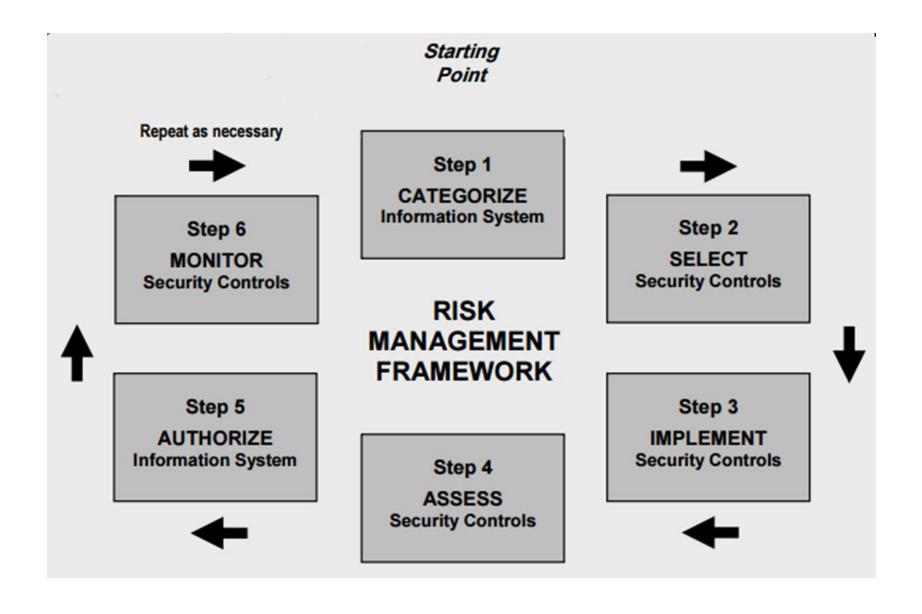
# Unit #9

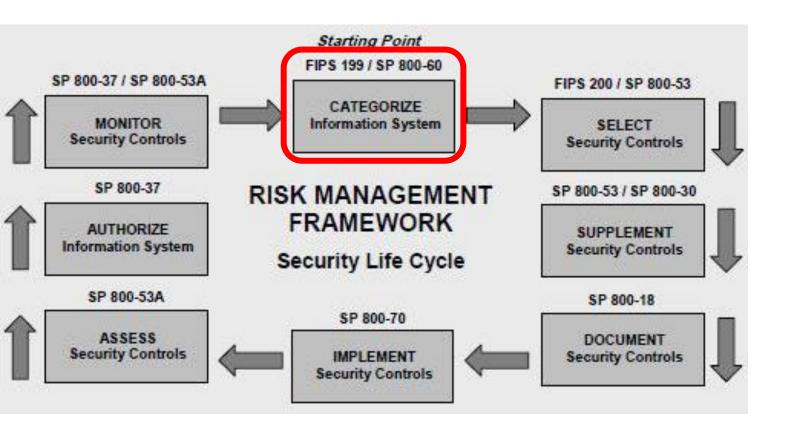
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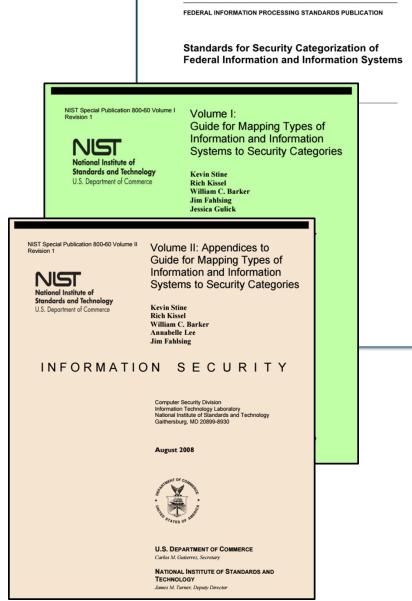
**Host Hardening** 

# 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
- System Security Plan's Section 8
  - Information System Type
- Team Project SSP draft development...







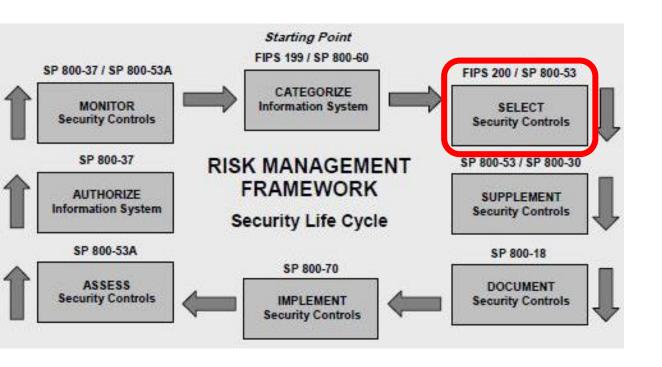
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FIPS PUB 200

**NIST Special Publication 800-53** 

FEDERAL INFORMATION PROCESSING STANDARDS PUBLICATION

Minimum Security Requirements for Federal Information and Information Systems



Security and Privacy Controls for Information Systems and Organizations

JOINT TASK FORCE

Revision 5

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

HNOLOGY

September 2020

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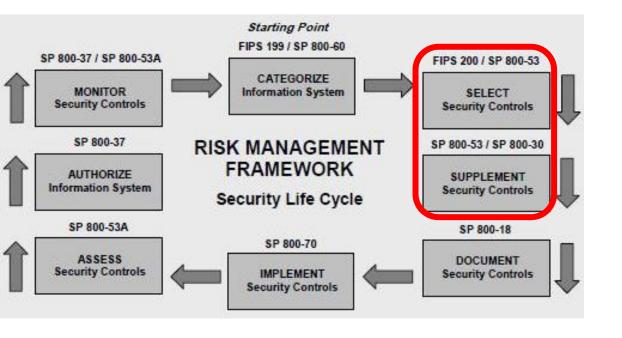


U.S. Department of Commerce Wilbur L. Ross, Jr., Secretary

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

NIST Special Publication 800-53 Revision 5

## Security and Privacy Controls for 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

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September 2020

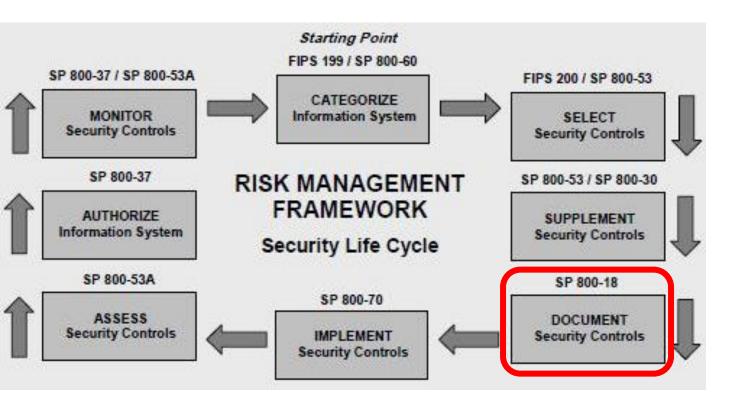
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U.S. Department of Commerce Wilbur L. Ross, Jr., Secretary

National Institute of Standards and Technology Secretary of Commerce for Standards and Technology

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



NIST Special Publication 800-18 Revision 1

National Institute of Standards and Technology

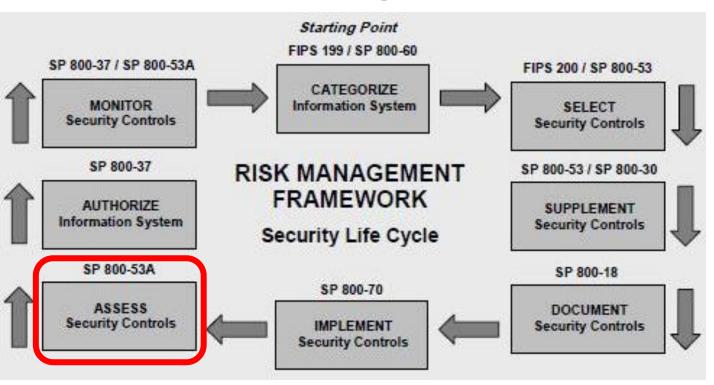
Technology Administration
U.S. Department of Commerce

Guide for Developing Security Plans for Federal Information Systems

Marianne Swanson Joan Hash Pauline Bowen

INFORMATION SECURITY







CONTROLLED UNCLASSIFIED INFORMATION

## 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

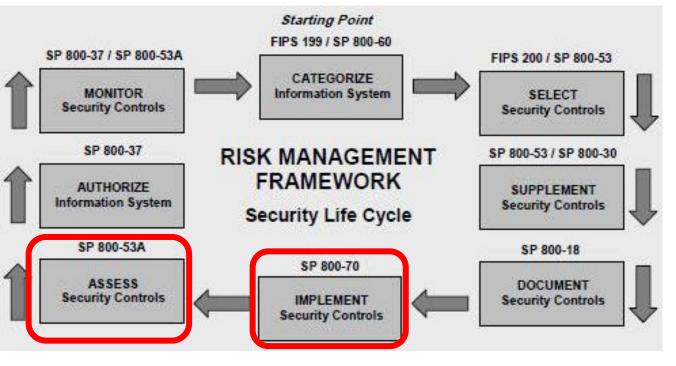
JOINT TASK FORCE TRANSFORMATION INITIATIVE

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CNTL	CONTROL NAME		INITIAL CONTROL BASELINES			
NO.			LOW	MOD	HIGH	
CM-1	Configuration Management Policy and Procedures	P1	CM-1	CM-1	CM-1	
CM-2	Baseline Configuration	P1	CM-2	CM-2 (1) (3) (7)	CM-2 (1) (2) (3) (7)	
CM-3	Configuration Change Control	P1	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		P1	RA-3	RA-3	RA-3				
	RA-4 Withdrawn		1							
•	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



