National Security Agency/
Central Security Service

CYBERSECURITY SOLUTIONS

CONTINUOUS MONITORING ANNEX V0.8

Version 0.8
December 2019

Continuous Monitoring Annex

CHANGE HISTORY

Title	Version	Date	Change Summary
Continuous Monitoring Annex	0.8	December 2019	Initial draft of CSfC Continuous Monitoring (CM) Annex.

Continuous Monitoring Annex

Table of Contents

Table of Figures

List of Tables

Continuous Monitoring Annex

1 INTRODUCTION

The Commercial Solutions for Classified (CSfC) Program within the National Security Agency's (NSA's) Cybersecurity Solutions Capability publishes guidance to empower its customers to implement secure communications solutions using independent, layered Commercial-off-the-Shelf (COTS) products. This guidance is product-neutral and describes system-level solution frameworks documenting security and configuration requirements for customers and/or integrators.

Cybersecurity Solutions delivers guidance to meet the needs of customers implementing Continuous Monitoring (CM) of data in transit solutions using approved cryptographic algorithms and National Information Assurance Partnership evaluated components.

2 PURPOSE AND USE

National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Special Publication (SP) 800-137 defines information security continuous monitoring as, "maintaining ongoing awareness of information security, vulnerabilities, and threats to support organization risk management decisions." With respect to CSfC solutions, CM enables the following:

- Defines a baseline set of expected system and network behavior within a CSfC solution environment
- Detects improperly configured products within solutions to achieve a level of assurance sufficient for protecting classified data in transit
- Analyzes system activities to identify unauthorized activity within a CSfC solution network

CM is implemented as part of a holistic, risk management and defense-in-depth information security strategy integrated into CSfC architectures. Organizations designing CSfC solutions and implementing CM capabilities should leverage information gathered from CM capabilities to take appropriate risk mitigation actions and make cost-effective, risk-based decisions regarding the operation of CSfC systems.

Guidance provided in the CM Annex references architecture and corresponding high-level configuration information to help customers develop a CM solution to meet CSfC CM requirements. To implement a CM solution based on this guidance, all Threshold requirements, or the corresponding Objective requirements, must be implemented as described in Section 10.

The requirements in this document supersede existing CM requirements in published CSfC Capability Packages (CP). Future CP revisions will direct customers to this annex for CM implementation.

The *CSfC CM Annex, Version 0.8*, dated December 2019*,* has not been approved by the Cybersecurity Solutions Capability Director, and is being released for the purpose of soliciting public comments.

Please provide comments on the usability, applicability, and/or shortcomings of this guidance to an NSA Client Advocate and the CM guidance maintenance team at CSfC_CM_team@nsa.gov. Solutions adhering to this guidance must also comply with Committee on National Security Systems (CNSS) policies and instruction.

3 LEGAL DISCLAIMER

This guidance is provided "as is". Any express or implied warranties, including but not limited to, the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a purpose are denied. In no event must the United States Government be liable for any direct, indirect, incidental, special, exemplary or consequential damages (including, but not limited to, procurement of substitute goods or services, loss of use, data, or profits, or business interruption) however caused and on any theory of liability, whether in contract, strict liability, or tort (including negligence or otherwise) arising in any way out of the use of this guidance, even if advised of the possibility of such damage.

The user of this guidance agrees to hold harmless and indemnify the United States Government, its agents and employees from every claim or liability (whether in tort or in contract), including attorney's fees, court costs, and expenses, arising in direct consequence of Recipient's use of the item, including, but not limited to, claims or liabilities made for injury to or death of personnel of User or third parties, damage to or destruction of property of User or third parties, and infringement or other violations of intellectual property or technical data rights.

This guidance is not intended to constitute an endorsement, explicit or implied, by the U.S. Government of any manufacturer's product or service.

4 CONTINUOUS MONITORING SOLUTION OVERVIEW

This CM Annex provides guidance for the collection and analysis of network and security data to enable continuous monitoring within a deployed CSfC solution. Given CSfCs data-in-transit multi-layered approach to encryption, failure of one or more components may result in observable network behavior that significantly deviates from established baselines. For example, these deviations may manifest as unexpected protocols, port usage, packet size, or Internet Protocol (IP) addresses.

CSfC CM capabilities are designed with a multi-layer approach to compliment the functional architecture of a CSfC solution. CSfC CM solutions provide high visibility across the monitored network, allowing analysts to validate the operational status of encryption components by observing network activity both before and after encryption points and within management networks.

Eight (8) distinct Monitoring Points (MPs) are defined within the CSfC CM architecture. These MPs are positioned in strategic locations across the Black, Gray, and Red Networks (see Figure 1, 2, & 3). Each MP represents a critical point within the CSfC infrastructure where monitoring capabilities grant visibility into system and network behavior; but does not necessarily represent a physical point where

monitoring will be deployed. Customers have the flexibility to deploy solutions that will meet their needs.

An MP may be comprised of one or more monitoring capabilities. A monitoring capability is the implementation of a specific monitoring system that feeds data to collection, analysis, and notifying systems for CSfC solutions operators (see Section 5).

Comprehensive data collection and aggregation from each MP into centralized monitoring Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) systems provide security administrators with the capability to monitor data sources from within a network. SIEM solutions present security administrators with the collective data set to monitor the security posture of the CSfC solution and report on security relevant events within the infrastructure. These tasks are often accomplished through a defined set of automated notifying capabilities and dashboards built to identify targeted information of interest. Additional information about SIEMs is discussed in Section 4.3.

In addition to technical CM implementation, broader CM success relies on the implementation of site-specific policies and procedures for managing the CM infrastructure. Security administrators should have defined roles and responsibilities to review and generate timely meaningful analysis of the data. Organizations should have defined policies and procedures for managing findings and making a sound risk-based decision during incident response/remediation. The scope of this document does not delve into these components in detail, however customers are expected to develop their own policies and procedures in accordance with local policies and Authorizing Official (AO) guidance.

4.1 MONITORING SOLUTION OVERVIEW

The diagrams that follow, reference MP placement for each CSfC solution CP.

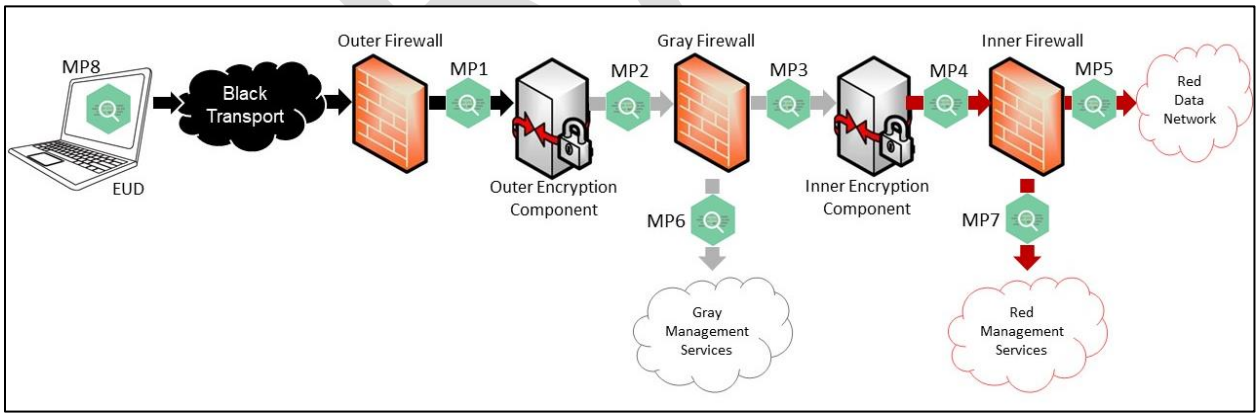


Figure 1. Continuous Monitoring Solution – MA CP

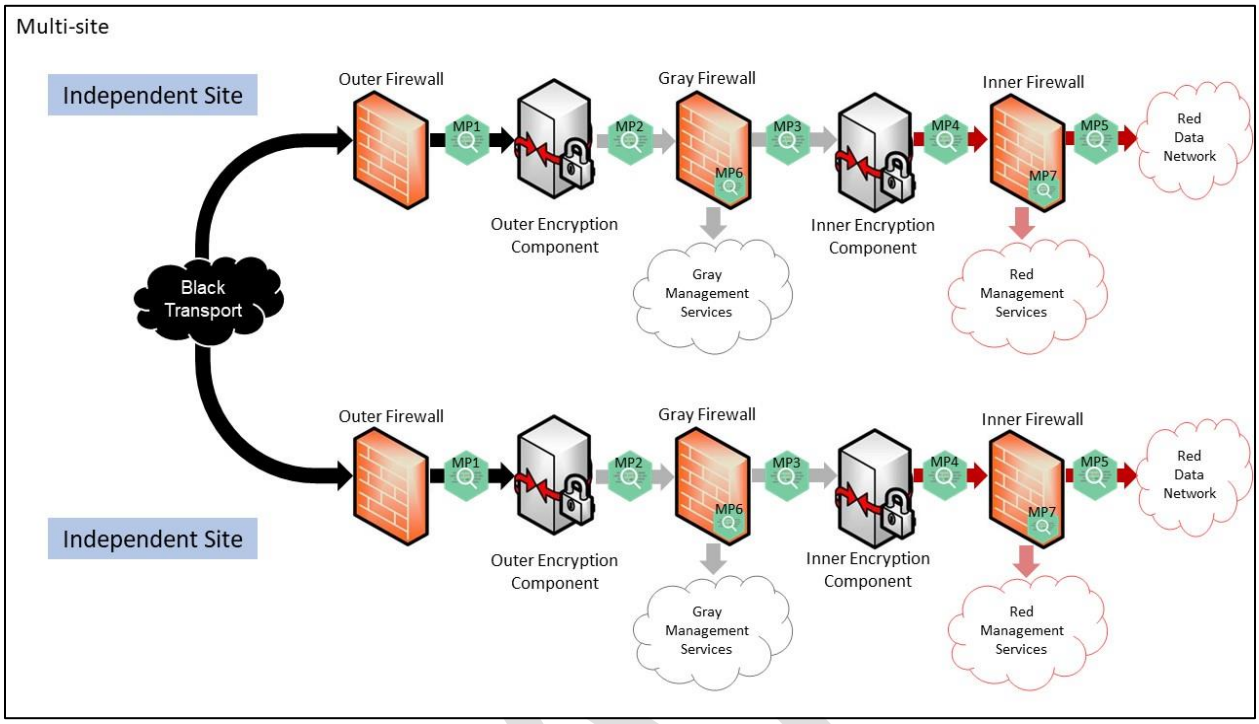


Figure 2. Continuous Monitoring Solution – Multi-Site Connectivity CP

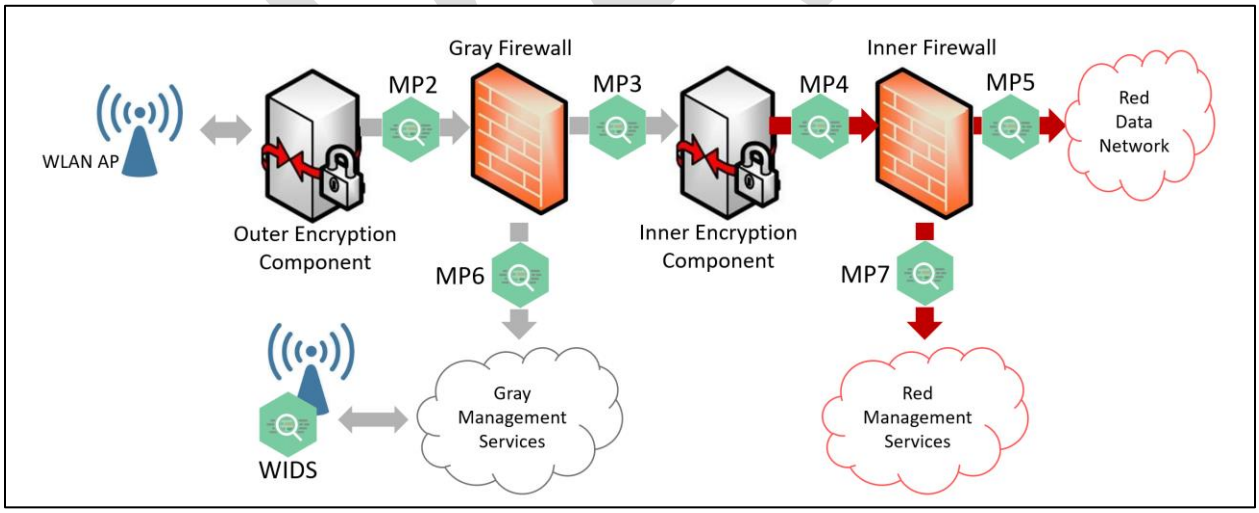


Figure 3. Continuous Monitoring Solution – WLAN CP

4.2 MONITORING DATA SOURCES

Data for the CM solution can come from many application, network, and security sources, including but not limited to: Network Test Access Points (TAPs), network security monitoring tools such as Intrusion

Detection System/Intrusion Prevention System (IDS/IPS), host-based security monitoring tools, network vulnerability scanning, system event logging, and Wireless Intrusion Detection System (WIDS)/Wireless Intrusion Prevention System (WIPS).

Table 1. Monitoring Function Overview

Monitoring Functions	Description
Network TAP	In-line "bump in the wire" which copies all network traffic. End targets for this data are typically a data collection server or IDS/IPS to monitor for unauthorized network traffic.
Port Mirroring	Configured on network devices, port mirrors duplicate network traffic on the device to a destination on a specified network port. Provides similar functionality as a Network TAP.
Network Flow	Network protocol providing IP traffic information for monitoring purposes.
System Logging	Local system event logging functionality providing logs generated from services such as application, security, and host operating systems.
Intrusion Detection System (IDS) / Intrusion Prevention System (IPS)	A device or software application that monitors a network or system for malicious activity or policy violations. Includes network-based Intrusion Detection System (IDS) and host-based IDS solutions.
Network Scanning	The collection of tools providing Vulnerability and Network Scanning capabilities.
WIDS/WIPS	A component or group of components that monitors the WLAN Access System wireless connects for malicious activity or policy violations.

Network TAPs are standalone devices deployed within an infrastructure to copy all network traffic and send to another system for analysis and retention. Network TAPs are most useful when integrated with an IDS/IPS to provide real time monitoring, inspection, and notification generation on unexpected or anomalous network traffic. Network TAP data can be stored on a collection server to maintain a history of all network activity. For customers implementing network TAPs, consideration may be made for a solution using one-way passive fiber optical TAPs to transmit directly to higher classification networks from these TAP points. This option enables consolidation of network TAP data without requiring the data flow to transmit through a cross domain solution to monitoring solutions analyzing the TAP data.

Port mirroring provides a similar capability as a Network TAP; however, this functionality is deployed on network devices vice standalone devices. Network devices implementing port mirroring include both physical and virtual switching devices. A port mirror capability should direct traffic to a dedicated port mirror interface to a collection server or IDS/IPS. When considering implementation of this capability, customers should assess their expected network volumes to ensure port mirroring can be reliably performed.

Network flow data (e.g., NetFlow, J-Flow, IPFIX, NetStream) is generated from network devices, such as routers, switches, and standalone probes. Network flow data provides characterization of network traffic flow that includes information such as IP protocols, source and destination IP addresses, source

and destination ports, and traffic volume on a per session basis. Conducting analysis of network flow data requires establishing a baseline for network behavior, updating it on a continual basis, and developing triggers for notification generation when customer-defined thresholds have been exceeded. Network flow data should be reviewed regularly to identify anomalies such as systems generating excessive amounts of traffic, devices trying to connect to improper IP addresses, and clients trying to connect to closed or undefined ports.

System logging capabilities are broad and include operating system, application and security relevant events, generated health and status notifications, and any other data generated by a system. Granularity needs of system logging may vary from customer to customer. Customers should become familiar with system logging severity levels to determine what level of logging is appropriate for their monitoring needs. To protect the confidentiality and integrity of the data, all system logging data should be encrypted with Secure Shell (SSH), Transport Layer Security (TLS), or Internet Protocol Security (IPsec) when sent to the collection server.

