Managing Enterprise Cybersecurity
MIS 4596

Physical Security

Unit #17

Agenda

- Vulnerabilities and sources of threats
- Physical control inventory baselines
- Perimeter security
- Media protection
- Media sanitization

Physical and Environmental (PE) Security

…encompasses protection of physical assets from damage, misuse, or theft

- **Physical security addresses**
  - **…mechanisms used to create secure areas around hardware**

- **Environmental security addresses**
  - **…safety of assets from damage from environmental concerns**

Sources of physical security threats…

Materials

- **Water** – *floods, leaks*
- **Chemicals and particulates -** *smoke, toxic materials, industrial pollution*
- **Organism** - *virus, bacteria, animal, insect*
- *…*

Energy

Humans

Water damage

– Damage from liquids (in general) can occur from many sources including:

- Leaking roofs
- Pipe breakage
- Firefighting efforts
- Spilled drinks
- Flooding
- Tsunamis

– Wet electrical equipment and computers are a lethal hazard

– **Preventative and detective controls** are necessary to make sure uncontrolled water does not destroy expensive assets or disrupt business operations

- **Water diversion** barriers to prevent water from entering sensitive areas
- **Water detection sensors and alarms** to detect presence of water and alert personnel in-time to prevent damage

First computer "bug"

Grace Hopper Ph.D. an American computer scientist and United States Navy rear admiral. Pioneer of computer programming, was the first to devise the theory of machine-independent programming languages, this theory was extended to create COBOL, an early high-level programming language still in use today
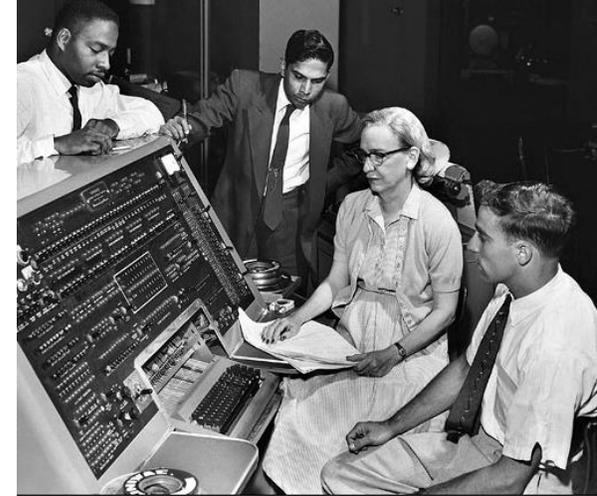
1947 Grace Hopper recorded 'the first computer bug' in the Harvard Mark II computer's log book

"First actual case of bug being found"
The problem was traced to a moth stuck between relay contacts in the computer:

- The engineers who found the moth were the first to literally "debug" a machine

Sources of threats…

Materials
- **Water** – *floods, leaks*
- **Chemicals and particulates -** *smoke, toxic materials, industrial pollution*
- **Organism** *- virus, bacteria, animal, insect*
- *…*

Energy
- **Fire**
- **Explosion**
- **Electricity, magnetism, radio wave** *anomalies*
- *…*

Human – *vandalism, sabotage, theft, terrorism, war*

Human Security Threats: "Tailgating", "Piggybacking" and Social Engineering

Social engineering

Are receptionists good at preventative security?

- **No,** their job is to help people feel welcome and guide them through the organization in an efficient way
- But intruders can get past guards with social engineering...
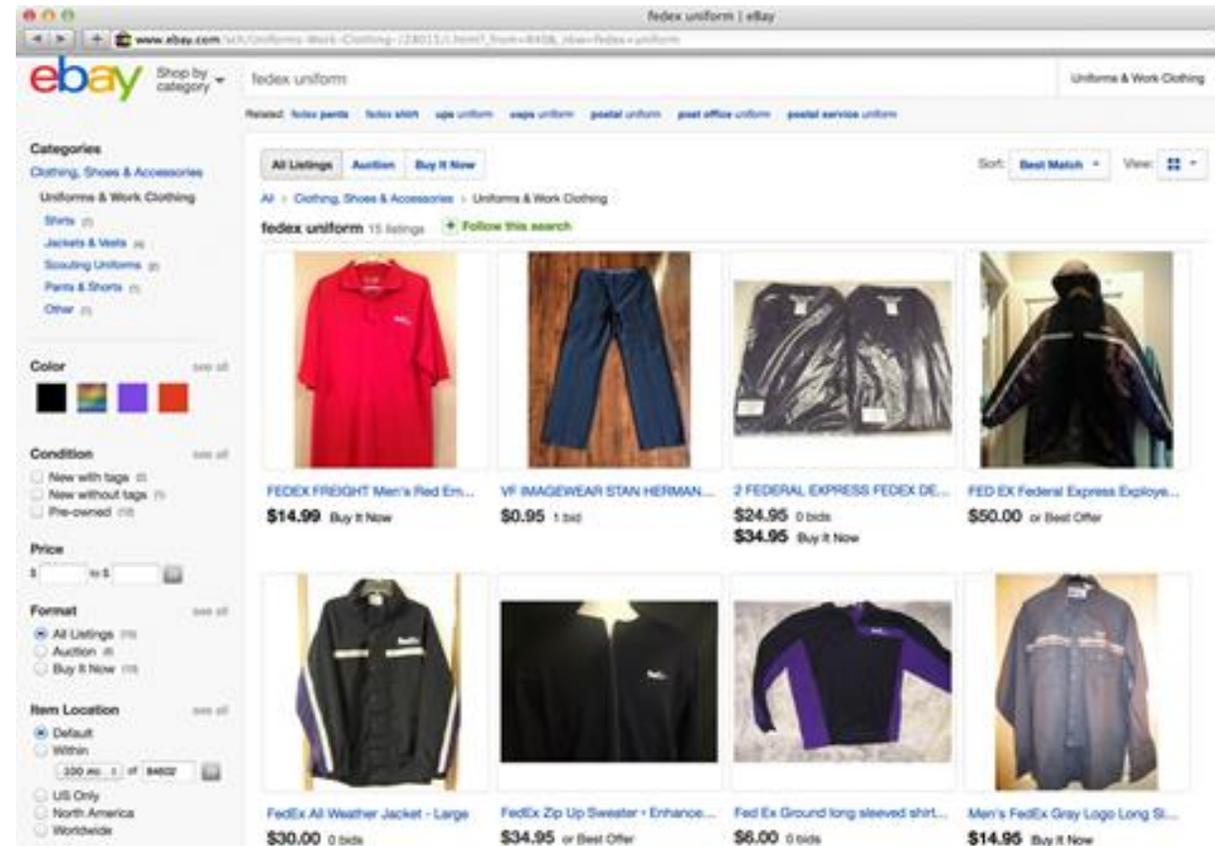
What could a hacker do, once in a server room?