## 1. 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

## 2. 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

Stephen D. Quin Murugiah Souppay Melanie Cool Computer Security Divisio. Information Technology Laborator

> Karen Scarfone Scarfone Cybersecurity Clifton VA

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February 2018



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

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

# 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...

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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

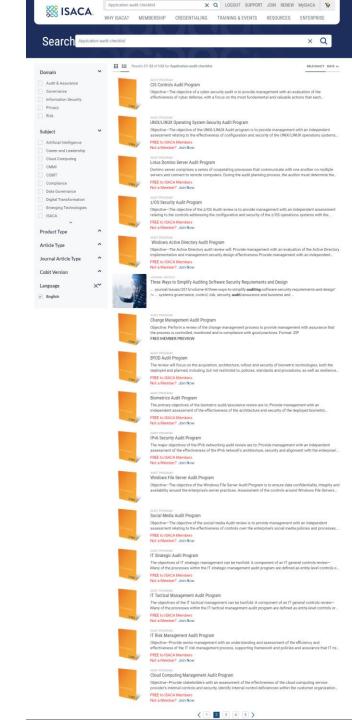


AUDIT PROGRAM

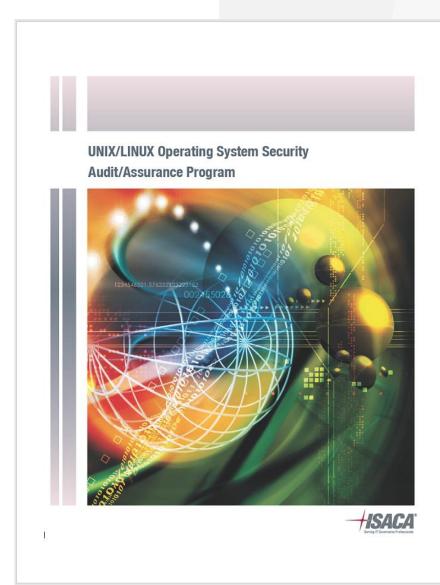
Secure Shell Protocol (SSH) Audit Program

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

**Digital** 

## **UNIX/LINUX Operating System Security Audit/Assurance Program**

## **Table of Contents**

II. Using This Document       5         III. Controls Maturity Analysis       8         IV. Assurance and Control Framework       9         V. Executive Summary of Audit/Assurance Focus       10         VI. Audit/Assurance Program       13         1. Planning and Scoping the Audit       13         2. Preparatory Steps       15         3. Appears and Authorization       17	I.	Introduction	4
IV. Assurance and Control Framework       9         V. Executive Summary of Audit/Assurance Focus       10         VI. Audit/Assurance Program       13         1. Planning and Scoping the Audit       13         2. Preparatory Steps       15	II.	Using This Document	5
V. Executive Summary of Audit/Assurance Focus	III.	Controls Maturity Analysis	8
VI. Audit/Assurance Program	IV.	Assurance and Control Framework	9
1. Planning and Scoping the Audit 13 2. Preparatory Steps 15	V.	Executive Summary of Audit/Assurance Focus	10
2. Preparatory Steps 15	VI.	Audit/Assurance Program	13
		1. Planning and Scoping the Audit	13
		2. Preparatory Steps	15
5. Access and Addionzation		3. Access and Authorization	
4. Network		4. Network	28
5. Monitoring and Auditing the System		5. Monitoring and Auditing the System	36
6. Operating System and Application Patches and Configuration Change Management			
7. System Backup and Recovery		7. System Backup and Recovery	49
VII. Maturity Assessment	VII.	Maturity Assessment	52
VIII. Assessment Maturity vs. Target Maturity UNIX/LINUX Only		-	

# Security Technical Implementation Guides

Show 10 entries





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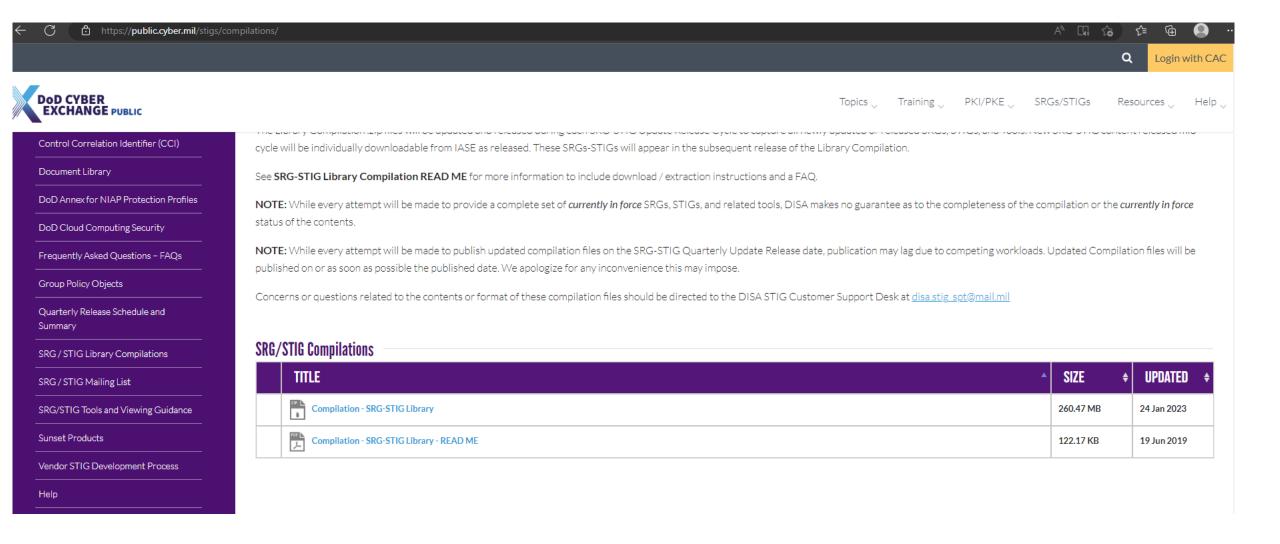
Search:

TITLE	SIZE	<b>\$</b>	UPDATED
2016-04-21 DoD CIO Memo - Use of Wearable Devices DoD Accredited Spaces with FAQ	541.89 KB		30 Nov 2018
A10 Networks ADC ALG - Ver 2, Rel 1	523.3 KB		27 Apr 2021
A10 Networks Application Delivery Controller (ADC) NDM STIG Ver 1	269.56 KB		30 Nov 2018
A10 Networks Application Delivery Controller (ADC) Overview, Ver 1	86.24 KB		30 Nov 2018
A10 Networks Application Delivery Controller (ADC) STIG Ver 1 Release Memo	70.89 KB		30 Nov 2018
AAA SRG - Ver 1, Rel 2	665.83 KB		16 Jan 2020
Active Directory Domain STIG - Ver 3, Rel 2	668.75 KB		09 Nov 2022
Active Directory Forest STIG - Ver 2, Rel 8	433.92 KB		30 Nov 2018
Adobe Acrobat Pro DC STIGs - Release Memo	707.86 KB		30 Nov 2018
Adobe Acrobat Professional DC Continuous Track STIG - Ver 2, Rel 1	1.33 MB		26 Jul 2021