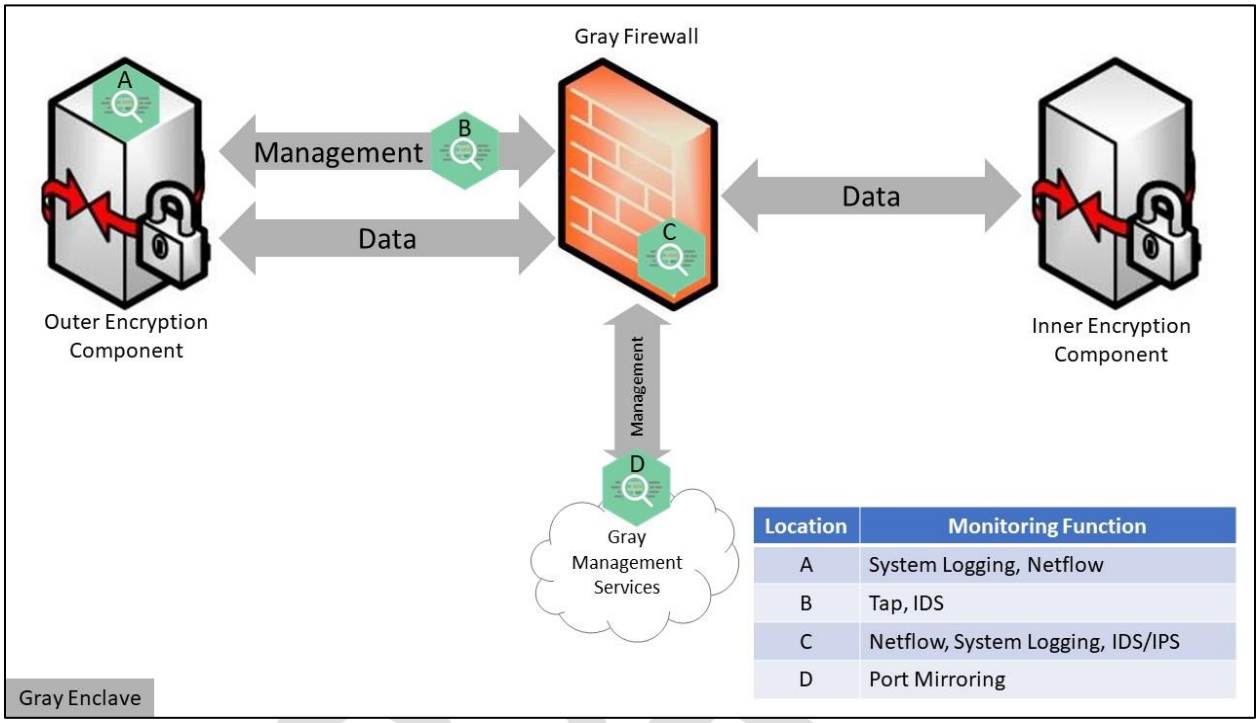
End User Devices (EUD) can be configured with host-based solutions, often referred to as endpoint detection systems or endpoint applications. To complement system logging, endpoint detection systems allow for collection of endpoint and network events to analyze and detect whether anomalous activity is present. Endpoint solutions may provide for local notification and technical preventative actions in the event an alarm is triggered. Customers may choose to feed this back to a central collection server within the enterprise for analysis.

An IDS monitors network behavior or systems for malicious activity or policy violations. IDSs are implemented in one of two configurations: either they are configured to receive network traffic from a Network TAP or port mirror interface, or deployed inline on the network. IDSs should be configured to generate notifications when unknown or unexpected traffic is observed. A complementary technology to IDSs are Intrusion Prevention Systems (IPS). An IPS can carry out automated actions such as dropping malicious packets, blocking traffic, or resetting connections through the use of signature-based and/or statistical anomaly detection in addition to the functions provided from an IDS.

Network Scanning tools encompass the suite of solutions performing Vulnerability Scanning and Network Device enumeration. These systems allow continuous scanning of systems within a network to search for known vulnerabilities, document system configurations to confirm configuration compliance is maintained, or identify unexpected systems connected to the network.

A WIDS monitors the behavior, infrastructure and clients of a WLAN Access System for malicious activity or policy violations. WIDSs should be configured to generate notifications when unknown or unexpected events are observed. A complementary technology to WIDS is a WIPS. A WIPS can carry out automated actions such as dropping malicious clients blocking unauthorized clients, or resetting connections to the WLAN Access System through the use of signature-based and/or statistical anomaly detection in addition to the functions provided from a WIDS. For more information and requirements see *CSfC WIDS/WIPS Annex*.

158 Figure 4 is an example of the monitoring functions that a customer may consider for placement within a
159 CSfC network architecture to collect relevant data for CM.



Location	Monitoring Function
A	System Logging, Netflow
B	Tap, IDS
C	Netflow, System Logging, IDS/IPS
D	Port Mirroring

160

161 **Figure 4. Examples of Monitoring Functions**

162 ## 4.3 SECURITY INFORMATION AND EVENT MANAGEMENT (SIEM)

163 Security Information and Event Management, or "SIEM", systems, are designed to collect, aggregate,
164 correlate, and analyze security event data from CSfC components. Data should be sent to the SIEM from
165 the following sources: hardware devices, virtual machines, security appliances, and software and
166 services running within the solution network(s). Within a CSfC solution network, a properly configured
167 SIEM can provide near real-time support for data-driven risk management decisions via reporting
168 dashboards and security administrator querying capability across all data sources. The term 'SIEM'
169 covers both proprietary and open-source solutions, which can be hosted within the solution or on a
170 separate network outside the solution, protected at the highest security that the solution supports.
171 When configured correctly, this functionality presents customers with a holistic view of the status of
172 their solution network to detect anomalies and system events that may impact performance or security
173 posture of the environment.

174

175

CSfC customers, integrators, and solution owners standing up new, or adding to existing SIEM capabilities, can expect the following benefits:

- Increased data confidentiality, integrity, and availability.
- Greater visibility of security-related network events.
- Improved network resilience, despite the ever-changing cyber threat landscape.
- Easier tracking of hardware and software information technology assets throughout the enterprise.
- Enhanced support for organizational change management processes.

SIEMs enable a 'big picture view' for observing expected system and network behavior, and defining thresholds for reportable events. Over time as event data is collected, security administrators should be able to better identify behavioral changes which may indicate a failure of security components, misconfiguration, subversion, or attempted subversion of implemented security controls.

SIEMs should provide notification when anomalous behavior is detected. Security administrators should monitor and review monitoring dashboards on a frequency determined by the AO or relevant governing policy. Implementation of automated notifications is encouraged to enable security administrators to hone in on metrics operating outside of expected thresholds. Baseline controls and tolerance thresholds should be reviewed on an as needed basis as determined by the AO to verify compliance and adjust given operational risk decisions made within customer organizations.

Results from SIEM reporting mechanisms should directly support Incident Response activities for an organization. The metrics gathered and ability to search through historical data should enable security administrators to review event data.

4.3.1 Gray Management SIEM

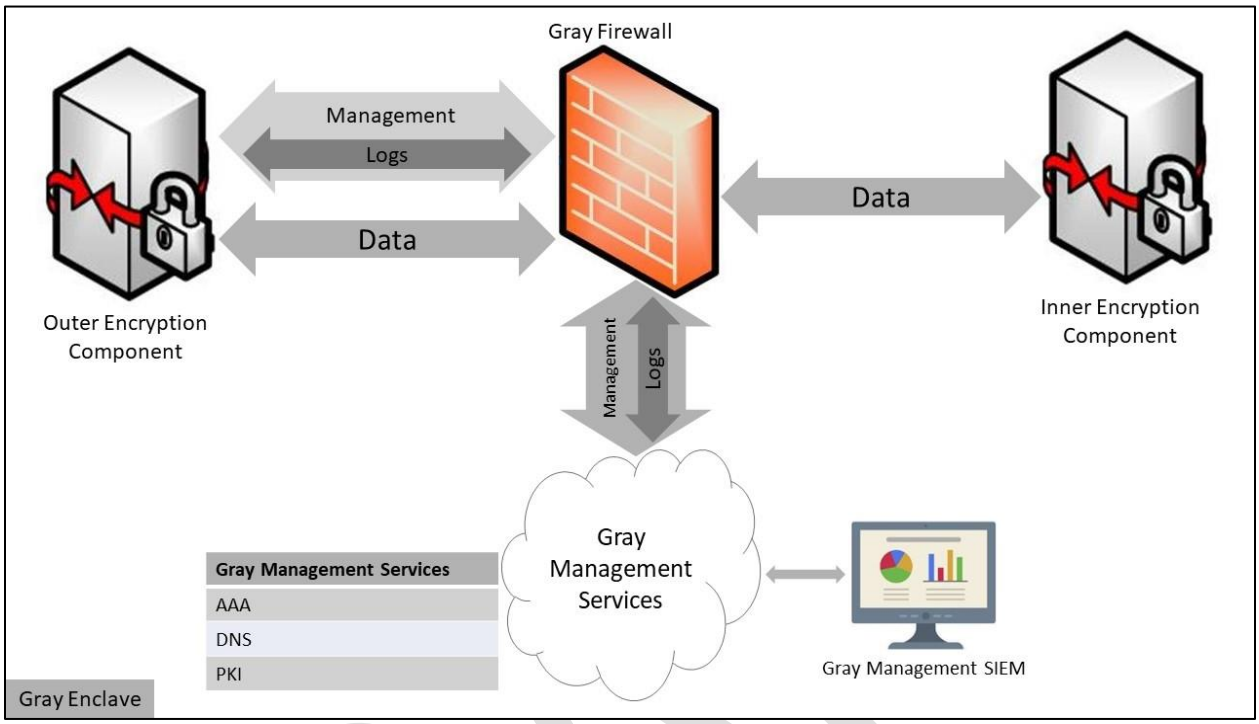


Figure 5. Gray Management SIEM

The Gray Management SIEM collects and analyzes log and network monitoring data from the Outer Encryption Component, Gray Firewall, and other Gray Service components in both the Data and Management lines. Log data may be encrypted while traversing the Gray Network to maintain its confidentiality and integrity. Gray Management SIEM notifications must be reviewed by a security administrator at a regular interval defined by the mission, and approved by the AO, or governing policies.

The SIEM is configured to provide notifications for specific events. For example: if the Outer Encryption Component or Gray Firewall receives and drops any unexpected traffic, it could indicate a compromise of the Outer Firewall or Outer Encryption Component. A Gray Management SIEM may be used to aggregate log data from Black components when used in conjunction with an approved Cross Domain Solution (CDS) (see Section 6.2). When an approved CDS is used, the data collected from Gray Network systems can be sent to the Red Network where these functions can be performed on a Red Management SIEM (see Section 6.3).

4.3.2 RED MANAGEMENT SIEM

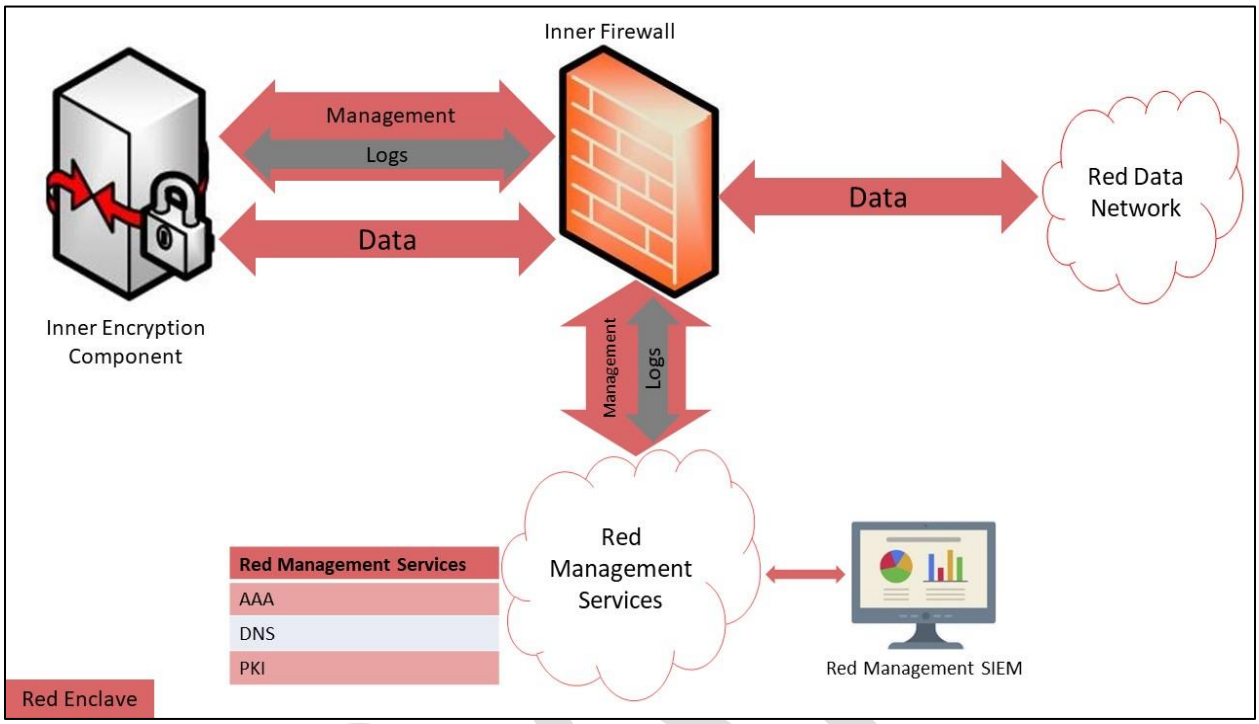


Figure 6. Red Management SIEM

The Red Management SIEM collects and analyzes log and network monitoring data from the Inner Encryption Component, Inner Firewall, and other Red Management Service components in both the Data and Management lines. Log data may be encrypted while traversing the Red Network to maintain confidentiality and integrity. Red Management SIEM notifications must be reviewed by a security administrator at regular intervals defined by the mission and approved by the AO or relevant governing policies but is recommended to be done at least once a week.

If available within their network architecture, customers are encouraged to leverage existing enterprise SIEM capabilities. A Red Management SIEM may be used to aggregate log data from Black and/or Gray Network components when used in conjunction with an approved CDS (see Section 6.3).

4.4 DATAFLOW MODEL

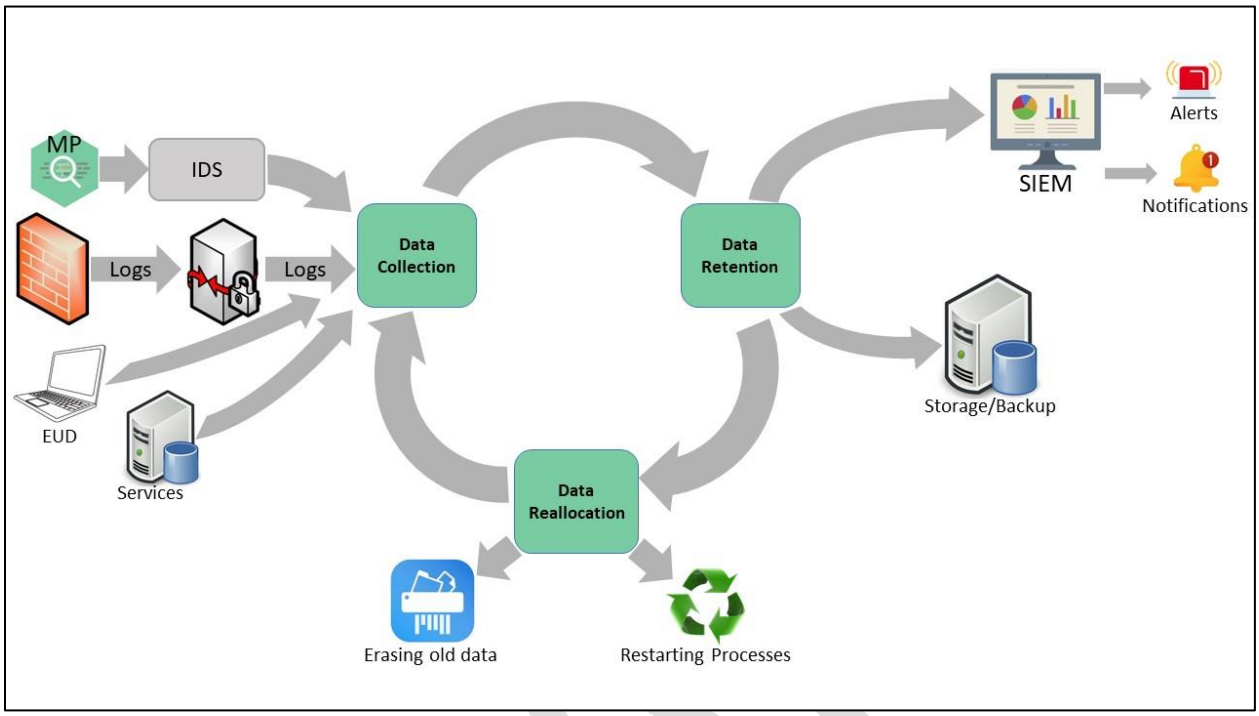


Figure 7. Data Lifecycle

A CM data lifecycle model is a process customers should define as part of their systems development, integration, and maintenance plans. This annex defines three primary activities within the CM lifecycle dataflow for integrator consideration. In addition to the below guidance, customers should consult existing best practices for storing, maintaining, and aging off data used for monitoring purposes.

Data Collection

Collection of monitoring data within a CSfC solution takes many forms as referenced in Section 4.2. Consideration must be made to balance expected monitoring data collected against available network bandwidth, especially for customers performing remote logging and centralized management functions. Appropriate logging levels required from network devices and services, EUDs, and other log generating elements must be determined by customers' requirements outside of meeting specified logging events as defined in the CM Requirements. Most network devices allow privileged users to configure logging facilities at different logging levels, such as 'debug,' 'informational,' and 'warning.' Some logging levels repeat data or may prove to be overly verbose for customer's needs. Superfluous information fills data storage and triggers data reallocation more frequently. Proper data hygiene is critical to maximizing available storage.