Physical access to an unlocked, running system usually means "game over!"

```
TrueCrypt Boot Loader 7.1


    Keyboard Controls:
    [Esc]  Skip Authentication (Boot Manager)


Enter password: _
```

Cybersecurity controls

NIST Special Publication 800-53B

Control Baselines for Information Systems and Organizations

JOINT TASK FORCE

NIST Special Publication 800-53
Revision 5

Security and Privacy Controls for Information Systems and Organizations

JOINT TASK FORCE

This publication is available free of charge from:
https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.800-53r5

September 2020
INCLUDES UPDATES AS OF 12-10-2020; SEE PAGE XVII

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

CLASS	FAMILY
Management	Risk Assessment
Management	Planning
Management	System and Services Acquisition
Management	Certification, Accreditation, and Security Assessments
Operational	Personnel Security
Operational	Physical and Environmental Protection
Operational	Contingency Planning
Operational	Configuration Management
Operational	Maintenance
Operational	System and Information Integrity
Operational	Media Protection
Operational	Incident Response
Operational	Awareness and Training
Technical	Identification and Authentication
Technical	Access Control
Technical	Audit and Accountability
Technical	System and Communications Protection

| CNTL NO.	CONTROL NAME / *Control Enhancement Name*	WITHDRAWN	ASSURANCE	LOW	MOD	HIGH
PE-1	Physical and Environmental Protection Policy and Procedures		X	X	X	X
PE-2	Physical Access Authorizations			X	X	X
PE-3	Physical Access Control			X	X	X
PE-3(1)	*PHYSICAL ACCESS CONTROL	INFORMATION SYSTEM ACCESS*					X
PE-4	Access Control for Transmission Medium				X	X
PE-5	Access Control for Output Devices				X	X
PE-6	Monitoring Physical Access		X	X	X	X
PE-6(1)	*MONITORING PHYSICAL ACCESS	INTRUSION ALARMS / SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT*		X		X	X
PE-6(2)	*MONITORING PHYSICAL ACCESS	AUTOMATED INTRUSION RECOGNITION / RESPONSES*		X			
PE-6(3)	*MONITORING PHYSICAL ACCESS	VIDEO SURVEILLANCE*		X			
PE-6(4)	*MONITORING PHYSICAL ACCESS	MONITORING PHYSICAL ACCESS TO INFORMATION SYSTEMS*		X			X
PE-7	Visitor Control	X	Incorporated into PE-2 and PE-3.			
PE-8	Visitor Access Records		X	X	X	X
PE-8(1)	*VISITOR ACCESS RECORDS	AUTOMATED RECORDS MAINTENANCE / REVIEW*					X
PE-8(2)	*VISITOR ACCESS RECORDS	PHYSICAL ACCESS RECORDS*	X	Incorporated into PE-2.			
PE-9	Power Equipment and Cabling				X	X
PE-10	Emergency Shutoff				X	X
PE-10(1)	*EMERGENCY SHUTOFF	ACCIDENTAL / UNAUTHORIZED ACTIVATION*	X	Incorporated into PE-10.			
PE-11	Emergency Power				X	X
PE-11(1)	*EMERGENCY POWER	LONG-TERM ALTERNATE POWER SUPPLY - MINIMAL OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY*					X
PE-12	Emergency Lighting			X	X	X
PE-13	Fire Protection			X	X	X
PE-13(1)	*FIRE PROTECTION	DETECTION DEVICES / SYSTEMS*					X
PE-13(2)	*FIRE PROTECTION	SUPPRESSION DEVICES / SYSTEMS*					X
PE-13(3)	*FIRE PROTECTION	AUTOMATIC FIRE SUPPRESSION*				X	X
PE-15	Water Damage Protection			X	X	X
PE-15(1)	*WATER DAMAGE PROTECTION	AUTOMATION SUPPORT*					X
PE-16	Delivery and Removal			X	X	X
PE-17	Alternate Work Site				X	X
PE-18	Location of Information System Components					X

Media theft

"2020 Cost of a Data Breach Report" by the Ponemon Institute and published by IBM Security

Analyzed 524 breaches that occurred between August 2019 and April 2020, in all sizes of organizations, across 17 industries and 17 geographies

10% of malicious breaches were caused by a physical security compromise, at an average cost of $4.36 million.