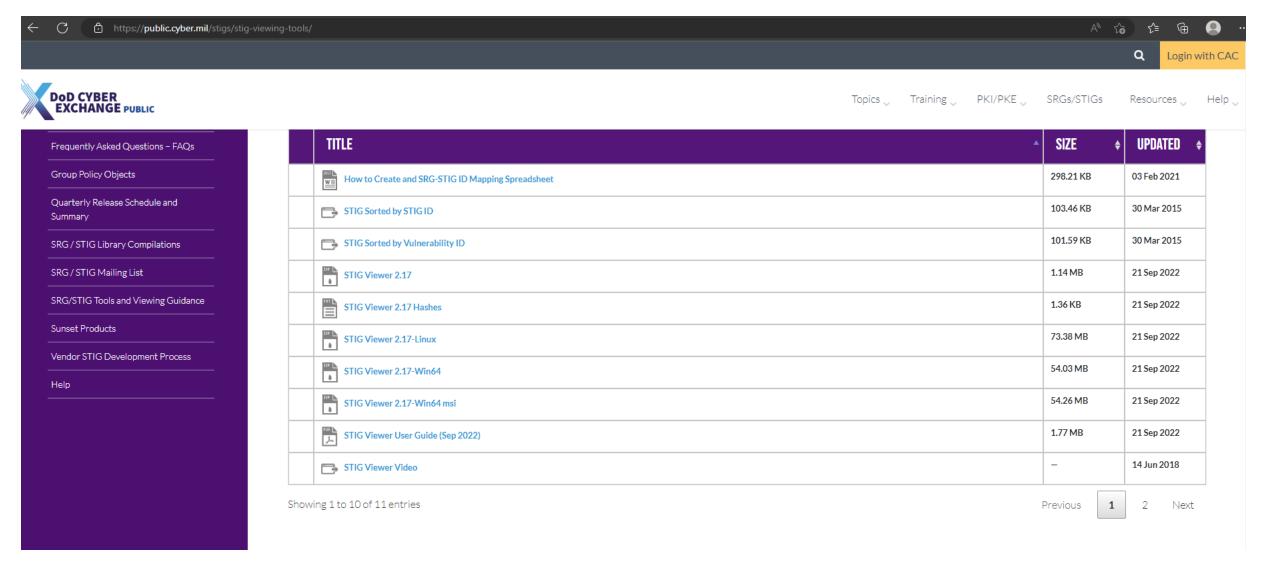
#### STIG TOPICS

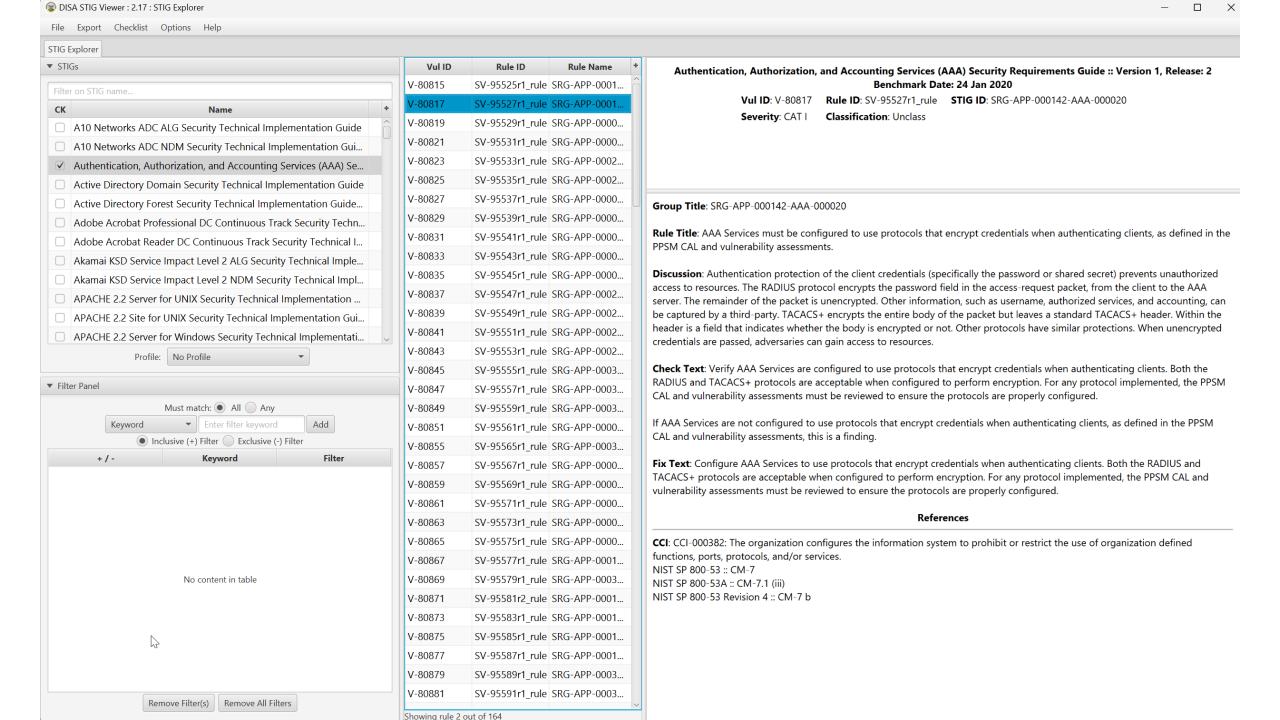
Application Security (136)	[+]
Cloud Security (4)	
Control Correlation Identifier (CCI) (4)	
☐ DoD Cloud Computing Security (DCCS) (5)	
☐ Draft STIGs/SRGs (2)	
Group Policy Objects (GPO) (1)	
☐ Host-Based Security Systems (HBSS) (3)	[+]
Mobility (28)	[+]
☐ Network/Perimeter/Wireless (96)	[+]
☐ NIAP Protection Profiles (5)	
Operating Systems (52)	[+]
Security Content Application Protocols (SCAP) (50)	[+]
STIG Compilations (2)	
STIG Policy (1)	
STIG Tools (5)	
STIG Viewing (11)	
Sunset (132)	[+]
Supplemental Automation Content (19)	[+]
☐ Vendor Process (1)	

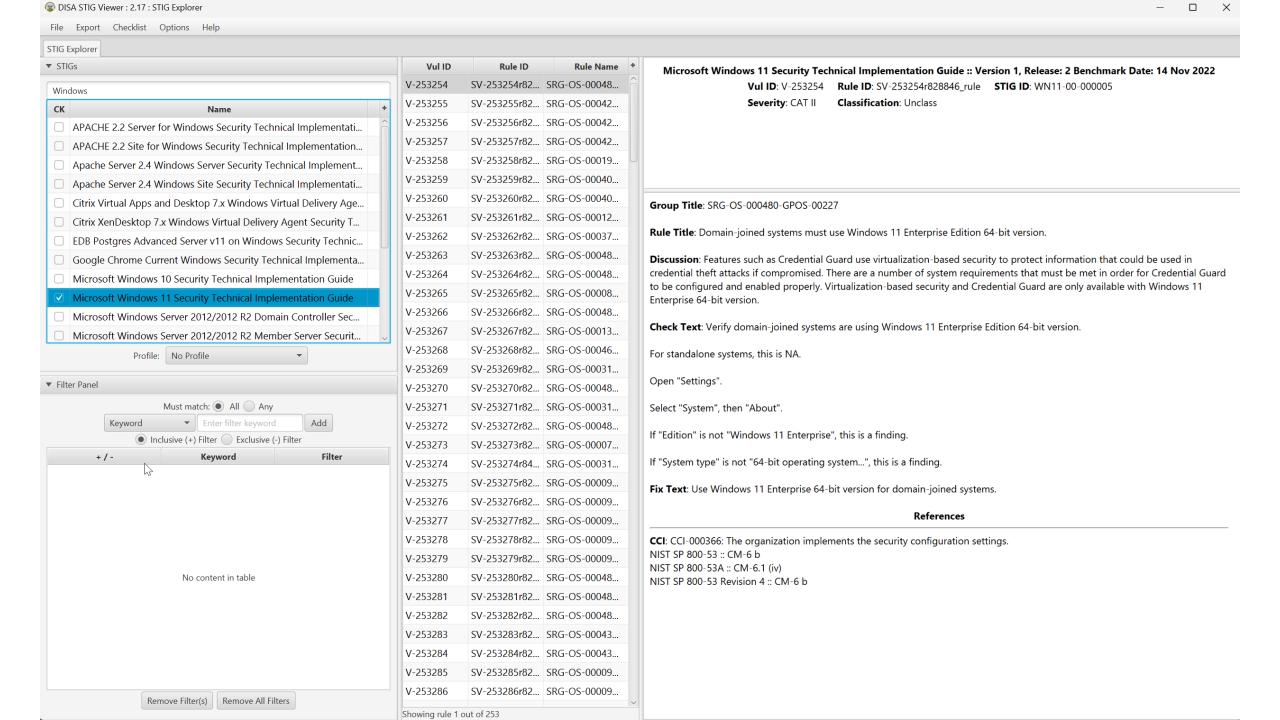
# Security Requirements Guides (SRGs) and Security Technical Implementation Guides (STIGs)