Data Retention

Data retained from collection activities should be backed up at regular intervals. Data can be aggregated in higher classification networks through the use of an approved CDS. Data retention should be analyzed for data sent to CM collection points and local device storage. In the event network-based solutions fail – security administrators must be able to fall back to local logging facilities to view event data. Retention policies must be defined in the data lifecycle plan as approved by the AO but is recommended to store logs for a minimum of one year.

Data Reallocation

With a limited amount of data storage, a data reallocation strategy must be addressed. To prevent processes from encountering completely full storage devices, old data should be erased at regular intervals and backed up per local data storage policies. In addition, processes should be restarted at regular intervals to flush memory, stop memory leaks, and clear temporary files. Older data no longer required to provide meaningful results to on demand queries may be considered for longer term storage.

4.5 Consolidated Monitoring

The CM solution architecture is designed to maintain the separation of Black, Gray and Red monitoring data within each security domain. Dividing monitoring data into discrete sectors presents a challenge to track and correlate system and network events across each of the domains and requires the implementation of separate infrastructure components to collect and manage monitoring data. Consolidated monitoring within CSfC is the process by which monitoring data is moved into a single environment to track and manage. This "single pane of glass" environment enables security administrators to monitor their infrastructure from a single location and reduce the monitoring footprint within the Black and Gray domains at the expense of implementation of data transfer solutions (see Section 6).

5 MONITORING POINTS

Each subsection below expands upon the intent of each MP, defines the scope of traffic transiting the MP, expected MP functionality, and types of notifications generated by MP systems.

MPs are a collection of one or more monitoring functions (See Table 1). Each MP is designed to give visibility into a particular network segment and detect malicious activity or misconfigured components. While customers are only required to implement a subset of all possible MPs (see Section 10), each additional MP over the minimum required will increase network visibility and enhance the security posture of the customer. It is strongly encouraged to implement as many MPs as the customer can reasonably support.

5.1 MONITORING POINT 1 (MP1): BLACK DATA LINE

MP1 is located within the Black Network to monitor the data network between the Outer Firewall and Outer Encryption Component. Monitoring solution(s) should be configured to generate a notification upon detection of any traffic that should have been blocked by the Outer Firewall. These notifications may indicate a failure of the Outer Firewall's filtering functions and may be evidence of either an improper configuration, a potential compromise, or attempts to make unauthorized connects to the Outer Encryption Component(s).

The two key components within the Black Network Networks segment are the Outer Firewall and MP1. The recommended solution receives data from both devices on a single Black Data collection server. In addition, flow data from the Black Network can be collected from the Outer Firewall and sent to a Black Network collection server. If MP1 is implemented, then network monitoring data must be collected from the chosen monitoring solution.

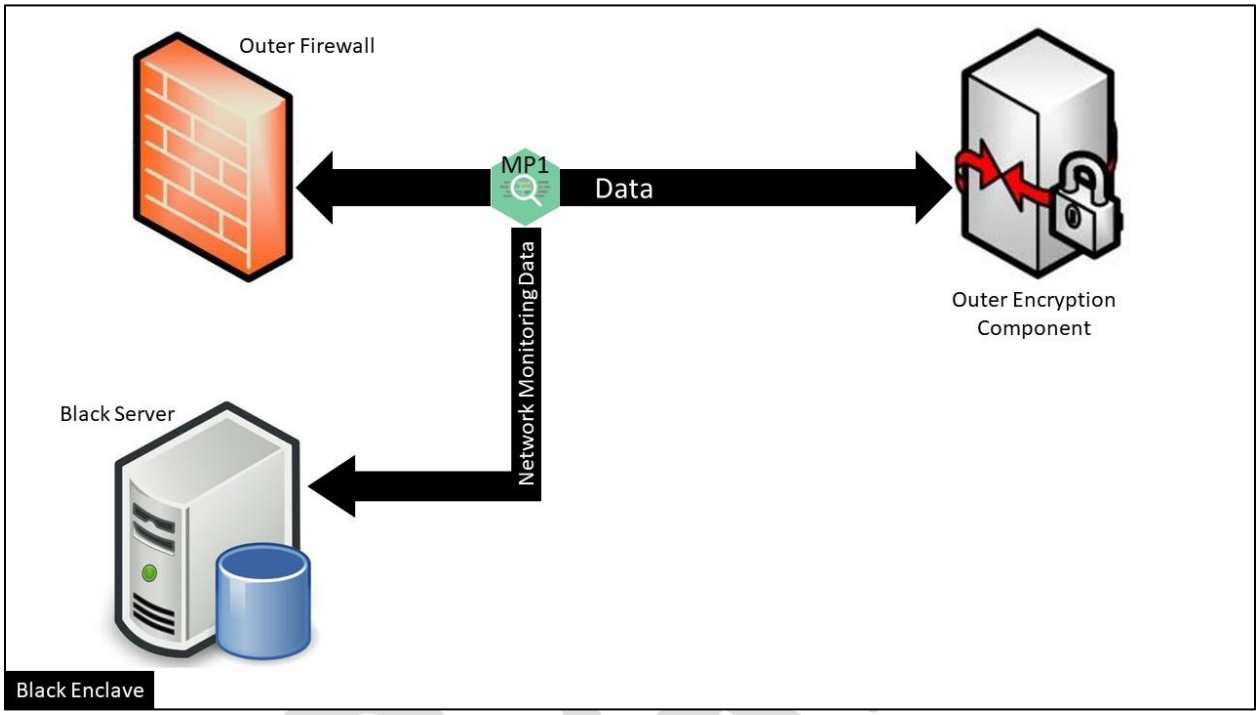
Normal traffic at MP1 is well-defined. Traffic traversing the Black Firewall to the Outer Encryption Component should be limited to the ports and protocols required to support the outer encryption layer: IPSec, Media Access Control Security (MACsec), and a limited number of control plane protocols as required per customer implementation. Inbound traffic should only be destined for the Outer Encryption Component IP address, all outbound traffic not matching preexisting inbound sessions should be blocked and only traffic sourced from the outer encryption IP address should be allowed.

Since nearly all traffic traversing MP1 is encrypted, network monitoring capabilities are limited to analyzing IP addresses, MAC Addresses, ports, protocols, and flow data. Management of MP1 components occurs within the Black Network.

5.1.1 WIDS/WIPS

For WLAN CP solutions, MP1 does not exist in the traditional sense as deployed in "Wired" CSfC Capability Packages in the Black Network Infrastructure. MP1 for WLAN solutions consists of Wireless WIDS capabilities within the wireless infrastructure. For more information and requirements on WIDS see *CSfC WIDS/WIPS Annex*.

313 For MA CP solutions using the government private wireless a WIDS must be used to monitor the
314 Wireless Access System. For more information and requirements on WIDS see *CSfC WIDS/WIPS Annex*.



315

316 **Figure 8. Monitoring Point 1: Black Data Line**

317 5.2 Monitoring Point 2 (MP2): Gray Data Line

318 MP2 is located within the Gray Network to monitor the data network between the Outer Encryption
319 Component and Gray Firewall.

320 Normal traffic at MP2 is not as narrowly defined as MP1, however a restricted set of traffic is expected.
321 This set of traffic includes, but may not be limited to, IPsec, TLS, MACsec, data plane traffic encrypted
322 with TLS or Secure Realtime Transport Protocol (SRTP), and customer defined control plane traffic (e.g.,
323 client Domain Name System (DNS) requests, Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) requests for Certificate
324 Revocation List (CRL), Address Resolution Protocol, Spanning Tree Protocol. Source traffic IP addresses
325 are well known from defined client IP address pools assigned from Outer Encryption Components and
326 destination IP addresses are to addresses within the Gray Data Services Network and Inner Encryption
327 Components.

328 The monitoring infrastructure should be configured to generate a notification upon detection of any
329 traffic that should have been blocked by the Outer Encryption Component or Gray Firewall. These
330 notifications may indicate a failure of the Gray Firewall or Outer Encryption Component's filtering
331 functions and may be evidence of either an improper configuration or a potential compromise. All

security event data must be sent to a collection server located within the Gray Management Network and may be fed into the SIEM solution.

If MP2 is implemented, then network monitoring data must be collected from the chosen monitoring solution. Network flow data from the Gray Network should be collected from the Outer Encryption Component and Gray Firewall and sent to a collection server in the Gray Management Network. If additional network devices are deployed between these two components, it is recommended that network flow data be sent to the collection server as well. This method of data collection may aggregate data in such a way that MP2 and MP6 requirements may be satisfied. Customers should evaluate for MP compliance when designing their monitoring architecture.

Nearly all traffic traversing MP2 is encrypted with IPsec, MACsec, TLS, or SRTP, which prevents deep packet inspection of client data traffic. Management of MP2 occurs within the Gray Management Services Network.

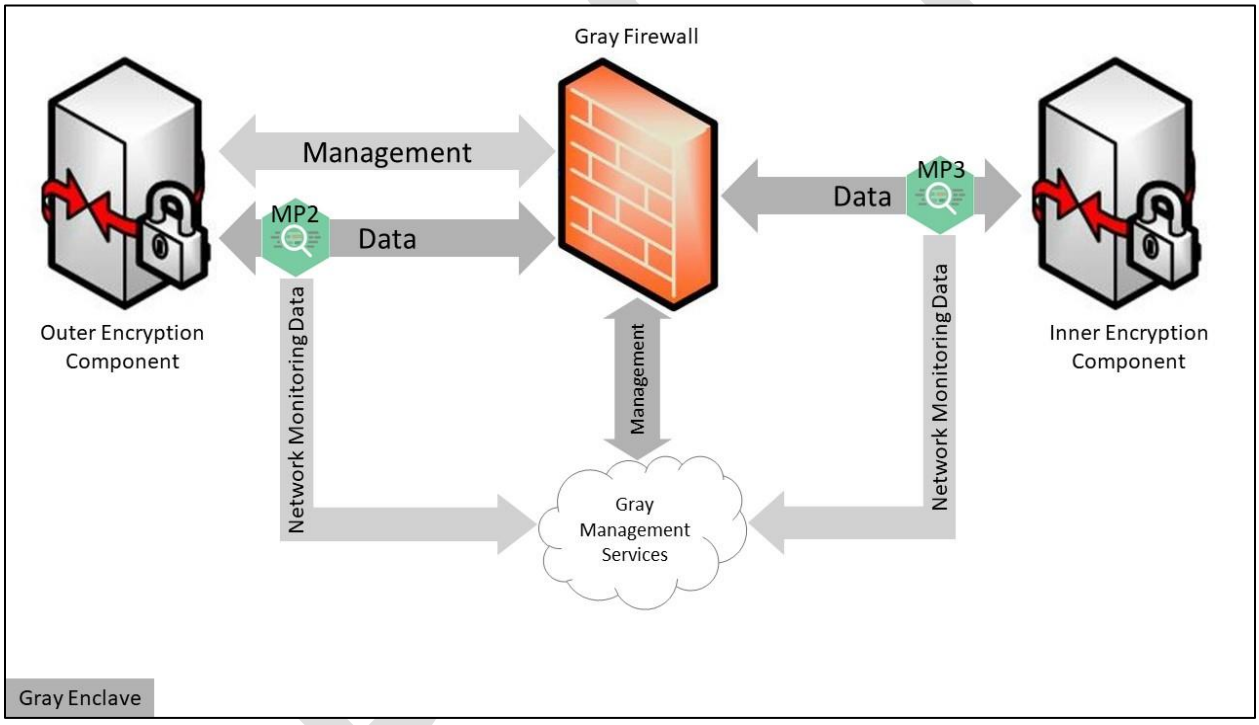


Figure 9. Monitoring Points 2 and 3: Gray Data Line

5.3 Monitoring Point 3 (MP3): Gray Data Line

MP3 is located within the Gray Network to monitor the data network between the Gray Firewall and Inner Encryption Component(s).

Normal traffic at MP3 should be a subset of data transiting MP2. Traffic observed at this MP should only include communications with the Inner Encryption Components. Types of traffic include IPSec, TLS,

MACsec, data plane traffic encrypted with TLS or SRTP, and control plane traffic necessary for network health and management. Source IP addresses from inbound client traffic should be restricted to assigned Outer Encryption IP address pools and destination IPs should be to Inner Encryption Components.

The monitoring infrastructure should be configured to generate a notification upon detection of any traffic that should have been blocked by the Gray Firewall or sent by the Inner Encryption Component(s) that is not expected. These notifications may indicate a failure of the Gray Firewall's filtering functions and may be evidence of an improper configuration or a potential compromise of the Firewall or Inner Encryption Component. All security event data must be sent to a collection server located within the Gray Management Network and may be fed into the Gray SIEM solution.

If MP3 is implemented, then network monitoring data must be collected from the chosen monitoring solution. Network flow data from the Gray Network should be collected from the Gray Firewall and sent to a collection server in the Gray Management Services.

Nearly all traffic traversing MP3 is encrypted either with IPsec, MACsec, TLS, or SRTP, which prevents deep packet inspection of client data traffic. Management of MP3 occurs within the Gray Management Services Network.

5.4 Monitoring Point 4 (MP4): Red Data Line

MP4 is located within the Red Network to monitor the data network between the Inner Encryption Component and Inner Firewall.

Expected traffic for MP4 must be defined by the customer and should be limited to only those required for end users to perform their mission. Ports, protocols, and destination IP addresses should be documented within the solutions registration package and implemented into Red Network security components to restrict traffic flow to allowed services only. Source IP addresses should be well defined from the IP address pool assigned by the Inner Encryption Component.

Monitoring capabilities should take into consideration the defined set of allowed traffic and develop appropriate reporting and notification mechanisms to identify anomalies within their network. The monitoring infrastructure should be configured to generate a notification upon detection of any traffic that should have been blocked by the Inner Encryption Component or the Inner Firewall. These notifications may indicate a failure of the Inner Encryption Component's or Inner Firewall filtering functions and may be evidence of an improper configuration or a potential compromise. All security event data must be sent to a collection server located within the Red Management Services Network and may be fed into the Red SIEM solution.

If MP4 is implemented, then network monitoring data must be collected from the chosen monitoring solution. Network flow data from the Red Network must be collected from the Inner Encryption Component and Inner Firewall and sent to a collection server in the Red Management Network.

Deep packet inspection is feasible for MPs deployed in the Red Network. The customer may consider deploying solutions to collect and analyze client traffic at this point in the network. Management of the MP4 monitoring point occurs within the Red Management Services.

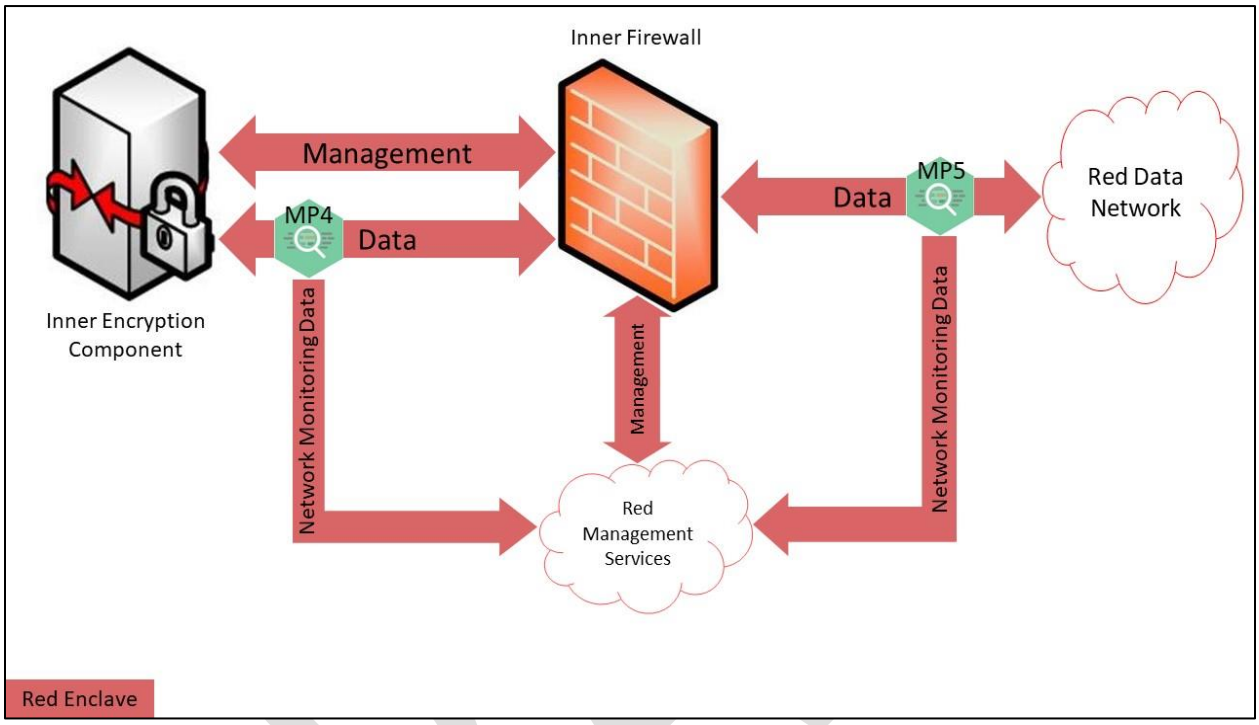


Figure 10. Monitoring Points 4 and 5: Red Data Line

5.5 Monitoring Point 5 (MP5): Red Data Line

MP5 is located within the Red Network to monitor the data network between the Inner Firewall and the Red Data network.