Key loggers

What's wrong in this photo?
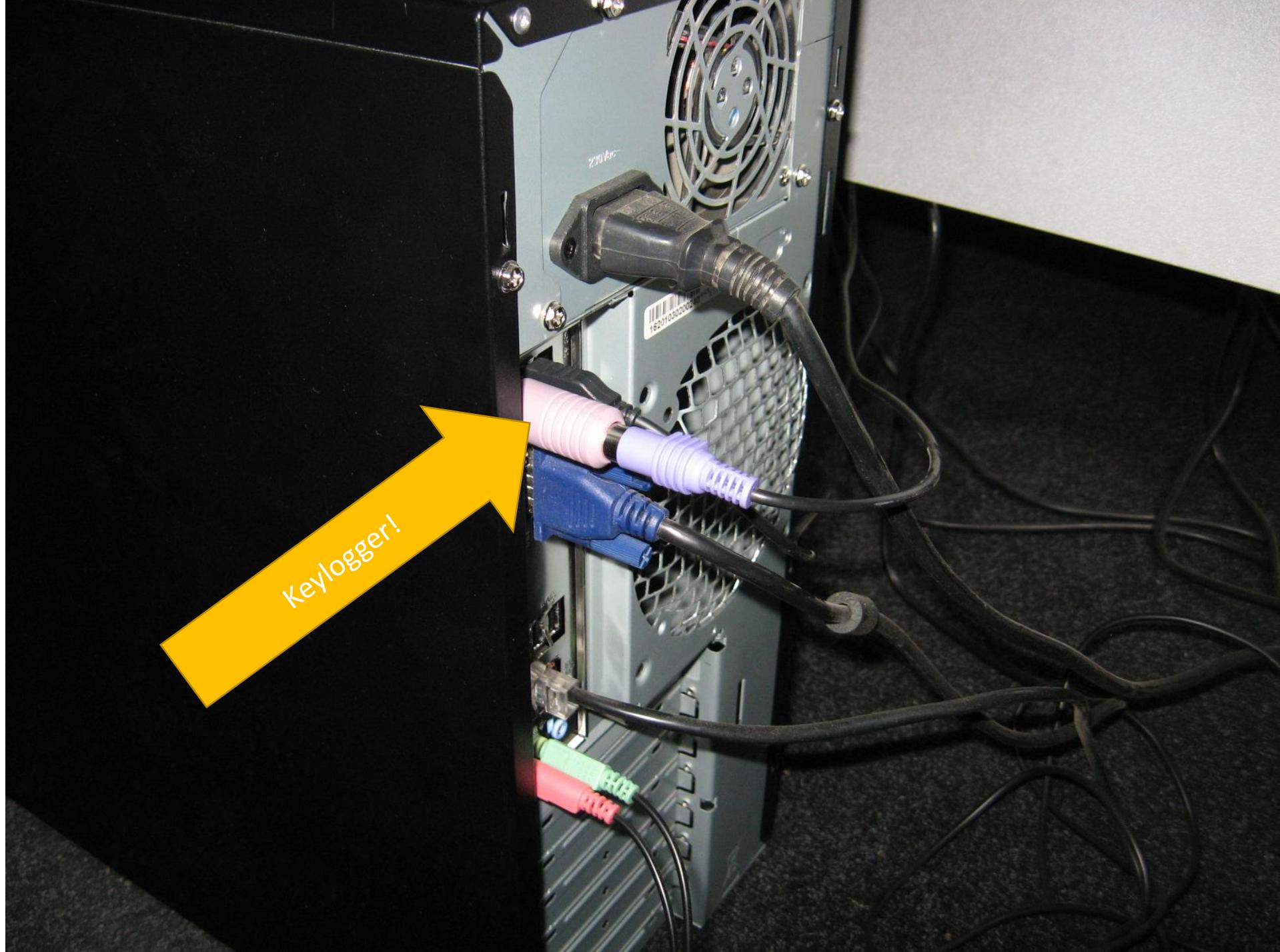
Keylogger!

Keyloggers violate federal wiretapping laws

Keystroke injector

USB RUBBER DUCKY

$49.99

Imagine you could walk up to a computer, plug in a seemingly innocent USB drive, and have it install a backdoor, exfiltrate documents, steal passwords or any number of pentest tasks.

All of these things can be done with many well crafted keystrokes. If you could just sit in front of this computer, with photographic memory and perfect typing accuracy, you could do all of these things in just a few minutes.

The USB Rubber Ducky does this in seconds. It violates the inherent trust computers have in humans by posing as a keyboard - and injecting keystrokes at superhuman speeds.

Since 2010 the USB Rubber Ducky has been a favorite among

"Dumpster diving"

ONLY ON 4
MEDICAL RECORDS FOUND IN DUMPSTER
HAMPTON TOWNSHIP, ALLEGHENY COUNTY
PITTSBURGH'S ACTION NEWS 4

Physical Security Control Types

Physical Controls

Perimeter security, fences, lighting, facility construction, keys and locks, access card and readers, …

Administrative Controls

Facility selection, facility construction and management, personnel identity badges and controls, evacuation procedures, system shutdown procedures, fire suppression procedures, hardware failure procedures, bomb threat and lock down procedures,…

Technical Controls

Physical access control and monitoring system, intrusion detection and alarm system, fire detection and suppression system, uninterrupted power supply, heating / ventilation / air conditioning system (HVAC), disk mirroring, data backup,…

Agenda

✓Vulnerabilities and sources of threats

✓Physical control inventory baselines

- Perimeter security

- Media protection

- Media sanitization

Perimeter Security

Perimeter security controls are used to prevent, detect and respond to unauthorized access to a facility

Perimeter Control

Fencing – different heights serve different purposes:

- 3 – 4 feet – deter casual trespassers
- 6 – 7 feet – deter general intruders
- 8 feet with barbed wire slanted at a 45º angle – deter more determined intruders

