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CLOUD SERVICE PROVIDER (CSP) SECURITY REQUIREMENTS GUIDE (SRG)

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Developed by DISA for the DoW

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Executive Summary

The Cloud Service Provider Security Requirements Guide (SRG) provides the security controls and requirements necessary for cloud service providers (CSPs) who wish to provide their cloud-based solutions to Department of War (DoW) Mission Owners. Mission Owners who host their cloud workloads in CSP infrastructure must also review and comply with this document; however, technical requirements for Mission Owners are specified in the Cloud Computing Mission Owner SRG.

This Cloud Service Provider SRG, in support of DODI 8510.01, establishes the DoW security objectives to host DoW mission applications and DoW information in internal and external IT services in the form of CSP's cloud service offerings (CSOs). The sensitivity of the DoW information may range from publicly releasable up to and including SECRET. Missions above SECRET must follow existing applicable DoW policies and are not covered by this Cloud Service Provider SRG.

This Cloud Service Provider SRG is intended to meet the following scope:

- Provides security requirements and guidance to DoW and non-DoW CSPs that want to have their CSO included in the [DoW Cloud Service Catalog](#).
- Establishes a basis on which DoW will assess the security posture of a DoW or non-DoW CSP's CSO, supporting the decision to grant a DoW Provisional Authorization (PA) that allows a CSP to host DoW missions.
- Establishes a basis on which a DoW component's Authorizing Official (AO) will assess the security posture of a DoW CSP's CSO, supporting the decision to grant a DoW component's Authority to Operate (ATO) for the CSP/CSO, and a DoW PA if the CSO might be leveraged by other DoW components. (e.g., DISA's ATO/PA for Stratus).
- Defines the requirements and architectures for the use and implementation of DoW or commercial cloud services by DoW Mission Owners.
- Provides guidance to DoW Mission Owners, Security Control Assessors (SCAs), AOs, and others in planning and authorizing the use of a CSO.
- Supports the DoW Chief Information Officer's (CIO's) Cloud initiative to migrate DoW websites and applications from physical servers and networks within DoW networks and data centers into lower-cost commodity IT services in compliance with the [DoW Zero Trust Capability Execution Roadmap](#). Supports the DoW CIO's and federal government's Data Center Reduction initiatives.

The target audience for this Cloud Service Provider SRG includes:

- Commercial and non-DoW federal government CSPs.
- DoW programs operating as a CSP.
- DoW components and Mission Owners using or considering the use of commercial/non-DoW and DoW cloud computing services.
- DoW risk management assessment officials and AOs.

This SRG does not address all DoW systems and applications unless they are migrating to or leveraging DoW or non-DoW cloud services. It also does not address approved DoW or non-DoW systems and applications used by DoW that are already approved for direct access via the internet (not traversing the Defense Information Systems Network [DISN]) unless they are migrating to commercial cloud services directly accessed via the internet. While this SRG may be used to assess/approve such cloud services and the applications that use them, it is not intended to change the approved network access or connectivity methods they use. This SRG is left in a document format because it is primarily targeted to giving DoW-specific guidance to a non-DoW audience.

Appendices A through D contain essential tables and summaries that aid in the understanding and utility of all sections of this document. The key focus of the Cloud Computing SRG documents is adding the DoW organization-defined architecture, security control values, and processes required for cloud services implementations. Requirements in this Cloud Service Provider SRG will not be published in an Extensible Configuration Checklist Description Format (XCCDF) Extensible Markup Language (XML) file.

1.2 Authority

Department of Defense Instruction (DODI) 8500.01 requires that “all IT [information technology] that receives, processes, stores, displays, or transmits DoW information will be [...] configured [...] consistent with applicable DoW cybersecurity policies, standards, and architectures.” The instruction tasks that DISA “develops and maintains control correlation identifiers (CCIs), security requirements guides (SRGs), security technical implementation guides (STIGs), and mobile code risk categories and usage guides that implement and are consistent with DoW cybersecurity policies, standards, architectures, security controls, and validation procedures, with the support of the NSA/CSS [National Security Agency/Central Security Service], using input from stakeholders, and using automation whenever possible.” This document is provided under the authority of DODI 8500.01.

Although the use of the principles and guidelines in these SRGs/STIGs provides an environment that contributes to the security requirements of DoW systems, applicable National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Special Publication (SP) 800-53 cybersecurity controls must be applied to all systems and architectures based on the Committee on National Security Systems (CNSS) Instruction (CNSSI) 1253.

1.3 Relationship to STIGs

The SRG defines the requirements for various technology families, and the STIGs are the technical implementation guidelines for specific products. A single SRG/STIG is not all-inclusive for a given system, which may include but is not limited to Database, Web Server, and Domain Name System (DNS) SRGs/STIGs. For a given system, compliance with all (multiple) SRGs/STIGs applicable to a system is required.

1.4 Vulnerability Severity Category Code Definitions

Severity Category Codes (referred to as CAT) are a measure of vulnerabilities used to assess a facility or system security posture. Each security policy specified in this document is assigned a Severity Category Code of CAT I, II, or III.

Table 1-1: Vulnerability Severity Category Code Definitions

Category	DISA Category Code Guidelines
CAT I	Any vulnerability, the exploitation of which will directly and immediately result in loss of Confidentiality, Availability, or Integrity.
CAT II	Any vulnerability, the exploitation of which has a potential to result in loss of Confidentiality, Availability, or Integrity.
CAT III	Any vulnerability, the existence of which degrades measures to protect against loss of Confidentiality, Availability, or Integrity.

1.5 SRG and STIG Distribution

Parties within the DoW and federal government's computing environments can obtain the applicable STIG from the DoW Cyber Exchange website at <https://cyber.mil/>. This site contains the latest copies of STIGs, SRGs, and other related security information. Those without a Common Access Card (CAC) that has DoW Certificates can obtain the STIG from <https://public.cyber.mil/>.

1.6 Document Revisions

Comments or proposed revisions to this document should be sent via email to the following address: disa.stig_spt@mail.mil. DISA will coordinate all change requests with the relevant DoW organizations before inclusion in this document. Approved changes will be made in accordance with the DISA maintenance release schedule.

1.7 Other Considerations

DISA accepts no liability for the consequences of applying specific configuration settings made on the basis of the SRGs/STIGs. It must be noted that the configuration settings specified should be evaluated in a local, representative test environment before implementation in a production environment, especially within large user populations. The extensive variety of environments makes it impossible to test these configuration settings for all potential software configurations.

For some production environments, failure to test before implementation may lead to a loss of required functionality. Evaluating the risks and benefits to a system's particular circumstances and requirements is the system owner's responsibility. The evaluated risks resulting from not applying specified configuration settings must be approved by the responsible AO. Furthermore, DISA implies no warranty that the application of all specified configurations will make a system 100 percent secure.

Security guidance is provided for the DoW. While other agencies and organizations are free to use it, care must be given to ensure that all applicable security guidance is applied at both the device

hardening level and the architectural level due to the fact that some settings may not be configurable in environments outside the DoW architecture.

1.8 Product Approval Disclaimer

STIGs provide configurable operational security guidance for products being used by the DoW. STIGs, along with vendor confidential documentation, also provide a basis for assessing compliance with cybersecurity controls/control enhancements, which supports system assessment and authorization (A&A) under the DoW Risk Management Framework (RMF). Department of Defense AOs may request available vendor confidential documentation for a product that has a STIG for product evaluation and RMF purposes from disa.stig_spt@mail.mil. This documentation is not published for general access to protect the vendor's proprietary information.

AOs have the purview to determine product use/approval in accordance with (IAW) DoW policy and through RMF risk acceptance. Inputs into acquisition or pre-acquisition product selection include such processes as:

- National Information Assurance Partnership (NIAP) evaluation for National Security Systems (NSS) (<https://www.niap-ccevs.org/>) IAW Committee on National Security Systems Policy (CNSSP) #11.
- NIST Cryptographic Module Validation Program (CMVP) (<https://csrc.nist.gov/groups/STM/cmvp/>) IAW federal/DoW mandated standards.

2. ASSESSMENT CONSIDERATIONS REQUIRED FOR SRGS

2.1 NIST SP 800-53 Requirements

All applicable baseline technical NIST SP 800-53 Rev 5 requirements and security best practice requirements are included in this SRG and/or addressed via requirements of the Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program (FedRAMP). CNSSI 1253 defines the required controls for DoW systems based on confidentiality, integrity, and availability (baseline) of the given information system. In all cases, CNSSI 1253, along with required baselines, will serve as the policy requirement for any given asset or information system.

2.2 General Procedures

This SRG contains procedures that are intended to provide appropriate evaluation and remediation functions for a typically configured system. These procedures are not product specific and are intended for use when a product-specific STIG is not available.

2.3 Security Assessment Information

The intelligence community offers approved cloud services at classification levels above SECRET. Contact the DoW CIO Cloud team for additional information at: osd.cloudcomputing@mail.mil. This Cloud Service Provider SRG applies to all CSPs/CSOs hosting DoW systems, information, data, or applications, regardless of who owns or operates the environments. Mission Owners/operators can be DoW components, federal government agencies, or commercial entities.

When a CSO is operated by the CSP, the CSP is essentially a contractor of an agency that operates an information system on behalf of an agency. Mission Owners contracting with a CSP are contracting for the storage, processing, handling, or other use of their information technology workloads to the CSP.

Mission Owners must comply with the requirements in the Cloud Computing Mission Owner SRG as well as any applicable requirements in this document. Thus, this document also applies to all DoW Mission Owners using cloud services and all parties involved in the provisioning of cloud services to DoW Mission Owners. This includes integrators or brokers and CSPs serving as a prime contractor as well as any supporting third-party CSO, CSP, or facilities provider (i.e., subcontractor) that an integrator/broker/CSP might leverage or contract with to provide a complete service or set of services under a DoW contract. For example, if CSP A instantiates its Software as a Service (SaaS) offering in CSP B's Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) offering, which is in CSP C's data center, the Cloud Service Provider SRG is applicable to all three CSP/CSO entities for the applicable requirements. Similarly, for a cloud services integrator/broker that uses or resells one or more CSPs/CSOs to fulfill contract requirements, the Cloud Service Provider SRG is applicable to all cloud services.

While DODI 8510.01, DoW RMF, requires that IT services and IT products be assessed but not authorized, the risks of using cloud computing require a different approach. The DoW CIO has determined that a two-step authorization process is required. The first step is to assess the CSP's CSO to determine if it is secure enough to host DoW information and then preliminarily authorize or preapprove the CSO through the development of a DoW PA. This process is primarily for

commercial CSOs. The second step is for the Mission Owner's (i.e., the DoW customer of the CSO) AO to be aware of the risk to their specific information by the specific cloud use case and to accept that risk through an ATO.

Although the CSP's overall service offering may be inheriting controls and compliance from a third party, the prime CSP (i.e., the CSP or integrator with a DoW contract for service) is ultimately responsible for complete compliance. This applicability statement and associated requirements are consistent with DoW and federal acquisition requirements and clauses, which state that DoW contractors (in this case integrators/brokers/CSPs) must include all security requirements incumbent upon them in all subcontracts.

The authorization process for commercial and non-DoW CSPs is based on Federal Information System Management Act (FISMA) and NIST RMF processes using FedRAMP, supplemented by the DoW requirements and considerations in this SRG. These requirements and considerations are a subset of the requirements in the DoW RMF. The authorization process for DoW enterprise service programs providing cloud capabilities or service offerings (e.g., Stratus, Defense Enterprise Email) is based on the DoW RMF requirements and processes, which are like the FISMA and NIST RMF processes. Both use baselines such as the NIST SP 800-53 security controls as the foundation of the assessment, providing a common framework under which DoW can determine the level of risk.

This SRG establishes the DoW baseline security requirements for DoW Mission Owners when contracting for and using a non-DoW SaaS offering and when implementing their systems and applications on DoW or non-DoW IaaS and Platform as a Service (PaaS) offerings.

- Because IaaS and PaaS involve CSP customers building a system or application on top of these service offerings, the release of this Cloud Service Provider SRG considers IaaS and PaaS as being similar and treats them in the same manner unless stated otherwise.
- SaaS is addressed to the extent of the other service models, with specific application requirements being identified in other application-related SRGs and STIGs.
- PaaS CSOs can range from very close to IaaS (where the Mission Owner is provided with only a few unsecured programming environments and an operating system that the Mission Owner must secure) to very close to SaaS (where the CSO is a mostly complete application for which the Mission Owner can only customize its interface).

While the cloud computing requirements apply to all DoW use cases of cloud computing, one of its primary focus points is facilitating the migration of DoW systems and applications hosted on physical infrastructure (virtualized or not) owned by DoW components and connected to DoW DISN services (i.e., Non-Secure Internet Protocol Router Network [NIPRNet] and Secret Internet Protocol Router Network [SIPRNet] to DoW or non-DoW cloud services).

3. CONCEPTS AND TERMINOLOGY CONVENTIONS

This section outlines several concepts, terms, and supporting processes, providing a primer for the remainder of this document.

This Cloud Service Provider SRG introduces terminology and concepts that are unique to cloud computing and DoW's use of the technology. Because cloud terminology is essential to understand DoW requirements but is often used in different ways by vendors, these terms are defined in [Appendix B: Glossary](#).

3.1 Key Terminology

The following is a list of key terminology used throughout this document:

- Cloud service provider (CSP).
- Commercial CSP.
- DoW CSP.
- Non-DoW CSP.
- Cloud service offering (CSO).
- DoW Cloud Service Catalog.
- DoW component.
- Mission Owner (MO).
- DoW Private CSO.
- Security controls (indicates controls or control enhancements).
- DoW off-premises.
- DoW on-premises.
- DoW virtually on-premises.

3.2 Cloud Computing, Cloud Service, and Cloud Deployment Models

Cloud computing is a model for enabling ubiquitous, convenient, on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources (e.g., networks, servers, storage, applications, and services) that can be provisioned and released rapidly with minimal management effort or service provider interaction.

NIST Special Publication (SP) 800-145 defines the following cloud service and deployment models: Service models include Software as a Service (SaaS), Platform as a Service (PaaS), and Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS); deployment models include private, public, community, and hybrid clouds. A Department of Defense (DoW) private or community cloud is a cloud service provisioned for the exclusive use of DoW users or tenants. A federal government community cloud includes both DoW and other federal government tenants. For example, a cloud used exclusively by Army and Air Force tenants would be considered a DoW private or community cloud, while one used by the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) and the Department of State would be a federal government community cloud.

While vendors may market and name their offerings as they see fit, DISA will categorize them into one of the NIST cloud service models when listing them in the DoW Cloud Service Catalog. Vendors are encouraged to market their services using NIST cloud service model terminology. Service offerings that provide data storage without also providing computing services will be considered a subset of IaaS. Any other service models proposed by the vendor (such as Data as a Service) must be aligned with one of the three standard service delivery models and meet the appropriate security controls. As used in this SRG, the terms “cloud computing” and “cloud services” refer to a service offering from a provider organization to one or more organizational customers or tenant organizations. These terms do not encompass traditional IT service delivery models where organizations employ or assemble dedicated hardware (whether virtualized or not) for their own exclusive use. A service offering from a provider organization to a customer must be part of the cloud computing construct.

3.3 CSP and CSO

A CSP is an organization that offers one or more cloud services using one or more deployment models. A CSP might use or outsource services from other organizations and even other CSPs (for example, hosting servers in third-party data centers, carrier hotels, or Internet Exchange Points). CSPs offering SaaS can use third-party CSOs (like IaaS or PaaS) to create the offering. A CSO is the actual IaaS, PaaS, or SaaS solution that a CSP offers. It is important to distinguish between the two because a CSP can offer several different CSOs.

3.4 Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program (FedRAMP)

FedRAMP is a federally mandated program providing a standardized approach to security assessment, authorization, and continuous monitoring for cloud products and services used by the federal government. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) requires all federal agencies to use FedRAMP when migrating systems and applications to the commercial cloud as part of the government’s Cloud First initiatives. Like all federal departments and agencies, the DoW must use FedRAMP-approved CSPs and share Agency Authorities to Operate (ATOs) with the FedRAMP Secure Repository.

DoW leverages FedRAMP-authorized packages residing in the FedRAMP Secure Repository, including all supporting documentation, when assessing a CSO for a DoW PA. However, DoW will only accept non-DoW Agency ATOs where the CSP/CSO was assessed by a FedRAMP accredited third-party assessment organization (3PAO). The American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA) accredits FedRAMP 3PAOs, with the FedRAMP Program Management Office (PMO) providing final approval.

3.5 FedRAMP+

FedRAMP+ is the concept of leveraging the work done as part of the FedRAMP assessment and adding specific security controls with adjusted parameter values or adjusting baseline parameter values necessary to meet and ensure DoW’s critical mission requirements. A CSP’s CSO can be assessed in accordance with the criteria outlined in this SRG, with the results used as the basis for awarding a DoW PA. Refer to [Appendix D: FedRAMP+ Security Controls and Parameter Values](#).

3.6 DoW Provisional Authorization

A DoW PA is an acknowledgement of risk based on an evaluation of the CSP's CSO and the potential for risk introduced to DoW networks. DoW PAs are granted at all information Impact Levels. A PA provides a foundation that AOs responsible for mission applications must leverage in determining the overall risk to the missions/applications that are executed as part of a CSO.

A DoW PA is granted to the CSP for a specific CSO, not the CSP itself. Furthermore, if a CSO leverages another CSP's CSO, the DoW PA includes inherited compliance. For example, if CSP A instantiates its SaaS offering in CSP B's IaaS offering, then CSP A's CSO included the inherited compliance of CSP B. Alternately, if CSP A offering a SaaS leverages CSP B, CSP C, and CSP D to provide various functionality for its service offering, then CSP A inherits CSP B's, C's, and D's security posture (compliance or noncompliance).

In both cases, CSP A will be contractually responsible for CSP B and must have accountability for controls in its subcontracts. It is therefore highly recommended that CSPs offering service to DoW only use other CSOs that have a DoW PA. If a leveraged CSO does not have a PA, it will be assessed as part of the primary CSO. However, such subtended assessments will not automatically grant the leveraged CSOs an independent PA. CSPs must disclose subcontracted CSOs used in the CSOs offered to DoW when assessed for a DoW PA.

While vendors/developers/integrators/CSPs that offer a SaaS CSO instantiated on a third-party I/PaaS CSO that has a FedRAMP P-ATO and a DoW PA inherit security control compliance from that CSO, the SaaS must still be assessed and approved for its own DoW PA (usually this includes a FedRAMP P-ATO) if it is to be used by the DoW. This is because the application itself must be assessed/approved since it must meet many of the same security control requirements that the underlying CSO must meet.

DoW PAs are not granted to physical facilities (e.g., a data centers) that support cloud infrastructure even if the facility might be considered a CSO if it supports multiple CSPs or multiple tenants' equipment. These are assessed for the physical and environmental controls as part of the CSP's CSO by the 3PAO for unclassified facilities. Classified processing facilities are addressed in the Facilities Requirements section.

A DoW PA is revocable if a CSP/CSO loses its FedRAMP PA or if the CSP does not maintain compliance with its security responsibilities identified in this Cloud Service Provider SRG, associated requirements in other referenced documents, or contract requirements. Additionally, a CSP's CSO with a DoW PA that leverages another CSP's CSO with a DoW PA may lose its PA if the leveraged CSO loses its PA. CSPs acting as prime contractor must maintain the PA for their CSO and require all subcontracted CSPs to maintain the PA for their CSOs for the term of the contract. This flow-down is also applicable to cloud services integrators and brokers acting as prime contractors. If a prime or subcontracted CSO loses a PA and refuses to correct or cannot correct the reason(s) for it, such a condition may constitute a breach of contract. Revoking a PA is an extreme measure, and DoW will work with the CSP to resolve the issues leading to revocation. The DISA AO is responsible for approving and revoking DoW PAs.

CSOs possessing a DoW PA are listed in the DoW Cloud Service Catalog. DoW component services may also implement approved CSP/CSO listings for their agency's use.

The PA assessment process does not evaluate a CSO's readiness to connect to NIPRNet with respect to such policies as DODI 8410, DODI 8520, DODI 8551, and DODI 8100 (only when applicable for Unified Capabilities).

3.7 Information Impact Levels

Cloud security information Impact Levels are defined by the combination of:

- The sensitivity or confidentiality level of information (e.g., public, private, classified, etc.) to be stored and processed in the CSP environment; and
- The potential impact of an event that results in the loss of confidentiality, integrity, or availability of that information.

DoW Mission Owners must categorize mission information systems in accordance with DODI 8510.01 and CNSSI 1253 and then identify the Cloud Information Impact Level that most closely aligns with the defined categorization and information sensitivity. This process leverages the FedRAMP Moderate or High baselines through reciprocity.

The security control baseline for Impact Level 2 is based on moderate confidentiality and moderate integrity (MMx). Impact Level 4 supports systems requiring either moderate or high confidentiality and integrity (MMx or HHx). National Security Systems (NSS) and systems processing National Security Information (NSI) at Impact Levels 5 (Unclassified) and 6 (Classified) require high confidentiality and high integrity (HHx). Mission Owners are expected to evaluate the CSO stated availability rating(s) during CSP selection, and any specific or additional availability requirements must be documented in the contract or SLA with the CSO.

CSOs will be evaluated as part of the assessment process for availability limited to the FedRAMP baseline. This evaluation does not prevent a CSO from receiving a PA or being included in the DoW Cloud Service Catalog; it is only used to facilitate the matching of a DoW Mission Owner to one or more appropriate cloud services meeting their needs.

DoW Impact Levels segregate major types of information into "buckets" depending on the information's audience and sensitivity. This requires different protections and treatments than the basic RMF information categorization of Low, Moderate, and High used by FedRAMP. FedRAMP baselines do not address National Security Systems/Information or classified information, which is under the purview of the Committee on National Security Systems (CNSS).

Impact Levels do not apply to FedRAMP baselines. Impact Levels are a DoW construct only. It is inaccurate to refer to a DoW PA for a given DoW Impact Level as a FedRAMP Impact Level number.

National Security Systems per CNSSP-32 will be housed in a minimum baseline of FedRAMP High. NSS data shall be housed in Impact Level 5 or higher.

3.7.1 Impact Level 2: Noncontrolled Unclassified Information

Impact Level 2 accommodates publicly releasable data or nonpublic unclassified data where the unauthorized disclosure of information could be expected to have a limited adverse effect on organizational operations, organizational assets, or individuals. This includes all data cleared for public release as well as some low confidentiality unclassified information NOT designated as Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI) or military/contingency operations mission data, but the information may require some minimal level of access control (e.g., user ID and password). This Impact Level accommodates non-CUI information categorizations based on CNSSI-1253 at moderate confidentiality, integrity, and availability.

For noncontrolled unclassified information, Impact Level 2 CSP/CSO customers include whomever the CSP chooses to market the CSO to, which may include government customers, commercial customers, and the public within the same Impact Level 2 cloud environment. Access to CSO at this Impact Level is via the internet.

3.7.2 Impact Level 4: Controlled Unclassified Information

Impact Level 4 accommodates nonpublic, unclassified data where the unauthorized disclosure of information could be expected to have a serious adverse effect on organizational operations, organizational assets, or individuals. This encompasses CUI and/or other mission data, including that used in direct support of military or contingency operations. CUI is information the federal government creates or possesses that a law, regulation, or government-wide policy requires, or specifically permits, an agency to handle by means of safeguarding or dissemination controls.

CUI requires protection from unauthorized disclosure. CUI does not include classified information or information a nonexecutive branch entity possesses and maintains in its own systems that did not come from an executive branch agency or entity acting for an agency. Designating information as CUI or mission data to be protected at Impact Level 4 is the responsibility of the owning organization. Determination of the appropriate Impact Level for a specific mission with CUI and mission data will be the responsibility of the mission AO. Some types of CUI may not be eligible to be hosted on Impact Level 4 CSOs without additional assessment over and above the DoW PA (e.g., for privacy). This Impact Level accommodates CUI information categorizations based on CNSSI-1253 up to moderate or high confidentiality and integrity (MMx or HHx).

Impact Level 4 CSOs may support a U.S. government community or a DoW-only community (i.e., the CSO is DoW Private).

Commercial Impact Level 4 CSP/CSO customers include all U.S. government customers (federal, state, local, and tribal) and commercial customers that support them. In some cases, an Impact Level 4 PA may be granted to CSOs that support other commercial entities. Commercial Impact Level 4 CSO customers include the following:

- DISN NIPRNet-based DoW components – DoW components whose primary network connection to other DoW components and the internet is via NIPRNet. Such DoW components' primary internet access is via the DISN NIPRNet Internet Access Points (IAPs).

- DoW contractors operating a system or application for the DoW. This is primarily for the fulfillment of the contract, not for the contractor's general storage/processing of CUI/Covered Defense Information (CDI) or the contractor's internal corporate cloud use cases. In this case, the contractor is operating on behalf of a Mission Owner and must fulfill all Mission Owner requirements as specified in the Cloud Service Provider SRG.
- NIPRNet connected but separate community of interest (COI) Mission Partner networks, e.g., Medical Community of Interest (Med-COI), Defense Research and Engineering Network (DREN).
- Non-NIPRNet-based DoW components, e.g., Commissary, .edu organizations.
- Federal, state, local, and tribal government agencies.
- DoW contractors required to store/process DoW CUI or CDI as part of their DoW contract. This is primarily for the fulfillment of the contract, not for the contractor's internal corporate cloud use cases.

Impact Level 4 customer CSO connectivity:

- NIPRNet-based DoW components connect via DoW-provided, DoW CIO-approved NIPRNet boundaries and associated private connectivity. Refer to the DISN Connection Process Guide and to [Section 5.9.1.1](#) in this document.
- Non-NIPRNet-based DoW components connect via DoW component-provided, DoW CIO-approved, and non-NIPRNet boundaries and associated private connectivity. Alternate connectivity methods must be approved by DoW CIO.
- All other CSO customers establish their own boundaries and private or internet-based connectivity.

3.7.3 Impact Level 5: Unclassified National Security System/National Security Information

Impact Level 5 accommodates nonpublic, unclassified NSS/NSI where the unauthorized disclosure of information could be expected to have a serious adverse effect on organizational operations, organizational assets, or individuals. This includes CUI and/or other mission data that may require a higher level of protection than that afforded by Impact Level 4 as deemed necessary by the information owner, public law, or other government regulation. The determination of whether CUI and/or mission data fits this category is up to the AO responsible for categorizing the information and choosing the Cloud Impact Level.

NSS-specific security requirements are included in CNSSI 1253 and NSS information must be implemented in Impact Level 5 CSOs.

This Impact Level accommodates NSS/NSI categorizations at CIA HHx. Per CNSSP 32, the minimum requirement for all unclassified NSS is equivalent to the FedRAMP High baseline with the additional overlays and NSS controls in CNSSI 1253 Appendix D. Impact Level 5 CSOs may support DoW private clouds or Federal Government Community Clouds. Examples of this include the following:

- DISN NIPRNet-based DoW components i.e., DoW components whose primary network connection to other DoW components and the internet is via the DISN unclassified

network service called NIPRNet. Such DoW components' primary internet access is via the DISN NIPRNet IAPs.

- NIPRNet connected but separate COI Mission Partner networks, e.g., MedCOI, DREN.
- Non-NIPRNet-based DoW components, e.g., commissary, .edu organizations.
- Federal agencies operating an unclassified NSS.
- Federal agency and DoW contractors operating a system or application (including an unclassified NSS) for the federal agency or DoW. This is primarily for the fulfillment of the contract, not for the contractor's general storage/processing of CUI/CDI or the contractor's internal corporate cloud use cases. In this case, the contractor is operating on behalf of a Mission Owner and must fulfill all Mission Owner requirements as specified in the Cloud Service Provider SRG.
- DoW contractors operating a system or application for the DoW. This is primarily for the fulfillment of the contract, not for the contractor's general storage/processing of CUI/Covered Defense Information (CDI) or the contractor's internal corporate cloud use cases. In this case, the contractor is operating on behalf of a Mission Owner and must fulfill all Mission Owner requirements as specified in the Cloud Service Provider SRG.