Expected traffic for MP5 must be defined by the customer and should be limited to only those required for end users to perform their mission. Ports, protocols, and destination IP addresses should be documented within the solution's registration package and implemented into Red Network security components to restrict traffic flow to allowed services only. Source IP addresses should be well defined from the IP address pool assigned by the Inner Encryption Component.

Monitoring capabilities should take into consideration the defined set of allowed traffic and build appropriate reporting and notification mechanisms for security administrator to identify anomalies within their network. The monitoring infrastructure should be configured to generate a notification upon detecting any traffic that should have been blocked by the Inner Firewall or detecting unexpected traffic sent from the Red Network destined for the EUD or Inner Encryption Component. These notifications may indicate a failure of the Inner Encryption Component's, or Inner Firewall filtering functions and may represent an improper configuration or a potential compromise. All security event

data must be sent to a collection server located within the Red Management Network and may be fed into the Red SIEM solution.

If MP5 is implemented, then network monitoring data must be collected from the chosen monitoring solution. Network flow data from the Red Network must be collected from Inner Firewall and sent to a collection server in the Red Management Network.

Deep packet inspection is feasible for MPs deployed in the Red Network. The customer may consider deploying solutions to collect and analyze client traffic at this point in the network. Solutions such as proxies may be considered to inspect encrypted traffic at MP5 or within the Red Network. If deployed in MP5, is it recommended to configure notifications and analysis capabilities where feasible with the Red SIEM. Management of the MP5 monitoring point occurs within the Red Management Services.

5.6 Monitoring Point 6 (MP6): Gray Management

MP6 is located within the Gray Management Network to monitor the management network deployed in the Gray Network. MP6 is required in all CSfC CM Solutions. The aggregate of data collected for MP6 must provide security administrators visibility of all network and system behavior on the Gray Management Network to meet specified MP6 requirements.

Data collected at MP6 may include but is not limited to: system log data, network flow data from the Outer Encryption Component and Gray Firewall, Network TAP traffic, IDS/IPS notifications, inline IDS/IPS traffic/notifications, and span port or port mirroring. All traffic source and destination address should be within the subset of management network IP addresses. All data should be destined to the data collection system and ultimately the SIEM solution for aggregation and analysis. Gray Management Network traffic destined for the Outer Encryption Component, Gray Firewall, or other network devices (e.g., data switches) should be restricted for management access via defined protocols and ports to known IP addresses.

Monitoring capabilities in MP6 include Vulnerability Scanning Tools, Network Scanning Capabilities, and similar tools to monitor security posture and configuration compliance. Reports generated from these tools should be sent to SIEM solutions and reviewed on an as AO defined interval.

Monitoring solutions should be configured to generate notifications for non-expected traffic transiting the Gray Management network, identify traffic that should have been blocked by the Gray Firewall, and enable security administrators to query system event log data for components connected to the Gray Management Network. Notifications generated in the Gray Management Network may indicate a failure of the Gray Firewall's filtering functions or may be evidence an improper configuration or potential compromise of the Outer Encryption Component, Gray Firewall, or Gray Management Network components.

Data Network traffic is forbidden on the Gray Management Network. Collection of EUD logs within the Gray Network must maintain separation unless transmitted using authorized data transfer mechanisms

between the Data and Management networks (see Section 6). Management of MP6 occurs from within the Gray Management Services.

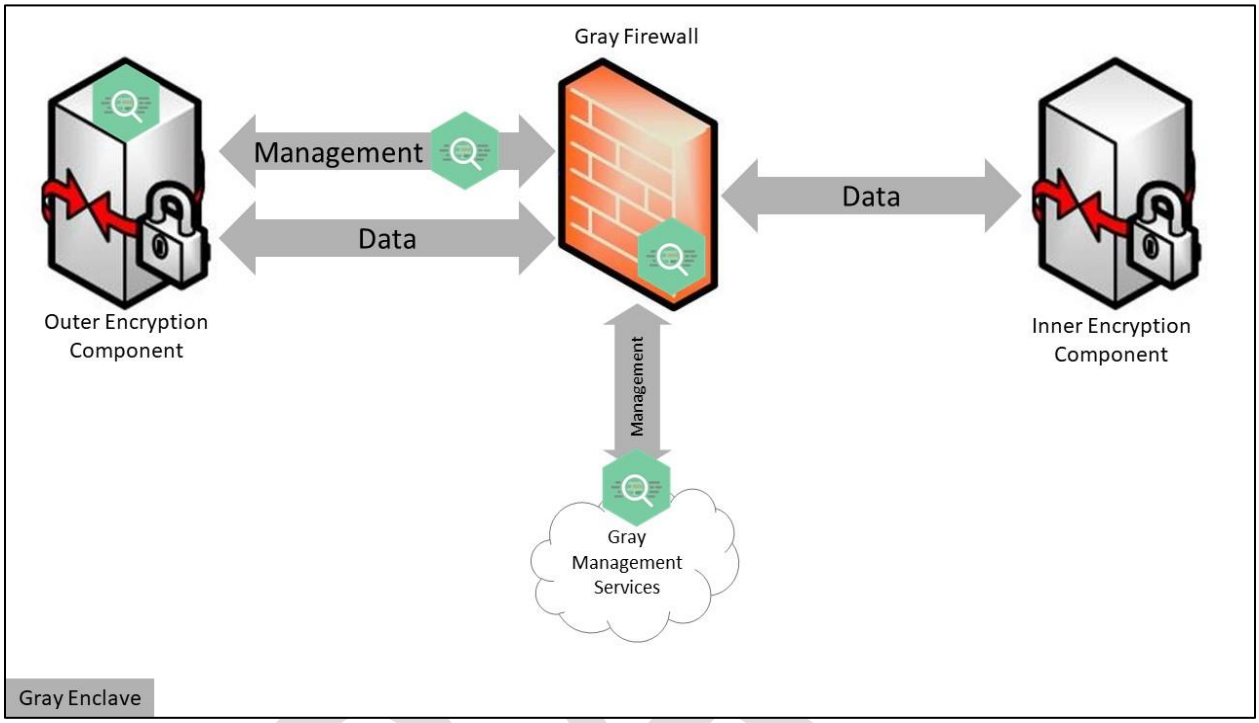


Figure 11. Monitoring Point 6: Gray Management Line

5.7 Monitoring Point 7 (MP7): Red Management

MP7 is located within the Red Management Network to monitor the management network deployed in the Red Network. MP7 is required in all CSfC CM Solutions. The aggregate of data collected for MP7 must provide security administrators visibility of all network and system behavior on the Red Management Network to meet specified MP7 requirements.

Data collected at MP7 may include but is not limited to: system log data, network flow data from the Outer Encryption Component and Inner Firewall, Network TAP traffic, IDS/IPS notifications, inline IDS/IPS traffic/notifications, and span port or port mirroring. All traffic source and destination addresses should be within the subset of management network IP addresses. All data should be destined to the data collection system and ultimately the SIEM solution for aggregation and analysis. If existing SIEM solutions are deployed within an existing Management Network within the Red Network, these solutions can be leveraged in place of deploying a separate solution for the CSfC SIEM. Red Management Network traffic destined for the Inner Encryption Component, Inner Firewall, or other network devices (e.g., data switches) should be restricted for management access via defined protocols and ports to known IP addresses.

Monitoring capabilities in MP7 include Vulnerability Scanning Tools, Network Scanning Capabilities, and similar tools to monitor security posture and configuration compliance. Reports generated from these tools should be sent to SIEM solutions and reviewed on an as AO defined interval. If existing enterprise capabilities for performing these scans are already deployed within customer sites, these solutions can be leveraged where available.

Monitoring solutions should be configured to generate notifications for non-expected traffic transiting the Red Management network, identify traffic that should have been blocked by the Inner Firewall, and enable security administrators to query system event log data for components connected to the Red Management Network. Notifications generated in the Red Management Network may indicate a failure of the Inner firewall's filtering functions or may be evidence an improper configuration or potential compromise of the Outer Encryption Component, Inner firewall, or Red Management Network components.

Data Network traffic is forbidden on the Red Management Network. Collection of EUD logs within the Red Network must maintain separation unless transmitted using authorized data transfer mechanisms between the Data and Management networks (see Section 6).

Management of MP7 occurs from within the Red Management Services.

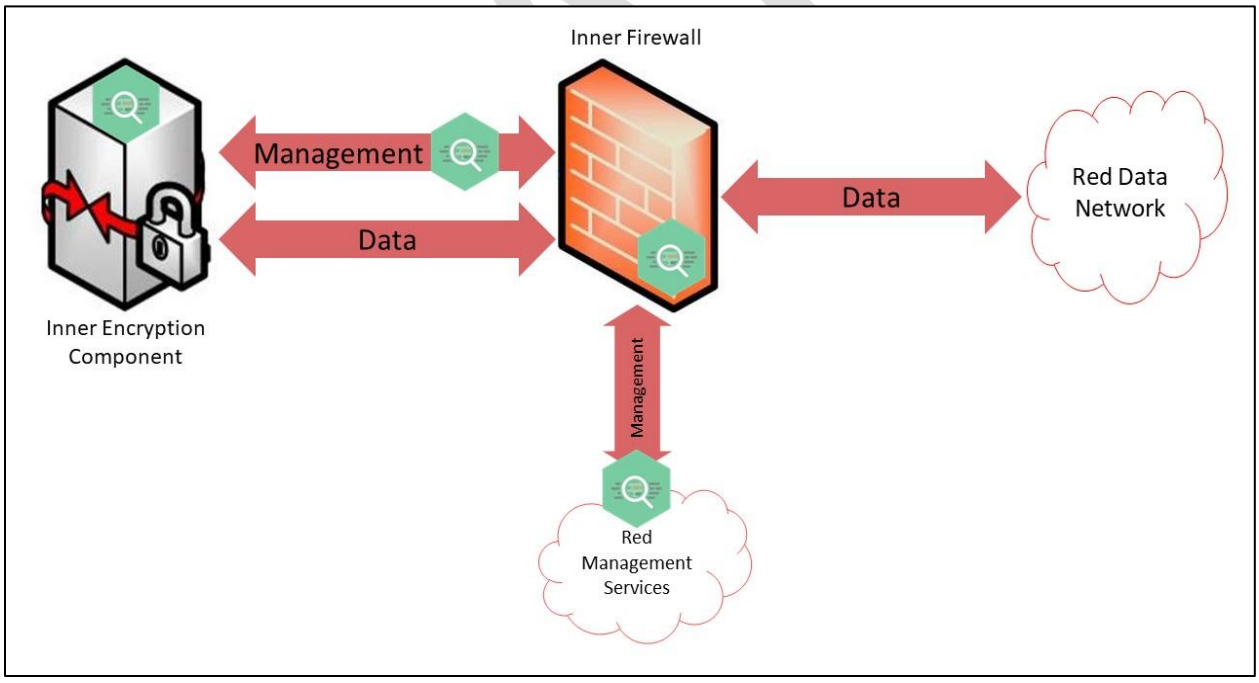


Figure 12. Monitoring Point 7: Red Management Line

5.8 Monitoring Point 8 (MP8): EUD

MP8 is located on the EUD and collects system and application event log data from the device. Sources of EUD monitoring data include but are not limited to: operating system event log data, Host Intrusion

Detection System, remote attestation solutions, Mobile Device Manager, and enterprise Data-at-Rest agents. Implementation of MP8 capabilities are directly influenced from the EUD form factor and architecture design of the EUD to implemented two layers of encryption.

Logging from the Inner Virtual Private Network (VPN) Tunnel provides status of the VPN tunnel, software/firmware updates, hardware status, misconfigurations, and/or intrusion-related event data.

Data transmitted from an EUD lives in the Data Network. Customers deploying remote log collection should take this into consideration when designing monitoring architectures. Consolidating EUD log data with infrastructure log data requires data transfer between the Data and Management networks (see Section 6).

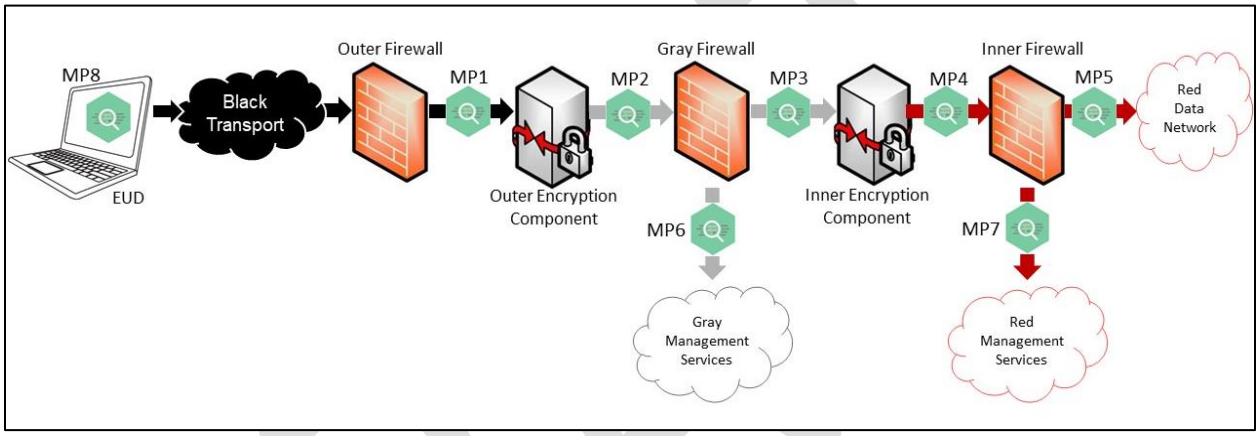


Figure 13. Monitoring Point 8: EUD

Customers must configure MP8 capabilities to send EUD log data to a Red Data Network collection server. The logs and notifications generated may show evidence on the EUD of either an improper configuration or a potential compromise. Managing MP8 may occur from within the Red Management Network, Red Data Network, via boundary Inner Encryption Components, or locally on EUD platforms when protected by Administrator access.

5.9 DEPLOYMENT OF MONITORING POINTS SUPPORTING MULTIPLE-CPS

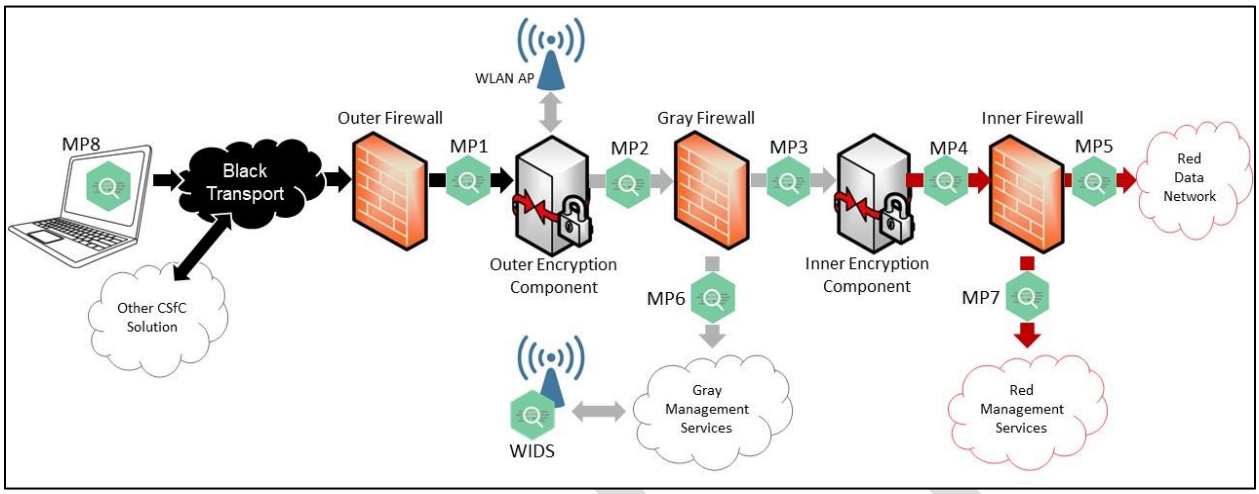


Figure 14. Deployment of Multiple CPs

For deployments of multiple CPs within the same network architecture, customers can take advantage of CM capability reuse to meet applicable CM requirements. Each CSfC solution must meet the functional requirements specified in each respective CP, as well as all applicable CM requirements as specified in each CP annex.