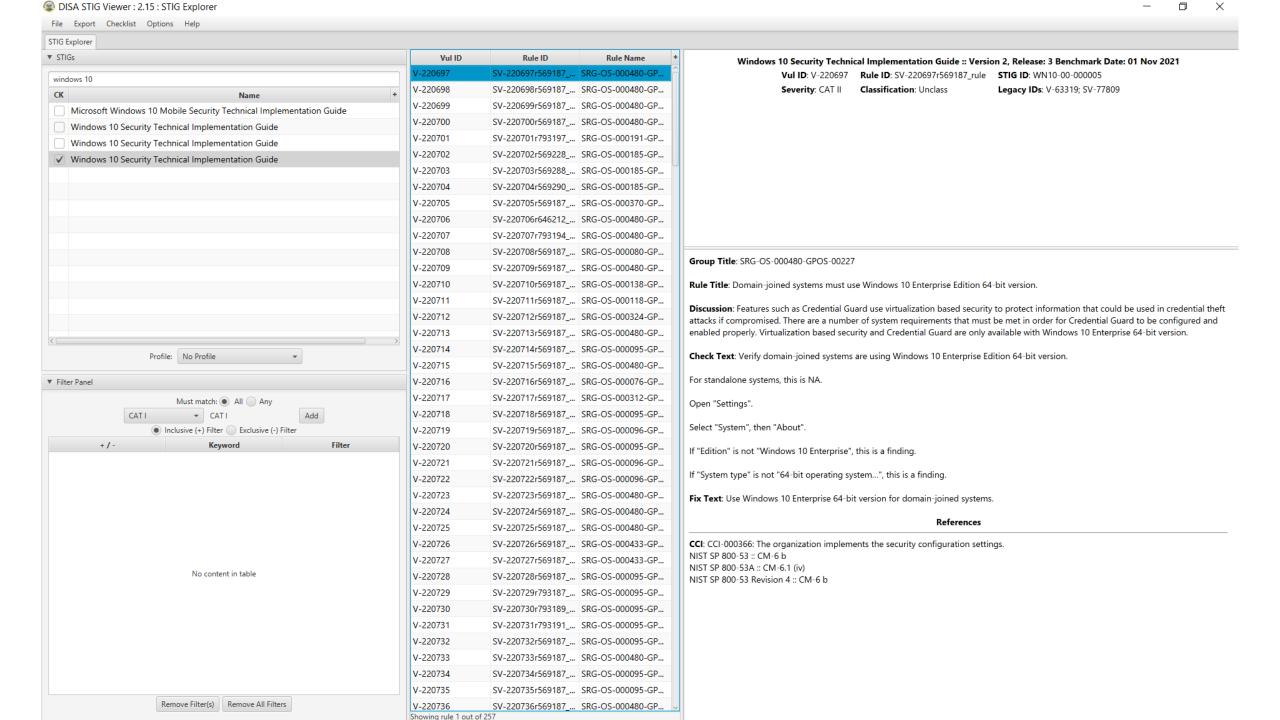


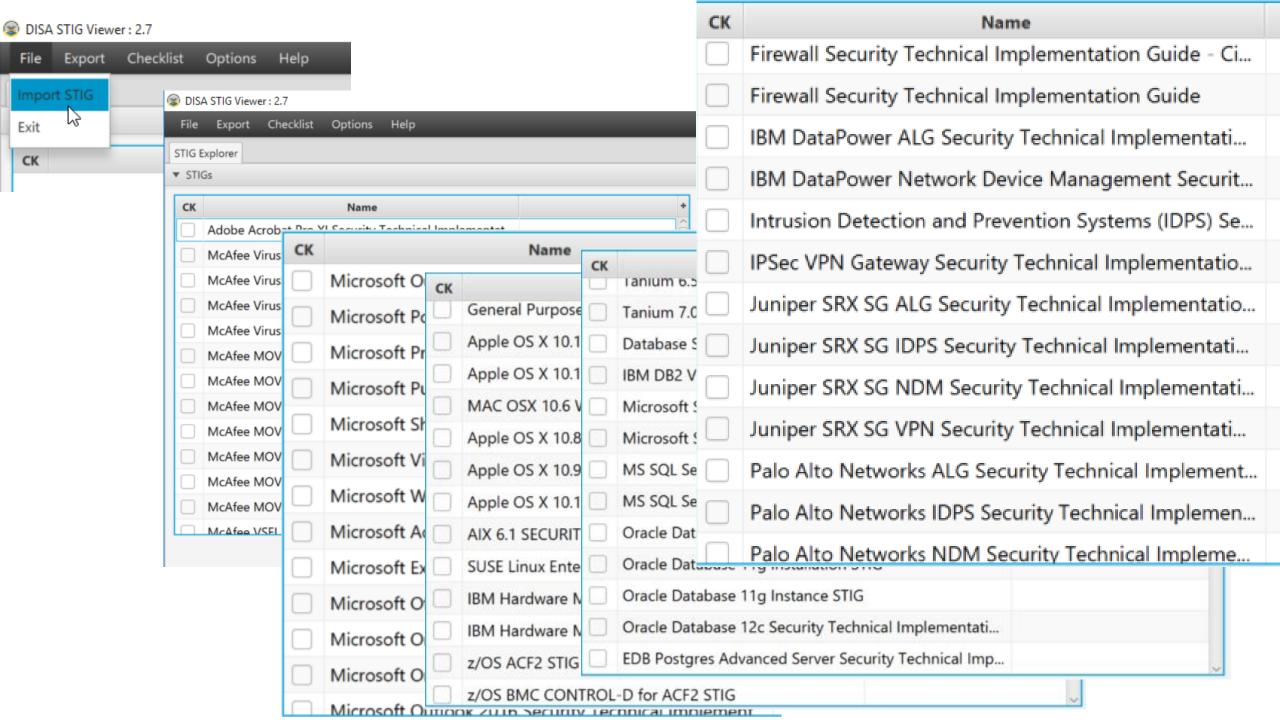
## STIG Viewer







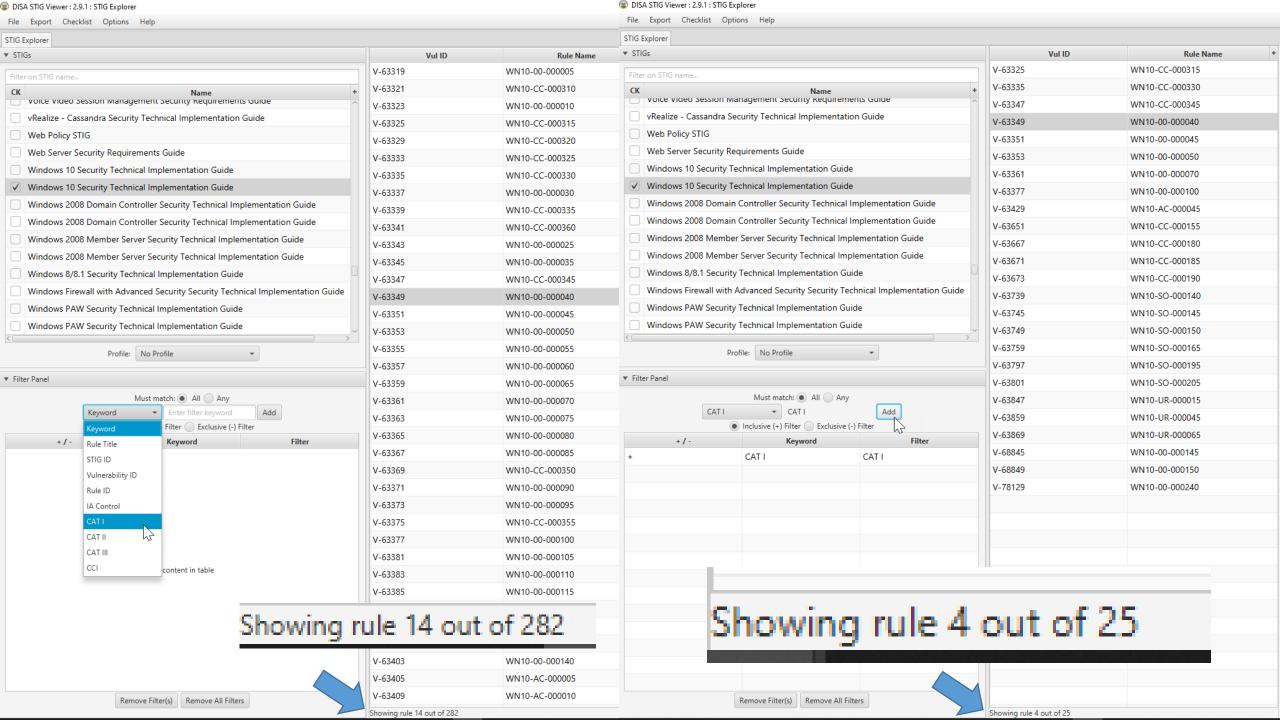


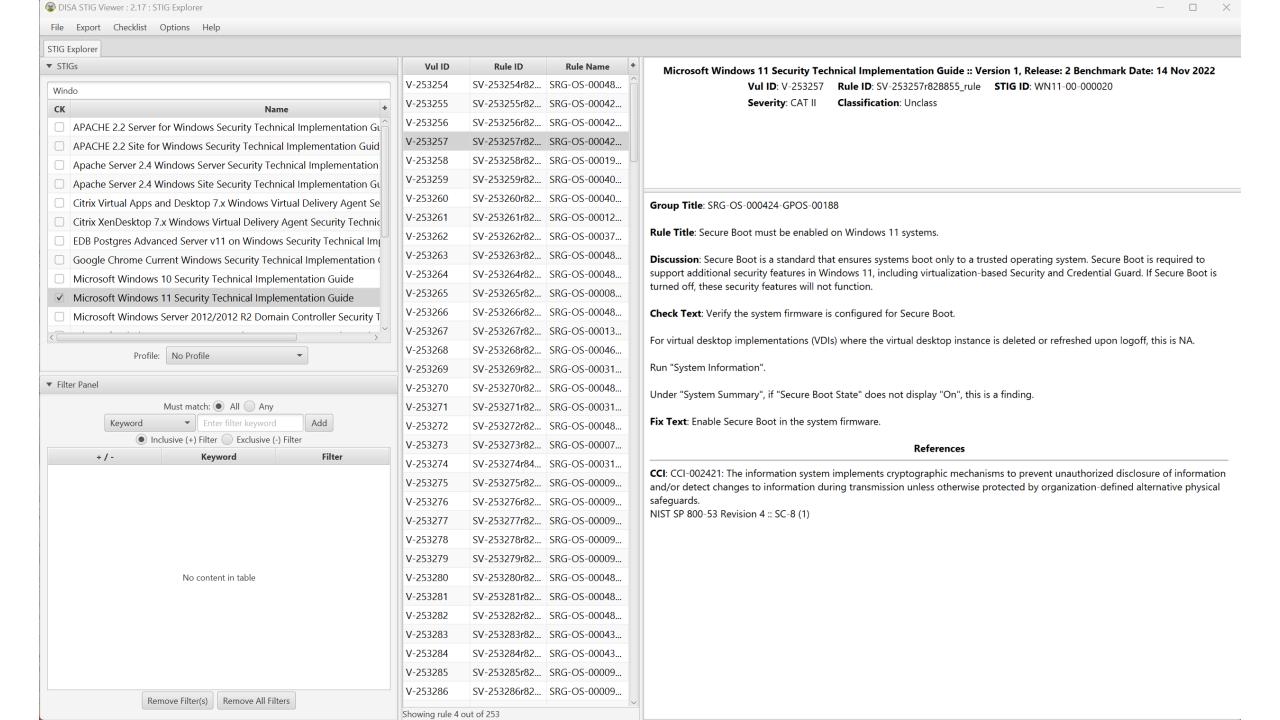


# Severity Category Code (CAT) Levels

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





Group Title: SRG-OS-000424-GPOS-00188 Rule Title: Secure Boot must be enabled on Windows 11 systems. Discussion: Secure Boot is a standard that ensures systems boot only to a trusted operating system. Secure Boot is required to support additional security features in Windows 11, including virtualization-based Security and Credential Guard. If Secure Boot is turned off, these security features will not function. Check Text: Verify the system firmware is configured for Secure Boot. Value Microsoft Windows 11 Pro 10.0.22621 Build 22621 For virtual desktop implementations (VDIs) where the virtual desktop instance is deleted or refreshed upon logoff, this is NA. Not Available Microsoft Corporation Run "System Information". MIS-DLANTER-X1E LENOVO Under "System Summary", if "Secure Boot State" does not display "On", this is a finding. 20Y5007QUS x64-based PC Fix Text: Enable Secure Boot in the system firmware. LENOVO\_MT\_20Y5\_BU\_Think\_FM\_ThinkPad X1 Extreme Gen 4i 11th Gen Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-11800H @ 2.30GHz, 2304 Mhz, 8 Core(s), 16 Log... References LENOVO N40ET37W (1.19), 8/26/2022 3.2 CCI: CCI-002421: The information system implements cryptographic mechanisms to prevent unauthorized disclosure of information 1.16 UEFI and/or detect changes to information during transmission unless otherwise protected by organization-defined alternative physical LENOVO safeguards. 20Y5007QUS NIST SP 800-53 Revision 4 :: SC-8 (1) **SDK0T76530 WIN** Platform Role Mobile Secure Boot State System information app PCR7 Configuration Elevation equired to View Windows Directory C:\WINDOWS System Directory C:\WINDOWS\system32 **Boot Device** \Device\HarddiskVolume1 Locale **United States** Hardware Abstraction Layer Version = "10.0.22621.1413" MIS-DLanter-X1E\David Lanter User Name Time Zone Eastern Daylight Time Installed Physical Memory (RAM) 32.0 GB **Total Physical Memory** 31.7 GB Available Physical Memory 15.8 GB 33.7 GB Total Virtual Memory Available Virtual Memory 13.0 GB Page File Space 2.00 GB Page File C:\pagefile.sys Kernel DMA Protection On Virtualization-based security Running Find what: Close Find Fin<u>d</u> Search selected category only Search category names only Snowing rule 4 out of 253 system Information