Impact Level 5 customer CSO connectivity:

- NIPRNet based DoW components connect via DoW-provided, DoW CIO-approved NIPRNet boundaries and associated private connectivity. Refer to the DISN Connection Process Guide and to [Section 5.9.1.1](#) in this document.
- Non-NIPRNet-based DoW components connect via DoW component-provided, DoW CIO-approved, non-NIPRNet boundaries and associated private connectivity. Alternate connectivity methods must be approved by DoW CIO.
- All other CSO customers establish their own boundaries and private or internet-based connectivity.

3.7.4 Impact Level 6: Classified Information up to SECRET

Impact Level 6 accommodates nonpublic, classified NSS/NSI or nonpublic, unclassified data where the unauthorized disclosure of information could be expected to have a serious adverse effect on organizational operations, organizational assets, or individuals. At this time, only information classified as SECRET or below, in accordance with the applicable executive orders, is permitted to be hosted at this Impact Level. Access to the CSO is via one or more private SIPRNet connections or approved CNSSP-11 circuits.

Impact Level 6 accommodates classified information categorization (HHx). Impact Level 6 CSOs may support a federal government community or a DoW-only community (i.e., the CSO is DoW Private). Due to the requirement that the entire CSO infrastructure be dedicated and separate from other CSP/CSO infrastructure, Impact Level 6 CSOs may only be provided by CSPs under contract to the DoW or another federal department or agency. In this sense, the CSO is not considered "commercially available" even though the CSO infrastructure is expected to be an exact or close copy of the given CSP's commercial offering.

Impact Level 6 CSO customers include the following:

- DISN SIPRNet-based DoW components, i.e., DoW components whose primary network connection to other DoW components for SECRET classified communications is via the DISN SECRET network service called SIPRNet.
- Federal agencies whose networks are part of the National Secret Fabric and/or are connected to SIPRNet.
- SIPRNet-connected but separate COI Mission Partner SECRET networks. Federal agency SECRET networks.
- DoW contractors operating a SECRET NSS for the DoW. This is primarily for the fulfillment of the NSS contract but might also be used (if approved) for the contractor's general storage/processing of SECRET CDI.

“Department of Defense Joint Warfighting Cloud Capability and Next Steps to Rationalize Cloud use Across the Department of Defense” memo dated 31 July 2023 should be reviewed as it states “all DoW Components, to include Military Departments (MILDEPs) and Combatant Commands (CCMDs), will leverage the JWCC contract vehicle for all available offerings for any new cloud computing capabilities and services at the Secret (Impact Level 6) or Top Secret, including all tactical edge and Outside the Continental United States (OCONUS) cloud computing capabilities and services.”

3.7.5 DoW Use of FedRAMP Security Controls

No matter what security control baseline is used as the basis for a FedRAMP P-ATO, additional considerations and/or requirements must be assessed and approved before a DoW PA can be awarded. These considerations and/or requirements can be found throughout this SRG.

Impact Level 2: Components may host unclassified DoW information that has been publicly released on FedRAMP-approved cloud services. Impact Level 2 information may be hosted in a CSP that holds a FedRAMP Moderate or High P-ATO (subject to compliance with the personnel security requirements and acceptance by the Mission Owner and the responsible AO). DoW provides full reciprocity with FedRAMP Moderate and High P-ATOs for DoW Impact Level 2. This in no way alleviates the CSP from meeting other security and integration requirements for CSPs/CSOs as required by the Mission Owner while hosting DoW IT missions or the Mission Owner from securing their systems/websites/applications in Impact Level 2 CSOs.

Impact Level 4: The FedRAMP Moderate or High baseline, supplemented with DoW FedRAMP+ security controls, CNSSI 1253 overlays based on data or mission being processed/stored, and other requirements in this SRG, is used to assess CSPs toward awarding a DoW PA at information Impact Level 4.

DoW Impact Level 4 PA can also be the combination of a FedRAMP High baseline, DoW Impact Level 4 FedRAMP+ security controls, and other requirements in this SRG.

Impact Levels 5/6: The FedRAMP High baseline, supplemented with DoW FedRAMP+ security controls, CNSSI 1253 overlays, NSS controls in Appendix D based on data or mission being processed/stored, and requirements in this SRG, is used to assess CSPs toward awarding a DoW PA at information Impact Levels 5/6.

Table 3-1: Minimum DoW PA Assessment Controls

Impact Level	Baseline	Additional Controls Based on Data
2	FedRAMP Moderate	
4	FedRAMP Moderate, CNSSI 1253 Table D1 CIA MMx	Additional CNSSI 1253 Overlays
4	FedRAMP High, CNSSI 1253 Table D1 CIA HHx	Additional CNSSI 1253 Overlays
5 NSS	FedRAMP High, CNSSI 1253 Table D1 “+”, CIA HHx	Additional CNSSI 1253 Overlays, CNSSI 1253 Table D1 “+” controls in CIA HHx
6 NSS	FedRAMP High, CNSSI 1253 Table D1 “+” Classified Overlay, CIA HHx	Additional CNSSI 1253 Overlays, CNSSI 1253 Table D1 “+” controls in CIA HHx

4. RISK ASSESSMENTS AND AUTHORIZATION

The shift to cloud computing necessitates adjustments to the DoW Risk Management processes, which typically address physical on-premises systems and applications, to accommodate the use of commercial CSOs. The goal is to address the security requirements and controls in the cloud while ensuring the security of DoW's core missions and networks in accordance with the DoW RMF.

The DoW CIO has determined that a two-step authorization process is required when leveraging commercial CSOs. The first step is to assess the CSO to determine if it is secure enough to host DoW information. The CSO receives preapproval via the DoW PA. The second step is for the Mission Owner's (i.e., the DoW customer of the CSO) AO to be aware of their shared responsibility and requirement to ensure services are configured in compliance with DoW requirements, and of the risk to their information by the commercial cloud use case, and to accept that risk through an ATO.

The DoW PA risk assessment process is focused on evaluating the requirements for the Impact Levels that a CSO can support. The Mission Owner must choose a CSO that meets their operational needs and has a DoW PA at the information Impact Level corresponding to the categorization of the information being processed or stored in the CSO. The Mission Owner's AO must then leverage the PA and supporting documentation in granting the required ATO for the mission system operating within the cloud.

The following lists the relationship between DoW PA, Mission Owner's ATOs, and the associated CSOs:

- Commercially owned/operated on- or off-premises CSOs will be assessed for a DoW PA.
 - For I/PaaS, the Mission Owner must develop an assessment package for the application/system built on the CSO.
 - For I/PaaS, the Mission Owner's AO must accept the risk of hosting their information in the CSO based on the PA and the Mission Owner's assessment package.
 - For SaaS, the Mission Owner's AO must accept the risk (through development of an assessment package) of hosting their information in the CSO through the development of an ATO (unless an enterprise-level ATO exists for the CSO) based on the PA.
- Commercially owned/operated on- or off-premises CSOs designated by DoW CIO and DISA as an enterprise service will be assessed for a PA. If successful, an enterprise ATO will be awarded that any DoW component can leverage through reciprocity.
- Government-owned/operated or government-owned/contractor-operated on-premises CSOs (including tactical edge) will be awarded an ATO.
 - If designated by DoW CIO and DISA as an enterprise service, the CSO will be assessed and then awarded an enterprise ATO that can be leveraged by any DoW component through reciprocity.
 - If a DoW component owns the CSO infrastructure, the CSO will be assessed, and the component AO will award the ATO.

DISA risk assessment and authorization does not include any software/application required to operate or configure CSP/CSO. Normal software approval processes must be followed and are outside the scope of this document.

4.1 Commercial and Non-DoW Cloud Services for Enterprise Use

The requirements in this section pertain to commercial/non-DoW CSOs.

Impact Level 2: Information may be hosted in a CSP that is provisionally authorized as FedRAMP compliant at the moderate or high level through full reciprocity. The acceptable government authorizations is FedRAMP-listed Agency ATOs – Based on an assessment and ATO issued by a federal government agency where the CSP was assessed by a FedRAMP accredited/approved 3PAO.

DoW will not require additional NIST 800-53 RMF control assessments at Impact Level 2. Any CSP/CSO compliant at the FedRAMP Moderate or High level may be used at DoW Impact Level 2 without a written DoW PA. Thus, compliance with FedRAMP Moderate or High level is equivalent/essentially an automatic DoW Impact Level 2 PA. The Mission Owner has the responsibility to adhere to the reciprocity memo. If such a CSO becomes too risky for DoW use, DISA will rescind its automatic DoW Impact Level 2 PA with a written memo.

If DoW components require a CSO with mission needs at Impact Level 2, but the CSO does not have a FedRAMP Moderate (or higher) authorization listed on the FedRAMP Marketplace, the DoW component may assess and authorize the CSO. The DoW component must submit their ATO to FedRAMP for inclusion in the Marketplace.

Impact Level 4/5/6: DoW will leverage existing documentation and artifacts from previous FedRAMP Authorized or non-DoW Agency authorizations in the FedRAMP Secure Repository. Proprietary artifacts provided by the CSP will also be evaluated. FedRAMP+ requirements will be assessed by a FedRAMP accredited/approved 3PAO. After the validation of the Security Assessment Report (SAR), the DISA Cloud Security Control Assessor (SCA) organization will prepare an overall determination of risk to support a DoW PA decision. The DISA AO approves DoW PAs for the DoW CIO.

All reciprocity and/or non-DoW review for authorization will require CSP personnel security investigation policy to be checked. This requirement is to ensure the CSP personnel have the correct investigation for DoW, not to accept a CSP performed investigation into their personnel. All CSPs are required to follow the security investigation requirements within this document in [Section 5: Security Requirements](#).

A DoW component must sponsor a CSP/CSO for a DoW Impact Level 4/5/6 PA. The Component sponsor must leverage NIST SP 800-53 Rev 5 C/CE to validate the CSP's CSO SAR. Application for sponsorship is accomplished through the DoW Cloud Authorization Services (DCAS) website.

The paths below can be followed in assessing a CSO for an Impact Level 4/5 DoW PA:

1. **FedRAMP-listed Non-DoW Agency ATO:** Mission owners, their AOs, and/or the DISA SCA must carefully assess Agency ATOs as the non-DoW agency may have accepted risks that are not appropriate for DoW to accept.
 - CSPs having a non-DoW federal agency authorization based on security controls assessed by an accredited/approved 3PAO can be assessed for a DoW PA provided the

authorization is listed in the FedRAMP agency authorizations. The acceptable minimum baseline for NSS is FedRAMP High.

- The information from the non-DoW agency ATO will be supplemented with an assessment of the DoW-specific controls and requirements not addressed by FedRAMP for Impact Levels 4/5/6. This assessment is performed by the CSP's 3PAO and submitted to the DISA SCA for review and validation toward awarding a PA.

2. DoW component Assessed ATO leveraged for a DoW PA: A DoW component assessment of a CSP's CSO for a DoW PA may be performed when a 3PAO non-DoW Agency ATO does not exist. The two circumstances when this would occur are:

- If a DoW organization has a validated mission requirement that only the specific CSP's CSO can fulfill, requiring it to be authorized.
- If a DoW organization acting as a CSP develops and instantiates a CSO.

In these circumstances, the CSP's CSO is fully assessed by a FedRAMP approved 3PAO in coordination with the DISA Cloud SCA organization:

- In coordination with the DISA cloud security assessment team, DoW organizations are required to resource the full assessment of a CSP's CSO authorization. The assessment of the FedRAMP and other applicable SRG requirements determine whether the DISA AO will grant a DoW PA for the appropriate Impact Levels.
- CSPs that receive a DoW-assessed PA will have their assessment package available in the FedRAMP Marketplace and the DoW Cloud Service Catalog. DoW PAs signed by the DISA AO serve as a DoW Agency ATO for FedRAMP reciprocity.
 - If the service offering will only be used by DoW customers, the CSP's assessment package will only be available through the DoW Cloud Service Catalog because private clouds are ineligible for inclusion in the FedRAMP catalog.
- DoW CSP CSOs will be assessed for a full ATO (in accordance with the DoW RMF) and PA (in accordance with commercial CSP requirements in this SRG).

DoW PAs must be signed by the DISA AO for the CSO to be used by multiple DoW components (the enterprise) or serve as a DoW Agency ATO for submission to FedRAMP for use by other federal agencies. ATOs that are signed by a DoW component AO only permit the CSO to be used within that DoW component.

CSOs are assessed for FedRAMP and DoW requirements simultaneously by the same 3PAO. This permits CSPs to avoid redundancies in assessments when they seek to have a CSO included in both the FedRAMP and DoW Cloud Service Catalog. CSPs must complete the 3PAO assessment for all security controls required at the highest expected Impact Level before review and submission to FedRAMP and DoW. If evaluated at the highest expected Impact Level, all lower Impact Level authorizations will be automatically granted.

The DISA AO will review any change of ownership involving a CSP, whether the primary CSP or an underlying CSP on which a CSO was built, to assess the impacts and risks associated with the continuation of the DoW PA. DoW CIO, DISA AOs, and Mission Owners must be notified of any potential change to CSP ownership six months prior to the transition. This initiates the PA review process and allows sufficient time for Mission Owners to offboard and retrieve any necessary information/data from the current CSP. Mission Owners must address CSP ownership in their SLAs/contracts.

Impact Level 6 Off-Premises: An Assessment and Authorization (A&A) of an off-premises DoW contractor facility and subsequent information systems that process, store, and transmit classified information (i.e., non-DoW commercial CSPs and their Impact Level 6 CSOs) must be performed in conjunction with the following policies and regulations:

- National Industrial Security Program (NISP) (as codified in 32 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) Part 117).
- Title 48 CFR Subpart 4.4 – Safeguarding Classified Information within Industry.
- Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) Section 52.204-2 – Security Requirements.

NISP policies are the purview of the Office of the Undersecretary of Defense for Intelligence (OUSD[I]) Industrial Security division and, for DoW, the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency (DCSA). DODI 5220.22 assigns DoW responsibilities for administration of the NISP in accordance with Executive Orders 10865 and 12829 to ensure classified information disclosed to industry is properly safeguarded. NISP responsibilities for DoW components are found in the DODI 5220.22, whereas commercial CSPs with Impact Level 6 offerings must adhere to the National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual (DoW 5220.22-M). Together, the NISP, NISP Operating Manual (NISPOM), and Office of the Designated Approving Authority (ODAA) Process Manual provide further guidance.

The DoW CIO intends for all CSPs and CSOs to be assessed against the same set of requirements and cybersecurity control baselines as defined in DODI 8510.01 – DoW RMF, CNSSI 1253- Security Categorization and Control Selection for National Security Systems, and this SRG. Requirements and processes supporting the authorization of off-premises Commercial CSPs and their CSOs for Impact Level 6 will be coordinated with OUSD(I) and DCSA as NISP policies and procedures are updated. Notwithstanding the above, Impact Level 6 CSOs must be assessed using the FedRAMP High Baseline, CNSSI 1253 High, and NSS controls and appropriate overlays following the FedRAMP processes using a 3PAO to receive a DoW PA. DISA and DCSA will jointly validate the SAR.

Impact Level 6 processes mirror the processes for Impact Levels 4 and 5 except for facility and personnel clearances. DCSA authorizes the required facility clearances and coordinates with DISA for the DoW PA. The Mission Owner is still responsible for producing their ATO for using and placing their classified information in the Impact Level 6 CSO as they are with all other unclassified levels.

Impact Level 6 On-Premises: Assessment and authorization of on-premises Impact Level 6 CSOs (i.e., DoW or DoW contractor-managed CSOs in a DoW data center) will be performed by DoW component SCAs in accordance with the DoW RMF for DoW classified facilities, applications, connection approval, and personnel.

- The CSO may receive a DoW PA if the CSO will be offered to DoW components other than the authorizing component and the CSO meets the standards defined in this SRG.
- If the on-premises CSO is managed by a commercial CSP or DoW contractor, the CSP/contractor will be required to maintain the appropriate facilities and personnel clearances.

To receive a DoW PA, DoW On-Premises Impact Level 6 CSOs will be assessed in accordance with the FedRAMP High Baseline, the Impact Level 6 FedRAMP+ security control, the CNSSI 1253 High and NSS controls, and appropriate overlays. Such CSOs may need to meet additional CNSSI 1253 security controls in the baselines associated with the categorization of the information to be processed/stored in the CSO.

4.1.1 On-Premises Commercially Owned and Operated CSOs

On-premises commercially owned/operated CSOs (e.g., IaaS/PaaS or other SaaS) intended as a DoW-wide enterprise service are subject to the requirements found in this SRG and the same security controls as commercial CSOs. Therefore, a DoW PA is required before going into production.

Similarly, on-premises commercially owned/operated CSOs instantiated by DoW components may be assessed and authorized under a Component ATO using the requirements found in this SRG and the same security controls as commercial CSOs. The component ATO will only permit the CSO to be used by that component. ATOs will not be considered for a DoW PA.

DoW components are not permitted to submit DoW PAs or component ATOs as a DoW Agency ATO for inclusion on the FedRAMP Marketplace. The DoW CIO represents DoW as the Agency in this capacity; thus, only DoW-assessed PAs/ATOs signed by the DISA AO (representing the DoW CIO) may be submitted to FedRAMP as an Agency ATO.

4.2 DoW-Owned CSOs and Enterprise Cloud Services Applications

DoW-owned/operated and government-owned/commercially operated CSOs are subject to the same requirements found in this SRG and the same security controls as commercial CSOs. The DoW CSO must be assessed against the aggregate baseline made up of the appropriate FedRAMP baseline Moderate, at a minimum, and the appropriate CNSSI 1253 baselines (as tailored) for the CSO. DoW-owned/operated CSOs require a full ATO, which may be used in lieu of a PA or to generate a PA that can be leveraged by Mission Owners and their AOs.

DoW enterprise service programs considered as cloud services under the SaaS model are subject to the DODI 8510.01 requirements and CNSSI 1253 baselines. These DoW-assessed programs are not subject for assessment through FedRAMP and do not share DoW ATOs with the FedRAMP secure repository.

4.3 CSP and Mission Owner Risk Management

Risk management must consider both the CSO and the supported mission (i.e., the Mission Owner's system or application). For Impact Level 4 and above, each CSO must be granted a DoW PA to host DoW mission systems. The DoW PA and supporting documentation will then be used by the Mission Owner's risk management officials as a basis of reciprocity for the controls provided by the CSP. The controls will vary based on the service model (IaaS, PaaS, SaaS) and could also vary based on requirements such as privacy or classification controls. For additional "shared controls," both the CSO and the Mission Owner must address a requirement. The responsible AO leverages the PA

information, supplemented with an assessment of the risks within the Mission Owner's responsibility, in granting an authorization to operate.

4.3.1 Authorization Boundaries

Cloud computing has two primary authorization boundaries. These are determined by the division of control between the CSP and Mission Owner and are defined as follows:

1. **The CSP and CSO Authorization Boundary:** This boundary consists of two parts, the CSP organization and the CSO, and is addressed by the FedRAMP and DoW PAs.
 - The CSP authorization boundary consists of the CSP organization itself. The CSP maintains their corporate network, including operational/security policies and procedures, physical facilities, network(s), hardware server platforms, hypervisors, virtual machines (VMs), and applications. CSOs inherit the residual risk and security controls implemented by the CSP.
 - The CSO authorization boundary includes the infrastructure directly supporting the CSO and the following parts in Table 4.1 based on each service type.

Table 4-1: CSO Authorization Boundary Based on Service Type

Service Type	CSO Authorization Boundary
IaaS	• Includes the network, storage, computing platforms, and hypervisors that compose the IaaS service offering.
PaaS	• May build on the devices and platforms used in IaaS and includes the VMs, their operating systems, and platform applications. • Some, if not all, that are listed for IaaS are included in this Authorization Boundary if the CSP manages/secures the operating system and platform applications.
SaaS	• May build on the devices, platforms, applications, or constructs used in IaaS and PaaS to encompass the final application that constitutes the CSP's service offering and everything that supports it. • Some, if not all, that are listed for IaaS and PaaS are included in this Authorization Boundary for SaaS.

2. **The Mission Owner's System/Application Authorization Boundary:** This boundary is addressed by the Mission Owner's ATO.
 - The Mission Owner's system/application inherits the CSO(s), residual risk, and security controls that the CSP implements for their organization.
 - The Mission Owner's ATO covers the inherited security controls along with the following based on service type:

Table 4-2: Mission Owner Boundary Based on Service Type

Service Type	Mission Owner Boundary
IaaS	• The Mission Owner operated/maintained system of virtual networks and VMs including their operating systems, applications, and associated data storage.
PaaS	• The portion of the system of virtual networks and VMs including their operating systems, platform applications, and associated data storage managed by the Mission Owner. • Application(s) implemented by the Mission Owner on top of the CSO.
SaaS	• The portion of the CSO managed by the Mission Owner (e.g., user accounts) along with the Mission Owner policies and procedures for using the CSO. • The Mission Owner's compliance with DoW security policies related to the use of the CSO and Cloud in general.
All Service Types	• Data-in-transit encryption methods used by the Mission Owner. • Any additional layers of access control implemented by the Mission Owner for access to the service for users and management. • Data-at-rest encryption implemented or managed by the customer. • Any other DoW requirements that must be met by the CSP's customer.

4.3.2 CSO Risk

The DoW PA provides a provisional or partial risk acceptance determination for the CSO against the appropriate DoW security requirements. The DoW PA assessment process assesses and highlights CSO risk based on its supported Impact Level. At Impact Level 4 and above, the DoW PA evaluation process assesses the risk of permitting CSPs to connect to DoW networks.

4.3.3 Mission Risk

Mission refers to the information system and functions for which a DoW entity acquires or uses a CSO. This may include the direct use of a SaaS CSO in performing an IT-enabled mission or the instantiation of an IT system or application on an IaaS/PaaS CSO.

Any DoW or non-DoW CSO available for use across the DoW by multiple Mission Owners must have been issued a DoW PA by DISA. The mission risk will continue to be assessed and authorized by the Mission Owner's AO through the issuance of an ATO.

The Mission Owner's system/application/cloud use case must be issued an ATO by their Component's AO or a component-authorized subordinate AO. This mission system ATO requirement is applicable at all information Impact Levels and extends to:

- DoW CSP IaaS/PaaS CSOs where an ATO has been granted instead of a PA, since its ATO or PA only permits its connection to the DISN, and since such an ATO cannot address full mission system/application risk when built on the CSO.
- DoW CSP SaaS CSOs that only have a PA.

Note: A Mission Owner may use DoW CSP SaaS CSOs (that have an existing ATO) without needing to create a separate ATO if supported in the Mission Owner tenant with the ATO.

A DoW PA is required when a Mission Owner uses a CSO that is provided by a third-party integration contractor or reseller of CSP CSOs (i.e., any CSO being integrated into a solution for use by DoW or resold to a DoW entity must have a DoW PA).

Mission Owners categorize mission systems and/or applications in accordance with DODI 8510.01 defined processes. Mission owners then select CSOs from the DoW Cloud Service Catalog based on their security posture and risk tolerance of the Mission Owner and their AO. If Impact Level 2 CSOs are not listed on DCAS, Mission Owners must select from Moderate authorized CSOs from the FedRAMP Marketplace or sponsor a new CSO at FedRAMP Moderate. While CSOs will have been assessed and provisionally authorized for use, the Mission Owner must undergo the RMF process to obtain an ATO from their assigned AO.

The Mission Owner inherits compliance from the CSO for the security controls met and maintained by the CSP.

- A Mission Owner's system or application built on an IaaS or PaaS offering will be subject to meeting similar security controls within the system/application.
- Mission Owners contracting for SaaS offerings inherit the bulk of compliance with the security controls from the CSO.
- Inheritance will vary between CSPs operating within a given service model and therefore must be evaluated separately.

Note: The number of controls increases with higher Impact Levels and additional overlay controls (e.g., privacy).

Mission Owners and their AOs must review the FedRAMP and DoW PA artifacts to understand the risks the mission will inherit when using the selected CSO for the mission system/application. Mission Owners may need to implement, or request that the CSP implement, compensating controls for any risk deemed unacceptable prior to obtaining an ATO. Additional compensating controls must be reflected in the Mission Owner's SLA/contract with the CSP.

4.4 Assessment Impact of Cloud Computing SRG Updates

The requirements in Cloud Computing SRG documents may change with new releases and updates of the documents. Changes to security requirements become effective immediately upon final publication. The Mission Owner must coordinate required changes with authorized contracting officials. However:

- Any new CSP/CSO assessment starting within 30 days or less after the release of a Cloud Computing SRG update will be assessed against the previous requirements.

- CSPs/CSOs that are in the process of being assessed against the requirements in the previous Cloud Computing SRG will proceed with the active assessment. Active assessment is defined as any assessment process in which the CSP/CSO has partnered with a federal agency (i.e., the Agency AO has submitted a formal In Process Request to the Project Management Office) or has contracted with a 3PAO for an assessment. However, the CSPs/CSOs must transition to compliance with the current Cloud Computing SRG update in coordination with their next FedRAMP/DoW annual assessment (i.e., one year from award of the PA).
- CSPs/CSOs currently in continuous monitoring under the previous Cloud Computing SRG will provide a Plan of Action and Milestones (POA&M) within 30 days of the publication of this SRG update. These CSPs/CSOs must comply with the current Cloud Computing SRG requirements as soon as possible but no later than their next FedRAMP/DoW annual assessment (i.e., transition is to occur as soon as practical but no longer than between six months and one year).

A DoW PA issued for a CSP that uses the previous Cloud Computing SRG and is based on FedRAMP Moderate Baseline (MBL) or High Baseline (HBL) remains in effect for the duration of the DoW PA (unless revoked), so long as compliance is achieved with the timelines described above. Due to the transition period, DoW mission systems leveraging a CSO may experience a period where risks based on the current Cloud Computing SRG security controls have not yet been assessed. Mission Owners and their AOs must review the controls to determine if the risk is acceptable until the CSP is required to comply or include the required compliance in the SLA/contract by working with their contracting official.

4.5 DoW PA, Request for Proposals (RFPs), and Contract Awards

This section provides information about DoW PAs and ATOs in relation to contract awards. The following points do not alter any contract clauses that are currently defined in the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) or that may be defined in the future. They are intended to provide additional clarity primarily regarding on-premises CSOs.

This topic must be addressed from two viewpoints. These are:

- When the commercial CSO infrastructure is off-premises (where it is typically already in existence).
- When the CSO infrastructure is contracted to be on-premises either physically or virtually (where it typically will need to be built using dedicated hardware).

Off-Premises Commercial Service: In accordance with DFARS SUBPART 239.76—CLOUD COMPUTING, 239.7602-1 (b)(1), a CSP must have a DoW PA at the appropriate information Impact Level before contract award. The CSP/CSO must have a DoW PA before responding to a DoW cloud services RFP or show evidence that the CSO can achieve a DoW PA before contract award.

This extends to integrators and resellers of CSP CSOs responding to RFPs (i.e., any CSO being integrated into a solution for use by DoW or resold to a DoW entity must have a DoW PA at the appropriate Impact Level).

DFARS 239.7602-1 (b)(2) provides two exceptions:

- The requirement for a provisional authorization is waived by the DoW CIO; or
- The cloud computing service requirement is for a private, **on-premises** version that will be provided from U.S. government facilities. Under this circumstance, the cloud service provider must obtain a provisional authorization prior to operational use.