Customers should consider tailoring SIEM solutions with individual and combined common operating pictures of their network operations to monitor and observe network activity and systems operations for each CP implementation. Notifying and reporting mechanisms should be built in to verify network segregation is enforced as defined by the customer's site requirements.

6 CONSOLIDATED MONITORING

The CM Annex allows for the implementation of CDS capabilities to transfer data from the Black and Gray Networks to either the Gray and/or Red Management Networks to co-locate monitoring event data into a single SIEM. Consolidated monitoring can be accomplished through the implementation of "low-to-high," one-way data transfers from the Black and Gray Networks into the Gray or Red Network through an approved CDS. Using a CDS to aggregate the data may eliminate the need for a Gray SIEM depending on customer monitoring requirements. With all data accessible from a single SIEM, security administrators will no longer need to work across multiple networks to perform event detection and correlation. Additionally, a one way passive fiber optical network TAP, as described within Section 4.2, may be used to transfer raw network traffic to higher protection levels without a CDS for ingestion into an IDS, SIEM or other CM capability. The use of an optic TAP is limited to only raw network capture of the solution and cannot be used for the transfer or logs or any other processed data to a higher level of protection.

Figure 15 describes an approach to implementing CDS capabilities to move data between security domains within a CSfC solutions network. There is no requirement for customers to implement data transfer capabilities within their solution.

For customers deploying consolidated monitoring functionality, the requirements specified in Table 18, Multi-Site Requirements must be met. Two caveats that must be considered by implementers:

- Data must only be transferred in the "low to high" direction within a CSfC solutions network. Data from higher classification levels cannot pass to a lower classification level.
- Data and Management plane traffic is considered to be on separate security/administrative domains within each respective network.

Within their CSfC solution architecture, customers and integrators should adhere to all applicable data transfer policies for their organization when designing and implementing these capabilities.

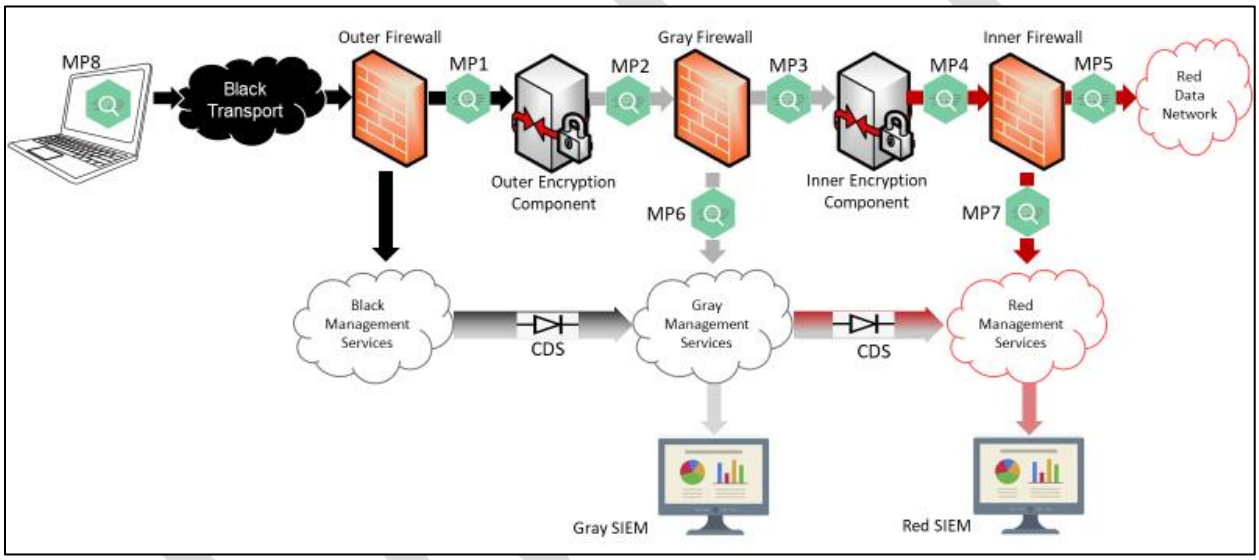
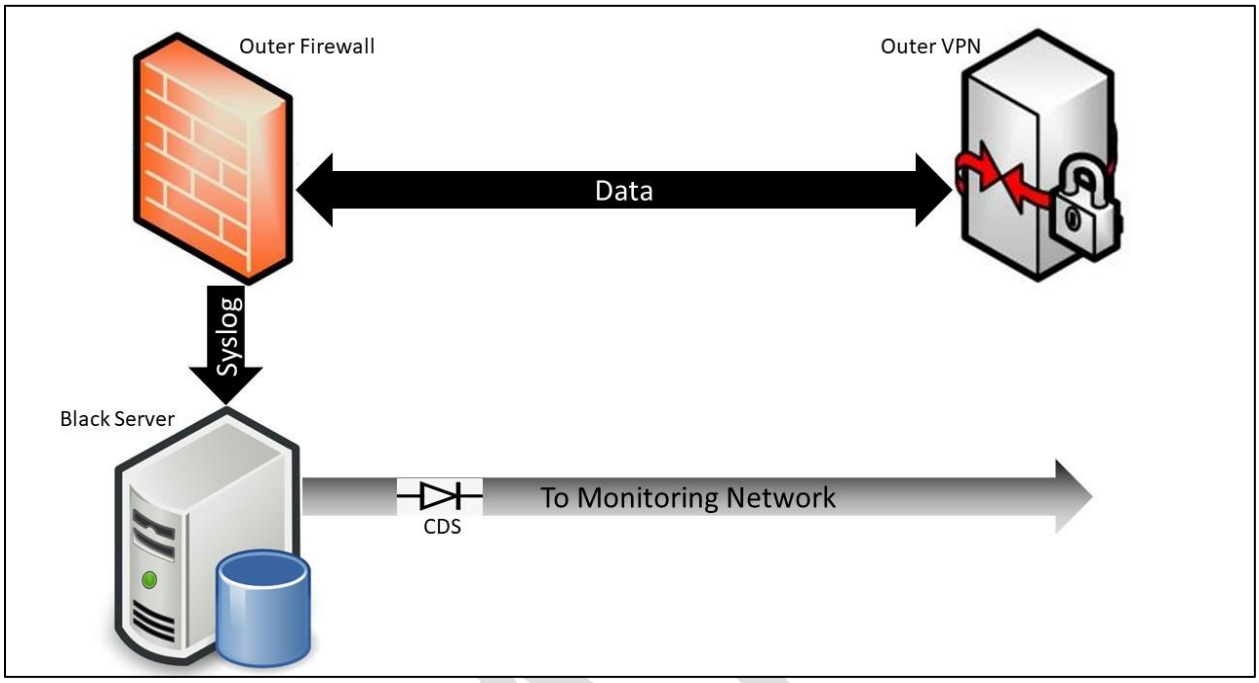


Figure 15. Consolidating Monitoring

6.1 BLACK NETWORK

The Black Network is not permitted to receive data from a higher classification network such as the Gray or Red Network. Data received from devices and stored on the Black collection server in the Black Network can be forwarded to the Gray collection server in the Gray Management Network, or to the Red collection server in the Red Management Network through an approved CDS.



539

540 **Figure 16. CDS Black Network**

541

6.2 GRAY NETWORK

The Gray Collection Server is permitted to collect data from the Black Network through an approved CDS. The recommended solution would store data from all devices in the Gray Network on a Gray data collection server. If authorized by an AO, data from the Gray collection server in the Gray Network can be forwarded to the Red collection server in the Red Network through an approved CDS.

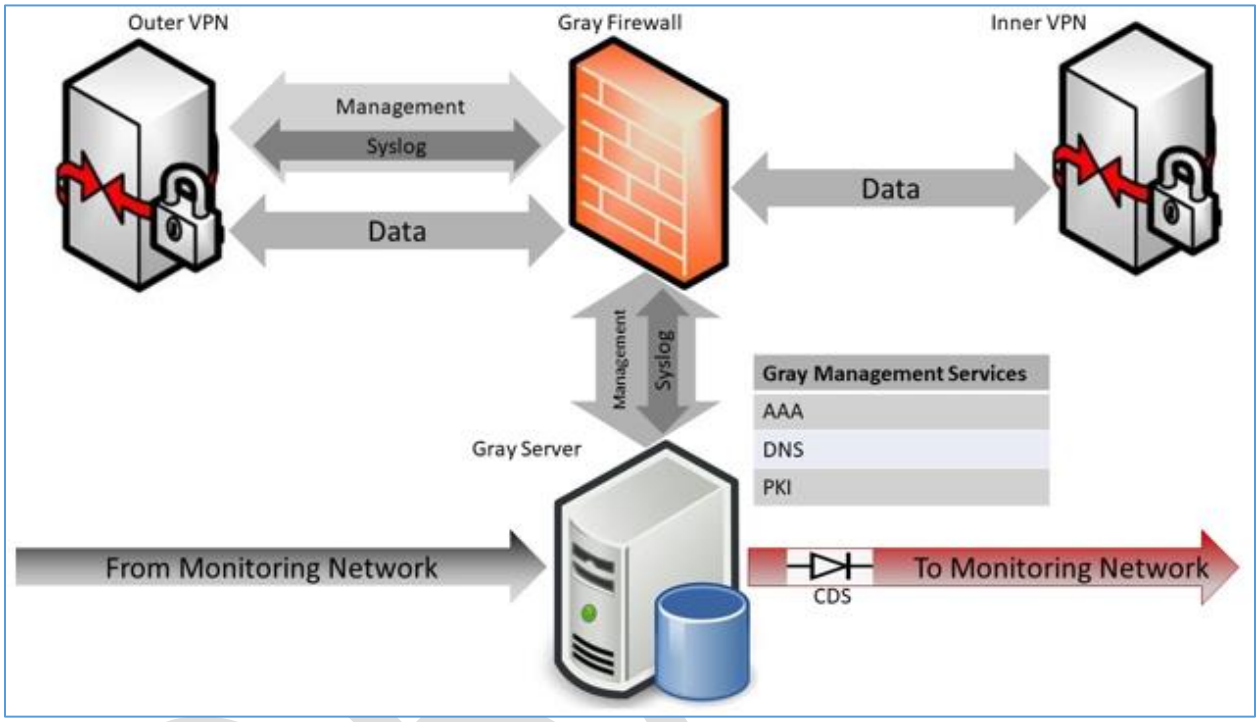


Figure 17. CDS Gray Network

6.3 RED NETWORK

The Red Management collection server is permitted to collect data from the Black and Gray Networks through an approved CDS. The recommended solution would store data from all devices in the Red Network on a Red Management collection server.

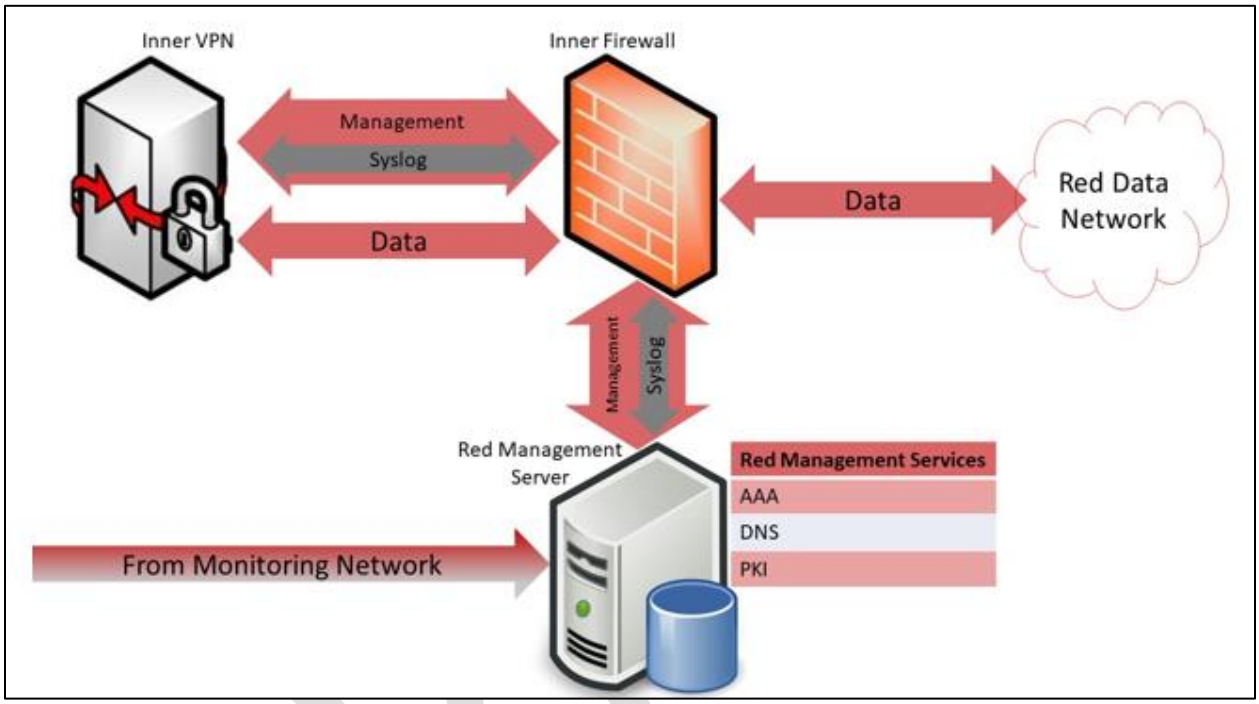


Figure 18. CDS Red Network

7 MULTIPLE INNER ENCLAVES

Customers deploying multiple Inner Enclaves to provide access to Red Networks operating at different classification levels, groups, or Inner Encryption Component types have a tailored set of CM MP requirements to implement. Regardless of chosen CP, the CM Annex requires network traffic monitoring to occur at MP3, MP6, and MP7 for multiple Inner Enclave solutions. At a minimum, one MP in each Inner Enclave (at MP4 or MP5), and one MP located in either the Black Enclave (MP1) or Gray Enclave (MP2) are also required.

Key components within each Inner Enclave may vary based upon the services implemented, but must include the Inner Firewall, Inner Encryption Component, separate monitoring points, and associated Management Services. All security event data within each destination enclave must be sent to a collection server located within its respective enclave (e.g., Orange, Red, and Blue) (see Figure 19). Network flow data from the Inner VPN Encryption Component and/or Inner Firewall must be sent to a collection server within its respective enclave. A separate SIEM within each Inner enclave must be deployed to monitor each local enclave network.

When multiple Inner Enclaves are interconnected, implementation of multiple SIEM components and disparate collection devices may result in a CSfC CM solution that becomes increasingly difficult to manage. In order to support event correlation and provide an enterprise-wide CM capability, data from Inner Enclaves (e.g., Orange, Red, and Blue) can forward data to Inner Enclaves of higher classification levels, or enclaves higher in the hierarchy (Orange and Blue forwarded to Red) through an approved CDS.

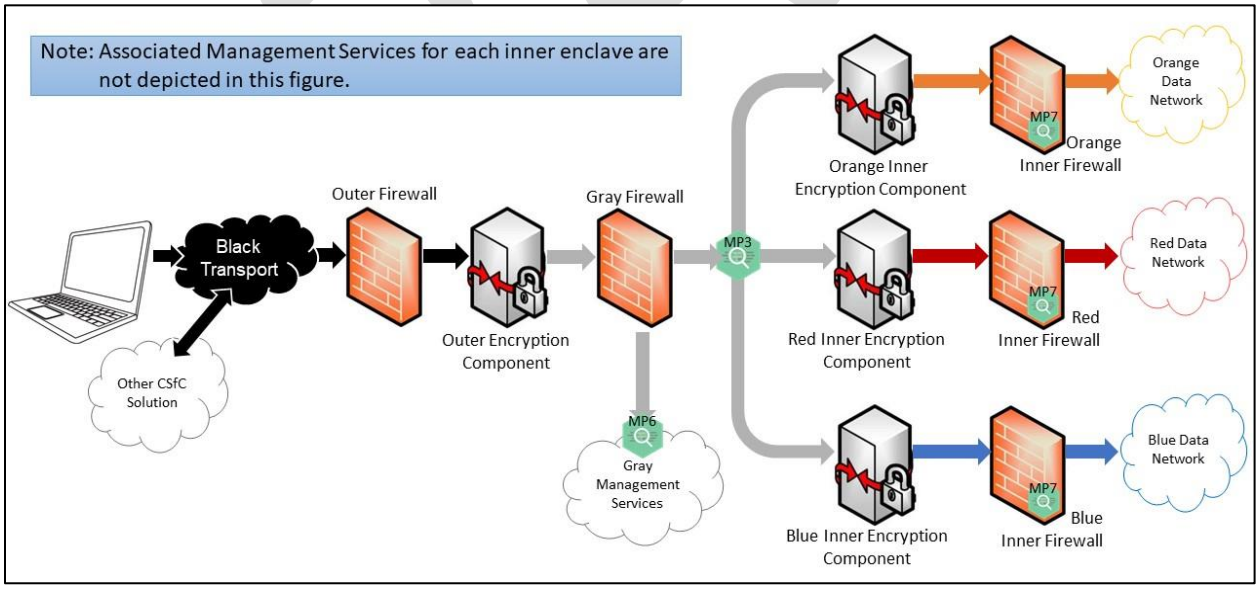


Figure 19. Multiple Inner Enclaves

8 MULTI-SITE ENVIRONMENTS

This section provides guidance for CM implementations of the *CSfC Multi-Site Connectivity (MSC) CP*. MSC solutions connect more than one CSfC solution to each other in a hub and spoke, or mesh configuration. Two monitoring design options are presented below for customers to consider in managing MSC Environments: Standalone or Centrally Managed CM configuration.