#### References

**CCI**: CCI-002421: The information system implements cryptographic mechanisms to prevent unauthorized disclosure of information and/or detect changes to information during transmission unless otherwise protected by organization-defined alternative physical safeguards.

NIST SP 800-53 Revision 4:: SC-8 (1)

NIST Special Publication 800-53A Revision 5

# Assessing Security and Privacy Controls in Information Systems and Organizations

JOINT TASK FORCE

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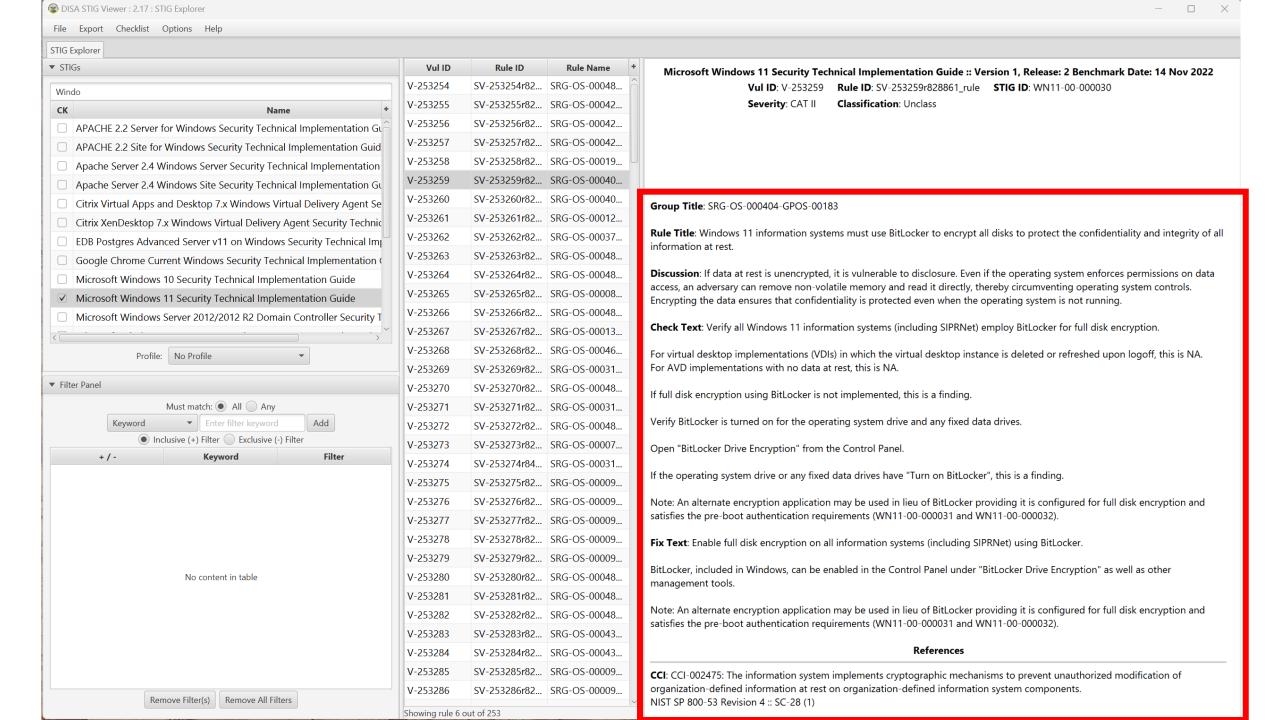
January 2022



U.S. Department of Commerce Gina M. Raimondo, Secretary

National Institute of Standards and Technology James K. Olthoff, Performing the Non-Exclusive Functions and Duties of the Under Secretary of Commerce for Standards and Technology & Director, National Institute of Standards and Technology

SC-08(01)	TRANSMISSION CO	TRANSMISSION CONFIDENTIALITY AND INTEGRITY   CRYPTOGRAPHIC PROTECTION					
	ASSESSMENT OBJE Determine if:	CTIVE:					
	SC-08(01)_ODP	one or more of the following PARAMETER VALUES is/are selected: {prevent unauthorized disclosure of information; detect changes to information};					
	SC-08(01)	cryptographic mechanisms are implemented to <sc-08(01)_odp parameter="" selected="" value(s)=""> during transmission.</sc-08(01)_odp>					
	POTENTIAL ASSESS	SMENT METHODS AND OBJECTS:					
	SC-08(01)-Examine	[SELECT FROM: System and communications protection policy; procedures addressing transmission confidentiality and integrity; system design documentation; system configuration settings and associated documentation; system audit records; system security plan; other relevant documents or records].					
	SC-08(01)-Interview	[SELECT FROM: System/network administrators; organizational personnel with information security responsibilities; system developer].					
	SC-08(01)-Test	[SELECT FROM: Cryptographic mechanisms supporting and/or implementing transmission confidentiality and/or integrity; mechanisms supporting and/or implementing alternative physical safeguards; organizational processes for defining and implementing alternative physical safeguards].					



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.