PIDAS – Perimeter Intrusion and Detection Assessment System

- Fencing system with mesh wire and passive cable vibration sensors
- Detects intruder approaching and damaging the fence (may generate many false alarms)

Bollards – Small round concrete pillars placed around a building

- Protects from damage by someone running a vehicle into the side of the building or getting too close for car-bomb

Lighting – Streetlights, floodlights or searchlights

- Good deterrents for unauthorized access and personnel safety
- National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) standard requires critical areas to be illuminated 8 feet in height with 2-foot candle power

Target Hardening

Complements natural access controls by using mechanical and/or operational controls:

- alarms, guards and receptionists
- visitor sign-in/sign-out procedures
- picture identification requirements,…

Restricted and work area security often

receive additional physical security controls beyond:

- *Key card access control systems*
- *Video surveillance*

<u>Physical security controls</u> for secure locations may also include:

— **Multi-factor key card entry**
  - Bi-factor (or tri-factor): Key cards + PIN pad or biometric

— **Security guards (and guard dogs)**
  - At ingress/egress points to prevent unauthorized access, roaming facility alert for unauthorized personnel or activities, involved in capture of unauthorized personnel in a facility

— *Security wall and fences*
  - 1 or more to keep authorized personnel away from facilities

— *Security cameras and lighting*
  - Additional lighting to expose and deter would-be intruders

— *Security gates, crash gates, and bollards*
  - Limit the movement of vehicles near a facility to reduce vehicle-borne threats

Physical security controls for secure locations may also include:

Mantrap

- Made of two doors, one for entry, one for exit from the booth/ mantrap
  - When the first door is open, the second remains locked until the first one is closed and the individual inside the booth is cleared by a security operator monitoring this interlocking system
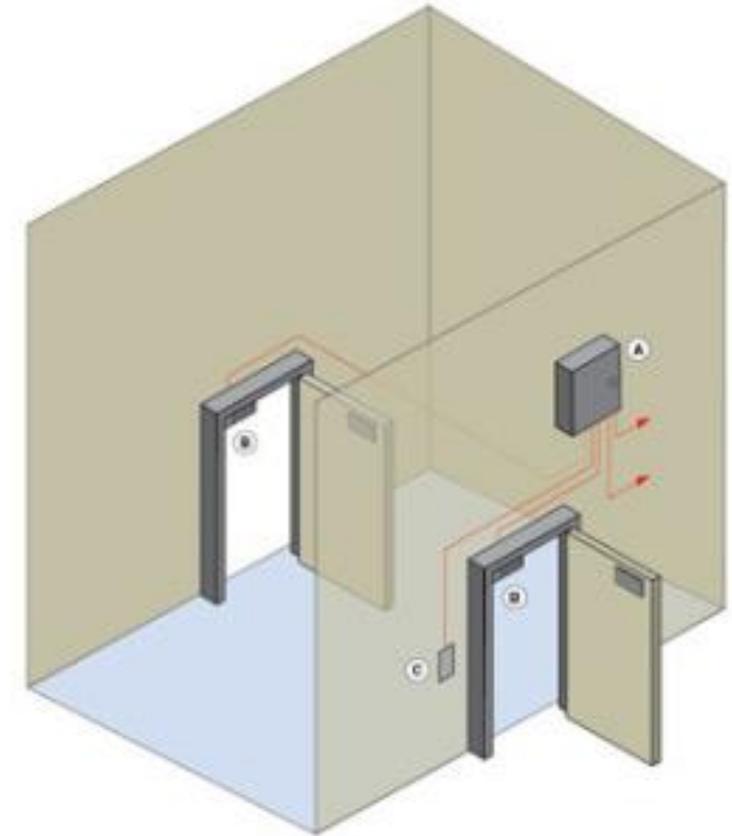
Agenda

- ✓ Vulnerabilities and sources of threats
- ✓ Physical control inventory baselines
- ✓ Perimeter security
- Media protection
- Media sanitization

Security Technical Implementation Guides

Security Requirements Guides (SRGs) and Security Technical Implemtation Guides (STIGs)

DoD CYBER EXCHANGE PUBLIC

Automation	Review (SRR) Tools (scripts and OVAL Benchmarks), Group policy objects, and draft SRGs and STIGs.
Control Correlation Identifier (CCI)	The Library Compilation .zip files will be updated and released during each SRG-STIG Update Release Cycle to capture all newly updated or released SRGs, STIGs, and Tools. New SRG-STIG content released mid cycle will be individually downloadable from IASE as released. These SRGs-STIGs will appear in the subsequent release of the Library Compilation.
Document Library	
SRG / STIG Mailing List	
DoD Annex for NIAP Protection Profiles	See **SRG-STIG Library Compilation READ ME** for more information to include download / extraction instructions and a FAQ.
DoD Cloud Computing Security	**NOTE:** While every attempt will be made to provide a complete set of *currently in force* SRGs, STIGs, and related tools, DISA makes no guarantee as to the completeness of the compilation or the *currently in force* status of the contents.
Frequently Asked Questions – FAQs	
Group Policy Objects	

SRG/STIG Compilations

TITLE	SIZE	UPDATED
Compilation - SRG-STIG Library	337.46 MB	30 Jan 2024
Compilation - SRG-STIG Library - READ ME	122.17 KB	19 Jun 2019

Quarterly Release Schedule and Summary

SRG / STIG Library Compilations

SRG / STIG Viewing Tools

Sunset Products

Vendor STIG Development Process

Help

STIG Viewer

STIG Viewer 3.x

TITLE	SIZE	UPDATED
Stig Viewer 3 CKLB JSON Schema	2.51 KB	10 Jan 2024
STIG Viewer 3.3 Hashes	2.08 KB	07 Feb 2024
STIG Viewer 3.3-Linux	129.63 MB	07 Feb 2024
STIG Viewer 3.3-Win64	140.36 MB	07 Feb 2024
STIG Viewer 3.3-Win64 msi	139.4 MB	07 Feb 2024
STIG Viewer 3.x User Guide - Ver 1, Rel 3	15.84 MB	26 Feb 2024