Customers may also consider using a hybrid design, consisting of a standalone and centralized managed CM configuration. Customers should use configurations and structures that best meet mission needs and levels of risk acceptable to the AO.

8.1 Standalone Configuration

Standalone CM configurations require deploying monitoring capabilities locally within the Management Network of each site. Standalone CM configurations are typically administered on-site.

Advantages:

- Standalone CM solutions are less likely to be affected by communication outages to other sites for shared resources, since they are designed to operate independently.
- Local personnel have more options to respond to incidents than centrally managed solutions.
- Standalone CM solutions can be tailored to fit the specific needs of CSfC sites and operations.

Disadvantage:

- Customer CSfC solutions must implement requirements from the CM Annex at each site, which may take valuable resources away from local operations.

8.2 Centrally Managed Configuration

In the Centrally Managed CM configuration, customers have one or more Main Sites that monitor, maintain, and administer one or more remote sites. In order to support correlation and a better overall picture for remote sites, the Gray Network storage servers at the remote sites must forward data to the Gray Network storage server at the Main Site(s). Similarly, the Red Network storage servers at the remote sites must forward data to the Red Network storage server(s) at the Main Site. This monitoring allows customers to detect, react to, and report any attacks against their CSfC solutions in addition to detecting any configuration errors within infrastructure components from a customer's centralized watch floor or operations centers.

Advantages:

- Valuable local resources can focus on mission requirements, while a centralized watch floor can oversee the health and operation of remote sites. Using local personnel only when required.
- Centrally Managed CM solutions are typically standardized across multiple remote sites.

- A broader view of the health of remote sites in a central location or watch floor.

Disadvantage:

- Centrally Managed CM solutions are likely to be affected by communication outages to other sites for shared resources like DNS, CDP, or Authentication Authorization and Accounting Services.

Geographically remote sites may experience low bandwidth, intermittent connectivity, or other issues that limit the transfer of data to a Main Site, resulting in a degraded ability to detect, report, and react to attacks on the remote site. In these situations, users may store logs and CM data locally for remote security administrators to review alarms from an incident when network connectivity is restored or when authorized personnel arrive to audit CM data and/or provide incident response. For networks with limited bandwidth availability, customers should consider forwarding such data during non-peak hours.

Customers should consider deploying a Centrally Managed Configuration to integrate IPS capabilities at remote sites. In the absence of having onsite administrative personnel or reliable remote management access capabilities, an IPS allows the remote site to protect itself by automatically detecting and reacting to anomalous network behavior while connectivity to a Main Site is degraded.

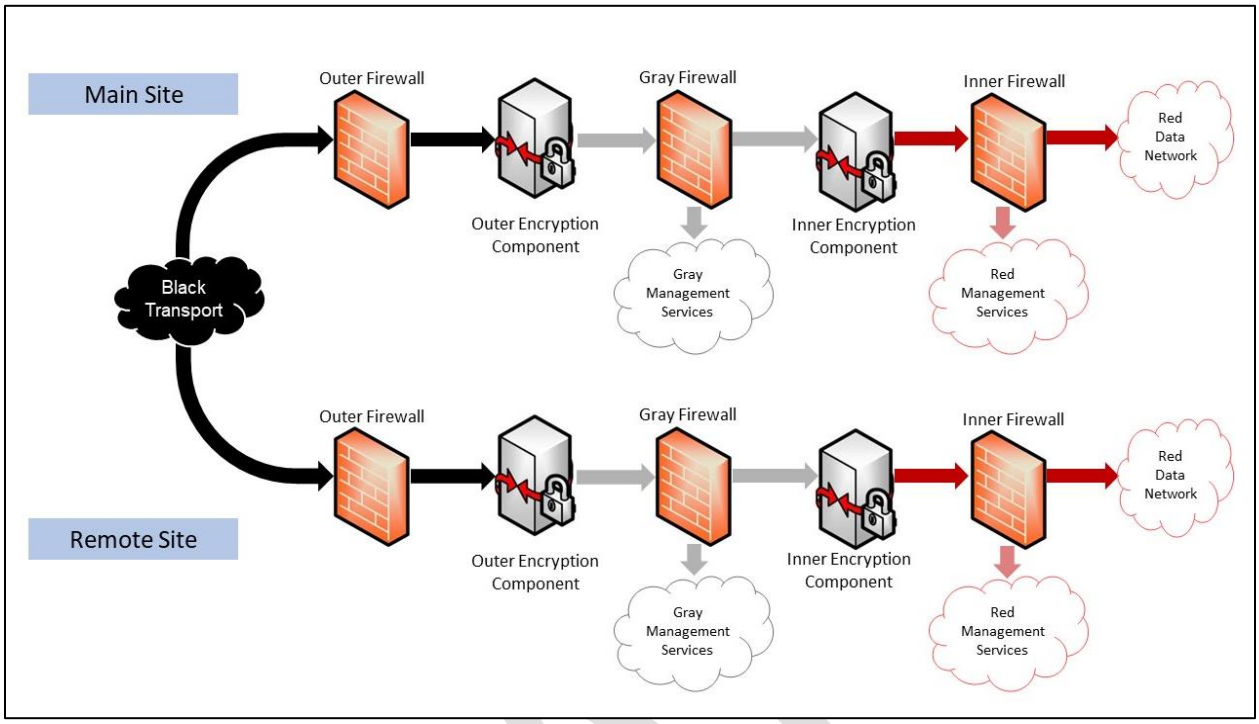


Figure 20. Centralized Management

9 MONITORING IN A HIGH AVAILABILITY ENVIRONMENT

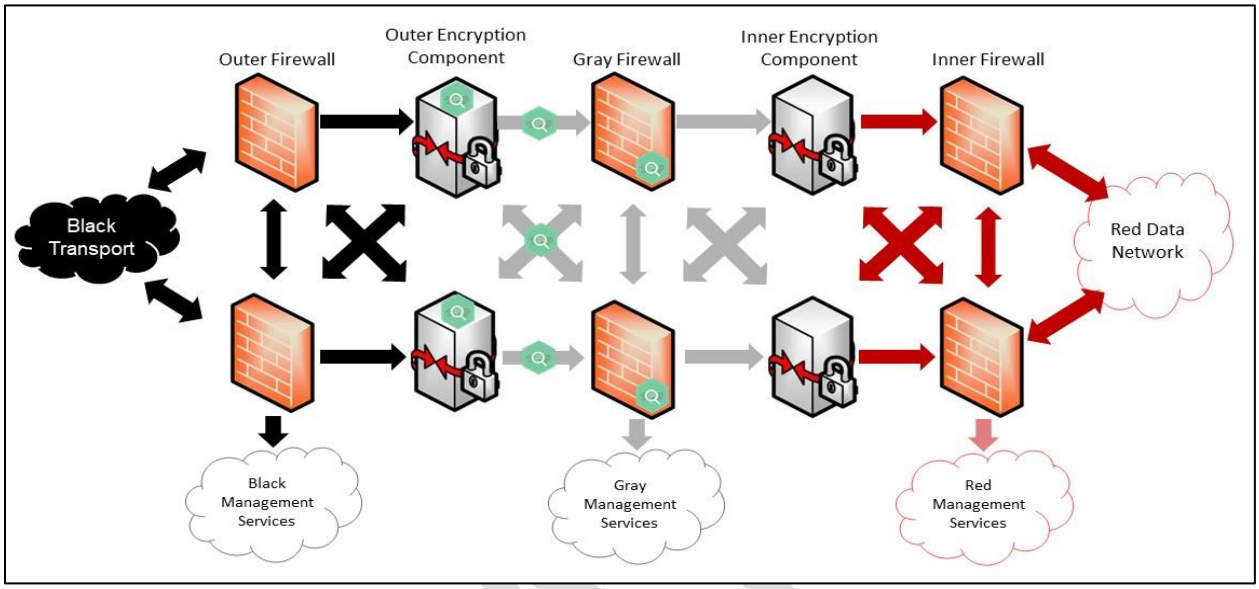
Customers scaling their CSfC solutions architecture to implement high availability requirements, such as hot or cold failover, redundancy, or load balancing, must extend the monitoring architecture to account for the increased network footprint. The following must be considered when deploying any high availability capabilities:

- Verification and monitoring of traffic transiting cross links.
- Additional bandwidth and computational power may be required to transmit data and management traffic, as well as processing within deployed SIEM solutions.

No specific requirements are levied for customers deploying CM capabilities within a high availability environment. Customers must meet the intent of the requirements as defined for each respective MP and ensure all communications paths are monitored.

Customers should develop notifications within their monitoring infrastructure to detect event triggering failover conditions. Expected network behavior of the system in a 'normal' state and a 'failover' state should be defined. Customers should monitor for unexpected changes within the solution that may otherwise indicate an issue in any of the systems component's operation or anomalous behavior within the solution's network when in either of the aforementioned states.

647 Figure 21 represents a sample high availability architecture and points within the network architecture
648 that must be evaluated for CM capability deployment for MP2.



649

650 **Figure 21. High Availability Environment**

651 # 10 CONTINUOUS MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

652 Sections 10.1 through 10.3 specify the necessary requirements for the implementation of an Enterprise
653 Gray solution compliant with this annex. Interconnecting CSfC solutions will follow the requirements of
654 the CPs being deployed.

655 Guidance provided in this annex is for the implementation of a CM capability to monitor a CSfC solution.
656 Although most requirements apply to all CSfC solutions, some requirements only apply to
657 implementations whose high-level designs implement certain features.

658 **Table 2. Capability Package Descriptions**

Capability Package	Designator	Description
Multiple CPs	All	Requirements pertinent to all Capability Packages. This CM Annex comprises all three data-in-transit CPs describing how to protect classified data in transit while interconnecting scalable and centrally manageable solutions simultaneously across geographically large distances while leveraging existing infrastructure and services.

Capability Package	Designator	Description
Mobile Access	MA	Requirements pertinent to the Mobile Access CP only. This CSfC CP describes how to protect classified data (including Voice and Video) in MA solutions transiting Private Cellular Networks and Government Private Wi-Fi networks.
Multi-Site Connectivity	MSC	Requirements pertinent to the MSC CP only. This CSfC CP describes how to protect classified data in transit across an untrusted network using multiple encrypted tunnels implemented with IPsec.
Campus WLAN	WLAN	Requirements pertinent to the Campus WLAN CP only. This CSfC CP describes how to protect classified data (including Voice and Video) in a WLAN solution transiting Government Private Wi-Fi networks.
Enterprise Gray	EG	Requirements pertinent to the Enterprise Gray Implementation Requirements Annex only. This CSfC EG Annex describes additional options for CSfC deployments and allows for centralized management of the Gray Management Network.

10.1 Threshold and Objective Requirements

In some cases, multiple versions of a requirement may exist within this document. Such alternative versions of a requirement are designated as either a 'Threshold requirement' or an 'Objective requirement':

- A Threshold (T) requirement specifies a feature or function that provides the minimal acceptable capability for the security of the solution.
- An Objective (O) requirement specifies a feature or function that provides the preferred capability for the security of the solution.

When separate Threshold and Objective versions of a requirement exist, the Objective requirement provides more security for the solution than the corresponding Threshold requirement. However, in some cases, meeting the Objective requirement may not be feasible in some environments or may require components to implement features that are not yet widely available. Solution owners are encouraged to implement the Objective version of a requirement, but in cases where this is not a feasible solution, owners may implement the Threshold version of the requirement instead. These Threshold and Objective versions are mapped to each other in the "Alternatives" column. Objective requirements that have no related Threshold requirement are marked as "Optional" in the "Alternatives" column.

In most cases, there is no distinction between the Threshold and Objective versions of a requirement. In these cases, the "Threshold/Objective" column indicates that the Threshold equals the Objective (T=O).

Requirements listed as Objective in this annex may become Threshold requirements in future guidance. Solution owners are encouraged to implement Objective requirements where possible to facilitate compliance with future guidance.

10.2 Requirements Designators

Each requirement in this annex is identified by a label consisting of the prefix "CM" a two-letter category, and a sequence number (e.g., CM-MP1-3).

Table 3. Requirement Digraphs

Digraph	Description	Section	Table
MP	Monitoring Point Requirements	Section 10.4	Table 5
MP1	Monitoring Point 1 Requirements	Section 10.6	Table 6
MP2	Monitoring Point 2 Requirements	Section 10.7	Table 7
MP3	Monitoring Point 3 Requirements	Section 10.8	Table 8
MP4	Monitoring Point 4 Requirements	Section 10.9	Table 9
MP5	Monitoring Point 5 Requirements	Section 10.10	Table 10
MP6	Monitoring Point 6 Requirements	Section 10.11	Table 11
MP7	Monitoring Point 7 Requirements	Section 10.12	Table 12
MP8	Monitoring Point 8 Requirements	Section 10.13	Table 13
LN	Logging Requirements	Section 10.14	Table 14
GR	General Requirements	Section 10.15	Table 15
SM	SIEM Requirements	Section 10.16	Table 16
MI	Multi-Inner Enclave Requirements	Section 10.17	Table 17
MS	Multi-Site Requirements	Section 10.18	Table 18
CD	Cross Domain Solution Requirements	Section 10.19	Table 19

10.3 Matrix of CP and Required Monitoring Points

A set of required MPs must be deployed for each CP along with at least two other remaining monitoring points. For the two MPs, these cannot be within the same network exclusively. For MA CP deployments using the government private wireless use case a WIDS/WIPS is required for requirements see *CSfC WIDS/WIPS Annex.* The Table below denote this use case with ***WIDS.***

693 **Table 4. Required MP Deployments for CSfC Solutions**

CP	Required	Choose One MP in Black or Gray Networks	Choose One MP in Red Network
MA CP	MP6, MP7, MP8 and **WIDS*	MP1, MP2, MP3	MP4, MP5
WLAN	WIDS, MP6, MP7, and MP8	MP2, MP3	MP4, MP5
MSC	MP6 and MP7	MP1, MP2, MP3	MP4, MP5

694 ## 10.4 CM MONITORING POINT REQUIREMENTS

695 Based on the CP implementation, only certain requirements from Table 4 are applicable within a
696 customer solution. In addition, CM-MP-3 through 5, require customers to choose specific MPs to use
697 and then only implement those requirements that relate to that MP.

698 **Table 5. CM Monitoring Point Requirements**

Req #	Requirement Description	Capability Package	Threshold/ Objective	Alternative
CM-MP-1	Conduct network monitoring at MP6 and MP7.	All	T=O	
CM-MP-2	Conduct device monitoring at MP8.	MA, WLAN	T=O	
CM-MP-3	Conduct network monitoring on one of the following monitoring points: MP1, MP2, or MP3.	MA, MSC	T=O	CM-MP-4
CM-MP-4	Conduct network monitoring on one of the following monitoring points: MP2, or MP3.	WLAN	T=O	CM-MP-3
CM-MP-5	Conduct network monitoring on one of the following monitoring points: MP4, or MP5.	All	T=O	
CM-MP-6	A WIDS must be deployed to monitor a Campus WLAN CP, and a MA CP using Government Private Wireless use case. All requirements for a WIDS are located within the *CSfC WIDS/WIPS Annex*.	WLAN, MA	T=O	

699 ## 10.5 NETWORK MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

700 Depending on the MP chosen to implement within the solution, only apply those requirements that
701 directly apply to the given solution. See the specific MP requirements tables for additional
702 requirements on information that needs to be logged and notified on within the solution.

10.6 MP1 Requirements (Between Black Firewall and Outer Encryption Component)

Only apply these requirements to the solution if MP1 is implemented.