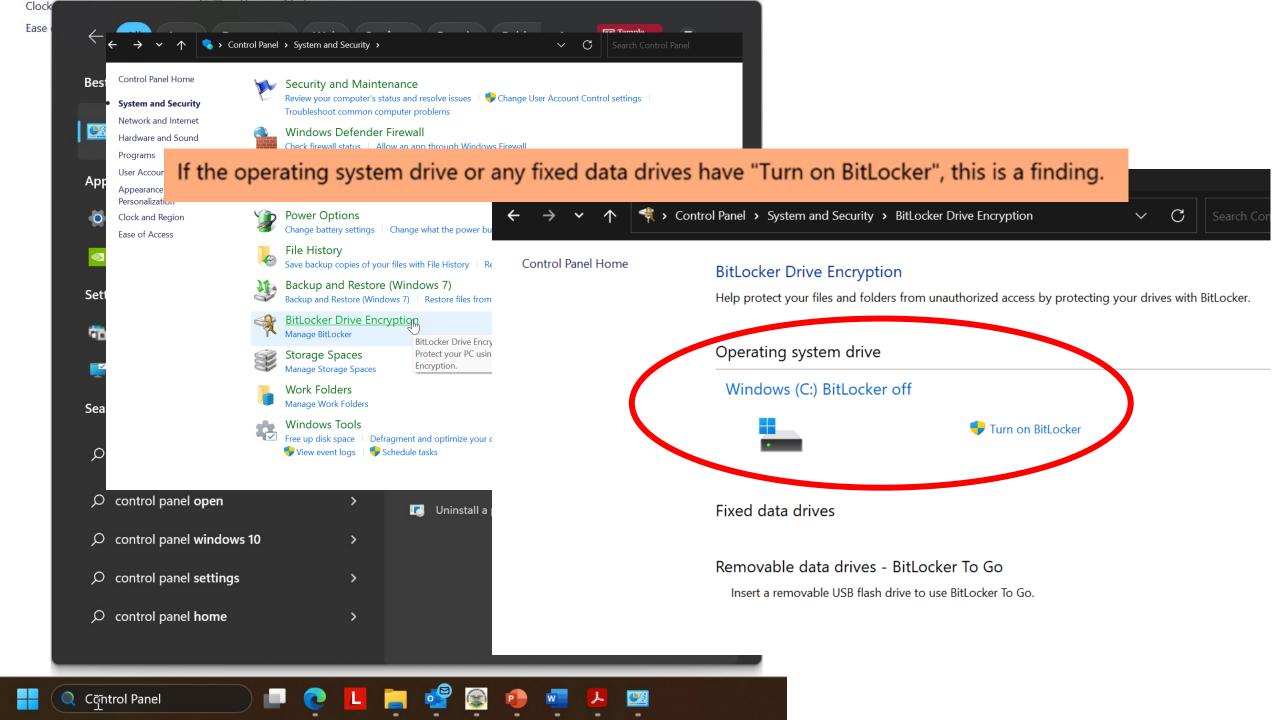
If BitLocker is used, verify it is turned on for the operating system drive and any fixed data drives. Open "BitLocker Drive Encryption" from the Control Panel.

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 3P 000-33 Revision 4 :: 3C-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



## Security Content Automation Protocol (SCAP)

SECURITY TECHNICAL **IMPLEMENTATION GUIDES** (STIGS)

DoD Annex for NIAP Protection Profiles

Home \* Security Technical Implementation Guides (STIGs) \* Security Content Automation Protocol (SCAP)

### **SCAP 1.3 CONTENT**

TITLE	SIZE \$	UPDATED \$
Cisco IOS-XE Router NDM STIG Benchmark - Ver 1, Rel 6	15.35 KB	13 Jan 2023
Cisco IOS-XE Router RTR STIG Benchmark - Ver 1, Rel 2	6.95 KB	21 Oct 2022

### **SCAP 1.2 CONTENT**

Show	10   \$\displaystyle entries	Search:		
	TITLE	SIZE \$	UPDATED \$	
	Adobe Acrobat Reader DC Continuous Track STIG Benchmark - Ver 2, Rel 2	10.86 KB	21 Oct 2022	
	Canonical Ubuntu 18.04 LTS STIG Benchmark - Ver 2, Rel 8	62.01 KB	13 Jan 2023	
	Canonical Ubuntu 20.04 LTS STIG Benchmark - Ver 1, Rel 5	61.15 KB	13 Jan 2023	
	Google Chrome STIG Benchmark - Ver 2, Rel 8	24.25 KB	13 Jan 2023	
	Microsoft .NET Framework 4 STIG Benchmark - Ver 2, Rel 2	7.51 KB	13 Jan 2023	
	Microsoft Defender Antivirus STIG Benchmark - Ver 2, Rel 3	23.2 KB	25 May 2022	
	Microsoft Edge STIG Benchmark - Ver 1, Rel 2	1.53 MB	27 Oct 2022	
	Microsoft Internet Explorer 11 STIG Benchmark - Ver 2, Rel 4	66.02 KB	13 Jan 2023	
	Microsoft Windows 10 STIG Benchmark - Ver 2, Rel 7	100.42 KB	13 Jan 2023	
	Microsoft Windows 11 STIG Benchmark - Ver 1, Rel 1	94.76 KB	17 Nov 2022	

Showing 1 to 10 of 26 entries

Previous 1 2 3 Next

**SCAP TOOLS** 

## SCAP Audit Summary

SCAP Audit Summary - Top 25 Linux Compliance Failed Checks							
Plugin ID	Name	Severity	Total				
1036199	CCE-27239-3::SV-68627r3_rule:RHEL_6_STIG_001.017:MAC-1_Classified	High	1				
1036197	CCE-26875-5::SV-65579r1_rule:RHEL_6_STIG_001.017:MAC-1_Classified	High	1				
1036193	CCE-27283-1::SV-50495r1_rule:RHEL_6_STIG_001.017:MAC-1_Classified	High	1				
1036192	CCE-27283-1::SV-50493r1_rule:RHEL_6_STIG_001.017:MAC-1_Classified	High	1				
1036191	CCE-27081-9::SV-50492r2_rule:RHEL_6_STIG_001.017:MAC-1_Classified	High	1				
1036189	CCE-27626-1::SV-50488r3_rule:RHEL_6_STIG_001.017:MAC-1_Classified	High	1				
1036182	CCE-27119-7::SV-50475r1_rule:RHEL_6_STIG_001.017:MAC-1_Classified	High	1				
1036181	CCE-27254-2::SV-50473r2_rule:RHEL_6_STIG_001.017:MAC-1_Classified	High	1				
1036180	CCE-27515-6::SV-50472r1_rule:RHEL_6_STIG_001.017:MAC-1_Classified	High	1				

SCAP Audit Summary - Top 25 Windows Compliance Failed Checks						
Name	Severity	Total				
CCE-43078-5::SV-78115r1_rule:Windows_10_STIG_001.007:MAC-1_Classified	High	4				
CCE-42970-4::SV-78109r1_rule:Windows_10_STIG_001.007:MAC-1_Classified	High	4				
CCE-43470-4::SV-78091r1_rule:Windows_10_STIG_001.007:MAC-1_Classified	High	4				
CCE-42218-8::SV-77923r2_rule:Windows_10_STIG_001.007:MAC-1_Classified	High	4				
CCE-42218-8::SV-77915r2_rule:Windows_10_STIG_001.007:MAC-1_Classified	High	4				
CCE-42187-5::SV-77901r2_rule:Windows_10_STIG_001.007:MAC-1_Classified	High	4				
CCE-42073-7::SV-77897r2_rule:Windows_10_STIG_001.007:MAC-1_Classified	High	4				
	Name  CCE-43078-5::SV-78115r1_rule:Windows_10_STIG_001.007:MAC-1_Classified  CCE-42970-4::SV-78109r1_rule:Windows_10_STIG_001.007:MAC-1_Classified  CCE-43470-4::SV-78091r1_rule:Windows_10_STIG_001.007:MAC-1_Classified  CCE-42218-8::SV-77923r2_rule:Windows_10_STIG_001.007:MAC-1_Classified  CCE-42218-8::SV-77915r2_rule:Windows_10_STIG_001.007:MAC-1_Classified  CCE-42187-5::SV-77901r2_rule:Windows_10_STIG_001.007:MAC-1_Classified	Name         Severity           CCE-43078-5::SV-78115r1_rule:Windows_10_STIG_001.007:MAC-1_Classified         High           CCE-42970-4::SV-78109r1_rule:Windows_10_STIG_001.007:MAC-1_Classified         High           CCE-43470-4::SV-78091r1_rule:Windows_10_STIG_001.007:MAC-1_Classified         High           CCE-42218-8::SV-77923r2_rule:Windows_10_STIG_001.007:MAC-1_Classified         High           CCE-42218-8::SV-77915r2_rule:Windows_10_STIG_001.007:MAC-1_Classified         High           CCE-42187-5::SV-77901r2_rule:Windows_10_STIG_001.007:MAC-1_Classified         High				

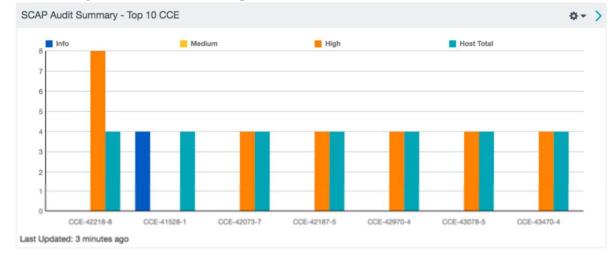
Common Configuration Enumeration (CCE) The CCE List provides