STIG Viewer 2.17

TITLE	SIZE	UPDATED
How to Create and SRG-STIG ID Mapping Spreadsheet	298.21 KB	03 Feb 2021
STIG Sorted by STIG ID	103.46 KB	30 Mar 2015
STIG Sorted by Vulnerability ID	101.59 KB	30 Mar 2015
STIG Viewer 2.17	1.14 MB	21 Sep 2022
STIG Viewer 2.17 Hashes	1.36 KB	21 Sep 2022
STIG Viewer 2.17-Linux	73.38 MB	21 Sep 2022
STIG Viewer 2.17-Win64	54.03 MB	21 Sep 2022
STIG Viewer 2.17-Win64 msi	54.26 MB	21 Sep 2022
Vendor STIG Acronym List	178.74 KB	16 Jan 2020

DISA STIG Viewer : 2.7

File	Export	Checklist	Options	Help

Import STIG

Exit

CK

DISA STIG Viewer : 2.7

File	Export	Checklist	Options	Help

STIG Explorer

▼ STIGs

CK	Name	
☐	Adobe Acrobat Pro XI Security Technical Implementat...	
☐	McAfee Virus	
☐	McAfee Virus	
☐	McAfee Virus	
☐	McAfee Virus	
☐	McAfee MOV	
☐	McAfee MOV	
☐	McAfee MOV	
☐	McAfee MOV	
☐	McAfee MOV	
☐	McAfee MOV	
☐	McAfee MOV	
☐	McAfee VSEL	

CK	Name
☐	Microsoft O
☐	Microsoft Pc
☐	Microsoft Pr
☐	Microsoft Pu
☐	Microsoft Sh
☐	Microsoft Vi
☐	Microsoft W
☐	Microsoft Ac
☐	Microsoft Ex
☐	Microsoft O
☐	Microsoft O
☐	Microsoft O
☐	Microsoft Outlook

CK	Name
☐	General Purpose
☐	Apple OS X 10.1
☐	Apple OS X 10.1
☐	MAC OSX 10.6
☐	Apple OS X 10.8
☐	Apple OS X 10.9
☐	Apple OS X 10.1
☐	AIX 6.1 SECURIT
☐	SUSE Linux Ente
☐	IBM Hardware M
☐	IBM Hardware M
☐	z/OS ACF2 STIG
☐	z/OS BMC CONTROL-D for ACF2 STIG

CK	Name
☐	Tanium 6.
☐	Tanium 7.0
☐	Database S
☐	IBM DB2 V
☐	Microsoft S
☐	Microsoft S
☐	MS SQL Se
☐	MS SQL Se
☐	Oracle Dat
☐	Oracle Dat
☐	Oracle Database 11g Instance STIG
☐	Oracle Database 12c Security Technical Implementati...
☐	EDB Postgres Advanced Server Security Technical Imp...

CK	Name
☐	Firewall Security Technical Implementation Guide - Ci...
☐	Firewall Security Technical Implementation Guide
☐	IBM DataPower ALG Security Technical Implementati...
☐	IBM DataPower Network Device Management Securit...
☐	Intrusion Detection and Prevention Systems (IDPS) Se...
☐	IPSec VPN Gateway Security Technical Implementatio...
☐	Juniper SRX SG ALG Security Technical Implementatio...
☐	Juniper SRX SG IDPS Security Technical Implementati...
☐	Juniper SRX SG NDM Security Technical Implementati...
☐	Juniper SRX SG VPN Security Technical Implementati...
☐	Palo Alto Networks ALG Security Technical Implement...
☐	Palo Alto Networks IDPS Security Technical Implemen...
☐	Palo Alto Networks NDM Security Technical Impleme...

File   Export   Checklist   Options   Help

STIG Explorer

▼ STIGs

Windo	

CK	Name	+
☐	APACHE 2.2 Server for Windows Security Technical Implementation Gu	
☐	APACHE 2.2 Site for Windows Security Technical Implementation Guid	
☐	Apache Server 2.4 Windows Server Security Technical Implementation	
☐	Apache Server 2.4 Windows Site Security Technical Implementation Gu	
☐	Citrix Virtual Apps and Desktop 7.x Windows Virtual Delivery Agent Se	
☐	Citrix XenDesktop 7.x Windows Virtual Delivery Agent Security Technic	
☐	EDB Postgres Advanced Server v11 on Windows Security Technical Imp	
☐	Google Chrome Current Windows Security Technical Implementation (	
☐	Microsoft Windows 10 Security Technical Implementation Guide	
☑	Microsoft Windows 11 Security Technical Implementation Guide	
☐	Microsoft Windows Server 2012/2012 R2 Domain Controller Security T	