Table 6. MP1 Requirements

Req #	Requirement Description	Capability Package	Threshold/ Objective	Alternative
CM-MP1-1	The monitoring capability must log all traffic outside expected traffic of the Outer Encryption Component (i.e., non-UDP 4500 or UDP 500 for Internet Key Exchange /IPsec, 443 TLS or MACsec tunnel).	MA CP, MSC	T=O	
CM-MP1-2	The monitoring capability must log all traffic which has a destination other than the Outer Encryption Component or Outer Firewall.	MA CP, MSC	T=O	
CM-MP1-3	The monitoring capability must log any unauthorized attempts to scan the Outer Encryption Component or Outer Firewall.	MA CP, MSC	T=O	
CM-MP1-4	The monitoring capability must log unauthorized IPs attempting to connect to Outer Encryption Components.	MSC	T=O	
CM-MP1-5	The Outer Firewall must log any configuration changes.	MA CP, MSC	T=O	
CM-MP1-6	The Outer Firewall must log attempts to perform an unauthorized action (e.g., read, write, execute, delete) on an object.	MA CP, MSC	T=O	
CM-MP1-7	The Outer Firewall must log all actions performed by a user with super-user or administrator privileges.	MA CP, MSC	T=O	
CM-MP1-8	The Outer Firewall must log any escalation of user privileges.	MA CP, MSC	T=O	
CM-MP1-9	The Outer Firewall must log changes to time.	MA CP, MSC	T=O	

Req #	Requirement Description	Capability Package	Threshold/ Objective	Alternative
CM-MP1-10	The monitoring capability must log when a system generates an excessive number of short packets (i.e., a system sending over 60% of packets containing 150 or less bytes).	All	T=O	
CM-MP1-11	The monitoring capability must log when a system receives an excessive number of short packets (i.e., a system sending over 60% of packets containing 150 or less bytes).	All	T=O	

10.7 MP2 Requirements (Between Outer Encryption Component and Gray Firewall)

Only apply these requirements to the solution if MP2 is implemented.

Table 7. MP2 Requirements

Req #	Requirement Description	Capability Package	Threshold/ Objective	Alternative
CM-MP2-1	The monitoring capability must log all traffic outside expected traffic passing through the Outer Encryption Component to the Gray Firewall.	All	T=O	
CM-MP2-2	The monitoring capability must log all traffic which has a source or destination other than the EUD/Encryption Components, Outer Encryption Component, Gray Firewall/Encryption Component, Inner Encryption Component, or Gray Data services.	All	T=O	
CM-MP2-3	The monitoring capability must log any attempt to scan the EUD/Encryption Components, Outer Encryption Component, Gray Firewall/Encryption Component, Inner Encryption Component, or Gray Data services.	All	T=O	
CM-MP2-4	The monitoring capability must log communication between EUDs.	MA CP, WLAN	T=O	

Req #	Requirement Description	Capability Package	Threshold/ Objective	Alternative
CM-MP2-5	The monitoring capability must log any DNS request for any domain or name not included in the Gray Data domain.	All	T=O	
CM-MP2-6	The monitoring capability must log when a system generates an excessive number of short packets (i.e., a system sending over 60% of packets containing 150 or less bytes).	All	T=O	
CM-MP2-7	The monitoring capability must log when a system receives an excessive number of short packets (i.e., a system sending over 60% of packets containing 150 or less bytes).	All	T=O	

10.8 MP3 Requirements (Between Gray Firewall and Inner Encryption Component)

Only apply these requirements to the solution if MP3 is implemented.

Table 8. MP3 Requirements

Req #	Requirement Description	Capability Package	Threshold/ Objective	Alternative
CM-MP3-1	The monitoring capability must log all traffic outside expected traffic passing through the Gray Firewall to the Inner Encryption Component.	All	T=O	
CM-MP3-2	The monitoring capability must log all traffic which has a source or destination other than the EUD/Encryption Components, Outer Encryption Component, Gray Firewall, or Inner Encryption Component.	All	T=O	
CM-MP3-3	The monitoring capability must log any attempt to scan the EUD/Encryption Components, Outer Encryption Component, Gray Firewall, or Inner Encryption Component.	All	T=O	
CM-MP3-4	The monitoring capability must log communications between EUDs.	MA CP, WLAN	T=O	

Req #	Requirement Description	Capability Package	Threshold/ Objective	Alternative
CM-MP3-5	If the Inner Encryption Components use certificate-based authentication, the monitoring capability must log invalid or expired certificates used to attempt a connection to the Inner Encryption Component.	All	O	Optional
CM-MP3-6	The monitoring capability must log when a system generates an excessive number of short packets (i.e., a system sending over 60% of packets containing 150 or less bytes).	All	T=O	
CM-MP3-7	The monitoring capability must log when a system receives an excessive number of short packets (i.e., a system sending over 60% of packets containing 150 or less bytes).	All	T=O	

10.9 MP4 Requirements (Between Inner Encryption Component and Inner Firewall)

Only apply these requirements to the solution if MP4 is implemented.

Table 9. MP4 Requirements

Req #	Requirement Description	Capability Package	Threshold/ Objective	Alternative
CM-MP4-1	The monitoring capability must log unusual data movement within or out of the network.	All	T=O	
CM-MP4-2	The monitoring capability must log any attempt to connect to any external domain or IP address from the Red Network.	All	T=O	
CM-MP4-3	The monitoring capability must log when a system that generates an excessive number of short packets (e.g., a system sending over 60% of packets containing 150 or less bytes).	All	T=O	

Req #	Requirement Description	Capability Package	Threshold/ Objective	Alternative
CM-MP4-4	The monitoring capability must log when a system that receives an excessive number of short packets (i.e., a system sending over 60% of packets containing 150 or less bytes).	All	T=O	
CM-MP4-5	The monitoring capability must log detection of any protocol or port outside of those specifically allowed by the Inner Firewall and/or Inner Encryption Component.	All	T=O	
CM-MP4-6	The monitoring capability must log any attempt to scan the EUD/Encryption Components, Inner Encryption Component, Inner Firewall or Red Data Network.	All	T=O	

10.10 MP5 REQUIREMENTS (AFTER RED FIREWALL)

Only apply these requirements to the solution if MP5 is implemented.

Table 10. MP5 Requirements

Req #	Requirement Description	Capability Package	Threshold/ Objective	Alternative
CM-MP5-1	The monitoring capability must log unusual data movement within or out of the network.	All	T=O	
CM-MP5-2	The monitoring capability must log any attempt to connect to any external domain or IP address from the Red Network.	All	T=O	
CM-MP5-3	The monitoring capability must log when a system that generates an excessive number of short packets (i.e., a system sending over 60% of packets containing 150 or less bytes).	All	T=O	
CM-MP5-4	The monitoring capability must log when a system that receives an excessive number of short packets (i.e., a system sending over 60% of packets containing 150 or less bytes).	All	T=O	

Req #	Requirement Description	Capability Package	Threshold/ Objective	Alternative
CM-MP5-5	The monitoring capability must log detection of any protocol or port outside of those specifically allowed by the Inner Firewall and/or Inner Encryption Component.	All	T=O	
CM-MP5-6	The monitoring capability must log any attempt to scan the EUD/Encryption Components, Inner Encryption Component, Inner Firewall or Red Data Network.	All	T=O	

10.11 MP6 REQUIREMENTS (BETWEEN GRAY FIREWALL & GRAY MGMT NETWORK)

Table 11. MP6 Requirements

Req #	Requirement Description	Capability Package	Threshold/ Objective	Alternative
CM-MP6-1	The Gray Authentication services, Gray Network components and Gray Management services must log any failed login attempt.	All	T=O	
CM-MP6-2	The Gray Authentication service supporting the Gray Management services must log whenever a new user is created.	All	T=O	
CM-MP6-3	The Gray Authentication services supporting EUDs must log whenever a new EUD user is created.	WLAN, MA	T=O	
CM-MP6-4	The Gray Authentication services must log whenever a user is added to a group.	All	T=O	
CM-MP6-5	The Gray Authentication services must log whenever a change is made to group privileges.	All	T=O	
CM-MP6-6	The Gray Authentication services must log whenever a user account attribute is changed.	All	T=O	
CM-MP6-7	The Gray Authentication services must log whenever an authentication rule is created or modified.	All	T=O	

Req #	Requirement Description	Capability Package	Threshold/ Objective	Alternative
CM-MP6-8	The monitoring capability must log any attempt to scan the Outer Encryption Components, Gray Network components, and Gray Management services.	All	T=O	
CM-MP6-9	The monitoring capability must log if unusual traffic is detected between the Gray Management services, Gray Management workstation and/or Gray Network components.	All	T=O	
CM-MP6-10	The monitoring capability must log if a protocol outside of SSH, ESP, or TLS is used to login into Gray Network components or Gray Management services from a dedicated Gray Management workstation or authorized Gray management device.	All	T=O	
CM-MP6-11	The monitoring capability must log any DNS queries on the Gray Management Networks made to a domain or IP outside of the Gray Management Network.	All	T=O	
CM-MP6-12	The network components and Gray Management services must log when three or more invalid login attempts in a 24-hour period to any of the Gray Network component or Gray Management services.	All	T=O	
CM-MP6-13	The Gray Network components and Gray Management services must log any configuration change.	All	T=O	
CM-MP6-14	The Gray Network components and Gray Management services must log any configuration failures or errors.	All	T=O	
CM-MP6-15	If a CDP is used in the Gray Network, the Outer and/or Gray Encryption Components must log if the version of the CRL downloaded from a CDP is older than the current cached CRL.	All	T=O	

Req #	Requirement Description	Capability Package	Threshold/ Objective	Alternative
CM-MP6-16	The Outer Encryption Components must log if signature validation of the CRL downloaded from a CDP fails.	All	T=O	
CM-MP6-17	The Outer Encryption Components must log establishment of an encryption tunnel.	All	T=O	
CM-MP6-18	The Outer Encryption Components must log termination of an encryption tunnel.	All	T=O	
CM-MP6-19	If using certificate-based authentication, the Outer Encryption Component must log any attempt by a client to connect using an invalid or expired certificate.	All	O	Optional
CM-MP6-20	If the Outer Encryption Components use pre-shared key authentication, the Encryption Component must log any attempt to connect using an invalid key.	All	O	Optional
CM-MP6-21	If certificated based authentication is used, the Outer Encryption Component must log the failure to download a CRL from a CDP.	All	T=O	
CM-MP6-22	If certificated based authentication is used, the Outer Encryption Component must log when different IP addresses are using the same EUD device certificate.	MA, WLAN	T=O	
CM-MP6-23	Devices used for MACsec must log the installation of a Connective Association Key (CAK), into the MACsec Device, including all subsequent installations of new CAKs (e.g., CAK rekey).	MSC	T=O	
CM-MP6-24	MACsec Devices must log creation and updates of Secure Association Keys (SAKs).	MSC	T=O	
CM-MP6-25	All Gray Components must log administrator lockout due to excessive authentication failures.	All	T=O	
CM-MP6-26	Vulnerability scans should be conducted on the Gray Service Components within a time designated by the AO and relevant governing policies.	All	T=O	

10.12 MP7 REQUIREMENTS (BETWEEN INNER FIREWALL & RED MGMT NETWORK)

Table 12. MP7 Requirements

Req #	Requirement Description	Capability Package	Threshold/ Objective	Alternative
CM-MP7-1	The Red authentication services, Red Network components and Red Management services must log any failed login attempt.	All	T=O	
CM-MP7-2	The Red Authentication service supporting the Red Management services must log whenever a new user is created.	All	T=O	
CM-MP7-3	The Red Authentication services supporting EUDs must log whenever a new EUD user is created.	WLAN, MA	T=O	
CM-MP7-4	The Red Authentication services must log whenever a user is added to a group.	All	T=O	
CM-MP7-5	The Red Authentication services must log whenever a change is made to group privileges.	All	T=O	
CM-MP7-6	The Red Authentication services must log whenever a user account attribute is changed.	All	T=O	
CM-MP6-7	The Red Authentication services must log whenever an authentication rule is created or modified.	All	T=O	
CM-MP7-8	The monitoring capability must log any attempt to scan the Inner Encryption Components, Red Network components, and Red Management services.	All	T=O	
CM-MP7-9	The monitoring capability must log if unusual traffic is detected between the Red Management services, Red Management workstation and/or Red Network components.	All	T=O	
CM-MP7-10	The monitoring capability must log if a protocol outside of SSH, ESP, or TLS are used to login into Red Network component or Red Management services from a dedicated Red Management workstation or authorized Red Management device.	All	T=O	

Req #	Requirement Description	Capability Package	Threshold/ Objective	Alternative
CM-MP7-11	The monitoring capability must log any DNS quarries on the Red Management networks made to a domain or IP outside of the Red Management Networks.	All	T=O	
CM-MP7-12	The network components and Red Management services must log when three or more invalid login attempts in a 24-hour period to any of the Red Network component or Red Management services when logging in with administrative privileges.	All	T=O	
CM-MP7-13	The Red Network components and Red Management services must log any configuration changes.	All	T=O	
CM-MP7-14	The Red Network components and Red Management services must log any configuration failures or errors.	All	T=O	
CM-MP7-15	The Red Encryption Component must log if the version of the CRL downloaded from a CDP is older than the current cached CRL.	All	T=O	
CM-MP7-16	The Inner Encryption Components must log if signature validation of the CRL downloaded from a CDP fails.	All	T=O	
CM-MP7-17	The Inner Encryption Components must log establishment of an encryption tunnel.	All	T=O	
CM-MP7-18	The Inner Encryption Components must log termination of an encryption tunnel.	All	T=O	
CM-MP7-19	If using certificate-based authentication, the Inner Encryption Component must log any attempt by a client to connect using an invalid or expired certificate.	All	T=O	
CM-MP7-20	If the Inner Encryption Components uses key-based authentication, the Encryption Components must log if any key except the correct key is used to attempt to connect to the Encryption Component.	All	T=O	
CM-MP7-21	If certificated based authentication is used, the Inner Encryption Component must log the failure to download a CRL from a CDP.	All	T=O	

Req #	Requirement Description	Capability Package	Threshold/ Objective	Alternative
CM-MP7-22	If certificated based authentication is used, the Outer Encryption Component must log when different IP addresses are using the same EUD device certificate.	MA, WLAN	T=O	
CM-MP7-23	If using a TLS-Protected Servers, TLS-Protected Servers must log the failure to download a CRL from a CDP.	All	T=O	
CM-MP7-24	If using a TLS-Protected Servers, TLS-Protected Servers must log if the version of the CRL downloaded from a CDP is older than the current cached CRL.	All	T=O	
CM-MP7-25	If using a TLS-Protected Servers, TLS-Protected Servers must log if the signature validation of the CRL downloaded from a CDP fails.	All	T=O	
CM-MP7-26	If using a TLS-Protected Servers, TLS-Protected Servers must log establishment of a TLS connection.	All	T=O	
CM-MP7-27	If using a TLS-Protected Servers, TLS-Protected Servers must log termination of a TLS connection.	All	T=O	
CM-MP7-28	MACsec Devices must log the installation of a CAK into the MACsec Device, including all subsequent installations of new CAKs (i.e., CAK rekey).	MSC	T=O	
CM-MP7-29	MACsec Devices must log creation and updates of SAKs.	MSC	T=O	
CM-MP7-30	MACsec Devices must log administrator lockout due to excessive authentication failures.	MSC	T=O	
CM-MP7-31	Vulnerability scans should be conducted on the Red Service Components within a time designated by the AO and relevant governing policies.	All	T=O	

10.13 MP8 REQUIREMENTS (END USER DEVICE)

Only apply these requirements to the solution if MP8 is implemented. Solutions deploying multi-VM environments should review the following requirements and their applicability within each.

