run arbitrary software, which can include operating systems and applications
- The consumer does not manage or control the underlying cloud infrastructure but has control over operating systems, storage, and deployed applications; and possibly limited control of select networking components (e.g., host firewalls)

Platform as a Service (PaaS)

- The capability provided to the consumer is to deploy onto the cloud infrastructure consumer-created or acquired applications created using programming languages, libraries, services, and tools supported by the provider
- The consumer does not manage or control the underlying cloud infrastructure including network, servers, operating systems, or storage, but has control over the deployed applications and possibly configuration settings for the application-hosting environment

Software as a Service (SaaS)

- The capability provided to the consumer is to use the provider's applications running on a cloud infrastructure. The applications are accessible from various client devices through either a thin client interface, such as a web browser (e.g., web-based email), or a program interface
- The consumer does not manage or control the underlying cloud infrastructure including network, servers, operating systems, storage, or even individual application capabilities, with the possible exception of limited userspecific application configuration settings

8.1. Cloud Service Models

Information systems, particularly those based on cloud architecture models, are made up of different service layers. Below are some questions that help the system owner determine if their system is a cloud followed by specific questions to help the system owner determine the type of cloud.

Question (Yes/No)	Conclusion
Does the system use virtual machines?	A no response means that system is most likely not a cloud.
Does the system have the ability to expand its capacity to meet customer demand?	A no response means that the system is most likely not a cloud.
Does the system allow the consumer to build anything other than servers?	A no response means that the system is an laaS. A yes response means that the system is either a PaaS or a SaaS.
Does the system offer the ability to create databases?	A yes response means that the system is a PaaS.
Does the system offer various developer toolkits and APIs?	A yes response means that the system is a PaaS.
Does the system offer only applications that are	A yes response means that system is a SaaS. A no response means
available by obtaining a login?	that the system is either a PaaS or an laaS.

The layers of the Enter Information System Abbreviation defined in this SSP are indicated in Table 8-1. Service Layers Represented in this SSP that follows.

Table 8-1. Service Layers Represented in this SSP

Service Provider Architecture Layers			
	Software as a Service (SaaS)	Major Application	
	Platform as a Service (PaaS)	Major Application	
	Infrastructure as a Service (laaS)	General Support System	
	Other	Explain: Click here to enter text.	

Note: Refer to NIST SP 800-145 for information on cloud computing architecture models.

Cloud Deployment Models

Private cloud

- The cloud infrastructure is provisioned for <u>exclusive use by a single organization</u> comprising multiple consumers (e.g., business units)
- It may be owned, managed, and operated by the organization, a third party, or some combination of them, and it may exist on or off premises

Community cloud

- The cloud infrastructure is provisioned for <u>exclusive use by a specific community of consumers from organizations that have shared concerns</u> (e.g., mission, security requirements, policy, and compliance considerations)
- It may be owned, managed, and operated by one or more of the organizations in the community, a third party, or some combination of them, and it may exist on or off premises

Public cloud

- The cloud infrastructure is <u>provisioned for open use by the general public</u>
- It may be owned, managed, and operated by a business, academic, or government organization, or some combination of them. It exists on the premises of the cloud provider

Hybrid cloud

The cloud infrastructure is a <u>composition of two or more distinct cloud infrastructures</u> (private, community, or public) <u>that remain unique entities</u>, but are bound together by standardized or proprietary technology that enables data and application portability (e.g., cloud bursting for load balancing between clouds)

8.2. Cloud Deployment Models

Information systems are made up of different deployment models. The deployment models of the Enter Information System Abbreviation that are defined in this SSP and are not leveraged by any other FedRAMP Authorizations, are indicated in Table 8-2. Cloud Deployment Model Represented in this SSP that follows.

Table 8-2. Cloud Deployment Model Represented in this SSP

Service Provider Cloud Deployment Model			
	Public	Cloud services and infrastructure supporting multiple organizations and agency	
		clients	
	Private	Cloud services and infrastructure dedicated to a specific organization/agency and no	
		other clients	
	Government Only	Cloud services and infrastructure shared by several organizations/agencies with	
	Community	same policy and compliance considerations	
	Hybrid	Explain: (e.g., cloud services and infrastructure that provides private cloud for	
		secured applications and data where required and public cloud for other	
		applications and data)	
		Click here to enter text.	