Profile: No Profile ▼

▼ Filter Panel

Must match: ⦿ All   ○ Any

| Keyword ▼ | Enter filter keyword | Add |

⦿ Inclusive (+) Filter   ○ Exclusive (-) Filter

+ / -	Keyword	Filter

No content in table

Remove Filter(s)   Remove All Filters

Vul ID	Rule ID	Rule Name	+
V-253254	SV-253254r82...	SRG-OS-00048...	
V-253255	SV-253255r82...	SRG-OS-00042...	
V-253256	SV-253256r82...	SRG-OS-00042...	
V-253257	SV-253257r82...	SRG-OS-00042...	
V-253258	SV-253258r82...	SRG-OS-00019...	
V-253259	SV-253259r82...	SRG-OS-00040...	
V-253260	SV-253260r82...	SRG-OS-00040...	
V-253261	SV-253261r82...	SRG-OS-00012...	
V-253262	SV-253262r82...	SRG-OS-00037...	
V-253263	SV-253263r82...	SRG-OS-00048...	
V-253264	SV-253264r82...	SRG-OS-00048...	
V-253265	SV-253265r82...	SRG-OS-00008...	
V-253266	SV-253266r82...	SRG-OS-00048...	
V-253267	SV-253267r82...	SRG-OS-00013...	
V-253268	SV-253268r82...	SRG-OS-00046...	
V-253269	SV-253269r82...	SRG-OS-00031...	
V-253270	SV-253270r82...	SRG-OS-00048...	
V-253271	SV-253271r82...	SRG-OS-00031...	
V-253272	SV-253272r82...	SRG-OS-00048...	
V-253273	SV-253273r82...	SRG-OS-00007...	
V-253274	SV-253274r84...	SRG-OS-00031...	
V-253275	SV-253275r82...	SRG-OS-00009...	
V-253276	SV-253276r82...	SRG-OS-00009...	
V-253277	SV-253277r82...	SRG-OS-00009...	
V-253278	SV-253278r82...	SRG-OS-00009...	
V-253279	SV-253279r82...	SRG-OS-00009...	
V-253280	SV-253280r82...	SRG-OS-00048...	
V-253281	SV-253281r82...	SRG-OS-00048...	
V-253282	SV-253282r82...	SRG-OS-00048...	
V-253283	SV-253283r82...	SRG-OS-00043...	
V-253284	SV-253284r82...	SRG-OS-00043...	
V-253285	SV-253285r82...	SRG-OS-00009...	
V-253286	SV-253286r82...	SRG-OS-00009...	

Showing rule 6 out of 253

Microsoft Windows 11 Security Technical Implementation Guide :: Version 1, Release: 2 Benchmark Date: 14 Nov 2022

Vul ID: V-253259   **Rule ID**: SV-253259r828861_rule   **STIG ID**: WN11-00-000030

Severity: CAT II   **Classification**: Unclass

Group Title: SRG-OS-000404-GPOS-00183

Rule Title: Windows 11 information systems must use BitLocker to 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 all Windows 11 information systems (including SIPRNet) employ BitLocker for full disk encryption.

For virtual desktop implementations (VDIs) in which the virtual desktop instance is deleted or refreshed upon logoff, this is NA.
For AVD implementations with no data at rest, this is NA.

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

Verify BitLocker 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.

Note: An alternate encryption application may be used in lieu of BitLocker providing it is configured for full disk encryption and satisfies the pre-boot authentication requirements (WN11-00-000031 and WN11-00-000032).

Fix Text: Enable full disk encryption on all information systems (including SIPRNet) using BitLocker.

BitLocker, included in Windows, can be enabled in the Control Panel under "BitLocker Drive Encryption" as well as other management tools.

Note: An alternate encryption application may be used in lieu of BitLocker providing it is configured for full disk encryption and satisfies the pre-boot authentication requirements (WN11-00-000031 and WN11-00-000032).

References

CCI: CCI-002475: The information system implements cryptographic mechanisms to prevent unauthorized modification of organization-defined information at rest on organization-defined information system components.
NIST SP 800-53 Revision 4 :: SC-28 (1)

Group Title: WN10-00-000030

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 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.

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

Media protection

Bitlocker
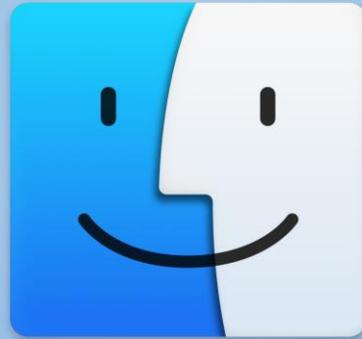
FileVault
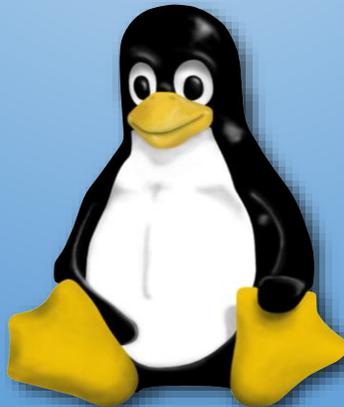
LUKS

Full disk encryption

Uses disk encryption software or hardware to encrypt all data that goes on a disk or disk volume