Last Updated: Less than a minute ago

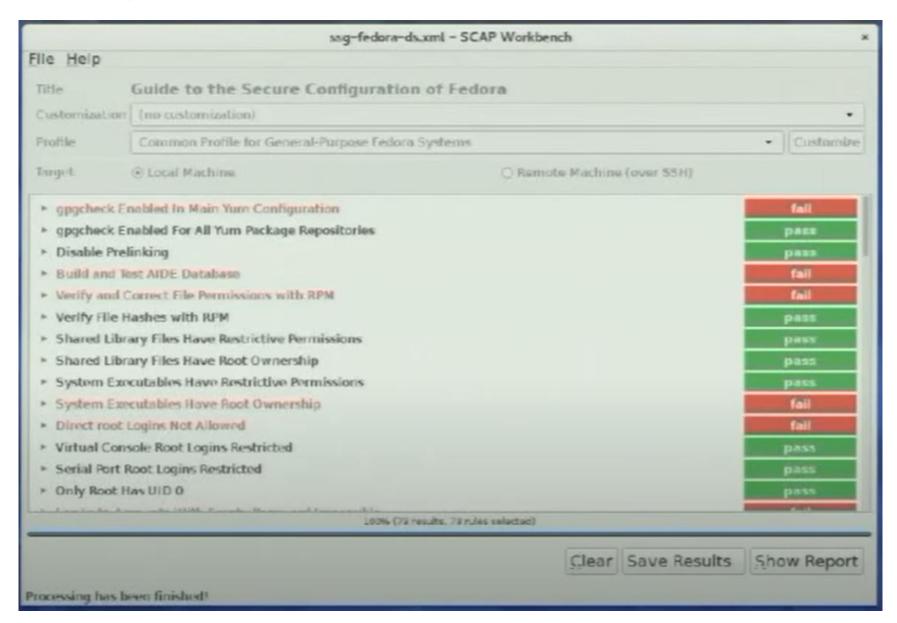
SCAP Audit Summary - Compliance Summary

unique identifiers to security-related system configuration issues

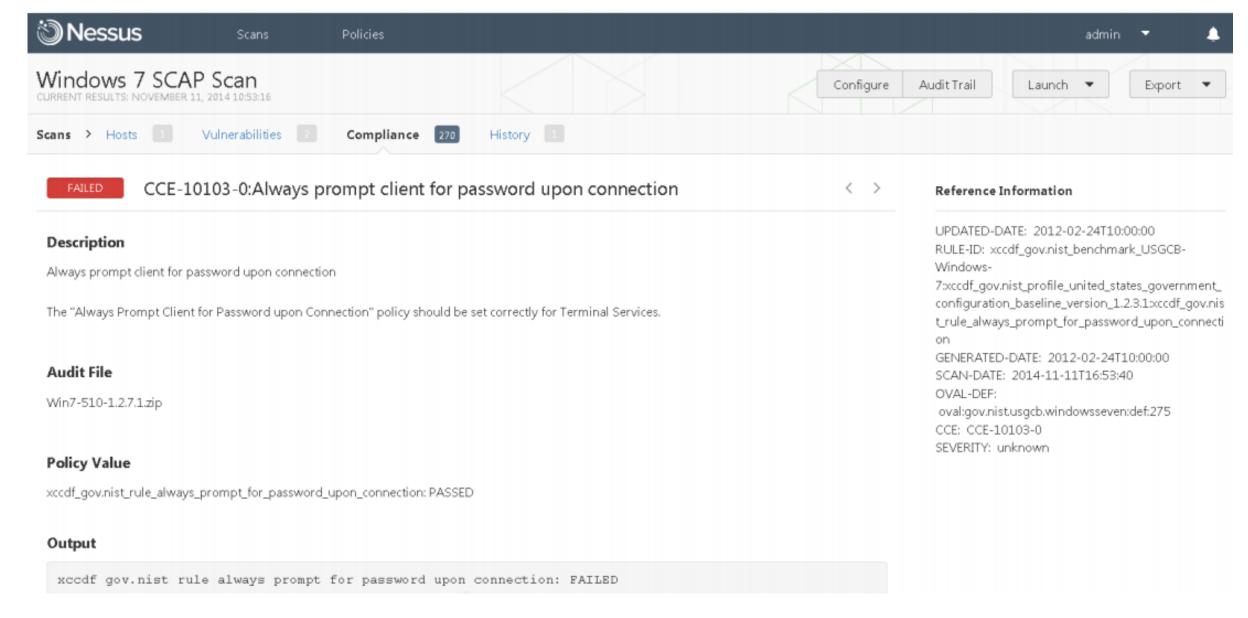
	Systems	Passed	Manual Check	F	ailed
Windows	4	13%	0%		88%
Linux	1	57%	0%		43%
ast Updated: Less than a minu	te ago				
SCAP Audit Summary - Ne	twork Summary				
IP Address	Score	Info	Medium	High	Total
T-months	750	99	0	75	174
	210	3	0	21	24
	70	4	0	7	8



# **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): <a href="https://nvd.nist.gov/">https://nvd.nist.gov/</a>
- NVD SCAP Download: <a href="http://nvd.nist.gov/download.cfm">http://nvd.nist.gov/download.cfm</a>
- National Checklist Program (NCP): <a href="http://web.nvd.nist.gov/view/ncp/repository">http://web.nvd.nist.gov/view/ncp/repository</a>
- NIST SP 800-126r3, The Technical Specification for SCAP
- NIST SP 800-70r4, National Checklist Program for IT Products
- More documentation and tools:

https://csrc.nist.gov/projects/security-content-automation-protocol/scap-releases

NIST Special Publication 800-70 Revision 4

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

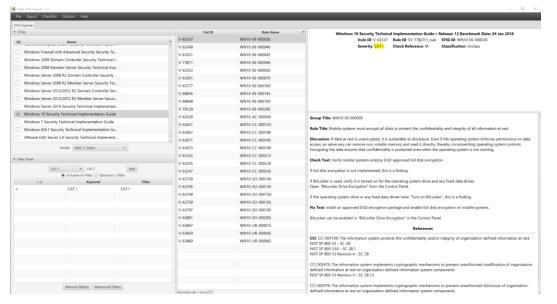
Stephen D. Quinn Murugiah Souppaya Melanie Cook Karen Scarfone

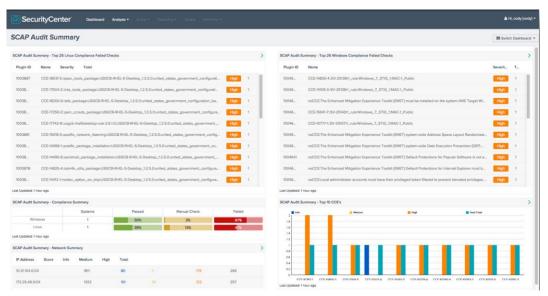
This publication is available free of charge from: https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.800-70r4

COMPUTER SECURITY



## 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
  - <u>Select 1 technical control family or CM control family to fill out for your information system's SSP</u>
- 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

## SSP – Table of Contents

1.	INFORMAT	ON SYSTEM NAME/TITLE	ACRONYMS	
2.	INFORMAT	ON SYSTEM CATEGORIZATION 1 15.	ATTACHMENTS	
	2.1.	Information Types	Attachment 1	Information
	2.2.	Security Objectives Categorization (FIPS 199)	Attachment 2	User Guid
	2.3.	Digital Identity Determination	Attachment 3	Digital Ide
3.	INFORMAT	ON SYSTEM OWNER 4		on and Pur
4.	AUTHORIZI	NG OFFICIALS4		on System N
5.	OTHER DES	GNATED CONTACTS4	_	ntity Level I
6.		IT OF SECURITY RESPONSIBILITY		aximum Po
			0	ntity Level S
7.		ON SYSTEM OPERATIONAL STATUS	Attachment 4	
8.	INFORMAT	ON SYSTEM TYPE 7	,	erview and
	8.1.	Cloud Service Models		icable Laws a icable Standa
	8.2.	Cloud Deployment Models 8		onally Identif
	8.3.	Leveraged Authorizations 8	Privacy Th	reshold Ana
9.	GENERAL S	STEM DESCRIPTION		ifying Questi
	9.1.	System Function or Purpose	Attachment 5	gnation
	9.2.	Information System Components and Boundaries	Attachment 6	Information
	9.3.	Types of Users	Attachment 7	Configura
	9.4.	Network Architecture11	Attachment 8	Incident R
10.	SYSTEM EN	VIRONMENT AND INVENTORY 12	Attachment 9	CIS Workb
	10.1.	Data Flow12	Attachment 10	
	10.2.	Ports, Protocols and Services14		on and Pur
11.	SYSTEM INT	ERCONNECTIONS	Scope 4	108
12.	LAWS, REG	JLATIONS, STANDARDS AND GUIDANCE	System De	scription
	12.1.	Applicable Laws and Regulations17	Methodol	ogy
	12.2.	Applicable Standards and Guidance	Attachment 11	Separation
13.	MINIMIIM	SECURITY CONTROLS 18	Attachment 12	FedRAM
20.			Attachment 13	FedRAM

ACRONYMS	392
ATTACHMENTS	393
Attachment 1 Ir	nformation Security Policies and Procedures395
Attachment 2 U	Jser Guide396
Attachment 3 D	Digital Identity Worksheet397
Introduction	n and Purpose
Information	System Name/Title
Digital Identi	ity Level Definitions
Review Maxi	imum Potential Impact Levels
Digital Identi	ity Level Selection
	PTA/PIA400
Privacy Over	rview and Point of Contact (POC)
	able Laws and Regulations
	able Standards and Guidance
	shold Analysis
•	ring Questions
Designa	ation
Attachment 5 R	Rules of Behavior403
Attachment 6 Ir	nformation System Contingency Plan404
Attachment 7 C	Configuration Management Plan405
Attachment 8 Ir	ncident Response Plan406
Attachment 9 C	CIS Workbook407
Attachment 10	FIPS 199408
Introduction	n and Purpose
Scope 408	8
System Desc	cription
84-411-1	gy
Methodolog	
Ü	Separation of Duties Matrix411
Attachment 11	Separation of Duties Matrix411 FedRAMP Laws and Regulations412