If a Mission Owner leverages a commercial off-premises CSO and its PA, the Mission Owner's AO will provide the ATO for their use of the CSO to meet DoW RMF policy.

On-Premises (Physically or Virtually): The general DFARS rule applies to on-premises CSOs in that it is beneficial to DoW that the commercial instantiation of the CSP's CSO has been assessed and awarded a DoW PA. This proves the commercial service and infrastructure is capable of hosting DoW information and systems at the appropriate information Impact Level. However, this PA is not directly usable for a separate on-premises instantiation of the CSO.

An on-premises CSO is DoW private, which will be connected to a DISN service (i.e., NIPRNet or SIPRNet). The CSO must have a DoW Interim Authority to Test (IATT), conditional ATO, or PA to connect to the network for testing and must also possess a DoW ATO (with or without conditions) before going into production following normal DoW policy.

A previous DoW PA for the off-premises commercial instantiation will only inform the assessments for the on-premises IATT and ATO. Certain portions of the previous PA assessment will have to be reassessed due to the new infrastructure and different location(s). Some security control compliance will be inherited from the DoW and the specific facility where the CSO infrastructure is located rather than the commercial facility. In a virtually on-premises scenario, the instantiation might inherit some security control compliance from the DoW PA for the commercial service and the commercial data centers where it is hosted, providing the private instantiation is hosted in the same data center(s) as were reviewed for the PA.

As stated above, DFARS provides an exception to the general rule that a CSP/CSO must have a DoW PA before award. A contract may be awarded for a private on-premises CSO that will be provided from U.S. government facilities. The clause also states that the CSO must obtain a PA prior to operational use. Alternately, on-premises DoW systems, including CSOs, may require an ATO before operational use. This ATO may be used in lieu of a PA or to generate a PA that would be leveraged by Mission Owners and their AOs.

While an RFP may require a CSO to meet all the requirements outlined in the DoW Cloud Service Provider SRG for Impact Level 2/4/5/6, this excludes on-premises CSOs regarding a PA before award. Furthermore, unless a CSP already offers an Impact Level 6 CSO that has an Impact Level 6 PA, it is impossible to obtain a DoW Impact Level 6 PA before a contract award. This is because a CSP cannot obtain an Impact Level 6 PA unless a contract is in place that generates a DD-254, thus allowing a DCSA facility clearance to be obtained for the facilities housing the CSO. Unless a CSP has other contracts whereby their CSO is already in a cleared facility, an Impact Level 6 PA cannot be granted.

4.6 Assessing Managed IT Cloud Service vs. Cloud Service

For a Managed IT Cloud Service, the customer dictates the technology and the operational procedures. However, for a Cloud Service, the CSP dictates the technology and the operational procedures.

An on-premises, DoW private CSO operated by a contractor (the original CSP or other organization) can be a Managed IT Cloud Service. This happens when DoW contracts for a “copy” or “version” of a CSP’s commercial cloud service to be built on DoW premises (virtually or physically) and operated/managed as a private CSO.

DoW private Managed IT Services are assessed using DoW security requirements and RMF policy but are not subject to DoW policy addressing commercial cloud services. However, Managed IT Cloud Service assessments include requirements in this Cloud Service Provider SRG as well as DoW and RMF security requirements.

4.7 Considerations for Impact Level 4/5 DoW PA Award

- The following is a list of considerations and/or requirements that must be assessed or reviewed in addition to the security control assessments for AO acceptance before an Impact Level 4/5 DoW PA is awarded. This list may not be all-inclusive since there may be other considerations as realized while assessing the CSO or because of lessons learned.
- How support for DoW PKI authentication by DoW privileged and nonprivileged users is implemented. This includes the processes and protocols used along with their implementation.
- How support for DoW IP addressing will be implemented. This includes IPv4, IPv6, and single stack or dual stack requirements. Refer to [Section 5.9.5](#).
- CSP data center locations hosting the CSO for which the PA is to be awarded.
- CSO management/monitoring plane (and/or specific devices/systems) and its integration with the CSP’s corporate network or the general commercial CSO management plane. No specifics are provided regarding this consideration currently; however, refer to the next item for related concerns.
- CSP personnel managing and/or monitoring the CSO infrastructure. This is primarily related to U.S. Persons constraints. Refer to [Section 5.5.2, CSP Personnel Requirements](#).
- The availability of a private connection capability between the off-premises CSP’s/CSO’s network and DoW networks in support of connections through the Boundary Cloud Access Point (BCAP) and meet-me points.
- Reliance of the CSO or user experience on internet-based capabilities such as the public DNS or content delivery networks. All such capabilities must be available via the CSO infrastructure and the connections to it via the DISN BCAPs. The CSO must be able to function if DoW limits access to or disconnects from the internet in times of conflict or when the DISN/DODIN is being attacked. No specific requirements other than those noted here are provided.
- Reliance on internet access to reach the CSO management/service-ordering portal or API endpoints from NIPRNet or from within the CSO. All such access must be via the CAP if from the NIPRNet or must remain on the CSP’s/CSO’s network if from within the CSO.

These requirements must be minimally configurable if not inherent. No specific requirements other than those noted here are provided.

- The protections in place in the CSP's network and CSO to prevent any internet connection to the CSP's/CSO's network and CSO from becoming a back door to the NIPRNet via the private connection through the BCAP.
- The robustness of the CSP's required boundary protection (defense-in-depth security/protective measures) implemented between the internet and the CSO for its protection from internet-based threats. This protection is expected to be different depending on whether the CSO is I/PaaS or P/SaaS and whether the Mission Owner has control over their portion of the CSO.
- All other requirements as defined in the rest of this SRG.

5. SECURITY REQUIREMENTS

This section of the Cloud Service Provider SRG defines the security requirements for DoW's use of cloud computing. It focuses on security requirements for assessing CSOs for the award of a DoW PA and inclusion in the DoW Cloud Service Catalog while hosting DoW missions. Mission Owner requirements are primarily addressed using the Cloud Computing Mission Owner SRG; however, some Mission Owner requirements and controls remain here.

[Appendix D](#) provides mandatory RMF values for DoW parameters in addition to FedRAMP and additional controls.

All CSP and CSO requirements in this Cloud Service Provider SRG apply to all CSPs and CSOs offered to or contracted by the DoW. DoW recognizes that CSOs may be offered by a CSP or an Integrator as the prime contractor on a DoW contract. DoW also recognizes that prime contractors may subcontract for multiple CSOs to meet contract capabilities requirements and may subcontract systems maintenance. Therefore, all requirements in this Cloud Service Provider SRG apply to all CSOs provided by prime contractors and their subcontractors, including systems maintenance contractors who may have access to CSP customer information or the capability to affect the security of the CSO. This flow down to subcontractors is also covered in cloud and contractor associated DFARS clauses.

5.1 DoW Policy Regarding Security Controls

NIST SP 800-53 Rev 5 and FedRAMP baselines are the foundation for the security controls selected for cloud-based systems. However, additional security controls and/or overlays will be required depending on the mission and data to be processed/stored. Refer to NIST SP 800-53 Rev 5 and CNSSI-1253.

5.1.1 DoW FedRAMP+ Security Controls

DoW FedRAMP+ refers to a tailored baseline of security controls developed for each DoW information Impact Level. These baselines include the FedRAMP Moderate or High baselines and therefore apply only to Impact levels 4/5/6. The FedRAMP+ security controls include NIST 800-53 Rev 5 security controls, parameter values, and enhancements not included in the FedRAMP baselines. The FedRAMP+ security controls were selected primarily because the DoW, unlike the rest of the federal government, must categorize its systems in accordance with CNSSI 1253, use its baselines, and then tailor them as needed.

The CNSSI 1253 baselines used in support of DoW PAs are based on Moderate or High Confidentiality, Integrity, and Availability. The Mission Owner must address availability in the contract/SLA.

5.1.2 Parameter Values for Security Controls and Enhancements

Both FedRAMP and the DoW have defined minimum requirements in security controls and enhancement parameters. However, in some circumstances, the specifics of the implementation are left to the CSP and assessed as to whether the implementation is appropriate for the CSO and

government. For controls required by FedRAMP and the DoW, the parameter values are defined in [Appendix D](#).

5.1.3 National Security Systems (NSS)

Impact Levels 5/6 are designed to accommodate NSS. CNSSI 1253 NSS-specific security controls must be included for any NSS in the cloud. Thus, unclassified NSS must be instantiated at Impact Level 5. This does not preclude an unclassified non-NSS from operating at Impact Level 5 if the mission/information owner requires the added security.

The NSS-specific security controls of a CSP's CSO must be assessed for any Impact Level containing NSS information for a DoW PA. For all CSOs, only some of these security controls may be applicable to the CSP, with the balance fulfilled by the Mission Owner.

5.1.3.1 NSS Level 6 Classified Overlay Applicability

Impact Level 6 is for classified systems that are National Security Systems. All CSOs are subject to the CNSSI 1253 Classified Information Overlay in addition to FedRAMP and FedRAMP+. For the Classified Information Overlay, refer to CNSSI 1253. This overlay imposes additional security controls that must be assessed for a CSP's CSO Impact Level 6 PA. For all CSOs, only some of these security controls may be applicable to the CSP, with the balance fulfilled by the Mission Owner.

5.1.4 Mission Owner (Customer) Responsibility Matrix/Configuration Guides

The CSP will provide the Mission Owner with a responsibility matrix and configuration guide(s) that delineate the security controls the Mission Owner can modify or for which the Mission Owner is responsible. The purpose of this matrix and guide is to enable the Mission Owner to properly configure the CSO to facilitate risk management in support of an ATO.

5.2 Data Ownership, Separation, and Protection

This section addresses legal requirements for the location of DoW information, who may have access to it in CSP facilities and CSOs, and protection.

5.2.1 Legal Jurisdiction and Location

This section addresses legal jurisdiction over information controls where DoW and U.S. government data can be processed/stored. This is nuanced by the information being on DoW premises.

To protect against seizure and improper use by non-U.S. persons and government entities, all data stored and processed for the DoW must reside in a facility under the exclusive legal jurisdiction of the United States. This may include DoW bases on foreign soil, depending on Status of Forces Agreements (SOFA). CSPs will maintain all government data that is not physically located on DoW premises within the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and outlying areas of the U.S. (as defined at FAR 2.101), unless otherwise authorized by the responsible AO as described in DODI 8510.01. The

contracting officer will provide written notification to the contractor when the contractor is permitted to maintain government data at a location outside the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and outlying areas of the United States (DFARS SUBPART 239.7602-2). CNSSP-32 states “All NSS data must remain under U.S. jurisdiction or in U.S. Territories or geographic location where there is U.S. jurisdiction.”

CSPs will provide the Agency with a list of the physical locations where the data could be stored at any given time and update that list as new physical locations are added. The Mission Owner and/or Contracting Officer must review CSP Terms and Conditions to ensure data stored and processed in U.S. data centers does not fall under the legal jurisdiction of another country.

On-premises CSOs implemented by a DoW or non-DoW CSP, which uses a hybrid model employing off-premises CSPs and CSOs to augment the on-premises CSO or by virtually extending the DoW fence line (DISN boundary), must also meet the location requirements stated here.

An exception is made for content delivery networks (CDNs) or similar CSO products in which nonsensitive DoW data may be cached anywhere in the world. However, when sensitive information is requested through a CDN, the request must be sent back to its storage facility under U.S. jurisdiction for retrieval.

Related Security Control: SA-9(5).

5.2.1.1 DoW Off-Premises vs. On-Premises vs. Virtually On-Premises

DoW on-premises versus off-premises relates to the physical or virtual location of a facility or IT infrastructure.

DoW Off-Premises: A facility (building/container) or IT infrastructure is off-premises if it is NOT physically or virtually on DoW-owned or -controlled property (i.e., on-premises). Refer to DoW On-Premises and DoW Virtually On-Premises below and their definitions for additional details.

DoW On-Premises: A facility (building/container) or IT infrastructure is on-premises if it is physically on DoW-owned or -controlled property. That is, it is within the protected perimeter (walls or “fence line”) of a DoW installation (i.e., Base, Camp, Post, or Station [B/C/P/S] or leased commercial space) under the direct control of DoW personnel and DoW security policies.

DoW On-Premises includes DoW data centers and other facilities located on a DoW B/C/P/S or in a commercial or other government facility (or portions thereof) under the direct control of DoW personnel and DoW security policies. A commercial facility, in this sense, means a building or space leased and controlled by DoW. Such facilities are within the protected perimeter or “fence line” of a DoW-controlled installation or property. Physical facilities may be permanent buildings or portable structures such as transit/shipping containers. An example of the latter might be a shipping container housing a commercial CSP’s infrastructure located adjacent to a Core Data Center (CDC) and connected to its network as if it were inside the building.

DoW CSPs will, and commercial CSPs may (under DoW contract), instantiate their CSO architecture on DoW premises (DoW on-premises). Interconnection with DoW networks will be

interoperable in accordance with engineering requirements that meet cybersecurity guidance and controls. Such implementations will be considered DoW Private.

DoW Virtually On-Premises: A DoW Private IT and/or CSO infrastructure located in a physically off-premises location (facility), such as a federal government or commercial data center (i.e., facilities under the direct control of non-DoW personnel using non-DoW security policies), may be considered Virtually On-Premises under specific conditions as listed below. These conditions apply certain physical security controls and extend the DISN accreditation boundary. This construct virtually extends the DoW-protected perimeter or “fence line” around the infrastructure. It also places the IT/CSO infrastructure and its management plane in one or more DISN enclaves, thus enabling alternative approaches for boundary protection, such as using CSO-provided infrastructure in lieu of a dedicated DoW Internal CAP (ICAP)/BCAP.

An IT/CSO infrastructure may be considered Virtually On-Premises under the following conditions:

Note: Items with an * are related controls that are not on the FedRAMP Moderate baseline.

- The CSO infrastructure is DoW Private/Community and its infrastructure, devices, monitoring/support infrastructure, and management plane are dedicated to it; physically, logically, or virtually separate from other infrastructure, devices, and network enclaves in the data center.
- DISN Transport is extended to the CSO’s network enclave(s) supporting the CSO infrastructure, CSO monitoring/support infrastructure, and CSO management plane.
- Enclave/data center boundary protections are implemented to protect the CSO operational enclave(s) (which may include the CSO monitoring/support infrastructure) in accordance with DISN enclave boundary or CDC protection requirements.
- The CSO infrastructure is managed from one or more enclave(s) dedicated to managing the CSO. This can be done using dedicated workstations in the enclave or remotely using dedicated virtual desktop infrastructure (VDI).
- Enclave boundary protections are implemented to protect the dedicated CSO management/monitoring/support enclave(s) in accordance with DISN enclave boundary protection requirements.
- The CSO infrastructure is housed in a physically separate/protected space such as a cage or room (or minimally one or more locked cabinets with closed nonremovable sides closing the DoW space) within the commercial data center used to house the DISN network device(s) and CSO infrastructure. Related security controls: PE-3, PE-3(1)*, PE-3 (4)*, PE-4.
- This physically separate space is minimally protected as follows:
 - Physical access to the data center complies with all required physical and maintenance personnel access security controls in the FedRAMP Moderate or High Baseline as appropriate. This includes but is not limited to personnel role-based access control, access auditing, visitor access control and escorting as needed, etc. Related Security controls: MA-5, MA-5(1), PE-2, PE-2 (3)*, PE-3, PE-3(1)*, PE-6, PE-6(1), PE-6(4)*, PE-8.
 - Physical access to the DoW space complies with all required physical and maintenance personnel access security controls in the FedRAMP Moderate or High Baseline as appropriate (as described above for the data center) and/or appropriate CNSSI 1253

baselines. Additional or alternate physical security and personnel controls may be required for facilities housing classified systems.

- Personnel access is controlled by an automated entry access control system that is token and/or biometric based. This system may be under DoW control or the control of the facility owner but must limit access to only authorized individuals, must log/audit all accesses, including the identities of the personnel accessing and departing, and must provide and log alerts for unauthorized accesses and failed attempts. Related security controls: PE-6, PE-6(1) and PE-6(4)*.
- The facility owner externally monitors access to the physical space using video cameras and a Physical Intrusion Detection System (PIDS) (i.e., intrusion alarm system). Related security controls: PE-6, PE-6(1), PE-6(3)*, and PE-6(4)*.
- It is highly recommended that the internal space be monitored by an automated motion-activated PIDS and video cameras operated by DoW. In this manner, DoW can monitor all physical activities within the space, authorized or unauthorized. Related security controls: PE-6, PE-6(1), PE-6(2)*, PE-6(3)*, and PE-6(4)*.

5.2.2 Impact Level Separation Requirements

The risks and legal considerations of using virtualization technologies further restrict the types of tenants that can obtain cloud services from a virtualized environment on the same physical infrastructure and the types of cloud deployment models (i.e., public, private, community, and hybrid) in which the various types of DoW information may be processed or stored.

While shared cloud environments provide significant opportunities for DoW entities, they also present unique risks to DoW data and systems that must be addressed. These risks include exploitation of vulnerabilities in virtualization technologies, interfaces to external systems, APIs, and management systems. These have the potential for providing backdoor connections and CSP privileged user access to customers' systems and data. While proper configuration of the virtual and physical environment can mitigate many of these threats, the residual risk may or may not be acceptable to DoW. Legal concerns such as e-discovery and law enforcement seizure of nongovernment CSP customer/tenant's data pose a threat to DoW data if it is in the same storage media. The Mission Owner can mitigate this risk on a public cloud by ensuring process isolation, data encryption, data chunking, and tightly managed access controls. Due to these concerns, DoW is taking a cautious approach regarding Impact Level 5 information.

Infrastructure (as related to cloud services) is the physical hardware (i.e., servers and storage) and the network interconnecting the hardware that supports the cloud service and its virtualization technology (if used). This includes the systems and networks used by the CSP to manage the infrastructure. While the physical space where this infrastructure is housed is part of the CSP's infrastructure, this is not a factor in DoW's separation restrictions except at Impact Level 6.

Dedicated infrastructure refers to the cloud service infrastructure being dedicated to serving a single customer organization or a specific group of customer organizations (a community). A private cloud service implements dedicated physical and/or virtual infrastructure to serve one customer organization or community. This SRG considers DoW as the organization that consists of all DoW components. This SRG enables logical separation, and not necessarily physical separation, of unclassified services from other non-DoW unclassified cloud infrastructure for Impact Levels 2, 4,

and 5. This SRG restricts private cloud for DoW as meaning dedicated infrastructure that serves multiple DoW users and tenants. A DoW private cloud or CSO may be multitenant, serving all or some DoW components (DoW community), or may be single tenant, serving a single mission. A community cloud service implements dedicated infrastructure to serve a specific group or class of customer organizations. Because the definition of DoW private could also be considered a DoW community cloud, this SRG will use the term DoW private/community. This SRG will also use the term federal government community, meaning dedicated multitenant infrastructure that serves DoW components as well as other federal government agencies.

Corresponding Security Control: SC-4.

5.2.2.1 Impact Level 2 Separation Requirements

Impact Level 2 cloud services can be offered on any of the four deployment models. Information that may be processed and stored at Impact Level 2 can be processed on-premises or off-premises.

For an Impact Level 2 PA, DoW currently is accepting that the risk is adequately covered by a FedRAMP Moderate PA, and additional DoW requirements are not assessed.

5.2.2.2 Impact Level 4 Separation Requirements

Impact Level 4 cloud services can be offered on any of the four deployment models. Information that may be processed and stored at Impact 4 can be processed on-premises or off-premises if the physical location of the information is restricted.

For an Impact Level 4 PA, the CSP must provide evidence of strong virtual separation controls (either encryption and or access control policies) and monitoring to support “search and seizure” requests for non-DoW information and data without the release of DoW information and data and vice versa. Additionally, the strong virtual separation controls must prevent/mitigate/eliminate the potential vulnerability whereby one CSP customer using the same physical hardware as another CSP customer can gain access to the other’s information/data, virtual network, or virtual machines. Monitoring must detect unauthorized access.

5.2.2.3 Impact Level 5 Separation Requirements

Impact Level 5 requires a secure cloud environment, deployable either on-premises or off-premises. Acceptable solutions include adapting a Federal Community Cloud to meet the DoW requirements for Impact Level 5, leveraging a pre-existing DoW PA at Impact Level 4 and then uplifting to meet Impact Level 5 requirements, or deploying within a DoW private cloud. Each deployment can support multiple missions or tenants, even within the same customer organization.

For Impact Level 5 PA, the CSP must ensure strong isolation of the environment. This must be either physical separation from all nonfederal tenant systems and infrastructure, or cryptographic (virtual) separation validated or approved by the NSA. The virtual separation must effectively prevent one customer from accessing another customer's data, virtual network, or virtual machines, even if they share the same physical hardware. The Mission Owner/Authorizing Official, if

necessary, can mandate physical separation specifically from non-DoW /nonfederal government tenants (such as public, state, or local government tenants).

PaaS and SaaS CSOs operating at IL5 must be constructed upon an authorized IL5 environment. The isolation mechanisms within this environment must adhere to the requirements stipulated in the Cloud Service Offering/Cloud Service Provider CSO/CSP DoW PA

5.2.2.4 Impact Level 6 Separation Requirements

Impact Level 6 is reserved for the storage and processing of information classified up to SECRET. Information that must be processed and stored at Impact Level 6 can only be processed in a DoW private/community or federal government community cloud, on-premises or off-premises. The following applies:

- Impact Level 6 information up to the SECRET level must be stored and processed in a dedicated cloud infrastructure located in facilities approved for the processing of classified information, rated at or above the highest level of classification of the information being stored and/or processed.
- Impact Level 6 CSO infrastructure is a SECRET enclave and as such will be a closed self-contained environment for the CSO processing, storage, and management planes only.
- Each deployment model may support multiple SECRET missions from multiple customer organizations.
- Virtual/logical separation between DoW and federal government tenants/SECRET missions is sufficient.
- Virtual/logical separation between tenant/mission systems is minimally required.
- Physical separation from non-DoW /nonfederal government tenants (i.e., public, local/state government tenants) is required
- Physical separation from TS/SCI is required in accordance with ICD 705[D.37] and ICD 503[D.38]. For further guidance, contact the NSA.
- CSP must be compliant with Level 1 RED/BLACK requirements as defined in the Committee on National Security Systems Advisory Memoranda (CNSSAM) TEMPEST/1-13.

5.2.2.5 Separation in Support of Law Enforcement and Criminal Investigation and E-Discovery

Under federal law, the federal government reserves the right for law enforcement officials to perform criminal investigations of federal government employees and elected officials, as well as anyone with access to federal government information, for misconduct, misuse of such data, or incident investigation. Such criminal investigations may include a need for e-discovery on federal government information to collect digital evidence. Therefore, the CSP must be able to segregate federal government information from nonfederal government information within the CSO.

The granularity of separation must be at the federal government Mission Owner level. The CSP must also ensure this segregation requirement flows down to all CSP/Integrator subcontracted CSP/CSOs. The CSP and subcontractors must then be capable, upon request of the contracting

officer(s) or in response to a subpoena, of isolating one or more federal government Mission Owner's data into an environment where it may be reviewed, scanned, or forensically evaluated in a secure space or via secure remote connection with access limited to authorized government personnel identified by the contracting officer, and without the CSP's involvement, or provide a forensic digital image of the requested federal government information.

5.2.2.6 Virtual Machine (VM) Isolation and Integrity

VM hypervisors provide a means for organizations to create and maintain a network of secure VMs. To ensure security and compliance, the following requirements apply:

- **Hypervisor Isolation:** The hypervisor hardware must enforce strict isolation between VMs, encompassing processors, memory, devices, network resources, and managed data.
- **Platform Integrity:** Hardware- and firmware-based security mechanisms that are NIST 800-193 compliant, must be established to protect and verify the integrity of the underlying platform. VMs, including the hypervisor, will be configured to disable/halt/stop execution when platform integrity is compromised.

5.2.3 CSP Use of DoW Data

All DoW information/data placed or created by DoW users in a CSP's CSO is owned by the DoW, the Mission Owner, and/or their Information Owner unless otherwise stipulated in the CSP's contract with the DoW. The CSP has no rights to the DoW's information/data. DoW information/data includes logs and monitoring data created by a Mission Owner as well as logs created for and provided to the Mission Owner related to their use and management of the CSO, to the extent such logs are provided to the Mission Owner as a deliverable under the contract, or otherwise owned by the Mission Owner. The DoW may also assert rights or ownership of additional information/data created by the CSP/CSO for DoW to the extent set forth in the contract. CSPs seeking a DoW PA must agree that DoW remains the owner of DoW data.

CSPs are prohibited from using DoW data in any way other than that specified in their contract with DoW, including what is required to provide contracted services to the DoW (e.g., customer access/usage logs used for billing). A CSP must not "data mine" DoW email, files, information in databases, or communications for any purpose other than that stipulated in the contract or otherwise agreed to by DoW.

The CSP maintains ownership of all logs and monitoring data created within the CSO related to the Mission Owner's use and management of the CSO, except as otherwise stated in the contract and as per the requirements in the associated DoW Impact Level. This includes logs related to customer access and usage for billing, data for CSO capacity planning, and monitoring data related to malicious activities or CSO health. This also includes all audit content specified by the AU-2 security control for the time specified by AU-11. While the CSP retains ownership of this information, some or all shall be shared with the Mission Owner for the purposes of planning, forensics, billing validation, retention, etc., as set forth in the applicable contract, which shall also specify the rights or ownership applicable to such information upon sharing or delivery.

Additionally, all DoW information/data and CSP information/data shared with the Mission Owner must be made available for offboarding and backup.

Related Security Controls: AC-23, AU-2, AU-6, AU-9.

5.2.4 Data Protection

5.2.4.1 Encryption of Data at Rest and in Transit in Commercial Cloud Storage

Mission systems at all Impact Levels must have the capability for DoW data to be encrypted at rest with exclusive DoW control of encryption keys and key management. Some CSOs may facilitate this by providing a hardware security module (HSM) or offering customer-dedicated HSM devices as a service. CSOs that do not provide such a capability may require Mission Owners to use encryption hardware/software on the DISN or a cloud encryption service that provides DoW control of keys and key management. Some CSOs may offer a key management system (KMS) service that can suffice for management of customer keys by the customer while preventing CSP access to the keys. It is recommended that such CSP KMS services be evaluated by NSA.

Data-at-rest (DAR) encryption with customer-controlled keys and key management protects the DoW data stored in CSOs with the following benefits:

- Maintains the integrity of publicly released information and websites at Impact Level 2 where confidentiality is not an issue.
- Maintains the confidentiality and integrity of CUI at Impact Levels 4 and 5 with the following benefits:
 - Limits the insider threat vector of unauthorized access by CSP personnel by increasing the work necessary to compromise/access unencrypted DoW data.
 - Limits the external threat vector of unauthorized access by hackers by increasing the work necessary to compromise/access unencrypted DoW data.
 - Enables high-assurance data destruction for CSP offboarding through cryptographic erasure without the involvement or cooperation of a CSP.
 - Enables high-assurance data spill remediation through cryptographic erasure without the involvement or cooperation of a CSP.
- Refer to [Section 5.2.4.2, Cryptographic Erase](#), for additional information.

Note: Although it is not required for Impact Level 2, when all data is publicly releasable, DISA recommends Mission Owners and their AOs consider the benefits of DAR encryption for data destruction and/or spill remediation at Impact Level 2 in addition to the benefit of maintaining information integrity.