File/folder level encryption

Boot process

Operating system

System files

Encryption

Data

Full-disk encryption

Preboot authentication
Password based
Token based
Smart card based

Boot process

Operating system

System files

Data

Entire system protected
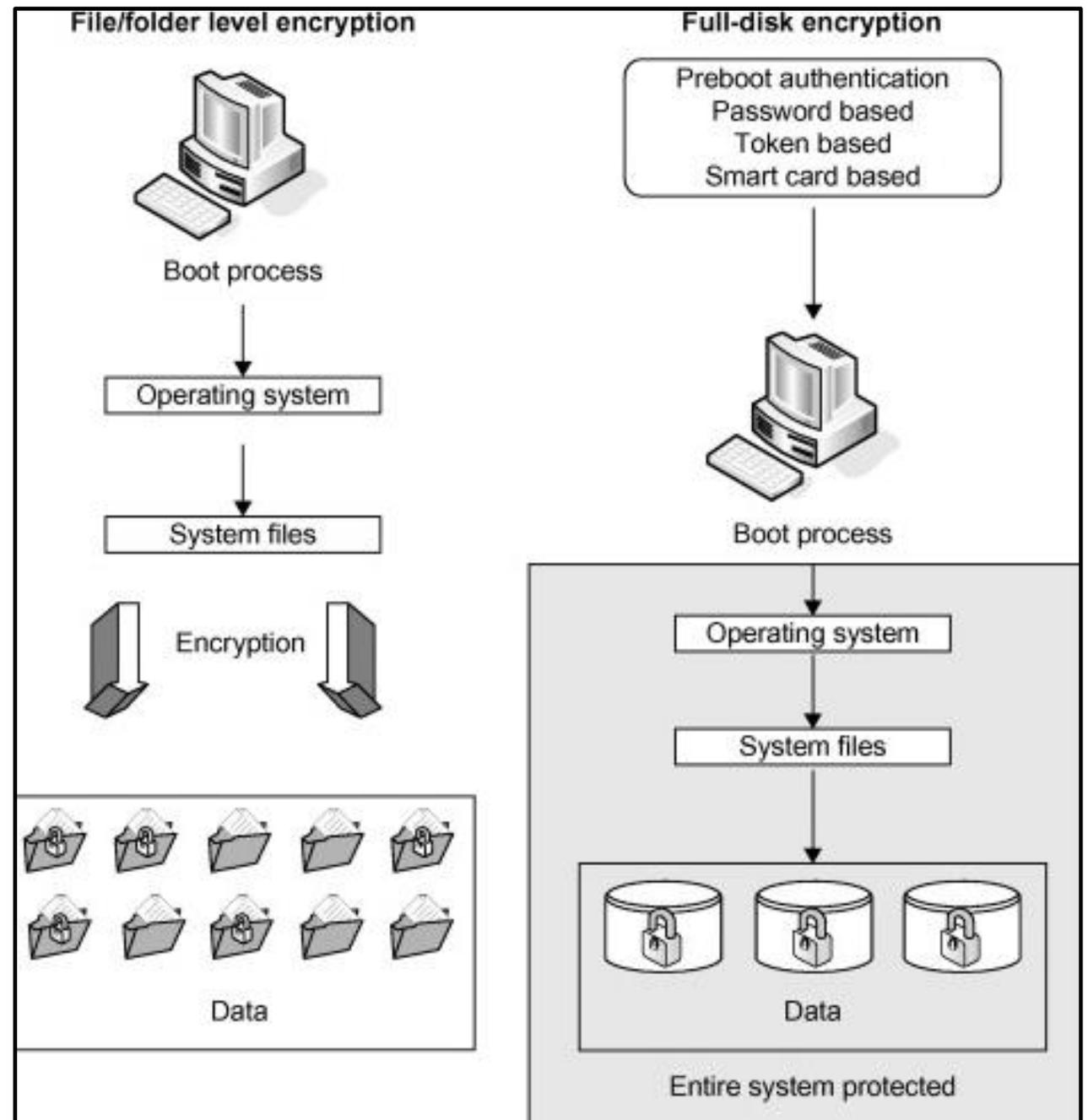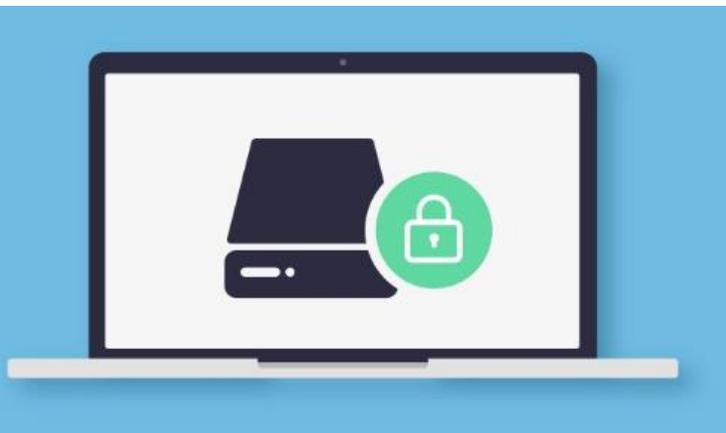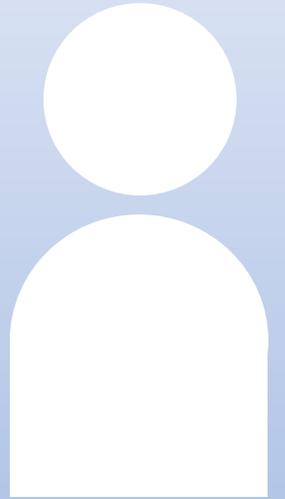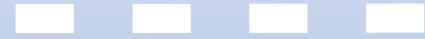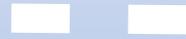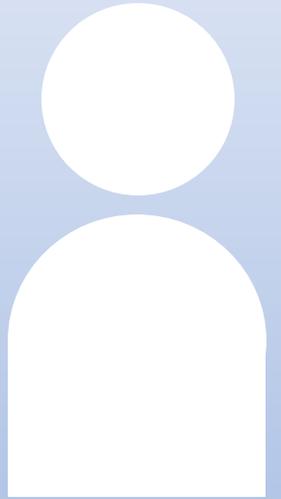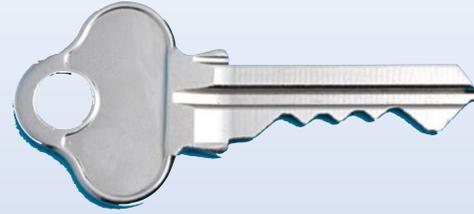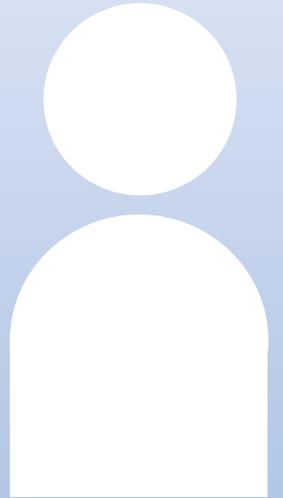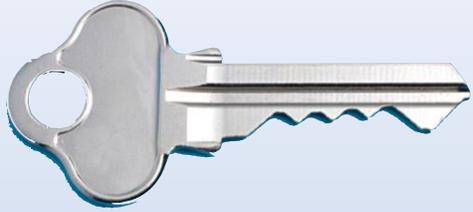
Some disks have
built-in encryption