Agenda

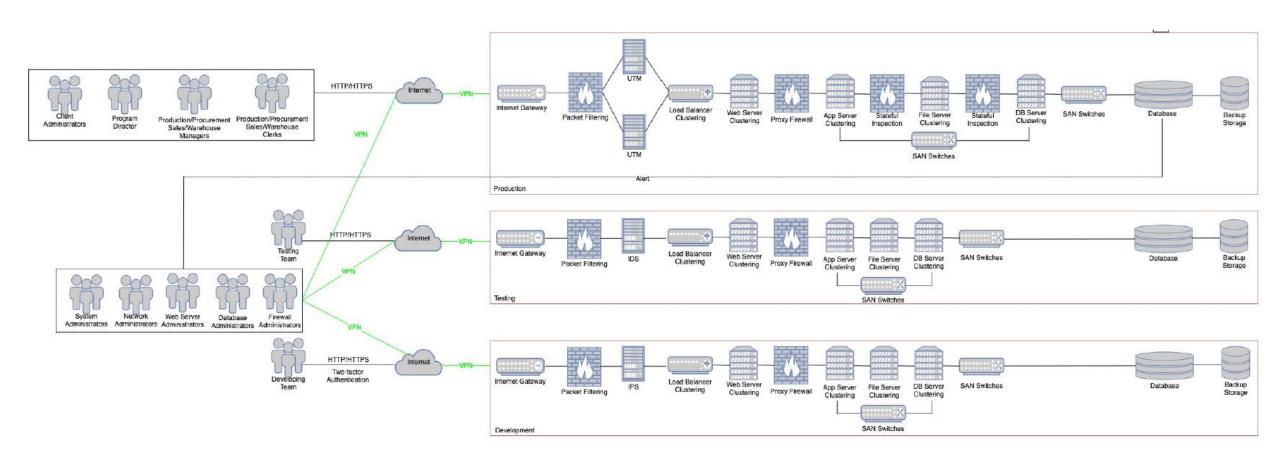
- ✓ NIST Risk Management Framework A quick review...
- ✓ Implementing controls Host hardening...
 - ✓ Security configuration checklist (w/DISA STIG Viewer)
- ✓ NIST 800-53Ar4 How Controls are Assessed
- ✓ SCAP Security Content Automation Protocol
- ✓ FedRAMP System Security Plan's Section 13 A controls deep dive
 ✓ Identity and Authentication controls assessment questions
- ✓ System Security Plan's Section 8
 - ✓ Information System Type
- Team Project SSP drafts...

Next Week – Logical diagrams

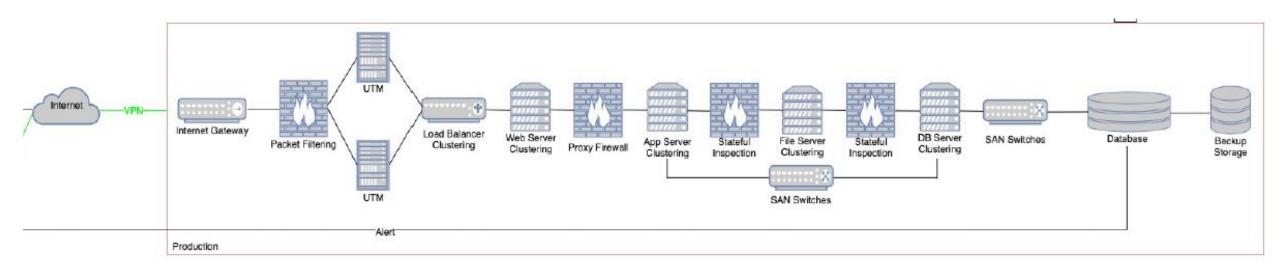
Unit #	Team Project Schedule	Due
8	1 st Draft System Security Plan (SSP)	3/11
10	2 nd Draft SSP	3/25
12	3 rd Draft SSP	4/8
13	Presentation of Final Deliverables	4/15
14	Presentation of Final Deliverables	4/22

- Network
- Boundary
- Data flow

What is right and wrong about this architecture?



What is right and wrong about this architecture?



Agenda

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