For all information Impact Levels:

- Encrypt all DAR stored in:
 - Virtual machine virtual hard drives.
 - Mass storage facilities/services whether at the block or file level.
 - Database records (whether PaaS or SaaS where the Mission Owner does not have sole control over the database and database management system).

- Use FIPS 140-2 or FIPS 140-3 validated cryptography modules (minimally Level 1) operated in FIPS Mode in accordance with federal government policy/standards for the protection of all CUI.
- Impact Level 6 must be encrypted with NSA-approved cryptography for both data at rest and data in transit pursuant to CNSSP 15[D.12].
- The CSP customer/Mission Owner maintains control of the keys from creation through storage and use to destruction.
 - Implement hardware security modules or key management servers as needed to store, generate, and manage keys within the DISN; or
 - Order a CSP service that provides a dedicated hardware security module managed solely by the customer/Mission Owner; or
- Order a CSP key management service that has been evaluated and approved by NSA.

For cloud applications where encrypting DAR with DoW key control is not possible, Mission Owners must perform a risk analysis with relevant data owners before transferring data into a CSO. This analysis must consider that no high-assurance method may be available to remediate data spills or ensure destruction of data at the application's end of life and CSO offboarding. Mission Owner AOs are responsible for accepting these risks.

Note: CSP CSO DAR encryption capabilities and the ability to support the Mission Owner's DAR encryption requirements will be assessed and documented toward the award of their DoW PA.

Related Security Controls: SC-28, SC-28(1).

5.2.4.2 Cryptographic Erase

Cryptographic erase is described in NIST SP 800-88 Rev 2:

“A purge sanitization technique in which key sanitization is applied to one or more keys providing confidentiality protections for the encrypted target data, making recovery of the decrypted target data infeasible.”

Caution: Destroying cloud data encryption keys could render other cloud data unreadable beyond the intended targeted data.

NISTSP 800-88 Rev 2 September 2025 has expanded and updated its guidance on media sanitization. This guidance must be followed for sanitizations of DoW data from cloud systems.

Related Security Controls: MP-6(3), MP-6(8).

5.2.4.3 Key Management Requirements

This section addresses key management security requirements used to protect information in a cloud. Cryptographic processes are properly separated if they do not intermingle customers' key material and if a vulnerability in a key-relevant process does not compromise the security of other customers' keys.

- Cryptographic algorithms and protocols used in the cloud-based KMS must be implemented according to applicable cryptographic standards.
 - Cloud-based KMS components must have been evaluated against and determined to comply with applicable National Information Assurance Partnership (NIAP) Protection Profiles.
 - Cryptographic software modules used in cloud-based KMS must have received FIPS 140-2 or FIPS 140-3 accreditation.
 - Cryptographic hardware security modules used in cloud-based KMS must have received FIPS 140-2 or FIPS 140-3 Level 3 accreditation.
- Cryptographic algorithms, protocols, and procedures used in cloud-based KMS must be developed and maintained in accordance with a secure software development lifecycle process.
- The CSP must ensure the Mission Owner has control of the keys used to protect that mission's information.
- The CSP must provide secure methods for managing access to a mission's keys and information.
- The CSP must securely delete a Mission Owner's keys on demand from the Mission Owner.
- The CSP must provide the Mission Owner with the ability to make keys unrecoverable when deleted. The Mission Owner must accept the risk that the keys will no longer be available. If the CSP makes deleted keys recoverable by default, the CSP must inform the Mission Owner how long a key will be in a recoverable state.
- The CSP must provide the customer with secure methods for importing keys into the cloud and for exporting keys from the cloud.
- The CSP must ensure cryptographic processes that handle customer keys are securely separated from other processes.
- The CSP must have processes in place to detect insider threats, both intentional and unintentional.
- The CSP must have security procedures in place to prevent CSP and other unauthorized personnel from gaining access to customer keys.
 - The CSP must encrypt customer keys while they are at rest in the cloud.
 - The CSP must protect customer keys using secure channels when the keys are transmitted internal to the cloud system.
 - The CSP must minimize the exposure of customer keys while the keys are being actively used for cryptographic purposes.
 - The CSP must ensure only the cryptographic process that is required to use an unencrypted key will have access to the key.
 - The CSP must ensure that an unencrypted key is not stored in memory longer than necessary.
 - The CSP must ensure that an unencrypted key is securely deleted from memory and disk when no longer needed.

Related Security Controls: SC-12, SC-12(6).

5.2.4.4 Requesting an NSA Encryption and KMS Evaluation

CSPs wishing to offer this service must contact the DISA Cloud Support office. DISA will engage NSA, and NSA may establish a contractual arrangement with the CSO to perform the risk assessment.

The DoW will enter a Customer Service Request Portal (CSRP) request to NSA specifically requesting this type of evaluation in support of the DoW Cloud Computing SRG. The DoW will direct the request to the National Manager for National Security Systems, who will task the appropriate NSA organizations to perform the evaluation. The length of the evaluation will be no shorter than three months. After the evaluation is complete, NSA will produce documentation about the evaluation and provide a risk recommendation.

NSA will evaluate a cloud-based KMS against the security requirements detailed in this document by performing the following activities:

- Engagements with the CSP to gain insight into details about the architecture and cryptographic services that are relevant and cannot be gained from public literature.
- Analysis of the cloud-based KMS or documentation from the vendor regarding detailed operation of these services.
- Security analysis of the web tier to assess security posture against web vulnerabilities, such as incorrectly implemented access controls, common web vulnerabilities, or other attacks that could be used to compromise an account, and enumeration of controls in place to defend against such attacks.
- Analysis of the cloud architecture to determine how vulnerabilities in the architecture could allow malicious actors to gain access to DoW data or keys.
- Confirmation that the cloud vendor has relevant government certifications, FIPS validations, and NIAP Protection Profiles.

Direct platform testing will be the preferred method for evaluating requirements, but vendor attestation will be acceptable when direct platform testing is not feasible. Methods used to evaluate each requirement will be documented and considered when developing a risk recommendation for the cloud-based KMS solution.

5.3 Ongoing Assessment

Both FedRAMP and DoW require ongoing assessment and authorization capability for CSOs providing services to the DoW. This capability is built on the DoW RMF and the FedRAMP continuous monitoring strategy. These ongoing assessment processes, which are discussed in the following sections, include continuous monitoring and change control.

Ongoing assessment responsibility mirrors the divided responsibilities and control inherent in cloud systems. FedRAMP's processes will be leveraged for all CSOs in the FedRAMP catalog. This process, however, covers only the portion of the system that is governed by the FedRAMP PA, such as the FedRAMP Moderate security controls. The DoW change control process will cover the portion of the system that is governed by the DoW PA, such as the FedRAMP+ security controls. The Mission Owner is responsible for ongoing assessment of controls levied by the Mission Owner,

such as those that are specified in the SLA and do not fall under the FedRAMP or DoW PAs. This division of assessment responsibility is shown in [Figure 5.1](#).

Figure 5-1: Ongoing Assessment Division of Responsibility



5.3.1 Continuous Monitoring

Once a DoW PA is granted, the CSP is expected to maintain the security posture of the CSO through continuous and periodic vulnerability scans, DoW annual assessments, incident management, and effective implementation of operational processes and procedures. Integral to this is periodic reporting to the appropriate AO. The continuous monitoring artifacts required to maintain a DoW PA are the same as those required by FedRAMP (annual assessments, monthly vulnerability scans, etc.). However, those artifacts must include additional information for FedRAMP+ controls and DoW requirements.

The CSP should review the FedRAMP website for CISA-related vulnerabilities to ensure scanning and patching operations comply with FedRAMP and DoW standards.

Continuous monitoring data flows will differ for CSPs depending on whether their CSOs have a FedRAMP Agency PA, a 3PAO-assessed non-DoW Federal Agency ATO, or DoW-assessed PA (as described in [Section 4: Risk Assessments and Authorization](#)). These data flows are reflected in Figures 5-2, 5-3, and 5-4, respectively.

In some cases, CSPs such as DoW Private CSOs or CSOs in the FedRAMP catalog with a non-DoW Agency ATO will provide continuous monitoring artifacts directly to DISA. In such cases, the CSP will use commercial standard formats (e.g., comma-separated values, XML) that enable DoW to automate the ingesting of continuous monitoring data. For XML exchanges, National Information Exchange Model (NIEM)-based XML is the preferred format. Additional information regarding this format can be found at www.niem.gov.

All FedRAMP authorized CSP CSOs are required to have a 3PAO perform FedRAMP annual assessments to maintain their FedRAMP authorization. DoW also requires annual assessments by a 3PAO for the maintenance of their Impact Level 4 and above DoW PA. CSOs in both the FedRAMP and DoW catalogs are expected to have a single annual assessment to cover this requirement for both FedRAMP and DoW. This means DoW will leverage and use the FedRAMP Continuous Monitoring (CONMON) process and artifacts to the greatest extent possible. CSOs in

the FedRAMP catalog will follow the process described in the FedRAMP Continuous Monitoring Strategy Guide. DoW annual assessments will minimally include the set of controls listed in the FedRAMP Continuous Monitoring Strategy Guide Appendix B, as well as any other controls specified by the DISA AO.

Related Security Control: CA-7.

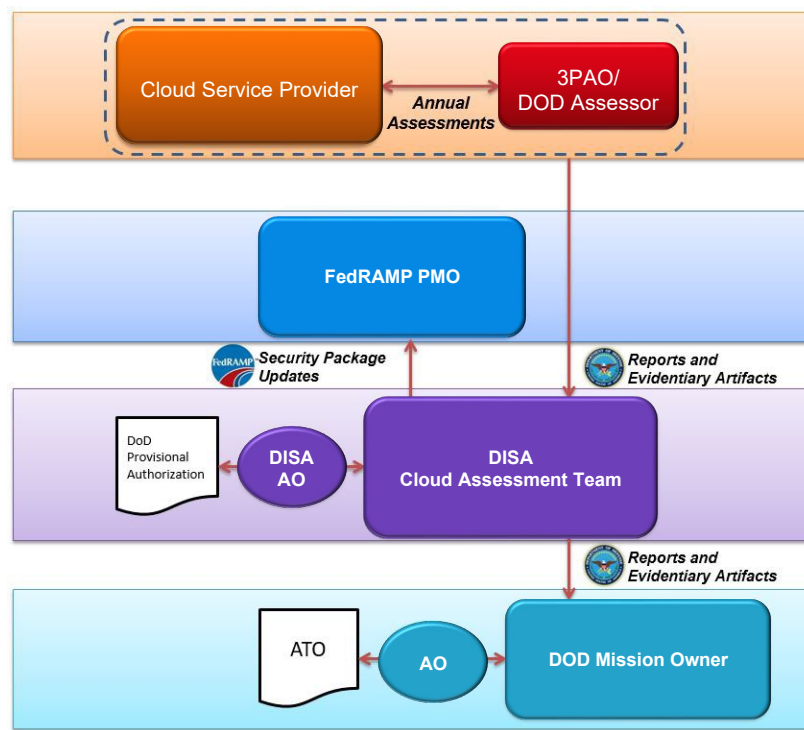
5.3.1.1 Continuous Monitoring for CSOs in the FedRAMP Catalog with a DoW PA

The CSOs in the FedRAMP catalog that are eligible for DoW PAs include CSOs that have a 3PAO-assessed Federal Agency ATO. All reports required by the FedRAMP Continuous Monitoring Strategy Guide for these CSOs, including self-assessments, will be provided to the DoW. Continuous monitoring requirements for DoW are the same as those for FedRAMP, except that all reports and artifacts for FedRAMP+ security controls will be provided directly to DISA AO representatives as the DoW single point of CSP contact for this information. DISA will share appropriate continuous monitoring information (FedRAMP and FedRAMP+) with Mission Owners, AOs, and Cybersecurity Service Providers (CSSPs).

Mission Owners, their AOs, and the DISA AO will use the information to assess and authorize the CSO. The evaluations will inform decisions to continue the ATO for the Mission Owner's system and the PA for the CSP. The DISA AO will coordinate closely with Mission Owners if the withdrawal of a PA must be considered based on this requirement.

[Figure 5-2](#) below shows the flow of continuous monitoring information if the CSO has a 3PAO-assessed Non-DoW Federal Agency ATO listed in the FedRAMP catalog. Because the FedRAMP JAB does not control the Agency ATO, information may not flow from the CSP to the FedRAMP PMO.

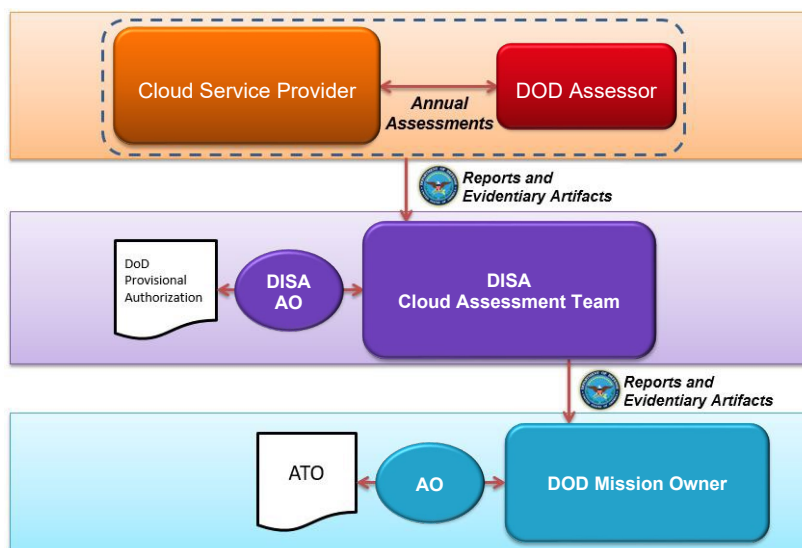
Figure 5-2: DoW Continuous Monitoring for FedRAMP CSOs with a 3PAO-Assessed Non-DoW Federal Agency ATO



5.3.1.2 Continuous Monitoring for DoW-Assessed CSOs

[Figure 5-3](#) shows the flow of continuous monitoring information for DoW private/community CSOs that have a DoW PA and ATO but are not in the FedRAMP catalog. Continuous monitoring will be directed by the DoW RMF, rather than the FedRAMP Continuous Monitoring Strategy Guide.

As part of the RMF authorization process, CSPs will create a continuous monitoring strategy that meets DoW requirements in the System Security Plan. The CSP will provide all reports and artifacts required by that continuous monitoring strategy to DISA. DISA will, in turn, disseminate those artifacts to all Mission Owners using that CSO, the DISA AO, and the CSSP.

Figure 5-3: DoW Continuous Monitoring for DoW-Assessed CSOs

5.3.2 Change Control

The DoW change control process for CSOs mirrors and leverages that of FedRAMP, with a focus on how changes affect the DoW PA and the security of hosted mission systems/applications and information.

CSPs must give DoW 30-day notice prior to significant changes. If a change that affects the risk posture of the system is made without approval, the DISA AO can revoke the DoW PA. As with continuous monitoring, the change control process will differ for CSPs depending on if they are in the FedRAMP catalog and if they have a DoW-assessed PA or ATO. [Figure 5-4](#) and [Figure 5-5](#) show these change control processes.

A significant change is likely to affect the security state of an information system.

Related Security Controls: CM-3, CM-4, CA-6.

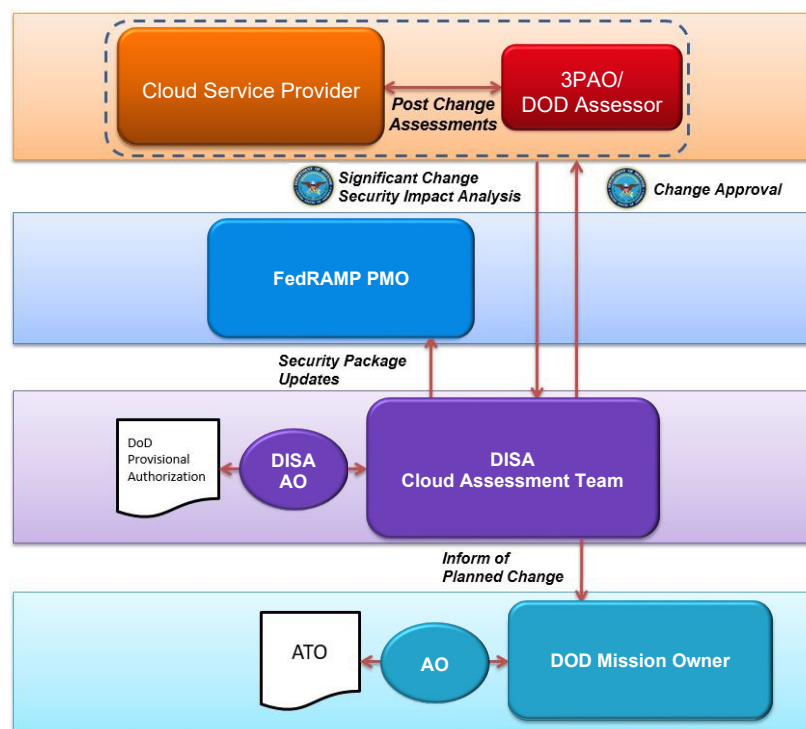
5.3.2.1 Change Control for CSOs in the FedRAMP Catalog with a DoW PA

The FedRAMP Continuous Monitoring Strategy Guide defines a significant change as a change to the scope of an approved PA or an impact to the authorization boundary of the CSO. The CSP will follow procedures defined in the FedRAMP Significant Change Policies and Procedures Guide. When a CSO with a DoW PA is included in the FedRAMP catalog, the CSP will notify DISA directly, in addition to any other required points of contact. (For example, a CSP with a non-DoW Agency ATO would notify both that agency and DISA). CSPs will submit these notifications to the DISA Cloud Assessment Division at disa.meade.re.mbx.cloud-team@mail.mil.

The review of the security implications of significant changes will be performed at multiple layers, as reflected in [Figure 5-4](#). After a significant change is implemented, DoW requires a security assessment by a 3PAO and the creation of a corresponding Security Assessment Report. CSPs must also include all FedRAMP+ security controls in post-change assessments to meet DoW

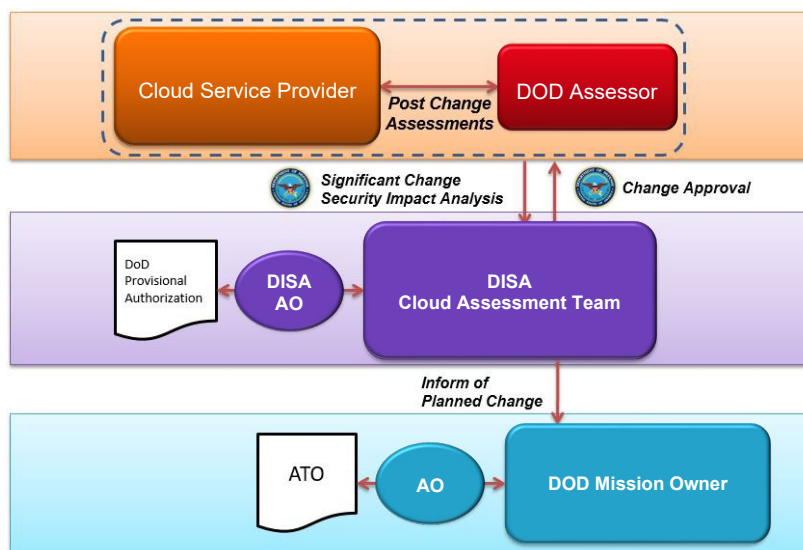
requirements. DISA will review the proposed change to ensure it will not adversely affect the security of the DoW Information Network (DODIN) as a whole or the DISN with respect to the Impact Level at which it is authorized. DoW may communicate directly with the CSP and their 3PAO regarding change approval or concerns over the impact on DoW's FedRAMP+ security controls. DISA will notify affected Mission Owners of proposed significant changes and provide its assessment of the change within the scope of the CSO PA. Mission Owners are responsible for assessing the effects of proposed changes that fall within the scope of their SLAs.

Figure 5-4: DoW Change Control Process for FedRAMP CSPs CSOs with a 3PAO-Assessed Federal Agency ATO



5.3.2.2 Change Control for DoW Assessed CSOs

[Figure 5-5](#) shows the flow of significant change for non-FedRAMP CSOs having a DoW PA or ATO assessed by a DoW SCA organization and authorized by a DoW AO. The review of significant change information will be directed by the DoW RMF, rather than the FedRAMP change control process. CSPs will have similar responsibilities but will report directly to DISA. DISA will, in turn, disseminate those artifacts to all Mission Owners using that CSO, the DISA AO, and the CSSP entities. These entities will review the proposed change to ensure it will not adversely affect the security posture of the CSO with respect to its PA or ATO. The planned change will also be reviewed by the Mission Owners using the CSO for any adverse impact regarding their specific use of the CSO.

Figure 5-5: DoW Change Control Process for DoW Self-Assessed CSPs/CSOs

5.3.3 Support for Financial Audits – SOC 1 Type II Reports

CSPs and their subcontractors provide annual System and Organization Control (SOC 1) Type II reports in support of DoW financial audits. DoW Mission Owners must add this requirement to their contracts with the CSPs. Mission Owners and CSPs must refer to the memo and its Attachment A for details about fulfilling the requirement.

Cloud/data center hosting organizations are interpreted here as CSPs providing IaaS CSOs, while Application Service Providers (ASPs) are interpreted here as CSPs providing PaaS/SaaS CSOs. In both cases, the contracted CSP must obtain and provide reports from all subcontractors (e.g., data centers and CSPs hosting their CSO infrastructure) and from any CSPs whose CSOs the contracted CSP (ASP) is leveraging as an external service to provide their complete CSO.

As a condition of receiving a DoW PA, CSPs must demonstrate they can meet the requirement to produce SOC 1 Type II reports for themselves and for any subcontractors. The reporting period will be coordinated with the federal government’s fiscal year.

5.4 CSP Use of DoW Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)

CSPs are required to integrate with and use the DoW PKI for DoW entity authentication (e.g., a web portal that DoW and the federal government Mission Owner’s privileged users log in to for configuring the CSO.)

The following sections describe how the CSP fulfills its responsibilities, with additional detail in the supporting subsections:

Impact Level 2: When a CSP is responsible for authenticating entities and/or identifying a hosted DoW information system, the CSP will use DoW PKI certificates in compliance with DODI 8520.03. CSPs will enforce the use of a physical token referred to as the “Common Access Card (CAC)” or “Alt Token” for the authentication of DoW privileged users. CSPs must use DoW

Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) or Certificate Revocation List (CRL) resources for checking revocation of DoW certificates and DoW Certificate Authorities and must follow DoW instructions and industry best practices for the management and protection of cryptographic keys.

Impact Levels 4/5: When a CSP is responsible for authenticating entities and/or identifying a hosted DoW information system, the CSP will use DoW PKI certificates in compliance with DODI 8520.03. CSPs will enforce the use of a physical token referred to as the “Common Access Card (CAC)” or “Alt Token” for the authentication of DoW privileged and DoW nonprivileged users. CSPs must use DoW OCSP or CRL resources for checking revocation of DoW certificates and DoW Certificate Authorities and must follow DoW instructions and industry best practices for the management and protection of cryptographic keys. DoW-issued PKI server certificates will be used to identify the CSP’s DoW customer ordering/service management portals and SaaS applications and services contracted by and dedicated to DoW use.

Impact Level 6: When an on-premises CSO is responsible for authenticating DoW entities and/or identifying a hosted DoW information system, the CSP will use NSS PKI. CSPs will enforce the use of a physical token referred to as the CNSS NSS Hardware Token for the authentication of DoW Mission Owner and CSP privileged and nonprivileged end users. When implementing NSS PKI, CSPs must use NSS OCSP or CRL resources for checking revocation of NSS certificates and NSS Certificate Authorities and must follow CNSS/NSA instructions for the management and protection of cryptographic keys. CNSS-issued PKI server certificates will be used to identify the CSP’s DoW customer ordering/service management portals and SaaS applications and services contracted by and dedicated to DoW use.

A CSP must PK enable their customer ordering/service management portals for all service offerings and their SaaS service offerings for general DoW user access at Impact Level 4 and up or provide a customer-configurable service offering to permit PK enabling and integration with the required PKI. For complete compliance, the CSP will integrate with the DoW PKI and the federal PKI for Impact Levels 2 through 5. For Impact Level 6, the CSP will integrate with the NSS (SIPRNet) PKI. Both the DoW and NSS PKI are operated by DISA, and the Federal PKI is operated by GSA. PK-enabled customer ordering/service management portals may require a separate URL or dedicated application/application interface as best determined by the CSP to meet the federal government requirement.

Related Security Controls: IA-2, IA-2(1), IA-2(2), IA-2(8), IA-2(12), IA-5(2), IA-7, IA-8.

NSS PKI and SIPRNet token requirements for off-premises Impact Level 6 CSPs and CSOs must be coordinated with OUSD(I) and DCSA.

5.4.1 CSP Privileged User Credentials

This section defines the multifactor authentication and access control credentials the CSP privileged users must use when administering the CSP’s infrastructure supporting Mission Owners’ systems.

Impact Levels 2/4: The CSP must minimally implement multifactor authentication for CSP privileged user access to administer and maintain CSP infrastructure supporting federal and DoW contracted services. The best practice of using a hardware token technology combined with a solution that uses multifactor authentication, a one-time password or a PKI certificate, such as

DODI 8520.03 Credential Strength D, is preferred. However, these identity credentials minimally use a multi-token solution or a multifactor, one-time password solution, such as DODI 8520.03 Credential Strength C.

Impact Level 5: The CSP must implement a strong, multifactor authentication capability for CSP privileged user access to administer and maintain dedicated CSP infrastructure supporting federal and DoW contracted services. The strong multifactor authentication capability must be dedicated to the dedicated CSP infrastructure. These identity credentials minimally use a hardware token technology implementing a multifactor one-time password or PKI certificate solution such as DODI 8520.03 Credential Strength D. For privileged access to DoW systems, DODI 8520.03 requires that all administrators of DoW or partner-managed systems use identity Credential Strength E (i.e., hardware token PKI technology issued by an identity credential service provider that is a federal agency, an approved shared service provider under the Federal PKI Policy Authority Program, or an identity credential service provider that has been specifically approved by the DoW CIO as a Credential Strength E service provider such as DoW CAC or ALT). However, DoW is not currently enforcing this requirement on CSP infrastructure administrators/privileged users managing CSP assets.

Impact Level 6: The CSP must implement SIPRNet token/PKI authentication for CSP privileged user access to administer and maintain dedicated CSP infrastructure supporting federal and DoW contracted Impact Level 6 services connected to SIPRNet.

5.5 Policy, Guidance, Operational Constraints

CSPs must follow DoW-specific policy, guidance, and operational constraints as appropriate. DISA will evaluate CSP-submitted equivalencies to any specific security control, SRG, or STIG requirement on a case-by-case basis.

5.5.1 Facilities Requirements

Impact Level 2: CSP data processing facilities supporting Impact Level 2 information will meet the physical security requirements defined in the FedRAMP Moderate baseline.

Impact Level 4: CSP data processing facilities supporting Impact Level 4 CSOs/information will meet the physical security requirements defined in the FedRAMP Moderate or High (based on the IL4 DoW PA) baseline as well as any FedRAMP+ security controls related to physical security.

Impact Level 5: CSP data processing facilities supporting Impact Level 5 CSOs/information will meet the physical security requirements defined in the FedRAMP High baseline as well as any FedRAMP+ security controls related to physical security.

Impact Level 6: DoW data on-premises processing facilities that support cloud services infrastructure and classified service offerings will be housed in facilities (designated as a secure room) designed, built, and approved for open storage commensurate with the highest classification level of the information stored, processed, or transmitted as defined in DODM 5200.01 Volume 3, DoW Information Security Program: Protection of Classified Information.