Agenda

✓Vulnerabilities and sources of threats

✓Physical control inventory baselines

✓Perimeter security

✓Media protection

• Media sanitization

Cybersecurity Controls

CLASS	FAMILY
Management	Risk Assessment
Management	Planning
Management	System and Services Acquisition
Management	Certification, Accreditation, and Security Assessments
Operational	Personnel Security
Operational	Physical and Environmental Protection
Operational	Contingency Planning
Operational	Configuration Management
Operational	Maintenance
Operational	System and Information Integrity
Operational	Media Protection
Operational	Incident Response
Operational	Awareness and Training
Technical	Identification and Authentication
Technical	Access Control
Technical	Audit and Accountability
Technical	System and Communications Protection

NIST Special Publication 800-53B

Control Baselines for Information Systems and Organizations

JOINT TASK FORCE

This publication is available free of charge from:
https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.800-53B

NIST Special Publication 800-53
Revision 5

Security and Privacy Controls for Information Systems and Organizations

JOINT TASK FORCE

This publication is available free of charge from:
https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.800-53r5

September 2020
INCLUDES UPDATES AS OF 12-10-2020; SEE PAGE XVII

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

CNTL NO.	CONTROL NAME *Control Enhancement Name*	WITHDRAWN	ASSURANCE	CONTROL BASELINES		
				LOW	MOD	HIGH
MP-1	**Media Protection Policy and Procedures**		X	X	X	X
MP-2	**Media Access**		X		X	X
MP-2(1)	*MEDIA ACCESS | AUTOMATED RESTRICTED ACCESS*	X	Incorporated into MP-4(2).			
MP-2(2)	*MEDIA ACCESS | CRYPTOGRAPHIC PROTECTION*	X	Incorporated into SC-28(1).			
MP-3	**Media Marking**				X	X
MP-4	**Media Storage**				X	X
MP-4(1)	*MEDIA STORAGE | CRYPTOGRAPHIC PROTECTION*	X	Incorporated into SC-28(1).			
MP-4(2)	*MEDIA STORAGE | AUTOMATED RESTRICTED ACCESS*					
MP-5	**Media Transport**				X	X
MP-5(1)	*MEDIA TRANSPORT | PROTECTION OUTSIDE OF CONTROLLED AREAS*	X	Incorporated into MP-5.			
MP-5(2)	*MEDIA TRANSPORT | DOCUMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES*	X	Incorporated into MP-5.			
MP-5(3)	*MEDIA TRANSPORT | CUSTODIANS*					
MP-5(4)	*MEDIA TRANSPORT | CRYPTOGRAPHIC PROTECTION*				X	X
MP-6	**Media Sanitization**			X	X	X
MP-6(1)	*MEDIA SANITIZATION | REVIEW / APPROVE / TRACK / DOCUMENT / VERIFY*					X
MP-6(2)	*MEDIA SANITIZATION | EQUIPMENT TESTING*					X
MP-6(3)	*MEDIA SANITIZATION | NONDESTRUCTIVE TECHNIQUES*					X
MP-6(4)	*MEDIA SANITIZATION | CONTROLLED UNCLASSIFIED INFORMATION*	X	Incorporated into MP-6.			
MP-6(5)	*MEDIA SANITIZATION | CLASSIFIED INFORMATION*	X	Incorporated into MP-6.			
MP-6(6)	*MEDIA SANITIZATION | MEDIA DESTRUCTION*	X	Incorporated into MP-6.			
MP-6(7)	*MEDIA SANITIZATION | DUAL AUTHORIZATION*					
MP-6(8)	*MEDIA SANITIZATION | REMOTE PURGING / WIPING OF INFORMATION*					
MP-7	**Media Use**			X	X	X
MP-7(1)	*MEDIA USE | PROHIBIT USE WITHOUT OWNER*				X	X
MP-7(2)	*MEDIA USE | PROHIBIT USE OF SANITIZATION-RESISTANT MEDIA*					
MP-8	**Media Downgrading**					
MP-8(1)	*MEDIA DOWNGRADING | DOCUMENTATION OF PROCESS*					
MP-8(2)	*MEDIA DOWNGRADING | EQUIPMENT TESTING*					
MP-8(3)	*MEDIA DOWNGRADING | CONTROLLED UNCLASSIFIED INFORMATION*					
MP-8(4)	*MEDIA DOWNGRADING | CLASSIFIED INFORMATION*					

Media sanitization

NIST Special Publication 800-88
Revision 1

Guidelines for Media Sanitization

Richard Kissel
Andrew Regenscheid
Matthew Scholl
Kevin Stine
Computer Security Division
Information Technology Laboratory

This publication is available free of charge from:
http://dx.doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.800-88r1

December 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

Paper shredders have different levels of security, above:
Levels 1, 3, 6

Agenda

- ✓ Schedule Update
- ✓ Vulnerabilities and sources of threats
- ✓ Physical control inventory baselines
- ✓ Perimeter security
- ✓ Media protection
- ✓ Media sanitization