## **Technical Controls**

NIST Special Publication 800-18 Revision 1

Guide for Developing Security Plans for Federal Information Systems



Technology Administration 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



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

NIST Special Publication 800-53

## 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

## 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].

IDENTIFICATION AND AUTHENTICATION POLICY AND PROCEDURES						
ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVE:						
Determine	if the organiza	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)[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]	implementation	ocuments procedures to facilitate the a of the identification and authentication policy identification and authentication controls;			
	IA-1(a)(2)[2]	defines personn disseminated;	nel or roles to whom the procedures are to be			
	IA-1(a)(2)[3]	disseminates the procedures to organization-defined personnel roles;				
IA-1(b)(1)	IA-1(b)(1)[1]		nuency to review and update the current nd authentication policy;			
	IA-1(b)(1)[2]	reviews and updates the current identification and authentication policy with the organization-defined frequency; and				
IA-1(b)(2)	IA-1(b)(2)[1]	defines the frequency to review and update the current identification and authentication procedures; and				
	IA-1(b)(2)[2]	reviews and updates the current identification and authentication procedures with the organization-defined frequency.				
POTENTIAL	ASSESSMENT N	METHODS AND OB.	JECTS:			
d	ocuments or reco	ords].	entication policy and procedures; other relevant anel with identification and authentication responsibilities			

IA-1

NIST Special Publication 800-53A Revision 5

# Assessing Security and Privacy Controls in Information Systems and Organizations

JOINT TASK FORCE

This publication is available free of charge from: https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.800-53Ar5

January 2022



U.S. Department of Commerce Gina M. Raimondo, Secretary

National Institute of Standards and Technology

James K. Olthoff, Performing the Non-Exclusive Functions and Duties of the Under Secretary of Commerce
for Standards and Technology & Director, National Institute of Standards and Technology

# 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 Procedures			
Department Name Technology Services	Policy # IT-IA1	Issue Date: 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		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)						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)				

NIST Special Publication 800-53

## Security and Privacy Controls for Information Systems and Organizations

JOINT TASK FORCE

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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

**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].
	<b>Test</b> : [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

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	INFORMAT	TON SYSTEM NAME/TITLE 1	L
2.	INFORMAT	TION SYSTEM CATEGORIZATION	Ĺ
	2.1.	Information Types	L
	2.2.	Security Objectives Categorization (FIPS 199)	3
	2.3.	Digital Identity Determination	3

	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			

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.

Level 3: AAL3, IAL3, FAL3

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 ind

The digital identity level is Choose an item.

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

### **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

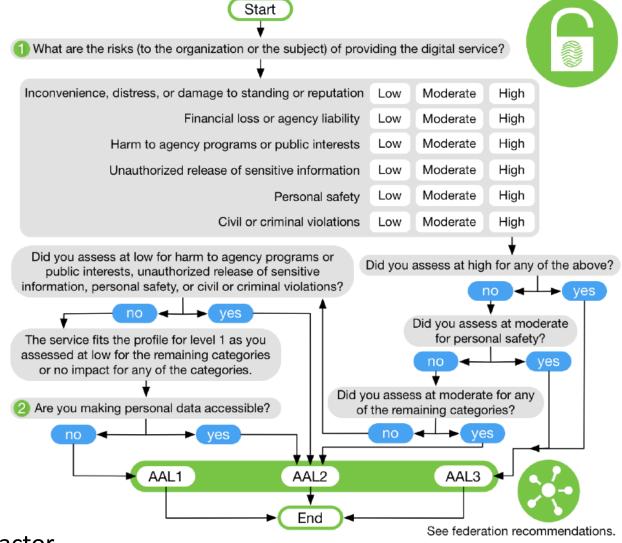
## IA-2 Identification and Authentication

## **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 personnel with information security responsibilities; system/network administrators; system developers].		
	<b>Test</b> : [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

# 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...

# SSP – Table of Contents

1.	INFORMATION SYSTEM NAME/TITLE 1 14.		
2.	INFORMATION SYSTEM CATEGORIZATION		
	2.1.	Information Types	
	2.2.	Security Objectives Categorization (FIPS 199)	
	2.3.	Digital Identity Determination	
3.	INFORMATI	ON SYSTEM OWNER4	
4.	AUTHORIZII	NG OFFICIALS4	
5.	OTHER DESI	GNATED CONTACTS4	
6.	ASSIGNMEN	IT OF SECURITY RESPONSIBILITY5	
7.	INFORMATI	ON SYSTEM OPERATIONAL STATUS	
8.	INFORMATI	ON SYSTEM TYPE	
	8.1.	Cloud Service Models	
	8.2.	Cloud Deployment Models 8	
	8.3.	Leveraged Authorizations 8	
9.	GENERAL SY	STEM DESCRIPTION	
	9.1.	System Function or Purpose	
	9.2.	Information System Components and Boundaries	
	9.3.	Types of Users	
	9.4.	Network Architecture11	
10.	SYSTEM EN	VIRONMENT AND INVENTORY 12	
	10.1.	Data Flow	
	10.2.	Ports, Protocols and Services14	
11.	SYSTEM INT	ERCONNECTIONS	
12.	LAWS, REGI	JLATIONS, STANDARDS AND GUIDANCE17	
	12.1.	Applicable Laws and Regulations	
	12.2.	Applicable Standards and Guidance	
13.	MINIMUM	SECURITY CONTROLS	

ACRONYMS				
ATTACHMENTS393				
Attachment 1 Information Security Policies and Procedures				
Attachment 2 User Guide				
Attachment 3	Digital Identity Worksheet	397		
Introduction	on and Purpose	397		
Informatio	n System Name/Title	397		
Digital Ide	ntity Level Definitions	397		
Review Ma	aximum Potential Impact Levels	398		
Digital Ide	ntity Level Selection	399		
Attachment 4	PTA/PIA	400		
Privacy Ov	erview and Point of Contact (POC)	400		
	icable Laws and Regulations			
	icable Standards and Guidance			
	onally Identifiable Information (PII)			
	reshold Analysis			
	ifying Questions			
Attachment 5	Rules of Behavior			
Attachment 6	Information System Contingency Plan			
Attachment 7	Configuration Management Plan			
Attachment 8	Incident Response Plan	406		
Attachment 9	CIS Workbook	407		
Attachment 10	FIPS 199	408		
Introduction	on and Purpose	408		
Scope 408				
System Description				
Methodolo	ogy	409		
Attachment 11	Separation of Duties Matrix	411		
Attachment 12	FedRAMP Laws and Regulations	412		
Attachment 13	FedRAMP Inventory Workbook	413		

#### 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.

The NIST Definition of Cloud Computing NIST Special Publication 800-145 **Timothy Grance** COMPUTER SECURITY Computer Security Division Information Technology Laboratory National Institute of Standards and Technology Gaithersburg, MD 20899-8930 September 2011 Rebecca M. Blank, Acting Secretary National Institute of Standards and Technology Patrick D. Gallagher, Under Secretary for Standards and

# 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

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	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.

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	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

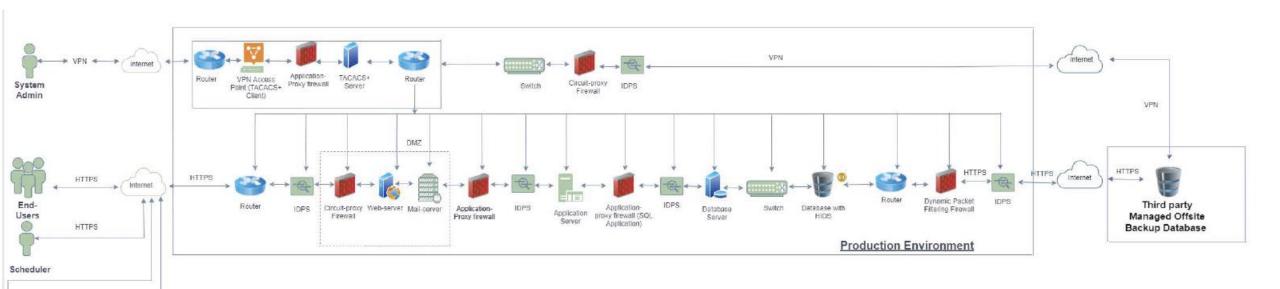
- ✓ NIST Risk Management Framework A quick review...
- ✓ Implementing controls Host hardening...
  - ✓ Security configuration checklist (w/DISA STIG Viewer)
- ✓ NIST 800-53Ar4 How Controls are Assessed
- ✓ SCAP Security Content Automation Protocol
- ✓ FedRAMP System Security Plan's Section 13 A controls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

# Next Time We Meet 3/29 – Logical diagrams

	-	
Unit #	Team Project Schedule	
8	1 <sup>st</sup> Rough Draft System Security Plan (SSP) review	3/15
10	2 <sup>nd</sup> Draft SSP review	3/29
11	3 <sup>rd</sup> Draft SSP review	4/5
12	Presentation of Final Deliverables	4/19
13	Presentation of Final Deliverables	4/26
		·

- Network diagram depicting locations and relationships among:
  - Servers
  - Security components
  - Internet
  - Users
  - Interconnected systems
- Boundary diagram network diagram that also depicting boundaries and flow of data across interconnections that cross internal and external boundaries:
  - Security zones
  - Internal Interconnections to external systems
- Data flow (simplified) a series of individual boundary diagrams that also depict data flowing to/from individual classes of users that enable seeing how their data packets are secured as they flow across the boundaries and through the logical network
  - End users
  - System administrators
  - Testers
  - Developers

# What can be improved in this security architecture?



# 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
- ✓ System Security Plan's Section 8
  - ✓ Information System Type
- ✓ Team Project SSP draft development...