To receive a DoW PA for Impact Level 6, the CSP must either have a facility clearance and cleared personnel who will manage the CSO (including top-level corporate management) or demonstrate the ability to meet the requirements for these as defined in the Industrial Personnel Security Clearance Process.

- On-premises CSO facilities and personnel clearances will be handled as with any other DoW contract where the contractor needs access to classified information or as required for other purposes.
- Off-premises CSO facilities and personnel clearances will be handled through the contracting process as with any other Defense Industrial Base (DIB) contractor. This process is the purview of OUSD(I) and DCSA.

5.5.2 CSP Personnel Requirements

The concept of cloud operations, given the shared responsibilities among multiple organizations and the advanced technology being applied within this space, can impact personnel security requirements. The ability for a CSP's personnel to alter the security controls/environment of a provisioned offering and the security of the system/application/data processing within the offering may vary based on the processes/controls used by the CSP. The components of the underlying infrastructure (e.g., hypervisor, storage subsystems, network devices) and the type of service (e.g., IaaS, PaaS, SaaS) provided by the CSP will further define the access and resulting risk that the CSP's employees can pose to the DoW mission or data. While CSP personnel are typically not approved for access to customer data/information for need-to-know reasons (except for information approved for public release), they can potentially gain access to the information through their duties.

Access to DoW information above Impact Level 2 is limited by national affiliation. For other than U.S. Citizens or Non-Citizen U.S. Nationals as defined in 8 U.S. Code § 1408, national affiliation is defined in 22 CFR 120.15 – U.S. Person and 120.16 – Foreign Person.

The limitations by information Impact Level are as follows:

- **Impact Level 2:** CSP personnel having access to the systems processing/storing DoW public information may be U.S. Citizens, U.S. Nationals, U.S. Persons, or Foreign Persons. There is no restriction.
- **Impact Level 4/5:** CSP personnel having access to the systems processing/storing DoW CUI information or to the information itself at Impact Level 4/5 must be U.S. Citizens, U.S. Nationals, or U.S. Persons. **No Foreign persons may have such access.**
- **Impact Level 6:** CSP personnel having access to systems processing/storing classified information or to the information itself must be U.S. Citizens.

PS-3(04) is required for IL4/5/6 and must read as follows with DoW Values:

Verify that individuals accessing a system processing, storing, or transmitting all information systems meet the following citizenship requirements:

- Users: U.S. citizens, U.S. nationals, or U.S. persons, foreign personnel as allowed by current DoW policies with AO approval.
- Administrators: U.S. citizens, U.S. nationals, or U.S. persons.

ALL CSP PERSONNAL ARE CONSIDERED ADMINISTRATORS who have access to the information systems.

Related Security Controls: PS-2, PS-3.

5.5.2.1 CSP Personnel Requirements – PS-2: Position Categorization

The FedRAMP Moderate baseline includes the personnel security controls PS-2, PS-3, and enhancement PS-3(3). Under PS-2, the CSP is required to “assign a risk designation to all organizational positions” and “Establish screening criteria for individuals filling those positions.” Supplemental guidance states “Position risk designations reflect Office of Personnel Management (OPM) policy and guidance.” The OPM position designation process considers the duties, level of supervision, and scope over which misconduct might have an effect (i.e., worldwide/government-wide, multi-agency, or agency). For IT system and information access, it also considers the sensitivity level of the information accessed (i.e., non-CUI, CUI, and classified).

DoW’s primary concern is CSP personnel who have direct access to or the ability to gain access to DoW information or who have responsibilities that can affect the security of the information technology processing, storing, or transmitting that information. Under OPM policy, a person with access to CUI or classified information is designated as filling a position designated as “critical-sensitive” or “high risk”. However, if the person’s “work is carried out under technical review of a higher authority” (i.e., a person holding a “critical-sensitive” or “high-risk” position), the position may be designated as “noncritical-sensitive” or “moderate risk”. Positions only having access to non-CUI and publicly released information could have a designation of “non-sensitive” or “low risk”. All positions are considered to have some level of “public trust.”

To receive a DoW PA, the CSP must demonstrate that their personnel position categorization and compliance with PS-2 are equivalent to the OPM position designations for the CSP positions such as the “critical-sensitive” or “high risk,” “noncritical-sensitive” or “moderate risk,” and/or “non-sensitive” or “low risk” (i.e., access to only non-CUI and public information) position designations. These designations drive the level of screening to be established in accordance with the second half of PS-2 and for PS-3.

5.5.2.2 CSP Personnel Requirements – PS-3: Background Investigations

CSPs must screen all individuals before they are granted access to government information systems. This screening is a mandatory requirement under security controls PS-3 and PS-3(3). Personnel screening is determined by the information sensitivity and classification.

If CSP personnel require access to multiple cloud systems or different information classification, they must undergo an investigation that meets the requirements of the highest information classification they will access.

5.5.2.2.1 Personnel Categories and Requirements

Personnel are categorized based on the level of data processed and their level of access to information systems.

- Non-Privileged Personnel: This includes staff without electronic access to the system, such as janitorial or physical maintenance workers.
- For Impact Level 4/5 environments, they must have, at a minimum, a Tier 3 investigation or always be escorted.
- For Impact Level 6 environments, they require a Tier 3 investigation or always be escorted.
- Privileged Personnel: This covers all CSP staff who require electronic access to government information systems. The minimum background investigation requirements vary by the system's Impact Level.
- The following table outlines the minimum investigation required for privileged personnel at each Impact Level.

Table 5-1: Minimum Investigation for Privileged Personnel

Impact Level	Minimum Investigation Required	Citizenship Requirement
Impact Level 2	Tier 1	No Restrictions
Impact Level 4	Tier 3	U.S. Citizens/Nationals/Persons
Impact Level 5	Tier 3	U.S. Citizens/Nationals/Persons
Impact Level 6	Tier 3 with access to classified	U.S. Citizens

5.5.2.2.2 Special Requirements for Impact Level 6 (Classified)

Due to the involvement of classified information, Impact Level 6 has additional, more stringent requirements.

- Tier 5 investigation is required for key cyber individuals who will be required to have knowledge of/discuss key risks and vulnerabilities within the government Network/Cloud offerings.
- All contracts for Impact Level 6 services, whether they are hosted on-premises or off-premises, must include specific legal clauses requiring the contractor to safeguard classified information. These requirements are defined in the following regulations:
 - 48 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Subpart 4.4: Safeguarding Classified Information within Industry.
 - Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 52.204-2: Security Requirements.
- As a result, these contractors are legally obligated to comply with the policies of the National Industrial Security Program (NISP), which governs how organizations and their employees are cleared to handle sensitive information.

5.5.2.2.3 Additional Considerations

- **Shared Spaces:** If a cloud service is hosted in a shared facility, the personnel security requirements will be at least as strict as the access requirements for that facility. For example, if unescorted entry to the building requires a Top Secret clearance, all CSP personnel supporting the service within that building must also have a Top Secret clearance.

Related Security Controls: MA-5, MA-5(5).

5.5.2.3 Mission Owner Responsibilities Regarding CSP Personnel Requirements

In addition to the requirements outlined above, the FedRAMP Control Specific Contract Clauses, Version 3, also stipulates: “Agencies leveraging FedRAMP Provisional Authorizations will be responsible for conducting their own Background Investigations and/or accepting reciprocity from other agencies that have implemented Cloud Service Provider systems.”

The FedRAMP Control Specific Contract Clauses further states that agencies are responsible for the personnel screening process and may stipulate additional screening requirements. As part of the FedRAMP+ assessment, the processes used by the CSP will be evaluated and documented in the Provisional Authorization (PA), as appropriate. Furthermore, Mission Owners may require that certain CSP personnel possess security investigation if classified information sharing is anticipated. This decision should be based on the criticality of the CSO’s use case and the sensitivity or classification level of the information. DoW Components and/or Mission Owners must review the required investigation type for all position designations and address investigation requirements and associated funding considerations within their contracts with the CSP.

5.5.2.4 Training Requirements

All commercial Cloud Service Providers (CSPs) partnering with the DoW have specific personnel training obligations. A universal training standard applies to all providers, with more stringent requirements for those handling classified information.

Table 5-2: Universal Training Policy for All CSPs

Requirement	Description
DoDM 8140.03	All commercial CSPs are exempt from the DoW’s internal Cyberspace Workforce Qualification & Management Program (DoDM 8140.03). This exemption acknowledges the complexity of forcing commercial companies, which serve many non-DoW customers, to alter their established hiring and training programs.
Mandatory AT-3 Training	Every CSP, regardless of Impact Level, must train its security personnel according to the standards outlined in security control AT-3. Compliance with this training requirement is verified during official FedRAMP and DoW Provisional Authorization (PA) assessments.

5.5.2.5 Additional Requirements for Impact Level 6 (IL6)

CSPs operating at IL6 handle classified information up to the SECRET level and are subject to a higher standard of training. Impact Level 6 providers are required to follow all training mandates for the handling and protection of classified information. These legal and contractual obligations are documented in:

- DD Form 254.
- 32 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 117, known as the National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual (NISPOM).
- Any Executive Order or other specific DoW Policy or Manual.

5.6 Data Spill

Per CNSSI 4009, CNSS Glossary, a data spill or “spillage” is a security incident that results in the transfer of classified information or CUI onto an information system not authorized to store or process that information.

A data spill is a cyber incident that requires immediate reporting and response from both the Mission Owner and CSP to minimize the scope of the spill and the risk to DoW data. Mission Owners will report the incident via their normal channels; the CSP must report the spill to the Mission/Information Owner and follow the requirements in the [Cyber Incident Reporting and Response](#) section of this document. The Mission Owner will most likely detect a spillage within their own dataset, but the CSP might also detect a spillage. CSP detection may depend on a particular service offering where the CSP might have intentional access to the content of a Mission Owner’s information system.

Cloud environments present a unique challenge for data spill response. Data spills in traditional IT are typically remediated or “cleaned” by sanitizing affected hardware to ensure that reconstruction of spilled data is impossible or impractical. This process requires access to physical storage media and frequently involves storage resources being taken offline until the cleanup is complete. Such loss of availability is not acceptable in a cloud environment with multiple tenants sharing the same infrastructure. CSP use of storage virtualization can generate numerous, dynamic instantiations of data and makes physical data locations difficult or impossible to ascertain. This makes physical sanitization methods nonviable for data spill remediation in cloud services. These challenges require a method for mitigating data spill cyber incidents that occur in the cloud.

Where the Mission Owner has control over the cloud environment and/or how their data is stored, as in IaaS and some PaaS CSOs, cryptographic erase is required. Additionally, DoW control of encryption keys permits Mission Owners to address data spill incidents without alerting the CSP to the presence of unauthorized data. Upon discovery of a data spill, Mission Owners must cryptographically erase unauthorized data by deleting the associated decryption key(s). Mission Owners must also take any necessary steps to remove unauthorized data that may exist in an unencrypted state, such as in memory of a running virtual machine.

Due to data backup and disaster recovery methods used by Mission Owners and CSPs, data spills could affect associated storage. Data spill remediation must extend to storage media where the spilled data might migrate. All backups and mirrored storage affected by the spill must be

remediated. Mission Owners are responsible for ensuring that all copies of spilled data are cryptographically erased. Timely detection, reporting, and response are key to limiting the migration of spilled data under these circumstances.

Data spills that involve unauthorized data being stored in an unencrypted state in a CSO must be mitigated by the Mission Owner using any available option to make such data unrecoverable. The response to such an event will likely be limited to methods that provide less assurance than cryptographic erase. Mission Owners that do not or cannot use encryption at rest must create data spill response procedures that enumerate all data erasure options in each CSO. Upon discovery of such an incident, a risk analysis must be performed to determine the best course of action to mitigate the risk of reconstruction of unauthorized data. This may or may not include alerting the CSP to the presence of unauthorized data to gain cooperation in mitigating the incident.

Where the Mission Owner does not have control over the cloud environment and/or how their data is stored, as in most SaaS and some PaaS CSOs, the CSP must provide capabilities within the CSO that can be activated when a spillage is detected. These capabilities are under the control of the Mission Owner. Granular DAR encryption and data deletion capabilities at the file or database record/field level, along with cryptographic erase, must be part of those capabilities.

For all CSOs offered as part of their PA and the associated data storage facilities, CSPs must provide a spillage remediation plan to the Mission Owner. The plan must be based on their various and specific data storage and processing systems.

Alternate innovative methods for cloud data spill protection/remediation will be assessed by DISA or other Intelligence Community members for equivalency to standard methods and, if found sufficient, approved for use by the AO.

Related Security Controls: IR-9, MP-6.

5.7 Terminating a CSO – Data Retrieval and Destruction

When a Mission Owner terminates use of a CSO, the set of activities involved is referred to as offboarding. An offboarding process is required when a Mission Owner migrates to a new cloud service, a mission reaches end of life, a contract ends, or a CSP ceases operations. The offboarding process is split into two stages: data retrieval/migration and data sanitization or destruction.

Mission owners must prepare for an eventual CSO offboarding, and CSPs must support the capability in a timely manner.

Upon request by the Mission Owner, the CSP will make all Mission Owner data stored in a CSO available for electronic transfer out of the CSP environment in a standard, nonproprietary format. CSPs must also make available all audit logs relevant to the Mission Owner's use of the CSO. This includes all audit content specified by the AU-2 security control for the period specified by AU-11. CSOs that enable Mission Owners to download their data on demand and delete or request destruction of data may not require specific CSP action to fulfill this requirement. Each Mission Owner may also request different means of data transfer (for example, as called out in the SLA), at its discretion.

Cryptographic erase provides a high-assurance way of ensuring data at rest can no longer be read. Upon successful transfer of data out of a CSO, Mission Owners with data that is encrypted at rest must cryptographically erase all such mission data and take action to ensure that no data remains in the CSO in an unencrypted state.

All backups maintained in the CSO's infrastructure from which the Mission Owner is departing must also be cryptographically erased. Mission Owners must also request that all mission data be deleted or made logically inaccessible as per normal CSP procedure for departing customers. Upon verification of successful Mission Owner transfer of data, CSPs must immediately delete or otherwise make all Mission Owner data irretrievable. CSPs remain responsible for sanitizing or destroying all storage devices that held DoW data at the hardware's end of life even after offboarding is complete.

DoW Mission Owners using non-DoW service offerings must be capable of migrating their data at any time. This means that Mission Owners must have the ability to receive their data from a cloud service on short notice. This capability can be supported in the form of available local storage infrastructure or a cloud service offered by a different CSP capable of accepting data in a short time frame. This is to ensure that Mission Owners can quickly retrieve their data in case of a sudden shutdown of a CSO (e.g., a CSP declares bankruptcy and plans to shut down services). This concern is also mitigated by the Mission Owner's use of effective backup procedures.

Related Security Control: MP-6.

5.8 Reuse and Disposal of Storage Media and Hardware

CSPs will ensure that no residual DoW data exists on all storage devices decommissioned and disposed of, reused in an environment not governed by an agreement between the CSP and DoW, or transferred to a third party as required by the FedRAMP selected security control MP-6.

Impact Levels 4/5: CSPs may not reuse or dispose of storage hardware with DoW data on it until all DoW data has been successfully removed. The CSP will minimally ensure this by "purging" all data on devices prior to decommissioning, disposal, reuse, or transfer in accordance with NIST SP 800-88, Revision 2, Guidelines for Media Sanitization. Devices that are unable to be cleared or purged must be physically destroyed, as defined in NIST SP 800-88 Rev 2. When there is any doubt to the success of the cleared or purged process, the storage device must be destroyed in accordance with NIST SP 800-88 Rev 2.

Impact Level 6: On-premises CSPs may not dispose of or reuse storage hardware at a lower sensitivity or classification level but will ensure classified data is irretrievable from decommissioned devices by sanitizing them in accordance with NSA/CSS Storage Device Declassification Manual 9-12. Any reuse of equipment to a non-DoW tenant requires AO approval.

Related Security Control: MP-6.

5.9 Architecture

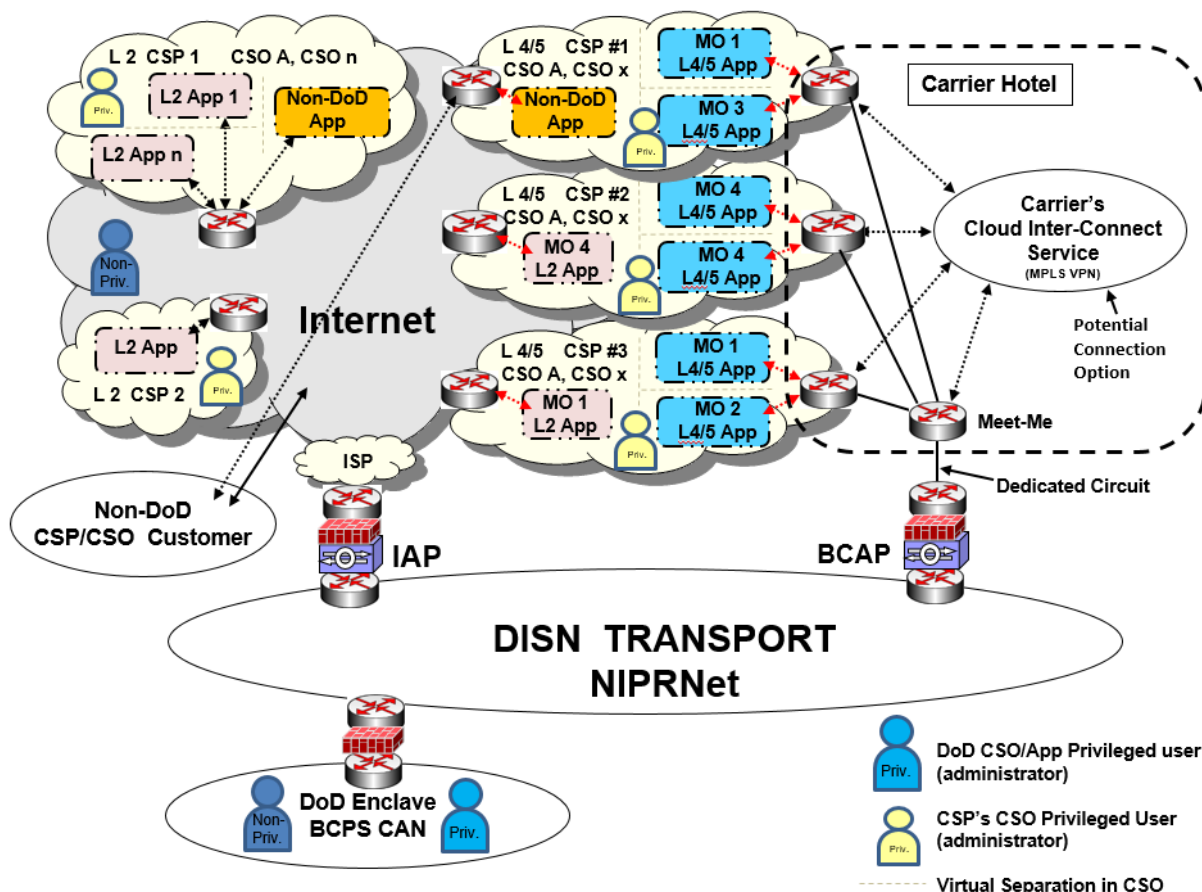
This section of the Cloud Service Provider SRG provides guidance on the various architectural considerations related to DoW's use of DoW and commercial cloud services in the following areas:

- The connection between the CSP's infrastructure/network and the DISN.
- CSP service protections and integration into required DODIN Cyberspace Defense and access control services.
- Mission system/application protections and integration into required DODIN Cyberspace Defense and access control services.

DoW's use of commercial cloud services means the DoW joins an ecosystem of internet-connected CSPs/CSOs. While DoW leverages internet-connected CSOs for the dissemination or processing of public information (Impact Level 2), DoW also leverages private connectivity to the same CSOs for the protection of sensitive DoW information (i.e., CUI at Impact Levels 4 and 5). Additionally, DoW Mission Partners that are not native to NIPRNet will need to leverage internet-connected CSOs for their Impact Level 4/5 processing (possibly under waiver) or will need to implement their own private connectivity.

[Figure 5-5](#) shows the overall architecture of the cloud ecosystem into which NIPRNet is connected that consists of off-premises, non-DoW-private commercial, and federal CSPs/CSOs. Any of the CSP/CSO clouds in the diagram may be a commercial CSO or a CSO operated/offered by a non-DoW federal agency. This diagram reinforces that every non-DoW-private commercial and/or federal CSP/CSO is accessible from the internet even if the CSO has an Impact Level 4/5 PA and is connected to NIPRNet via private connections. It also demonstrates that these CSPs/CSOs support non-DoW customers. This figure focuses on NIPRNet connectivity to commercial/federal CSOs for most mission use cases. It does not show all possible situations or use cases. Additional figures may be provided in future releases of the Cloud Service Provider SRG.

Figure 5-6: NIPRNet/Commercial/Federal Cloud Ecosystem



5.9.1 Cloud Access Point (CAP)

In general, a CAP is required to mitigate risks to the DISN (or other DoW network) posed by connecting commercial CSOs to it except under certain restrictions. A CAP is a system of network boundary protection and monitoring devices (e.g., firewall, IPS, IDS, proxy, etc.), otherwise known as a cybersecurity or IA stack, through which CSP infrastructure and networks will connect to the network the CAP protects. The DISN is a protected network that includes NIPRNet, SIPRNet, and other DISN-based Mission Partner/COI networks.

The primary purpose of a CAP is to protect the DoW network from, and detect, unauthorized network access from the CSP's infrastructure, CSO management plane, CSP's corporate networks, CSP's connections to the internet, and unauthorized traffic generated from compromised Mission Owner systems/applications and virtual networks.

The secondary purpose is to protect the DODIN (i.e., DoW information) in general by facilitating protected connections for network users to access Impact Level 4–6 Mission Owner systems/applications instantiated on IaaS/PaaS, or using SaaS, and the information stored and processed there, without exposing that traffic to the internet. These purposes also apply to any CAP on any other DoW, Mission Partner, or COI network to protect those networks and the sensitive information they contain.

A CAP does not protect the cloud-based application or the network enclave (physical or virtual) in which it resides. Each Mission Owner having control over what is built in the application's virtual environment in I/PaaS must provide for the protection of their application and virtual network enclave. In the case of CSOs such as P/SaaS where the Mission Owner does not have control over what is built in the I/PaaS application's environment, the CSP is responsible for the protection of the application and the network enclave (physical or virtual) in which the application resides. CAP architecture will change depending on whether the CSO infrastructure is on-premises or off-premises and the services transiting it. The concepts of ICAPs for on-premises CSOs and Boundary CAPs (BCAPs) for off-premises CSOs are detailed below with a focus on how these are implemented to protect the DISN. Some CAPs will leverage existing infrastructure, and some will be a new capability. CAP architecture may also change depending on the DODIN or COI network it is protecting.

The basic capabilities that any CAP must provide in support of DODIN cyber defense are as follows:

- A firewall capability that will only permit inbound (to DISN) responses to outbound (from DISN) requests to the CSO (all permitted) while denying all traffic originating in the CSO or its management plane, except for specifically authorized traffic from the CSO to specific DoW endpoints on the DISN (permit by exception, deny by default). This will address the potential for unauthorized DODIN/DISN access from the CSO management plane or from a compromised CSO.
- An intrusion detection capability to detect firewall failure, unauthorized traffic, and malware or other malicious traffic conveyed in unencrypted traffic.
- In the event voice and/or video over IP (VVoIP) traffic consisting of the SIP-TLS and SRTP protocols traverse the CAP, a session border controller (SBC) capability must be implemented. The SBC capability must be implemented in a back-to-back-SIP user agent/proxy mode, so a TCP/UDP port is not statically opened to inbound signaling. The SBC capability must also dynamically manage the randomly selected ephemeral UDP ports for media (SRTP) such that these IP ports are only opened for the duration of the communications session. Additionally, the SBC capability must act as a SIP/SRTP intrusion detection system to detect and report unauthorized activities, malformed/dropped packets, etc.

The above capabilities must provide feeds to the DODIN boundary Cyber Defense capabilities so anomalies can be detected and correlated with other anomalies on the network and information systems.

The remainder of this section will define the CAP requirements for DISN-connected CSOs. These concepts can also be applied to other networks that do not use DISN transport and are not behind the DISN IAPs.

Related Security Controls: SC-7, SC-7(3), SC-7(4).

5.9.1.1 Boundary CAP (BCAP) Impact Level 4/5

A BCAP is required to connect off-premises non-DoW (commercially or governmentally) owned and operated CSOs to the DISN (or other DoW networks). A BCAP will interconnect the network it protects with multiple CSP networks that offer private connectivity services. A BCAP does not provide direct internet access to or from CSP CSOs, the mission applications built upon them, or network users.

In general, a BCAP will provide the following protections:

- Provides DISN perimeter defenses and cyber defense sensing for traffic to and from applications hosted in the CSO.
- Protects the DODIN (i.e., DoW missions and information within the DISN), along with the DISN and its network services, from incidents that affect a particular CSP's infrastructure or supported missions.
- Protects DoW systems/applications instantiated in one CSP's infrastructure from incidents that affect a different CSP's infrastructure or supported missions.

A DISN BCAP is a DISN boundary intended to protect the enclave and information system, which is the DISN and its other interconnected enclaves. The DISN is on the inside or protected side of the boundary. Likewise, Mission Owner systems/applications implemented in I/PaaS or using P/SaaS are considered enclaves that require enclave boundary and demilitarized zone (DMZ) protections (alternate solutions will be considered on a case-by-case basis). These are on the outside or unprotected side of the boundary. Therefore, Mission Owner systems/applications implemented in I/PaaS as well as P/SaaS applications must protect themselves. This must be accomplished as closely to the application enclave boundary as possible. Multiple Mission Owner systems/applications implemented in IaaS and PaaS where the Mission Owner has control over the VMs and environment must include virtual enclave boundary and DMZ protections for their application, or they can be protected by a virtual datacenter security stack (VDSS) and managed through a virtual datacenter management suite (VDMS). Mission Owner use of PaaS or SaaS where the Mission Owner does not have control over the VMs and environment must rely on the enclave boundary and DMZ protections afforded by the CSP for their CSO or leverage an alternative solution (e.g., a third-party CSO such as a cloud access security broker [CASB] service having minimally a FedRAMP Moderate PA).

P/SaaS CSOs are typically connected to the internet and thus must have enclave boundary and DMZ protections within their infrastructure to protect their customer's data from internet threats. DoW trusts this is the case and validates it through the FedRAMP P-ATO and DoW PA processes.

5.9.1.1.1 NIPRNet BCAP

The primary purposes of the NIPRNet BCAP are to:

- Protect the NIPRNet from the CSPs/CSOs.
- Provide private connectivity to the CSP's networks from the NIPRNet in support of NIPRNet user connectivity to Impact Level 4/5 cloud-based applications and services.

The implementation of the DISN BCAP capability for NIPRNet is ultimately a DISA responsibility as part of its mission to protect the DODIN and DoW information. Initial capability may temporarily be provided by DoW components other than DISA, as approved by the DoW CIO, while the intent is for DISA to implement DISN BCAPs as an enterprise-wide DISN service. This requirement is applicable to BCAPs to the NIPRNet, not ICAPs. Specific CAP architectural requirements are beyond the scope of this SRG and will be published separately in the Secure Cloud Computing Architecture (SCCA) Functional Requirements Document (FRD).