729 **Table 13. MP8 Requirements**

Req #	Requirement Description	Capability Package	Threshold/ Objective	Alternative
CM-MP8-1	EUDs must generate logs and send to a collection server in the Red Network.	MA, WLAN	T=O	
CM-MP8-2	EUD with high event types compared to baseline.	MA, WLAN	T=O	
CM-MP8-3	Log if there are three or more failed login attempts on the EUD within 24-hours.	MA, WLAN	T=O	
CM-MP8-4	Log if configuration changes are made to the EUD.	MA, WLAN	T=O	
CM-MP8-5	Log if there is any attempt by the EUD to reach an unauthorized IP addresses, domains, or networks.	MA, WLAN	T=O	
CM-MP8-6	Log if an unauthorized application or program is installed on the EUD.	MA, WLAN	T=O	
CM-MP8-7	Log if any known malware is detected on the EUD.	MA, WLAN	T=O	
CM-MP8-8	Log if calls or connections are made in two separate locations within a timeframe that is not possible.	MA, WLAN	O	
CM-MP8-9	Security Administrator must detect when two or more simultaneous VPN connections from different IP addresses are established using the same EUD device certificate.	MA, WLAN	T=O	
CM-MP8-10	Security Administrator must detect when two or more simultaneous TLS connections from different IP addresses are established using the same EUD device certificate.	MA, WLAN	T=O	
CM-MP8-11	Encryption Component Clients must log establishment of a VPN tunnel.	MA, WLAN	T=O	
CM-MP8-12	TLS Clients must log establishment of a TLS tunnel.	MA, WLAN	T=O	
CM-MP8-13	Encryption Component Clients must log termination of a VPN tunnel.	MA, WLAN	T=O	
CM-MP8-14	TLS Clients must log termination of a TLS connection.	MA, WLAN	T=O	
CM-MP8-15	The EUD must log signature verification and certificate validation events.	MA, WLAN	T=O	

10.14 LOGGING REQUIREMENTS

Table 14. Logging Requirements

Req #	Requirement Description	Capability Package	Threshold/ Objective	Alternative
CM-LN-1	Each log entry must record the date and time of the event.	All	T=O	
CM-LN-2	Each log entry must include the identifier of the event.	All	T=O	
CM-LN-3	Each log entry must record the type of event.	All	T=O	
CM-LN-4	Each log entry must record the success or failure of the event to include failure code, when available.	All	T=O	
CM-LN-5	Each log entry must record the subject identity.	All	T=O	
CM-LN-6	Each log entry must record the source address for network-based events.	All	T=O	
CM-LN-7	Each log entry must record the user and, for role-based events, role identity, where applicable.	All	T=O	
CM-LN-8	Solution Components must log all actions performed on the audit log (e.g., off-loading, deletion).	All	T=O	
CM-LN-9	Solution Components must log all actions involving identification and authentication.	All	T=O	
CM-LN-10	Solution Components must log generation, loading, and revocation of certificates.	All	T=O	
CM-LN-11	Solution Components must log changes to time.	All	T=O	
CM-LN-12	Solution Components must log when packets received on a network interfaces are dropped or blocked.	All	T=O	
CM-LN-13	Solution Components must log the results of built-in self-tests.	All	T=O	
CM-LN-14	All solution components must be configured with an automated service that detects all changes to configuration.	All	T=O	
CM-LN-15	Solution components must forward monitoring data to a SIEM or collection server.	All	T=O	CM-MS-2

Req #	Requirement Description	Capability Package	Threshold/ Objective	Alternative
CM-LN-16	Monitoring data must be sent within a time designated by the AO and relevant governing policies.	All	O	Optional
CM-LN-17	All logs forwarded to a SIEM or collection server must be encrypted using SSHv2, IPsec, or TLS 1.2 or later.	All	O	Optional

10.15 General Requirements

Table 15. General Requirements

Req #	Requirement Description	Capability Package	Threshold/ Objective	Alternative
CM-GR-1	If network flow is used within the solution, a network flow data collector (e.g., SILK, IPFlow, and NetFlow Collector) must be installed in the Red Management Network.	All	T=O	
CM-GR-2	If network flow is used within the solution, a network flow data collector (e.g., SILK, IPFlow, and NetFlow Collector) must be installed in the Gray Management Network.	All	T=O	
CM-GR-3	A baseline for network monitoring data must be established.	All	T=O	
CM-GR-4	A baseline for network monitoring data must be updated at an interval determined by the AO or governing policy.	All	T=O	
CM-GR-5	If network flow is used within the solution, network flow data must be reviewed on an interval determined by the AO or governing policy for: • Systems generating excessive amounts of traffic. • Systems trying to connect to improper IP addresses. Systems trying to connect to closed ports on internal servers.	All	T=O	
CM-GR-6	If network flow is used within the solution, collected network flow data must be compared and analyzed against the established baseline on an interval determined by the AO and relevant governing policies.	All	O	Optional

Req #	Requirement Description	Capability Package	Threshold/ Objective	Alternative
CM-GR-7	Locally-run CAs must comply with the audit and archival requirements defined in IETF RFC 3647 Sections 4.5.4 and 4.5.5, respectively.	All	T=O	
CM-GR-8	Locally-run CAs must comply with periodic audit and assessment requirements defined in IETF RFC 3647 Section 4.8.	All	T=O	
CM-GR-9	Audits and assessments for Outer and Inner CAs must be performed by personnel who are knowledgeable in CA operations, as well as Certificate Policy and Certification Practices Statement requirements and processes, respectively.	All	T=O	
CM-GR-10	Audit log data must be maintained for a time determined by the AO and relevant governing policies.	All	T=O	
CM-GR-11	The amount of storage remaining for audit events must be assessed by the Security Administrator on a basis set by the AO and relevant governing policies to ensure that adequate storage space is available to continue recording new audit events.	All	T=O	
CM-GR-12	Audit data must be backed up to an external storage medium on a basis set by the AO and relevant governing policies.	All	T=O	
CM-GR-13	The implementing organization must develop a set of procedures to provide guidance for identifying and reporting security incidents associated with the audit events to the proper authorities and to the data owners.	All	T=O	
CM-GR-14	The implementing organization must develop a continuity of operations plan for auditing capability, which includes a mechanism or method for determining when the audit log is reaching its maximum storage capacity.	All	T=O	
CM-GR-15	The implementing organization must develop a continuity of operations plan for auditing capability that includes a	All	T=O	

Req #	Requirement Description	Capability Package	Threshold/ Objective	Alternative
	mechanism or method for backed up to an external long-term storage.			
CM-GR-16	The implementing organization must develop a continuity of operations plan for auditing capability that includes a mechanism or method for responding to an overflow of audit log data within a product.	All	T=O	
CM-GR-17	The implementing organization must develop a continuity of operations plan for auditing capability that includes a mechanism or method for ensuring the audit log can be maintained during power events.	All	T=O	
CM-GR-18	An approved CDS must be used to move CM related data from the Black network to the Gray network, Black network to the Red network, and Gray network to the Red network.	All	T=O	
CM-GR-19	If a solution has shared network plane for multiple sites (e.g., shared Gray Management network) then a site may send its CM related data to that site instead of processing it locally.	All	O	Optional
CM-GR-20	The implementing organization must develop a defined dataflow plan for the lifecycle of the data collected in the CM process.	All	T=O	
CM-GR-21	Customers must have notification procedures in place for notifications generated by security devices, SIEMs, and any other analytic tools.	All	T=O	
CM-GR-22	If deploying EUDs, a baseline of system behavior of the EUD must be established.	All	T=O	
CM-GR-23	If deploying EUDs, compare EUDs behavior with the baseline behavior and provide notifications for observed abnormalities within a time designated by the AO and relevant governing policies.	All	T=O	
CM-GR-24	All dataflows must be monitored by CM capabilities.	All	T=O	

Req #	Requirement Description	Capability Package	Threshold/ Objective	Alternative
CM-GR-25	KGSs that deliver CAK Management Services for MSC Solutions are to comply with audit and assessment requirements defined by the customer's operational security doctrine and enterprise KGS (if applicable).	MSC	T=O	
CM-GR-26	Only personnel who are knowledgeable in KGS operations, audit requirements their processes, will perform audits and assessments for a KGS.	MSC	T=O	

10.16 SECURITY INFORMATION AND EVENT MANAGEMENT (SIEM) REQUIREMENTS

Table 16. Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) Requirements

Req #	Requirement Description	Capability Package	Threshold/ Objective	Alternative
CM-SM-1	A SIEM component must be placed within the Gray network unless devices are configured to push events to a Red network SIEM through an approved CDS.	All	T=O	
CM-SM-2	The SIEM must be configured to send notifications to the Security Administrator when anomalous behavior is detected outside of organization defined thresholds.	All	T=O	
CM-SM-3	The Gray SIEM must receive all system logs and network monitoring data collected from the MPs within the Gray Network.	All	T	CM-SM-5
CM-SM-4	The Red SIEM must receive all system logs and network monitoring data collected from the MPs within the Red Network.	All	T	CM-SM-5
CM-SM-5	The Red SIEM must receive all system logs and network monitoring data collected from the MPs from all Gray and Red Networks.	All	O	CM-SM-3 and CM-SM4
CM-SM-6	The SIEM(s) must provide notification for when devices attempt to establish a connection with the Encryption Components using incorrect or misconfigured settings.	All	T=O	

Req #	Requirement Description	Capability Package	Threshold/ Objective	Alternative
CM-SM-7	If certificate-based authentication is used for the Encryption Components, the SIEM(s) must maintain an up to date table of Certificate Common Name and assigned IP address used for connecting to the Encryption Components.	All	T	CM-SM-8
CM-SM-8	If key-based authentication is used for the Encryption Components, the SIEM(s) must maintain an up to date table of and assigned IP address used for connecting to the Encryption Components.	All	O	CM-SM-7
CM-SM-9	The SIEM(s) must provide a notification for three or more invalid login attempts in a 24-hour period to the Solution Components.	All	T=O	
CM-SM-10	The SIEM(s) must provide a notification of privilege escalations on Solution Components.	All	T=O	
CM-SM-11	The SIEM(s) must provide a notification of configuration changes to the Solution Components.	All	T=O	
CM-SM-12	The SIEM(s) must provide a notification of new accounts created on the Solution Components.	All	T=O	
CM-SM-13	The SIEM(s) must provide a notification for attempted connections to the Encryption Components that use invalid certificates or keys.	All	O	Optional
CM-SM-14	The SIEM(s) must provide a notification of blocked traffic at the Firewalls (if present) grouped by Common Name.	All	T=O	
CM-SM-15	The SIEM(s) must provide a notification for DNS queries other than expected domains.	All	T=O	

10.17 MULTI-INNER ENCLAVE REQUIREMENTS

Table 17. Multi-Inner Enclave Requirements

Only apply these requirements to the solution if multiple Inner Enclaves are implemented.

Req #	Requirement Description	Capability Package	Threshold/ Objective	Alternative
CM-MI-1	Within each Inner Enclave, implement MP4 or MP5.	All	T=O	
CM-MI-2	The network monitoring components and Gray Firewall must log any attempt of the different Inners Encryption Components to connect to each other.	All	T=O	
CM-MI-3	The SIEM must notify when an EUD or Encryption Component is connected to two or more Inner enclaves simultaneously.	All	T=O	
CM-MI-4	The SIEM must notify when an EUD or Encryption Component connects to an unauthorized Inner Enclave.	All	T=O	
CM-MI-5	All security event data from key components within each Inner Enclave (i.e., Inner Firewall, Inner VPN, Monitoring Points and Management Services) must be sent to a collection server located within that particular Inner Enclave.	All	T=O	
CM-MI-6	Network flow data from each Inner Enclave must be collected from the Inner VPN or Inner Firewall and sent to a collection server within that particular Inner Enclave.	All	T=O	

10.18 MULTI-SITE REQUIREMENTS

Table 18. Multi-Site Requirements

Only apply these requirements to the solution if deploying a multi-site solution with central management.

Req #	Requirement Description	Capability Package	Threshold/ Objective	Alternative
CM-MS-1	For Multi-Site configurations using Centralized Gray Management, data from Gray Network monitoring and logging capabilities may forward its data to another site for storage, analysis and reporting.	EG	O	Optional
CM-MS-2	For Multi-Site configurations using Centralized Gray Management and CM data is forwarded to another site, Local storage of logs and Network Monitoring data must still exist in case connection is lost to the site conducting storage, analysis and reporting.	EG	T=O	
CM-MS-3	For Multi-Site configurations using Centralized Management, data from Inner/Red Network storage servers at remote sites must be forwarded to Inner/Red Network storage server(s) at the Main Site.	All	O	Optional

10.19 CROSS DOMAIN SOLUTION REQUIREMENTS

Table 19. Cross Domain Solution Requirements

Req #	Requirement Description	Capability Package	Threshold/ Objective	Alternative
CM-CD-1	Data passing from the Black Network to a higher classification level must traverse through an approved CDS.	All	T=O	
CM-CD-2	Data passing from the Gray Network to a higher classification level must traverse through an approved CDS.	All	T=O	

Req #	Requirement Description	Capability Package	Threshold/ Objective	Alternative
CM-CD-3	One-way Passive Fiber Optical Network TAPs may be used without a CDS to transfer raw network captures between networks as long as data does not flow from higher classification to lower classification (e.g., Red to Gray).	All	T=O	

APPENDIX A. ACRONYMS

Acronym	Meaning
AO	Authorizing Official
CAA	Certificate Authority Administrator
CAC	Connective Association Key
CDP	Certificate Revocation List (CRL) Distribution Point
CDS	Cross Domain Solution
CM	Continuous Monitoring
COTS	Commercial-Off-the-Shelf
CP	Capability Package
CRL	Certificate Revocation List
CSfC	Commercial Solutions for Classified
DNS	Domain Name System
DNSSEC	Domain Name System Security
EUD	End User Device
HTTP	Hypertext Transfer Protocol
IDS	Intrusion Detection System
IKE	Internet Key Exchange
IP	Internet Protocol
IPS	Intrusion Prevention System
IPsec	Internet Protocol Security
MACsec	Media Access Control Security
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
NSA	National Security Agency
SAK	Secure Association Key
SIEM	Security Information and Event Management
SSH	Secure Shell
SSHv2	Secure Shell version 2
TAP	Test Access Point
TLS	Transport Layer Security
VPN	Virtual Private Network
WIDS	Wireless Intrusion Detection System
WIPS	Wireless Intrusion Prevention Systems
WLAN	Wireless Local Area Network

Acronym	Meaning
VM	Virtual Machine

APPENDIX B. DEFINITIONS

Authorizing Official (AO) – A senior (Federal) official or executive with the authority to formally assume responsibility for operating an information system at an acceptable level of risk to organizational operations (including mission, functions, image, or reputation), organizational assets, individuals, other organizations, and the Nation.

Security Administrator – The Security Administrator shall be responsible for maintaining, monitoring, and controlling all security functions for the entire suite of products composing the CSfC solution.

Audit – The activity of monitoring the operation of a product from within the product. It includes monitoring of a product for a set of pre-determined events. Each audit event may indicate rogue behavior, a condition that is detrimental to security, or provide necessary forensics to identify the source of rogue behavior.

Audit Log – A chronological record of the audit events that have been deemed critical to security. The audit log can be used to identify potentially malicious activity that may further identify the source of an attack, as well as potential vulnerabilities where additional countermeasures or corrective actions are required.

Notification – Refers to a SIEMs ability to alert or notify its users of an event that is either unusual or malicious activity within the network.

Network Monitoring Data – Information about network traffic traversing the solution. This data can include full packet captures or meta-data about the traffic.

Capability Package (CP) – The set of guidance provided by NSA that describes recommended approaches to composing COTS components to protect classified information for a particular class of security problem. CP instantiations are built using products selected from the CSfC Components List.

Central Management Site – A site within a solution that is responsible for remotely managing the solution components located at other sites.

Certification Authority (CA) – An authority trusted by one or more users to create and sign digital certificates. (ISO9594-8)

Cross Domain Solution (CDS) – A form of controlled interface that provides the ability to manually and/or automatically access and/or transfer information between different security domains. (CNSSI 4009)

Malicious – Any unauthorized events that are either unexplained or in any way indicate adversary activity.

Black Network – A network that contains classified data that has been encrypted twice.

Outer Firewall - A traffic filtering firewall placed between the public internet and Outer Encryption Component to provide filtering of ports, protocols, and IP addresses to ensure traffic reaches the correct Outer Encryption or is dropped.

Gray Network/Gray Data Network – A network that contains classified data that has been encrypted once.

Outer Encryption Component - An authorized device that provides the first layer of encryption for devices connecting to the solution.

Gray Management Network – Provides control and management of the Outer Encryption Component and Outer Firewall. The Gray Management Network also contains all necessary components needed for the operation of the Outer Firewall and Encryption Component also contains all necessary CM functions of the Gray Network.

Red Network/Red Data Network - Contains only Red data and is under the control of the solution owner or a trusted third party. The Red Network begins at the internal interface(s) of Inner Encryption Components located between the Gray Firewall and Inner Firewall.

Inner Encryption Component - An authorized device that provides the second layer of encryption for devices connecting to the solution.

Inner Firewall - A traffic filtering firewall placed between the Red Encryption Component and Red Data Network to provide filtering of ports, protocols, and IP addresses.

Red Management Network – Provides control and management of the Inner Encryption Component and Inner Firewall. The Red Management Network also contains all necessary components needed for the operation of the Inner Firewall and Encryption Component also contains all necessary CM functions of the Red Network with the exception of the EUD.

End User Device (EUD) – A form-factor agnostic component of the Mobile Access (MA) or Campus Wireless (WLAN) solution that can include a mobile phone, tablet, or laptop computer. EUDs can be composed of multiple components to provide physical separation between layers of encryption.

APPENDIX C. REFERENCES

Document	Title	Date
CSfC Campus WLAN CP	Commercial Solutions for Classified (CSfC): *Campus Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) Capability Package (CP), v2.2*	June 2018
CSfC MA CP	Commercial Solutions for Classified (CSfC): *Mobile Access Capability Package (CP), v2.1*	June 2018
CSfC MSC CP	Commercial Solutions for Classified (CSfC): *Multi-Site Connectivity (MSC) Capability Package (CP), v1.1*	June 2018
RFC 7011	*Specification of the IP Flow Information Export (IPFIX) Protocol for the Exchange of Flow Information*	September 2013
RFC 7012	*Information Model for IP Flow Information Export (IPFIX)*	September 2013
NIST SP 800-137	*Information Security Continuous Monitoring (ISCM) for Federal Information Systems and Organizations*	September 2011
DoDI 8540.01	Department of Defense Instruction 8540.01: *Cross Domain Policy*	August 2017
CNSSI 4009	*Committee on National Security Systems (CNSS) Glossary*	April 2015
NIST	https://csrc.nist.gov/csrc/media/projects/risk-management/documents/faq-continuous-monitoring.pdf	June 2010