The NIPRNet BCAP must be implemented as a system of hyper-redundant, dual-homed, geographically disbursed, high-availability, high-capacity cybersecurity stacks and meet-me points so the BCAP system can manage the throughput required to handle all the applications expected to migrate to commercial cloud. The meet-me points (router) and BCAPs provide connectivity between DISN users and multiple off-premises Level 4/5 CSOs. It also facilitates user connections to multiple CSOs from the internet through the DISN IAPs for internet-facing applications (IFAs).

Impact Level 2: The NIPRNet BCAP is not used because off-premises CSP infrastructure having a Level 2 PA is directly connected to the internet. All traffic to and from an Impact Level 2 CSO serving Impact Level 2 missions and their mission virtual networks will connect via the internet. NIPRNet users access these CSOs and applications via the DISN IAPs, while internet-based users access them directly. Mission Owner applications implemented in I/PaaS CSOs where the Mission Owner has control over the environment must provide their own enclave boundary and DMZ application protections or leverage an enterprise-level application protection service (i.e., the VDSS/VDMS portion of the SCCA) instantiated within the same CSO. VDSS/VDMS may be provided by DISA, a DoW component, or the Mission Owner. SaaS CSOs must provide their own enclave boundary and DMZ application protections to which a Mission Owner may add protection services (e.g., CASB). Alternately, Impact Level 2 IFAs may be implemented in an Impact Level 4/5 CSO and thus will connect to the internet directly or through the IAPs and NIPRNet BCAP. Refer to Impact Levels 4/5 below. All IFAs providing access to publicly released information, along with some IFAs providing access to low confidentiality private information, are required to migrate to an Impact Level 2 CSO rather than an Impact Level 4 or 5 CSO. This will not only reduce the load and required capacity on the BCAP infrastructure and IAPs but will also reduce the attack surface of the NIPRNet and permit the DoW and Components to realize the greatest cost savings and support other mandated cost-saving initiatives.

Impact Levels 4/5: All DoW traffic from NIPRNet (or other DISN-based COI network) to and from off-premises CSP infrastructure serving Impact Level 4 and 5 missions and the mission virtual networks must traverse one or more NIPRNet BCAPs. No direct Impact Level 4/5 traffic is permitted to/from the internet except via the NIPRNet IAPs and DMZ capabilities provided by the Mission Owner, a DoW component, or DISA. The BCAP or an attached meet-me point provides for direct physical or logical connectivity between the DISN and CSP's network through which the CSO is accessed. Physical connectivity is established using a direct fiber optic connection between the DISN meet-me point router and a nearby CSP network router. Logical connectivity is established using dedicated long-haul circuits, Private IP VPN services, a FedRAMP authorized multi-CSP/customer interconnection service, or a point-to-point IPsec VPN. These connections can also support the transport of IPsec VPN connections originating within the CSP's network infrastructure and/or Mission Owner's virtual networks. This includes the production plane for nonprivileged user access and the management plane for privileged user access and deployed IA/cybersecurity defense tool connectivity to internal DISN native cybersecurity defense

monitoring systems. High-availability Mission Owner systems and their supporting CSP network infrastructure must connect through two or more NIPRNet BCAPs.

The NIPRNet BCAP will also provide the following functions:

- Serves as an authorized DoW DMZ for IFAs and mission systems in Impact Level 4/5 CSOs, providing the DISN-facing DoW IP addresses used by the mission system/application are authorized DoW DMZ IP addresses. Mission Owner applications in I/PaaS must provide their own DMZ application protections or leverage an enterprise-level application protection service (i.e., the VDSS/VDMS portion of the SCCA) provided by DISA or a DoW component in the cloud. A BCAP does not support/provide direct internet access to an Impact Level 4/5 CSO. Such access must be via the NIPRNet IAPs.
- May terminate physical or logical connections from the internal side of a DoW component's DMZ such that the DoW component's existing DMZ protections may be leveraged for their IFAs.

Impact Level 5 CSP/CSO infrastructure/applications and DoW Mission Owner applications must be designed so they do not depend on internet-based resources that would require traffic to traverse the IAPs to/from the internet to make the CSO function. The CSO and DoW Mission Owner applications connected through a BCAP must be able to function fully, serving NIPRNet-connected users in the event DoW decides to cut off NIPRNet access to the internet. In this situation, internet-connected users will not be able to use the Impact Level 5 service/resource. Mission Owners that need this restriction for Impact Level 4 CSOs must add the requirement to their SLA/contract.

Missions that handle CUI (i.e., Impact Level 4/5 applications) supporting internet-based users rather than NIPRNet-based users can be protected by an approved CNAP. The Mission Owner can request DoW CIO approval to host their application and information in a CSO with a DoW Impact Level 4/5 PA but connect it directly to the internet rather than forcing their internet user traffic through the IAPs and BCAP. If approved, the Mission Owner must protect their application and information in accordance with the protection defined above for Impact Level 4/5 applications. Refer to [Section 5.9.1.8, Cloud Native Access Point \(CNAP\)](#).

5.9.1.1.2 CSP Support for BCAP Connectivity

To support BCAP connections between DoW and an off-premises Impact Level 4/5 CSP, the CSP must offer a private connection service to the CSO that does not traverse the internet. The CSP's network must include a point of presence (PoP) in a carrier-agnostic commercial network interconnection facility or commercial carrier's collocation facility where an existing DISN PoP/BCAP meet-me-point is located. A physical connection within the facility will be installed between the two PoPs, providing a direct private connection between the DISN BCAP and the CSP's network over which the CSO will be accessed along with supporting services. If reliability is a requirement for access to the CSO, the interconnections must be implemented in at least two geographically disbursed network interconnection/collocation facilities.

As a condition for an Impact Level 4 or 5 PA, the CSP must offer the private connection service for access to the CSO. DoW recognizes that the CSP may not have one or more PoPs collocated with a DISN BCAP meet-me point. Therefore, a CSP network PoP will not be required for obtaining the PA. Instead, there must be a willingness to install such a PoP, negotiate a mutually agreeable location

for collocating the DISN and CSP PoPs, or use an approved intermediary cloud interconnection service (having its own DoW PA). Associated costs will be negotiated between the Mission Owner and CSP. If a new DISN meet-me PoP is required, DISA must be included in such negotiations. Notice of this potential situation must be provided during the PA assessment phase. The negotiations will occur in the planning stage for the BCAP connection based on a contract between the CSP and their first Mission Owner. Mission Owners may also stipulate that the CSP must have/install a PoP collocated with one or more DISN meet-me points.

5.9.1.1.3 CSP/CSO Network Connectivity to Internet and BCAP

[Section 5.9, Architecture](#), and [Figure 5-6: NIPRNet/Commercial/Federal Cloud Ecosystem](#), depict the reality that CSPs/CSOs having an Impact Level 4/5 PA that are connected to the NIPRNet via a NIPRNet BCAP are also connected to the internet.

As a condition for an Impact Level 4 or 5 PA, when the CSP's network supporting a DoW-contracted CSO is privately connected to the NIPRNet via a NIPRNet BCAP (or other DoW network via their BCAP) and the internet, the CSP must provide evidence that the CSP's network or the CSO cannot provide a path from the internet to the NIPRNet (or other network), thus creating a back door to a DoW network.

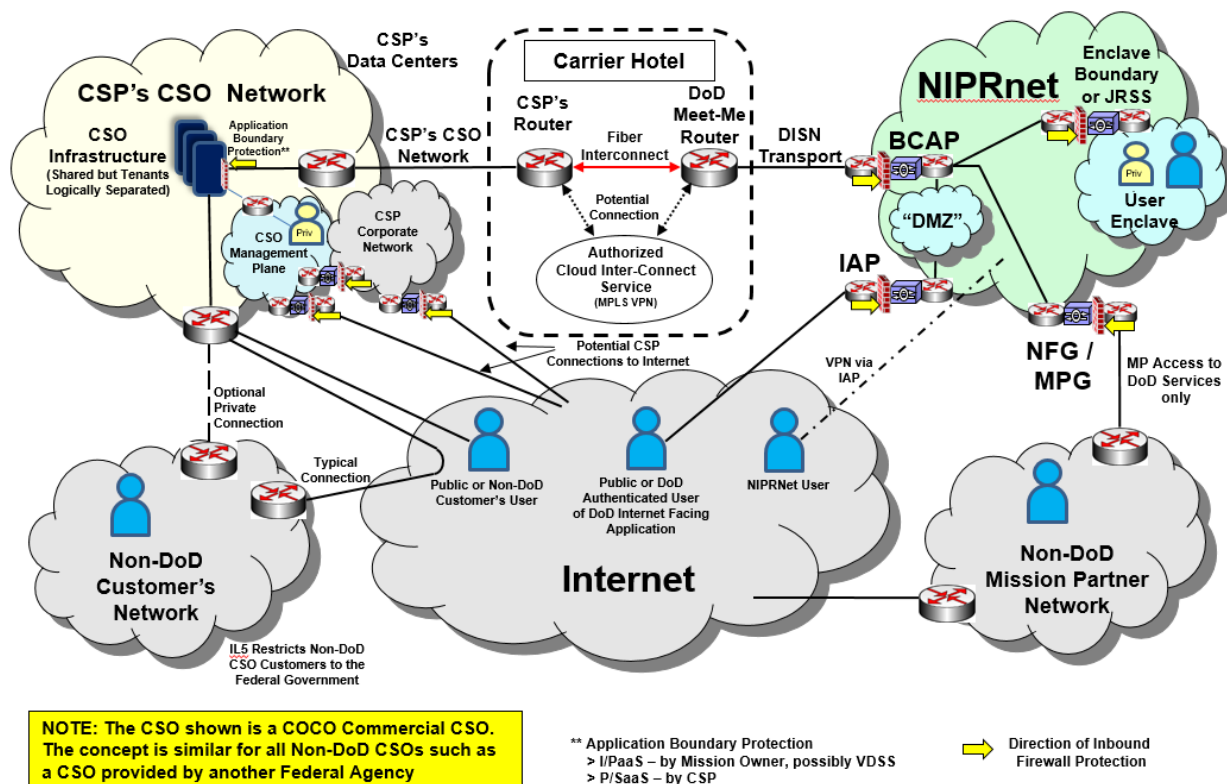
An additional or associated consideration is the robustness of the CSP's required boundary protection (defense-in-depth security/protective measures) implemented between the internet and the CSO for its protection from internet-based threats. This protection is expected to be different depending on whether the CSO is I/PaaS or P/SaaS and whether the Mission Owner has control over their portion of the CSO. Refer to [Section 5.9.3, CSP Service Architecture](#), and [Section 5.10, DoW Contractor/Component Mission Partner Use of CSOs](#), for details.

[Figure 5-7](#) notionally depicts the method by which off-premises, nonprivate, non-DoW CSOs are connected to NIPRNet and other networks and how various user communities access the CSO. The following are important takeaways from the diagram:

- The CSP's network through which the CSO is accessed is connected to NIPRNet through the BCAP and meet-me points, creating a private connection. This connection is typically a fiber jumper between the meet-me router and the CSP's network router. This connection may optionally be made via an authorized Cloud Inter-Connect Service, providing access to multiple CSPs' CSOs.
- The CSP's CSO will be connected to the internet to support connections from non-DoW customers of the CSO. These customers may optionally connect via their own private connections. If public users are supported, they will connect via this internet connection.
- The CSP's CSO will be managed from the CSP's management plane, which may be connected to the CSP's corporate network, one or both of which will have one or more connections to the internet. Both may extend worldwide, touching multiple locations/CSO instances and other CSOs.
- NIPRNet users accessing DoW services from the internet, including those based in the cloud, will VPN into the NIPRNet to access these services.

- Non-DoW and public users accessing DoW IFAs from the internet will do so via the IAPs (and DoW DMZ as applicable). This includes authenticated users of DoW IFAs. Direct internet access is only permitted under DoW CIO approval (CAP Waiver).
- Non-DoW Mission Partner networks accessing DoW services, whether cloud-based or not, access the NIPRNet via the NIPRNet Federal/Mission Partner gateway(s). Access to the CSO for their own use will be the same as the non-DoW customer's network.

Figure 5-7: Notional Connectivity: Off-Premises, Nonprivate, Non-DoW CSOs (Commercial/Federal) (NIPRNet Impact Level 4/5)



5.9.1.2 Internal CAP (ICAP)

Impact Levels 2/4/5: ICAPs will be implemented for on-premises commercially owned and operated CSO connectivity to the DISN if the CSO management plane has connectivity to external networks that bypasses native NIPRNet enclave and external boundary (IAP) protections. All NIPRNet (or other unclassified COI network) production traffic to and from on-premises commercially owned and operated CSP infrastructure serving Impact Levels 2, 4, and 5 missions and the mission virtual networks must traverse an ICAP.

An ICAP is a DISN boundary consisting of a cybersecurity stack that protects the DISN (or other DoW network) or the data center network to which the CSO is connected (inside/protected side of the boundary) from, and provides detection of, unauthorized network access from the CSP's infrastructure (outside/unprotected side of the boundary), externally connected CSO management plane, CSP corporate networks, CSP connections to the internet, and compromised Mission Owner

systems/applications and virtual networks. Typically, one ICAP is required for each physical CSO infrastructure instance.

An ICAP is required to mitigate vulnerabilities and risks associated with implementing a commercial CSP's CSO infrastructure on-premises (i.e., located inside the B/C/P/S physical or virtual "fence line") when that infrastructure is managed by the CSP from their off-premises corporate CSO management centers using non-DoW controlled workstations and infrastructure that will most likely have some connectivity to the CSP's corporate network and/or the internet. The connection between the CSO management centers and the on-premises CSO's management plane is expected to traverse an IPsec tunnel across NIPRNet, its IAPs, and the internet or traverse a dedicated "side-door" connection using a dedicated circuit, a commercial carrier's private IP VPN service, or restricted internet service provider (ISP) connection. ISP connections, across which the CSP must VPN, must not provide inbound or outbound access to/from the CSO management plane to/from the open internet. This requirement also applies if the CSO management plane is locally dedicated to the CSO and managed on-premises but with an external connection to the CSP's corporate or similar network.

The ICAP will be configured to pass authorized production traffic (i.e., required protocols and services on their approved IP ports) for mission applications using the CSO while blocking all access to DISN or the data center network to which the CSO is connected from the CSO management plane.

The architecture of ICAPs may vary and will be developed based on the location of the CSO infrastructure on the BCPS, existing infrastructure, and other factors. An ICAP minimally consists of firewall and Intrusion Detection System (IDS)/Intrusion Prevention System (IPS) functions but may leverage existing capabilities such as the cybersecurity stack protecting a DoW data center (today, e.g., DECC), JIE CDC, or Joint Regional Security Stack (JRSS). An ICAP may have special capabilities to support specific missions, CSP types (commercial or DoW), or cloud services. Because the CSP infrastructure and ICAP are both on-premises connected directly to the NIPRNet or indirectly via a DoW data center network, the full suite of BCAP boundary protections is not needed.

When using the cybersecurity stack protecting a DoW data center today (e.g., Defense Enterprise Computing Center [DECC]) or JIE CDC in the future as an ICAP, the CSO must be connected in such a manner that both the DISN and data center network are protected from the CSO management plane.

ICAP implementation and the connection of on-premises CSP infrastructure to the NIPRNet will follow normal NIPRNet connection approval guidance and requirements as with any NIPRNet enclave or application infrastructure in a DoW data center.

An ICAP is not required if the CSO is managed under either of the following conditions:

- The CSO management plane is a closed network directly part of the CSO infrastructure having no side-door or back-door connections to non-DISN networks.
- The CSO management plane is a NIPRNet enclave or part of one that only has connectivity to external networks such as the internet or CSP corporate network via, and visible to, the native NIPRNet boundary protections and IAPs. While CSP personnel may VPN to their

corporate network from their workstation, a point-to-point VPN may not be established between the CSP's network and the CSO management plane. The latter will require the establishment of an ICAP.

Additionally:

- CSP personnel manage the CSO from a location on a DoW installation/BCPS.
- The CSP personnel are issued government-furnished equipment (GFE) from which they perform their CSO management duties if these workstations can access the NIPRNet.
- CSP personnel may not use the same GFE to manage the CSO that is used to perform general business functions such as email or those that might require surfing the internet.
- The CSP personnel are issued CACs for installation/BCPS access and access to their GFE and NIPRNet.

[Figure 5-8](#) below notionally depicts the method by which on-premises DoW private CSO infrastructure is connected to NIPRNet when the CSO is managed from a contractor's off-premises management plane. This may apply to contractor owned/operated or government owned/contractor operated CSO infrastructures. The following are important takeaways from the diagram:

- If the on-premises (private) CSO infrastructure is managed from an off-premises non-NIPRNet CSO management plane or contractor enclave, an ICAP is required. This is due to the likely connection to a corporate network, and both may have one or more connections to the internet.
- Connection from the off-premises CSO management plane to the CSO infrastructure may be via an encrypted tunnel that traverses any of the following connections: an IAP, the NIPRNet, the data center boundary (if in line with an IAP), or a dedicated ISP circuit.
- NIPRNet users accessing DoW services from the internet, including those based in the cloud, will VPN into the NIPRNet to access these services.
- Non-DoW and public users accessing DoW IFAs from the internet will do so via the IAPs (and DoW DMZ as applicable). This includes authenticated users of DoW IFAs.
- Non-DoW Mission Partner networks accessing DoW services, whether cloud based or not, access the NIPRNet via the NIPRNet Federal/Mission Partner gateway(s). Access to the CSO for their own use will be the same as the non-DoW customer's network.

Figure 5-8: Notional Connectivity: On-Premises DoW Private CSOs and Off-Premises Management Requiring ICAP (NIPRNet Impact Level 4/5)

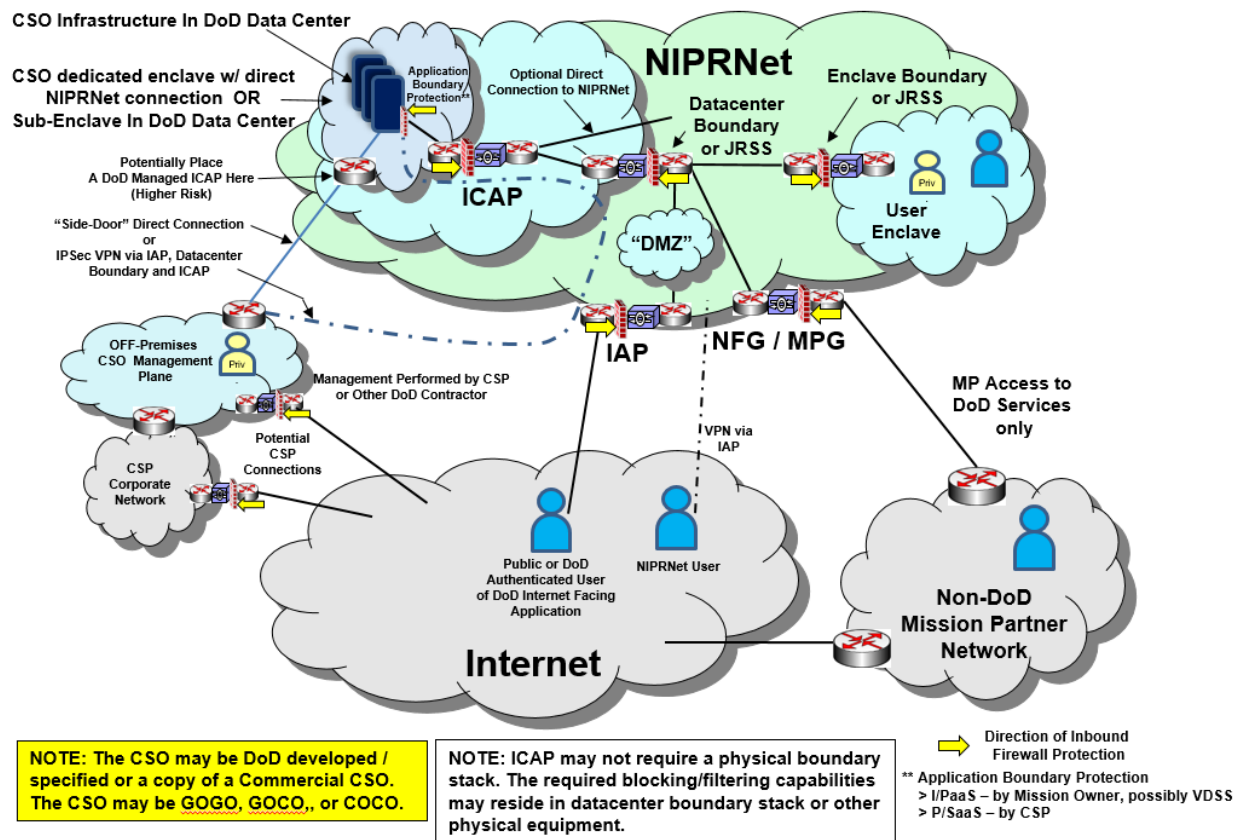
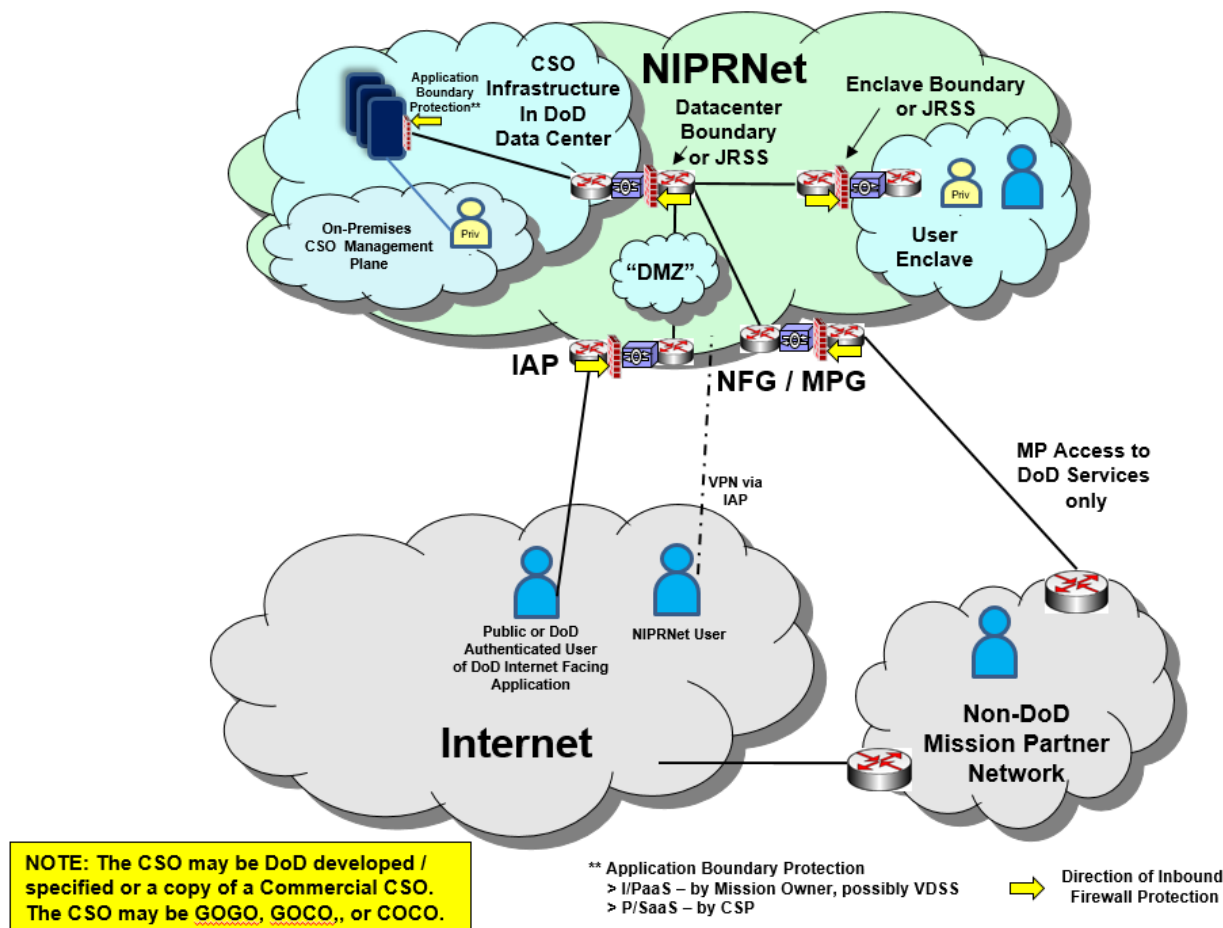


Figure 5-9 below notionally depicts the method by which on-premises DoW private CSO infrastructure is connected to NIPRNet when the CSO is managed from an on-premises management plane. This contrasts with being managed from an off-premises management plane. The following are important takeaways from the diagram:

- ICAP is not needed if CSO management is performed from an on-premises NIPRNet enclave.
- (Not depicted) If the CSO infrastructure is directly connected to the NIPRNet, a data center enclave boundary must be provided.

Figure 5-9: Notional Connectivity: On-Premises DoW Private CSOs and On-Premises Management (NIPRNet Impact Level 4/5)



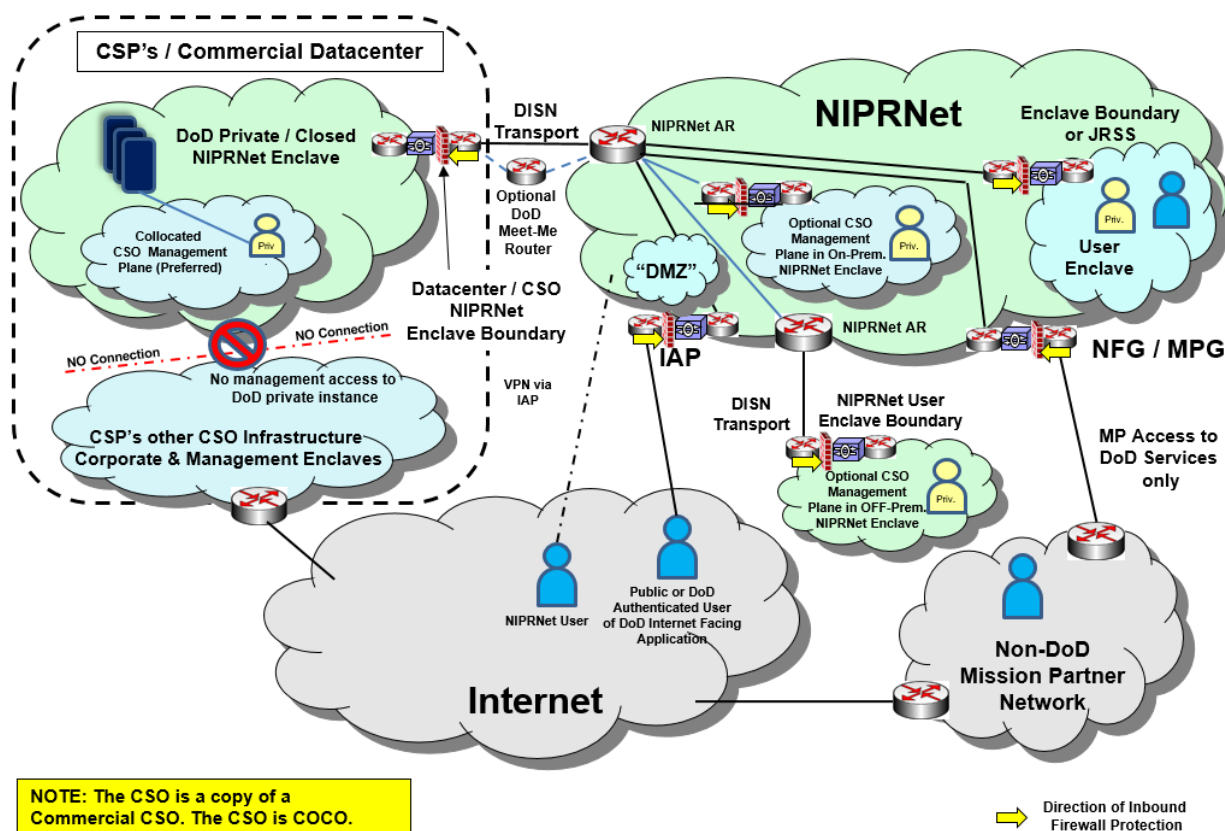
5.9.1.3 Virtually On-Premises Architecture NIPRNet Level 4/5

The “virtually on-premises” concept is discussed above in [Section 5.2.1.1, DoW Off-Premises vs. On-Premises vs. Virtually On-Premises](#). [Figure 5-10](#) notionally depicts the method by which a virtually on-premises architecture can be achieved. The following are important takeaways from the diagram:

- The CSO infrastructure is DoW private in a closed NIPRNet enclave that is off-premises.
- DISN transport is extended to this enclave optionally via a meet-me point. The use of a meet-me point may invoke additional traffic separation requirements depending on the specific off-premises location in relation to the meet-me location and if the hosting parties’ network is used.
- The CSO network enclave is protected with DoW NIPRNet data center enclave protections or equivalent, including enclave firewall and IPS.
- The DoW private CSO infrastructure is managed from the same or another properly protected NIPRNet enclave.

- No management of the private CSO infrastructure may be performed from the CSP's management plane used for any other CSO offered. No such connection is permitted in this scenario. Any connection between the private CSO infrastructure and a nondedicated management plane enclave negates the virtually on-premises construct and requires the connection to the NIPRNet to traverse a BCAP.

Figure 5-10: Notional Connectivity: Virtually On-Premises DoW Private CSOs and Management (NIPRNet Impact Level 4/5)



5.9.1.4 SIPRNet ICAP

DoW SECRET enclaves and virtual networks instantiated in DoW on-premises Impact Level 6 CSOs will be considered an enclave within the DoW provider network (i.e., the SIPRNet).

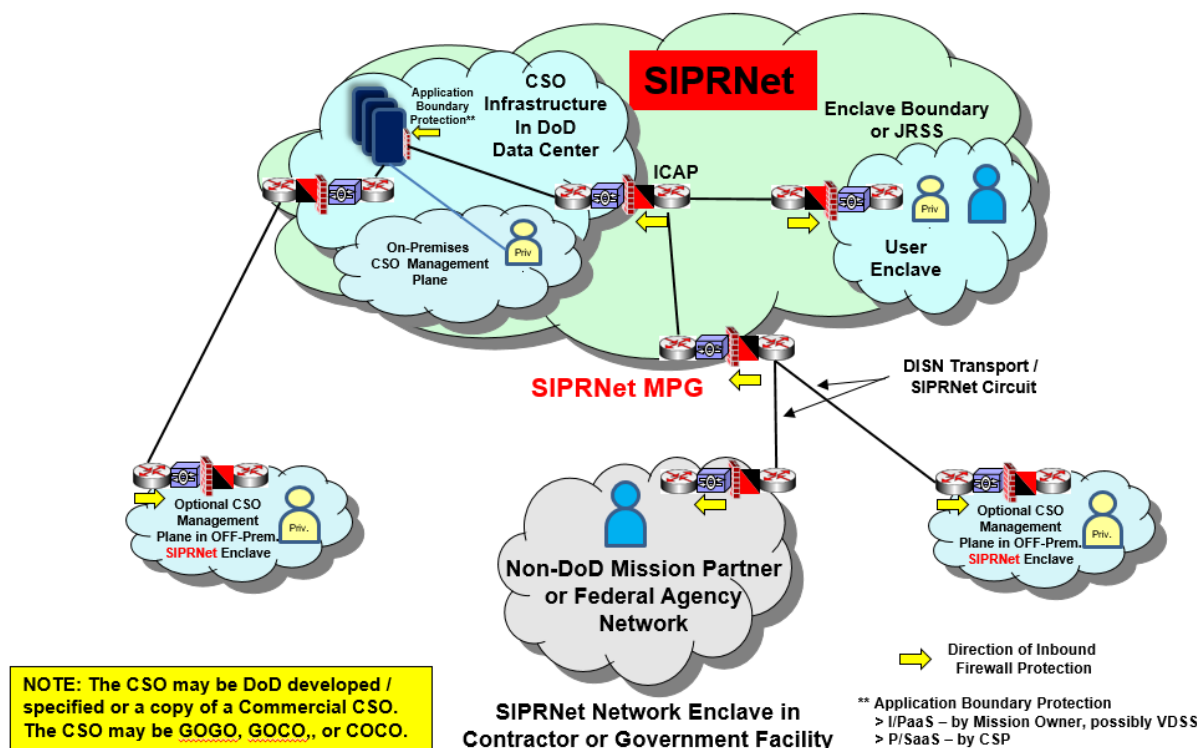
Because DoW on/off-premises Impact Level 6 CSOs and their supporting infrastructure, including management networks, are required to be one or more closed SIPRNet enclaves, they can be on-premises (physically or virtually) for the purposes of this Cloud Service Provider SRG due to the concept of extending the virtual “fence line” or SIPRNet boundary around such DoW enclaves. These enclaves must comply with all SIPRNet connection approval requirements, which include the appropriate enclave boundary protections and cyberspace defense requirements. The DoW Mission Owner systems/applications instantiated in these Impact Level 6 CSO enclaves will be assessed and authorized in the same way as any other DoW SIPRNet enclave connection.

ICAPs are required as they are for SIPRNet connections to CSOs.

[Figure 5-11](#) below notionally depicts the method by which an on-premises Impact Level 6 CSO would be connected to SIPRNet. The following are important takeaways from the diagram:

- The management plane is also on SIPRNet within the same or another SIPRNet enclave.
- ICAP is required.
- Non-DoW Mission Partners or other federal agencies will access the CSO via the SIPRNet Mission Partner Gateway.
- If the CSO is managed from a SIPRNet enclave not collocated with the CSO infrastructure, connections to the CSO will be via the SIPRNet Mission Partner Gateway, or the CSP may institute a private connection using black transport.

Figure 5-11: Notional Connectivity: On-Premises DoW Private CSOs and On-/Off-Premises Management (SIPRNet Impact Level 6)



5.9.1.5 Mission Partner Environments or Communities of Interest Network Cloud Access Points

Mission Partner refers to DoW components, federal agencies, and potentially their contractors operating networks that include DoW and other entities. This section does not include or refer to warfighting coalition partners or the networks they use or that are implemented for them.

Mission Partner Environments (MPEs) include Mission Partners that use networks other than NIPRNet or SIPRNet (e.g., DREN) and Mission Partner COIs that use network overlays and extensions that leverage (e.g., ride on or overlay) the NIPRNet or SIPRNet (e.g., MilCOI). Additionally, DoW component Mission Partners (e.g., commissaries; exchanges; Morale, Welfare

and Recreation organizations; Non-Appropriated Fund organizations; and educational entities such as National Defense University) typically operate networks that may not be part of the DISN (i.e., do not use DISN transport or NIPRNet services such as internet access via the NIPRNet IAPs) or .mil domain. These Mission Partners and their networks may be in the gov/.org/.com/.edu domains and may be accessed directly from the internet through a boundary such as a DoW IAP that they operate and authorize or a contracted third-party DHS/GSA trusted internet connection (TIC). Such other networks and COI may interconnect with NIPRNet or SIPRNet and may interconnect with other DoW and non-DoW Mission Partner/Agency networks.

While the CAP concepts presented here are applicable to non-native DISN networks operated by other DoW components (e.g., the .edu community, which supports a diverse non-DoW user base), other methods may also protect these networks from risks associated with the use of commercial cloud. The use of a cloud access security broker (CASB) service with at least a FedRAMP Moderate PA might be one such alternative for non-DISN networks.

MPEs that use networks other than NIPRNet or SIPRNet (e.g., Defense Red Switch Network [DRSN]) will need to implement BCAPs or ICAPs for networks that provide protections equivalent to those defined in the SCCA FRD when connecting CSP infrastructure to their networks. MPEs implemented as a COI overlay on NIPRNet or SIPRNet can use the DISA-provided CAPs to fulfill the CAP requirement or may provide their own CAP capability in accordance with the SCCA. Mission Partners that are external to NIPRNet or SIPRNet are responsible for providing an equivalent capability to protect DoW data and MPEs from vulnerabilities associated with a connection to an external service provider.

All MPE CAP instantiations must be approved by the DoW CIO. MPE network connectivity/access to off-premises commercial Impact Level 4/5 CSOs will not traverse a NIPRNet BCAP or a NIPRNet Federated Gateway (NFG) when connecting to/accessing MPE applications instantiated in such a CSO.

5.9.1.6 Mission Partner Environment Access to NIPRNet Services Hosted in the Cloud

MPEs that require access to NIPRNet services are required to connect to NIPRNet via the internet, IAPs, and DoW DMZ or via an NFG in accordance with JFHQ-DODIN TASKORD (Tasking Order) 16-0103: Establishment of the NIPRNet Federated Gateway (NFG).

NIPRNet services are applications operated by DoW components to serve NIPRNet users. Some of these NIPRNet-focused applications might be implemented in a CSO. This might be a commercial off-premises CSO, a DoW private off-premises CSO, or a DoW private on-premises CSO. Mission Partners that desire or require access to such applications must coordinate with the Mission Owner of the application for permission to access it and to determine the best access method. Following are the three approved methods of accessing such an application:

- The MPE user must establish a VPN connection to NIPRNet or the application itself.
- The Mission Owner must expose the application to the internet through the DoW DMZ such that the MPE user can access the application from the internet via the IAPs.
- The Mission Owner must expose the application to the MPE network and MPE users through the NFG.

5.9.1.7 Mission System Connection Approval through DISN BCAPs

Impact Levels 4/5: Connection of a mission system to the DISN via an ICAP or BCAP will be approved and recorded by the DISA Connection Approval Office in accordance with normal connection approval procedures. This requires all Mission Owners to register all cloud-based applications, their CSP/CSO, and connection method in the DISA Systems/Network Approval Process (SNAP) database Cloud Module. Initial connections (physical or virtual) to a CSP's network will occur during onboarding of the CSP's first Mission Owner customer. Additional connections will be made, or capacity will be scaled, as more Mission Owners use the given CSP. Specific processes and procedures regarding connection approval and Mission Owner connections via a BCAP are addressed in the DISA Cloud Connection Process Guide (CCPG).

Impact Level 6: The DoW Mission Owner systems/applications instantiated in these Impact Level 6 CSO enclaves will be assessed and authorized in the same way as any other DoW SIPRNet enclave connection in accordance with the DISA CPG. Approval for connection to the SIPRNet will be processed through the DISA classified connection approval process as with any other SIPRNet enclave.

5.9.1.8 Cloud Native Access Point (CNAP)

CNAPs are discussed in the DoW Cloud Native Access Point Reference Design document: https://DODcio.defense.gov/Portals/0/Documents/Library/CNAP_RefDesign_v1.0.pdf

5.9.2 Network Planes

A plane, in a networking context, is one of three integral components of network architectures. These three elements—the data synchronization/control or network plane, the user/data or production plane, and the management plane—can be thought of as different areas of operations. Each plane carries a different type of traffic and is conceptually an overlay network on top of the network plane.

5.9.2.1 Network Plane Connectivity

The network or data sync/control plane carries signaling traffic and data replication between servers/data centers. Network control packets originate from or are destined for a network transport device (virtual or physical). The network plane in general is subject to network-related DoW SRGs and STIGs. This Cloud Service Provider SRG does not contain additional requirements related to network plane connections to the cloud computing infrastructure.

5.9.2.2 User/Data Plane Connectivity

The user/data plane (also known as the forwarding plane, carrier plane, or bearer plane) carries the network user traffic. [Table 5-2](#) details the DoW user/data plane connectivity by Impact Level for DoW on-premises and off-premises CSOs.

This table applies to non-DoW federal government tenants using a DoW on-premises CSO but does not apply to non-DoW federal government tenants using an off-premises CSO that is a federal government community cloud having DoW tenants.

Table 5-3: User/Data Plane Connectivity

Impact Level	Off-Premises Non-DoW CSP Service Offering Infrastructure	On-Premises DoW and Non-DoW CSP Service Offering Infrastructure
Level 2	• User connectivity will leverage commercial infrastructure (i.e., internet). • Users connecting from the internet will connect directly, and users connecting from inside the DISN (i.e., NIPRNet) will connect to the internet via the DISN IAPs and then to the CSP infrastructure. • CSO connections will be assessed and authorized using the same external connection requirements as any other internet-facing connection.	• User connectivity will use existing infrastructure (government owned) for its user/data plane when the user is within the B/P/C/S fence line (on-premises) and directly connected to the local Base Area Network (BAN) and NIPRNet. • User traffic to/from the NIPRNet to/from the CSO infrastructure will traverse an ICAP. When the user is outside the B/P/C/S fence line (off-premises) connected to the internet, user traffic must enter/leave the NIPRNet via the DISN IAPs and then an ICAP.
Level 4 and 5	• DoW and external user connectivity will leverage a DISN extension to the commercial facility using government network infrastructure within government boundaries (i.e., NIPRNet) and commercial infrastructure beyond government boundaries (i.e., commercial carrier infrastructure/connectivity service offerings). • The DISN extension will traverse a BCAP. • Users connecting from inside the DISN (i.e., NIPRNet) will connect via a BCAP, and users connecting from the internet will traverse the IAPs and then a BCAP. CSO connections will be assessed and authorized through the Connection Approval Process the same as any other internal connection and using the same requirements as any other DoW-facing or internet-facing connection.	• CSO connections will be assessed and authorized the same as any other internal connection.

Impact Level	Off-Premises Non-DoW CSP Service Offering Infrastructure	On-Premises DoW and Non-DoW CSP Service Offering Infrastructure
Level 6	• User connectivity will leverage a DISN extension to the commercial facility using government SECRET network infrastructure within government boundaries (i.e., SIPRNet) and commercial infrastructure beyond government boundaries (i.e., commercial carrier infrastructure/connectivity service offerings). • The DISN extension to a commercial facility can be accomplished with a Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) router and optical switch (referred to as a Service Delivery Node). • The DISN extension to a commercial facility will use the Commercial National Security Algorithm (CNSA) suite cryptography algorithms and key sizes. • User traffic to/from the internet (e.g., executive travel kits users) will use the CNSA suite and must enter/leave the SIPRNet via the approved gateways.	• User connectivity will use existing SECRET network infrastructure (government owned) for its user/data plane (i.e., SIPRNet). User traffic to/from the SIPRNet will traverse an ICAP. • User traffic to/from the internet (e.g., executive travel kits users) will use the CNSA suite cryptography algorithms and key sizes and must enter/leave the SIPRNet via the approved gateways. • CSO connections will be assessed and authorized the same as any other internal connection using the same requirements as any other SIPRNet - facing connection.

5.9.2.3 Management Plane Connectivity

The management plane carries network/server/system privileged user (administrator) traffic along with maintenance and monitoring traffic.

[Table 5-3](#) details the management plane connectivity by Impact Level for a Mission Owner's systems/applications and CSP's CSOs. The Mission Owner management plane includes connectivity for DoW personnel or DoW contractors managing Mission Owner systems (i.e., virtual machines and networks) instantiated on IaaS/PaaS as well as for DoW personnel or DoW contractors' access to/use of CSP service ordering/management portals for all service offering types (IaaS/PaaS/SaaS). The CSP management plane includes connectivity for CSP personnel managing the CSP's service offering infrastructure.

All encryption identified, except as stated otherwise, must be accomplished using FIPS 140-2 or FIPS 140-3 validated cryptography modules operated in FIPS mode.

In accordance with standard practice and security requirements, management interfaces on virtual machines and protective appliances (virtual or physical) located in a Mission Owner's virtual

network must not be exposed to direct access from the production network (e.g., internet or NIPRNet/SIPRNet). To the extent possible, CSP service ordering/management portals through which virtual machines and virtual networks are instantiated and configured must also be protected from direct access from the production network to prevent compromise of mission systems and DoW information.

All management transactions must be audited.

Table 5-4: Management Plane Connectivity

Impact Level	Mission Owner Management Plane	CSP Management Plane
Impact Level 2	• Management connectivity from outside the NIPRNet (e.g., for off-premises contractor personnel) requires an encrypted, tunneled connection via the internet to the mission system/application and virtual network. Management traffic to CSP service ordering/service management portals must be encrypted if not in an encrypted VPN. Monitoring traffic must traverse a VPN connection. All traffic entering/leaving the NIPRNet must be via the DISN IAPs. • Management connectivity from inside the NIPRNet (e.g., for on-premises DoW or contractor personnel) must be restricted to a defined set of IP addresses and requires an encrypted, tunneled connection through the NIPRNet to the internet via the IAPs to manage the mission system/application and virtual network. Management traffic to CSP service ordering/service management portals must be encrypted if outside an encrypted VPN. Monitoring traffic must traverse a VPN connection. All traffic must enter/leave the NIPRNet via the DISN IAPs.	• Non-DoW CSP off-premises service offering infrastructure and off-premises management: CSP management connectivity leverages CSP service offering and management plane infrastructure, which must be logically or physically separate from production. DoW cannot dictate how a CSP architects its commercial service offerings that are not dedicated to DoW. DoW recommends logical or physical separation of service offering production and management plane infrastructure as a well-known industry best practice. Such separation will be assessed as a bullet point for DoW risk acceptance. • Non-DoW CSP on-premises service offering infrastructure and management: The CSP may directly connect its management infrastructure to its service offering infrastructure if collocated. An encrypted, tunneled connection from the CSP's on-premises management infrastructure to the service provider's on-premises service offering infrastructure is also permitted locally but must be used to access remote service offering infrastructure. • Non-DoW CSP on-premises service offering infrastructure and off-premises management: CSP management connectivity must
Impact Level 4 and 5	• Management connectivity from inside the NIPRNet must be restricted to a defined set of IP addresses and requires an encrypted, tunneled connection through the NIPRNet and an ICAP or BCAP to	

Impact Level	Mission Owner Management Plane	CSP Management Plane
	manage the mission system/application and virtual network. Management traffic to CSP service ordering/service management portals must be encrypted if not in an encrypted VPN. Monitoring traffic must traverse a VPN connection. All traffic must enter/leave the NIPRNet via a BCAP. • Management connectivity by DoW personnel or DoW contractors from outside the NIPRNet must be restricted to a defined set of IP addresses and requires an encrypted, tunneled connection from the internet via an IAP and an ICAP or BCAP to the mission system/application and virtual network. Per remote administration policy, the remote management terminal must be GFE. Management traffic to CSP service ordering/service management portals must be encrypted if outside an encrypted VPN. Monitoring traffic must traverse a VPN connection via a BCAP and NIPRNet.	leverage an encrypted, tunneled connection from the CSP's off-premises management infrastructure to the service provider's on-premises service offering infrastructure. • DoW CSP on-premises service offering infrastructure and management: CSP management connectivity will use existing infrastructure such as the Enterprise Services Directorate (ESD) out-of-band (OOB) management network. No service provider security stack is required.
Impact Level 6	• All management and monitoring connectivity is executed via the SIPRNet. Management and monitoring traffic will be encrypted using FIPS 140-2 or FIPS 140-3 validated cryptography to accommodate separation for need-to-know reasons.	• DoW CSP on-premises service offering infrastructure and management: CSP management connectivity will use existing SECRET network infrastructure such as the SECRET OOB management network. No service provider security stack is required. • Non-DoW CSP on-premises service offering infrastructure and management: The CSP may directly connect its management infrastructure to its service offering infrastructure if personnel are collocated using their SECRET LAN. An encrypted, tunneled connection using FIPS 140-2 or FIPS 140-3 validated cryptography over SIPRNet from the CSP's on-

Impact Level	Mission Owner Management Plane	CSP Management Plane
		premises management infrastructure to the service provider's on-premises service offering infrastructure is also permitted and will be used to access remote service offering infrastructure. • Non-DoW CSP on-premises service offering infrastructure and off-premises management: CSP management connectivity must leverage a SIPRNet extension or a DoW-approved encrypted, tunneled connection from the CSP's dedicated SECRET off-premises management infrastructure to the service provider's on-premises service offering infrastructure. • Non-DoW CSP off-premises service offering infrastructure and off-premises management: CSP management connectivity leverages CSP's dedicated SECRET service offering and management plane infrastructure, which must be logically or physically separate.

5.9.3 CSP Service Architecture

DoW uses the concept of defense-in-depth when protecting its networks and data/information. This includes but is not limited to hardening host operating systems and applications, implementing host firewalls and intrusion detection, strong access control, and robust event auditing, while protecting the networks with application layer firewalls, proxies, web content filters, email gateways, intrusion detection/prevention, and a DMZ/gateway architecture, along with robust network traffic monitoring. The concept must not be lost when moving Mission Owners' systems/applications and their data/information to the commercial cloud. If virtualization is used, the above measures must also be used to protect the virtual environment along with the use of hypervisor-based firewall/filtering/routing mechanisms or virtual security appliances.

This section details the defense-in-depth security concepts and requirements that both CSPs and Mission Owners must implement to protect DoW data/information and mission systems/applications. DoW recognizes that innovative approaches can be implemented in the virtual environment that may replace some of the defense-in-depth mitigations developed for physical networks and servers. DoW looks forward to evaluating equivalent alternative measures, which DISA will assess on a case-by-case basis.

5.9.3.1 CSP Service Architecture – SaaS

Mission Owner use of a CSP's SaaS offerings relies on the defense-in-depth measures implemented by the CSP for the protection of the service application and the infrastructure that supports it. This includes the protection of all sensitive information stored and processed in the CSP infrastructure. In other words, the Mission Owner relies on the CSP and the security posture of its SaaS offering for the protection of DoW information. During the ATO assessment process for SaaS offerings, defense-in-depth security/protective measures must be assessed for adequacy and potential risk acceptance by DoW. This may be in addition to assessing security controls. The following guidance is reflected in the Application Security and Development STIG and other operating system and application-specific STIGs but is highlighted here to emphasize instances where an authoritative reference (e.g., product-specific STIG) is not available.

Due to the normal internet connectivity for CSOs, DoW expects the CSP to establish defense-in-depth security/protective measures for P/SaaS CSOs where the Mission Owner does not have control of their infrastructure environment. These measures include but are not limited to the following:

- Properly configured application layer and web application firewall(s), intrusion detection and/or prevention protection of the CSP's infrastructure supporting the SaaS application offering, and segmentation (logical or physical) from the CSP's other offerings and corporate networks.
- Application/network tiered architecture that provides "front end" unrestricted/restricted DMZ zones with appropriate protections for internet/externally facing servers and private/"back end" zones with appropriate protections for application/database servers and other supporting systems/servers. This includes but is not limited to web application firewalls, reverse web proxies, and FTP proxies as necessary to protect the application and the customer's data/information stored/processed within.

PaaS/SaaS CSOs where the Mission Owner does not have control of their infrastructure environment typically serve NIPRNet users and thus are NIPRNet facing via the BCAP. Some Mission Owners need a portion of their CSO application to be internet facing. In such cases, the internet-/NIPRNet-facing portion of the application must use a separate web server(s) and IP address(es) from those only facing the NIPRNet so they can be allowlisted for access via the IAPs and protect the NIPRNet facing web server(s). The internet-facing IP addresses will also be available for access from the NIPRNet. In addition, PaaS/SaaS offerings must ensure that exposing any allowlisted services does not enable all Mission Owner or tenant internet facing access by default. This can be accomplished through implementing internal firewall rules, proxies or other solutions that are compatible with the CSOs specific infrastructure and offerings.

- Customer data-at-rest encryption protections using FIPS 140-2 or FIPS 140-3 validated cryptographic modules operated in FIPS mode where only the Mission Owner has control of the keys. This requirement addresses the persistent storage of customer data on various media and in databases, not customer data that requires real-time processing without retention. If such data is retained, the retained data storage is persistent.
- Customer data-in-transit encryption protections using FIPS 140-2 or FIPS 140-3 validated cryptographic modules operated in FIPS mode. This requirement addresses customer data transiting public and private wide area networks (WANs) such as the internet, NIPRNet, and the CSP's WAN, and local area networks (LANs) from the customer terminal to the CSP's

service offering enclave LAN. Encryption may be native at the protocol level or be at the VPN/tunnel level. This requirement also applies to CSP replication of customer data and systems between primary locations and backup continuity of operations (COOP)/disaster recovery (DR) locations.

- Hardening/patching/maintenance of operating systems and applications in accordance with industry standards. DoW SRGs and STIGS must be used if the service is a private or community cloud used by DoW. For Information Assurance (IA) Vulnerability Management (IAVM) message compliance, the CSP will be expected to comply with industry best practice by applying patches identified in the Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) that would be referenced in the DoW IAVM message. Innovative alternatives such as implementing a behavioral-based or software integrity protection model for all systems may be viable and will be assessed on a case-by-case basis.
- Implement PIV/DoW CAC/PKI authentication for all customer user access on all SaaS offerings that process information at Impact Levels 4 and 5 in accordance with IA-2 (12). This includes regular nonprivileged users accessing the service and privileged customer users accessing service ordering/management interfaces/portals. SaaS offerings that process information at Impact Level 6 must use the CNSS SIPRNet token. Alternate authentication measures for user communities that cannot use the required PKI token will be assessed on a case-by-case basis and may require a waiver.

5.9.3.2 CSP Service Architecture – IaaS/PaaS

Mission Owners build systems and applications on virtualized infrastructure provided by the CSO under IaaS/PaaS. Responsibility for security must be clearly delineated between the CSP and the Mission Owner, depending on how the CSP presents the security features it supports in the CSO. Under IaaS, the Mission Owner is fully responsible for securing the guest operating systems and applications that they build; the CSP will be responsible for securing the virtualization operating system (i.e., hypervisor) and supporting infrastructure.

Under PaaS, the Mission Owner is fully responsible for securing the guest operating systems and the platform applications and applications that they build. Depending on how the CSP CSO presents the security features it supports in the CSO, the delineation of responsibility may partially shift from the Mission Owner to the CSP with respect to the guest operating systems and the platform applications. The CSP might take responsibility for securing these areas of a PaaS CSO as part of the core service or as an add-on component.

IaaS and PaaS offerings are generally treated the same, with the Mission Owner responsible for securing the operating system and platform applications. Mission Owners must assess inherited mitigations that the CSP provides to determine that defense-in-depth security/protective requirements are fully met.

CSP IaaS and PaaS offerings must support the defense-in-depth security/protective measures that the Mission Owner must implement to secure the systems and applications they build on the service offering.

5.9.3.3 CSP Disaster Recovery (DR) – Continuity of Operations (COOP)

As a best business practice, CSPs plan for DR and COOP and implement infrastructures to support these contingency plans. This typically includes geographically separate facilities/data centers. FedRAMP also assesses several security controls related to contingency planning (i.e., DR and COOP).

Data replication between a CSP's geographically separate facilities/data centers is typically required for DR and/or COOP. This includes data backup.

All data replications must traverse a CSP's private internal network (physical or virtual) from CSP offering site/location to the DR/COOP facility and protect the data in transit. If this network traverses the internet, the network connection must be encrypted end-to-end in an IPsec tunnel implemented using FIPS 140-2 or FIPS 140-3 validated cryptography. Separation requirements implemented in the CSO between DoW data and non-DoW data at the CSP offering site/location must be replicated at the DR/COOP facility. Such separation is not specifically required in transit unless its implementation is required to support separation at the endpoint facilities.

For Impact Level 4/5 CSOs, such transfers do not route through the DISN BCAP unless the DR/COOP facility is on-premises or is another CSP's CSO.

Related Controls: CP-6, CP-7, CP-9.

5.9.4 Internet Protocol (IP) Addressing and Domain Name Services (DNS)

DoW is required to conduct DoW public and private internet-based communications (e.g., electronic mail and web operations) under the top-level domain (TLD) names established for the DoW—the .mil TLD. Exceptions are provided for some DoW organizations, which may use the .gov, .edu, and .com domains if necessary and approved by the Mission Owner's CIO. This means the end user accessing a DoW website or other resource using a URL will see “.mil” at the end of the URL (e.g., name.mil is required versus name.com).

DoW IP addresses are to be used only on DoW systems located on or connected to as an extension of the NIPRNet or SIPRNet.

A .mil URL is not redirected to non-.mil domain named hosts (e.g., name.mil will not redirect to name.com). The only exception is for an approved and accredited service that provides redirection not readily apparent to the end user (e.g., use of a content delivery service or cloud service). This exception permits the use of a canonical name (CNAME) in the system's DNS record within the DoW DNS servers that redirects the URL to the CSP-assigned URL associated with the commercial IP address. The end user must not be made readily aware of the redirection.

The example of electronic mail (email) in DODI 8410.01 paragraph 3a and previously in this section does not negate the use of an external commercial cloud email service by DoW components, providing the URL to access the service ends in “.mil” and the redirection is not readily apparent to the user.

IP addresses assigned by ARIN to the DoW NIC, which are then assigned to DoW components for their networks and information systems (e.g., NIPRNet addresses), are unique publicly routable addresses. RFC 1918 addresses are “private” (nonpublicly routable), which are permitted/used within DoW network enclaves and within CSO enclaves behind the external publicly routable addresses. Support for DoW IP addressing will be implemented. This includes IPv4, IPv6, and single stack or dual stack requirements.

CSPs are prohibited from using “default” RFC 1918 “private” IP addresses when deploying environments and must coordinate with Mission Owners before configuring RFC 1918 IP addresses.

5.9.4.1 Off-Premises IP Addressing

5.9.4.1.1 Off-Premises Impact Level 2 IaaS/PaaS/SaaS

Due to off-premises Impact Level 2 IaaS/PaaS/SaaS CSOs being directly accessed from the internet, DoW Mission Owner systems/applications using the .mil domain that are implemented in an Impact Level 2 IaaS, PaaS, or SaaS CSO where the Mission Owner has control over their IP addressing will be addressed using public IP addresses assigned and managed by the CSP. This also applies to DoW Mission Owner systems/applications approved to use non-.mil domain names. In this case, the DoW DNS server will use a CNAME for a .mil URL to point to the commercial URL and its IP address. Similarly, PaaS or SaaS CSOs where the Mission Owner does not have control over the IP addressing will be managed using public IP addresses assigned and managed by the CSP.

The use of “private” IP addresses (IPv4/IPv6) internal to the virtual network enclave with commercial addresses on the internet-facing interfaces is acceptable and is recommended minimally for topology hiding.

5.9.4.1.2 Off-Premises Impact Level 4/5

DoW IP addresses are assigned/managed by the DoW NIC and may be further managed and assigned to networks and information systems by DoW component Network Information Centers (NICs. NIPRNet, subtended Component enclave networks, and their internally connected endpoints must be addressed using DoW NIPRNet IP addresses.

The following is NOT applicable to DoW systems that are not connected to, or not part of, the NIPRNet and are already approved to use non-DoW, non-NIPRNet IP addresses. There is no intent to force such DoW systems to become part of the NIPRNet.

Mission Owners’ systems/applications instantiated in IaaS and in some PaaS CSOs have full control over the IP addressing of their systems/applications instantiated in the CSO, and because they are connected to NIPRNet through a NIPRNet BCAP, DoW NIPRNet IP addresses will be used. This also applies to SaaS and PaaS where the Mission Owner has control over the IP addressing used in their portion of the CSO. These systems/applications are within a network enclave that is considered an extension of the NIPRNet. The DoW NIC has set aside a range of NIPRNet IP addresses for CSOs connected to the NIPRNet BCAP. Mission Owners/CSO sponsors may make IP address requests through the DoW NIC website. This requirement applies similarly to networks

other than NIPRNet where a BCAP is required. In such cases, IP addresses used on that network will be used.

As with any DoW enclave, the use of “private” IP addresses internal to the virtual network enclave with NIPRNet addresses on the NIPRNet/internet-facing interfaces connected via the BCAP is acceptable.

DoW’s objective requirement for all off-premises Impact Level 4/5 CSP’s PaaS and SaaS CSOs serving the DoW, where the Mission Owner does not have control over IP addressing, is for the CSO to offer a “bring your own” IP address capability for all customer-facing interfaces so that DoW NIPRNet IP addresses may be used and accessed via the private connection and BCAP. In this case, customer-facing interfaces include general user interfaces and customer management interfaces including CSO customer service management/ordering portals. DoW does not want to be required to access such portals via the internet except during initial setup of the CSO.

This IP addressing requirement does not include CSP systems instantiated within the CSO infrastructure that are not customer-facing or directly accessible from the NIPRNet (or another Mission Partner network). Such internal systems and infrastructure may use IP addresses assigned and managed by the CSP.

If a Mission Owner’s application in I/PaaS where they have control of the addressing, or the P/SaaS CSO where they do not have control of the addressing, must face both NIPRNet and internet via the BCAP, separate IP ranges must be assigned to the NIPRNet-only facing servers from those assigned to servers available from NIPRNet and the internet. This is to facilitate registering the internet-facing IP addresses as DoW DMZ addresses and adding them to the DoW DMZ/IAP allowlist while protecting the NIPRNet-facing servers from internet threats.

5.9.4.1.3 Off-Premises Impact Level 4/5 Commercial IP Addressing and Routing for SaaS and Some PaaS

DoW recognizes that with some off-premises commercial SaaS and PaaS CSOs today, it is not possible or practical for the CSO to support customer IP addressing for several reasons. In such cases, the Mission Owner will not have control over the IP addressing of the CSO as would be the case with a “bring your own” IP address capability. Therefore, CSP-managed commercial IP addresses must be used and interfaced with the NIPRNet via the BCAP. DoW’s preferred solution is for the CSP to provide a Network Address Translation (NAT) or proxy between the CSO and NIPRNet BCAP so that NIPRNet need only route DoW IP addresses.

Alternate solutions that require a CSO’s commercial IP addresses to be routed on the NIPRNet must be assessed and approved through a non-DoW addressing risk assessment and risk acceptance process. This may affect the ability of the CSO to be awarded a DoW PA or may result in a PA with conditions. The CSP must work and coordinate with DISA to achieve such an alternate solution to minimize the operational and cybersecurity effects on the DISN/NIPRNet.

The following is a set of minimum constraints and requirements that will be considered for the non-DoW addressing risk acceptance/PA conditions and must be adhered to for ongoing operations:

- Vendors must provide a complete list of their commercial IP subnets that need to be routed on NIPRNet to affect such routing.
 - These route advertisements must be aggregated to /24 or larger blocks in support of current DISN capabilities.
 - Although changes are to be expected over time, the frequency of changes to the list must be minimal to decrease the management burden on DISA operators and reduce network service disruptions.
- Commercial IP subnets advertised to NIPRNet via the BCAP used to access DoW services and applications in off-premises CSOs must be dedicated to DoW and separate from the IP addresses used to access the CSO from the internet.
- Commercial IP subnets advertised to NIPRNet via the BCAP used to access DoW services and applications in off-premises CSOs must not also be advertised to the internet from the CSP's infrastructure. If they are, they must not be reachable from the internet (i.e., Impact Level 4/5 DoW accounts, services, and applications which, per DoW policy, are only to be accessible from the NIPRNet and must not be accessible directly from the internet). This means the same IP addresses must not be used for accessing the CSO from the NIPRNet that are used for accessing it from the internet. This will cause routing issues for both parties.
- If a Mission Owner's application in P/SaaS CSO where the Mission Owner does not have control of the addressing must face both NIPRNet and internet via the BCAP, separate IP ranges must be assigned to the NIPRNet-only facing servers from those assigned to servers available from NIPRNet and the internet. This is to facilitate registering the internet-facing IP addresses as DoW DMZ addresses and adding them to the DoW DMZ/IAP allowlist while protecting the NIPRNet-facing servers from internet threats.
- DoW expects the CSO's commercial IP addresses used to access Impact Level 4/5 DoW accounts, services, and applications in the CSO via the BCAP and private connection to be dedicated for DoW NIPRNet user access. However, if the CSO must use the same IP addresses for access by all CSP/CSO customers, whether DoW or non-DoW (this assumes the non-DoW customer access is via the internet), the CSP must take extra precautions to prevent the CSO's internet connection or a compromised system from becoming a back door to the NIPRNet. The CSP must also ensure that direct traffic to the CSO from the internet is not potentially routed over NIPRNet.
- DISA will NOT advertise any CSP's commercial IP subnets used for both direct internet access and NIPRNet to the internet via the NIPRNet IAPs. Doing so could cause unauthorized traffic to the CSO from the internet to attempt to traverse the NIPRNet. DISA cannot support such traffic for both operational and cybersecurity reasons. Only DoW IP addresses associated with .mil URLs or a CSO's DoW dedicated commercial IP addresses accepted as routable on NIPRNet may be advertised to the internet via the IAPs.
- If a Mission Owner implements a "cloud" VPN between the BCAP and their intranet gateway/boundary for a CSO that is also used by other Mission Owners, the same commercial IP addresses may be visible and reachable from the NIPRNet, internet, and Mission Owner's intranet. In this case, the Mission Owner is responsible for controlling their own routing policies. The Mission Owner must implement routing and security policies within their network to enforce service access control during both normal and failure scenarios.

5.9.4.1.4 Off-Premises Impact Level 6

All off-premises CSP's Impact Level 6 CSOs will be treated, designed, and addressed as an extension of the SIPRNet (i.e., a SIPRNet network enclave) or another SECRET Mission Partner network.

All Mission Owner systems/applications instantiated in IaaS/PaaS (i.e., virtual machines and virtual network device interfaces) and connected to SIPRNet will be addressed using SIPRNet IP addresses. This includes management plane systems and interfaces.

All off-premises CSP Impact Level 6 SaaS and some PaaS service offerings connected to SIPRNet must use DoW assigned and managed SIPRNet IP addresses throughout. Alternate internal addressing will require a waiver.

5.9.4.2 On-Premises IP Addressing

5.9.4.2.1 IP Addressing for On-Premises Impact Level 2/4/5

All on-premises Impact Level 2/4/5 IaaS/PaaS/SaaS CSOs and Mission Owner systems/applications will be addressed using DoW NIPRNet IP addresses.

5.9.4.2.2 IP Addressing for On-Premises Impact Level 6

All on-premises Impact Level 6 IaaS/PaaS/SaaS CSOs and Mission Owner systems/applications will be addressed using DoW SIPRNet IP addresses.

5.9.4.3 Domain Name Services

DoW.mil DNS servers on NIPRNet (and .mil.mil DNS servers on SIPRNet) are authoritative for DoW IP addresses provided through the DoW NIC and subtended Component NICs. This means that the DoW.mil DNS servers resolve .mil URLs to their destination IP address. DoW.mil DNS servers on NIPRNet must also be used to host .mil URLs that cannot have a specific IP address associated with them. In this case, a CNAME is used in the DoW.mil DNS servers on NIPRNet to point to a commercial URL used by the CSO.

DoW.mil DNS servers on NIPRNet are protected using various security measures such as the DoW DNS proxies, the Enterprise Recursive service, and DNS Security Extensions (DNSSEC). DoW DNS is protected from many DNS threats, and DoW DNS and associated protective services must be used for DoW.mil URLs and address resolution as appropriate.

5.9.4.3.1 On-Premises and Off-Premises Impact Level 2/4/5

In general, Mission Owner systems/applications using the .mil domain instantiated in an IaaS/PaaS/SaaS CSO, where the Mission Owner has control over the IP addressing and is using DoW NIPRNet IP addresses, must host .mil DNS records in the DoW.mil NIPRNet authoritative DNS servers and not in public or commercial DNS servers. Therefore, such Mission Owners are not authorized to use DNS services offered by the CSP or any other non-DoW DNS provider unless otherwise approved to use another domain. Mission Owners using non-.mil URLs may use

CSP-managed or other commercial/public DNS servers (not the DoW DNS servers) for the domains in which they are authorized to operate.

Exception for Off-Premises Impact Level 2: DoW Mission Owners using an off-premises Impact Level 2 CSO, which by default uses CSP-managed commercial IP addresses and URLs, must host .mil DNS records in the DoW.mil NIPRNet DNS servers and use a CNAME to point to the commercial URL or IP address as appropriate. CSP DNS servers will be authoritative for commercial IP address resolution.

Exception for Off-Premises Impact Levels 4/5 SaaS and Some PaaS: DoW Mission Owners using an off-premises Impact Level 4/5 CSO (IaaS and some PaaS), where the Mission Owner does not have control over the IP addressing and therefore depends on CSP-managed commercial IP addresses and URLs, must host .mil DNS records in the DoW.mil NIPRNet DNS servers and use a CNAME to point to the commercial URL for IP address resolution as appropriate. CSP DNS servers will be authoritative for their commercial IP address resolution. If use is required, CSP DNS services including URL redirection and dynamic DNS solutions, along with implemented DNS protections, will be assessed and approved as appropriate for the CSO's DoW PA. CSP DNS services must be protected using a DNS proxy and must support DNSSEC. The DoW PA will also include a risk assessment of the CSP's DNS management architecture or outsourced services.

All On-Premises and Off-Premises Impact Level 6: DoW Mission Owners using an on-premises or off-premises Impact Level 6 CSO will use smil.mil URLs whose DNS records will be hosted on the DoW authoritative DNS servers on the SIPRNet (or another SECRET Mission Partner network). SIPRNet addresses are assigned by the DoW NIC.

Related Security Controls: SC-20, SC-21, SC-22.

5.9.5 Hybrid Cloud – Interconnections

In the interconnection of a higher security level CIA (HHx) CSO with a lower security level CIA (MMx) CSO, this interconnection could allow unauthorized data transfer. The transfer of data between the two or more systems must be approved by an AO or AOs of the systems and be monitored for unauthorized traffic. A cross-domain solution could be required if classified information systems are involved.

5.9.5.1 Mission Owners' Applications

Mission Owners may need to leverage multiple off-premises CSOs for various reasons. For Impact Level 4/5 or Impact Level 6 CSOs, the interconnection of these CSOs must be monitored so that unauthorized traffic and information transfer is avoided and audited.

- Connections between CSOs from the same CSP will remain on the CSP's network.
- Connections between CSOs from different CSPs will traverse the CSO's connections to the meet-me router(s). While not desirable due to circuit capacity usage concerns, some traffic might be routed through the BCAP if deemed necessary.

In all cases, the interconnected CSOs will audit traffic. Some auditing may occur at the meet-me router (or BCAP) for connections that traverse these points.

5.9.5.2 On/Off-Premises Scenarios

Mission Owners may need to leverage multiple Impact Level 4/5 or Impact Level 6 CSOs that are both on-premises and off-premises. The interconnection of these CSOs will be via the BCAP.

5.9.5.3 SaaS CSOs Using “External Services”

A commercial CSP, to provide a complete SaaS CSO, may leverage one or more third-party “external services.” These may include notification services, scanning and audit services, and/or others. CSOs seeking an Impact Level 4/5 PA must ensure that sensitive DoW data is not transmitted to, or via, such external services unless that service has a DoW PA or is addressed in the CSO’s PA. If the CSO is an Impact Level 4/5 CSO, traffic to and from such services will not traverse the DISN BCAP, assuming the CSO serves non-DoW customers. The CSP must ensure that such external service connections, likely to be via the internet, do not permit access to NIPRNet via the BCAP from such connections.

5.9.5.4 Cross Domain Solutions (CDS)

All CDS shall meet requirements as described in the latest Raise the Bar (RTB) Cross Domain Solution Design and Implementation Requirements document defined in NCDSMO-R-00008-005_00[D.6].

5.10 DoW Contractor/Component Mission Partner Use of CSOs

This section focuses specifically on non-CSP DoW contractors or Mission Partners (e.g., Defense Industrial Base [DIB] contractors) and DoW component Mission Partners (e.g., commissaries, exchanges, educational entities) whose networks are not part of the DODIN .mil domain. These Mission Partners and their networks are typically in the .gov, .org, .com, and .edu domains.

When using cloud services, Mission Partners and contractors are responsible for following all guidance in this Cloud Service Provider SRG related to the Mission Owner that is not specific to a DISN-provided capability (e.g., CAP) or an enterprise service. The appropriate Impact Level must be selected based on the DoW data being processed. A trusted means of communication that encrypts all DoW data transferred between Mission Partners and contractor internal networks and CSPs must be used. Mission partners and contractors are also responsible for working with the appropriate DoW data owner or designated agency (e.g., DCSA) to create incident response procedures for incidents that occur in a CSO.

The term “non-CSP DoW contractors” as used below does not include DoW contractors that are not a CSP but aggregate CSOs (i.e., integrators) in the fulfillment of a contract for cloud services. As noted elsewhere in this Cloud Service Provider SRG, the CSOs these non-CSP integrators are providing via subcontracts must follow all guidance related to CSOs and DoW’s use of them. For IaaS/PaaS, if a separate contractor (not the CSP) is brought into an already contracted space to make changes to, manage, or enhance that space, the new contractor is acting for the Mission Owner and must follow all guidance for Mission Owner personnel.

5.10.1 DoW Component Mission Partners

DoW Component Mission Partners in the .gov, .org, .com, .edu domains must only use CSPs or CSOs that have a DoW PA for the information Impact Level that best matches the CNSSI 1253 categorization of the information to be processed/stored/transmitted by the CSP/CSO. If the information is public, an Impact Level 2 CSO will be used with direct internet access. Otherwise, accessing Impact Level 4/5 services depends on how their organizational network/enclave is connected today. This may be as follows.

The organizational network/enclave:

- Is part of NIPRNet; connectivity to the CSO will be via the NIPRNet BCAP.
- Is part of a Mission Partner or COI network with a BCAP; connectivity to the CSO will be via that BCAP.
- Is directly connected to the internet via one or more approved organizational IAPs; connectivity to the CSO will be via the internet or a private direct connection. Such connections will be appropriately secured for the protection of the organization's network and information/applications in the cloud. The organization's network boundary with the CSP's network will be considered a BCAP and will provide boundary protections and monitoring as required for the protection of the specific organization's network and information it contains. DoW component Mission Partners are responsible for implementing appropriate boundary protections for their networks.

5.10.2 Non-CSP DoW Contractors' and DIB Partners' Use of CSOs to Protect Sensitive DoW Information

Non-CSP DoW contractors and DIB partners may store, process, and use or create sensitive DoW data/information outside of the DODIN in conjunction with a DoW contract not associated with providing cloud services. Such contractors are required to protect unclassified sensitive DoW data/information while it is in their environment (i.e., contractor owned/operated IT systems used by the contractor to support contractor functions that store DoW CUI).

Non-CSP DoW contractors and DIB partners may wish to use cloud services to fulfill their contract or protect/process DoW data they possess (i.e., CUI or CDI). Thus, for the protection of sensitive CUI/CDI, it is highly recommended that non-CSP DoW contractors use CSOs that have been granted a DoW Impact Level 4 PA. Such CSOs must not be dedicated to DoW, which would mean the CSO is only connected to the NIPRNet. Access to the CSP/CSO will be via the internet or a private direct connection. The NIPRNet will not be used as a connection path. DoW contractors are responsible for implementing appropriate boundary protections for their networks and the protection of information placed in the cloud.

Non-CSP DoW contractors and DIB partners may NOT use CSOs that have been granted a DoW Level 5 PA for the purpose of connecting to the NIPRNet.

Non-CSP DoW contractors and DIB partners are required to comply with NIST SP 800-171 for the protection of CUI/CDI. The DoW Impact Level 4 and 5 baselines cover all the security controls referenced in the SP 800-171 except CM-7(4) and IR-2(1).

5.10.3 Non-CSP DoW Contractors' Use of CSOs As a Portion of a Non-CSO Product or Service

A Non-CSP DoW contractor might choose to integrate a third-party CSO as a component of a contracted non-CSO product or service (e.g., a weapons system or major application). Such contractors may only use third-party CSPs or CSOs that have a DoW PA for the information Impact Level that best matches the CNSSI 1253 categorization of the information to be processed/stored/transmitted by the CSP/CSO. The CSO and its use must follow the Cloud Service Provider SRG guidance related to the Mission Owner that is not specific to a DISN-provided capability (e.g., CAP) or an enterprise service to the greatest extent possible. Connectivity to the CSO will be determined by where the contracted product or service will be used and related guidance in this Cloud Service Provider SRG. For example, if the user base for the product or service is NIPRNet based and the information Impact Level is 4 or 5, the NIPRNet BCAP must be used. If the information Impact Level is 2, the internet may be used. All Cloud Service Provider SRG requirements apply to the product and flow down to the subcontracted CSO in accordance with various DFARS clauses.

If the non-CSP DoW contractor chooses to provide/host the CSO themselves, the Cloud Service Provider SRG requirements for the information Impact Level that best matches the CNSSI 1253 categorization of the information to be processed/stored/transmitted by the CSO applies. If the CSO is dedicated to the product, A&A will be handled in accordance with normal DoW contract A&A requirements. Consideration for awarding a DoW PA in this case will depend on the results of the A&A processes, compliance with the Cloud Service Provider SRG, and the potential for other DoW components' Mission Owners to use the CSO.

5.11 Mobile Code

While most of the compliance with DoW Mobile Code policy is the responsibility of the Mission Owner, SC-18 (2) states, "The organization verifies that the acquisition, development, and use of mobile code to be deployed in information systems meets organization-defined mobile code requirements." Both CSPs and Mission Owners must comply with the DoW-specified values for the SC-18 control enhancements in [Appendix D](#) pertaining to an Impact Level 4/5/6 CSO. SC-18 (3) and SC-18 (4) have been assigned values. These are also included in the set of SLA controls to be added by Mission Owners for inclusion in the SLA/contract listed in the Cloud Computing Mission Owner SRG.

The CSP must enact similar mobile code policies for SC-18 (2). CSOs will prevent or be configurable to prevent the download of unapproved/risky mobile applications.

5.12 Supply Chain Risk Management Assessment

The DoW-selected FedRAMP baseline controls, SR family of controls, address Supply Chain Risk Management (SCRM). The acquisition of system components and software that are counterfeit, unreliable, or contain malicious logic or code is of great concern to DoW for all products supporting the processing, storage, and transmission of CUI and classified information. This concern extends to cloud computing.

As part of the CSO's DoW PA assessment package (if not already provided for the FedRAMP P-ATO or Agency ATO), the CSP will provide a SCRM plan outlining their supply chain assessment/management and component authenticity process and measures taken so they are not acquiring system components and software that are counterfeit, unreliable, or contain malicious logic or code and incorporating them into the CSO infrastructure or its management plane.

The CSP's SCRM plan for how the CSP implements the SR family controls will be assessed and approved during the DoW PA assessment process for all Impact Level 4, 5, and 6 CSOs.

5.13 Electronic Mail Protections

CSPs that operate/offer email servers/services must provide for appropriate email protections within the CSO. Mission Owners must use these services or provide for alternate capabilities when contracting for email services. Such protections will include but may not be limited to email hygiene or scanning for and elimination of malicious content and spam filtering at a minimum.

The Enterprise Email Security Gateway (EEMSG) inspects all email inbound from, or outbound to, the internet. It further requires email outbound from one DoW component's email servers to another Component's email servers to pass through the EEMSG. The EEMSG only deals with server-to-server email traffic and not with client-to-server traffic. All DoW components are required to use the EEMSG as follows unless a waiver is in place. If a waiver is in place, the DoW component must use their own email security gateway.

- All email transfers inbound through the IAP from an external email server destined to an Impact Level 4/5 email server in a Mission Owner's enclave within a CSO via a BCAP must pass through the EEMSG inbound protections.
- All email transfers sent from an Impact Level 4/5 email server in a Mission Owner's enclave within a CSO via a BCAP and through the IAP to an external email server must pass through the EEMSG outbound protections.
- All email transfers sent from an Impact Level 4/5 email server in a Mission Owner's enclave within a CSO via a BCAP to email servers in a DoW component's data center enclave must pass through the EEMSG outbound protections.
- All email transfers sent from email servers in a DoW component's data center enclave to an Impact Level 4/5 email server in a Mission Owner's enclave within a CSO via a BCAP must pass through the EEMSG outbound protections.

This requirement is because the Mission Owner's environment in any CSO is considered a DoW enclave that may include an email server as the primary service SaaS offering or as an adjunct service to a PaaS/SaaS or may be instantiated by the Mission Owner in IaaS.

If two Mission Owners use the same email SaaS and email servers, there is no need for EEMSG protections for email between the different Mission Owners' users. However, if the CSO implements different servers/enclaves for different Mission Owners, the CSO must include an email hygiene/protective service through which email transfers between these servers/enclaves will route. In this case, the server-to-server email traffic will remain within the CSP's infrastructure and not traverse the CAP or EEMSG. Similarly, Mission Owners that implement email servers in IaaS or leverage a PaaS feature within their CSO-based enclaves will follow the same rules as above for SaaS

and must provide for email hygiene/protective service within the CSO for traffic flowing between Mission Owner enclaves or route such traffic through the BCAP and EEMSG.

All BCAPs must support Mission Owners and implement the appropriate routing of server-to-server email traffic to/from the EEMSG capability at the CAP end of the connection for all CSOs that contain an email server. This includes routing to/from such servers and the IAP for email servers that are external and internet connected. This is a CSO connection approval requirement. However, it is ultimately a Mission Owner responsibility for TASKORD compliance when they use a CSO or implement a system/application in IaaS/PaaS.

As of this release of the Cloud Service Provider SRG, EEMSG does not inspect intra-enclave email. Therefore, the above requirements do not apply to email traffic that remains within the DISN and Mission Owner enclaves in a CSO, until EEMSG does inspect intra-enclave email. The requirement for EEMSG to inspect all email traffic to/from the internet-based email servers still applies.

5.14 Penetration Testing

The DoW will have the authority to perform internal and external penetration testing on all CSP IL6 hosting environments and service offerings at any time using DoW-approved methods in coordination with the CSP.

Related Security Control: CA-8.

5.15 North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

This section outlines specific requirements levied by NATO on cloud environments that differ from those typically applicable to on-premises enterprise networks. These requirements apply only to CSPs and CSOs authorized to process NATO information. The following NATO guidance documents should be reviewed in conjunction with this section:

- AC/35-D/1050.
- AC/322-D(2021)0032.
- AC/322-D/0048-REV3.
- C-M(2002)49-REV1.
- C-M(2015)0041-REV2.

Note: Any spelling or grammatical variations within quoted text from the NATO documents have been reproduced verbatim from the original source. These variations reflect international differences in language conventions and should not be considered errors.

NATO documents use the following terms that differ from those used by the DoW:

- Cloud Consumer: A person or organization that maintains a business relationship with, and uses service from, Cloud Providers.
- Cloud Provider: A person, organization, or entity responsible for making a service available to interested parties.

- Cloud Auditor: A third party that can conduct independent assessment of cloud services, information system operations, performance, and security of the cloud implementation.
- Cloud Broker: An entity that manages the use, performance and delivery of cloud services, and negotiates relationships between Cloud Providers and Cloud Consumers.
- Cloud Carrier: An intermediary that provides connectivity and transport of cloud services from Cloud Providers to Cloud Consumers.

5.15.1 NATO Requirements

The following sections highlight key differences and specific requirements that warrant particular attention. Most of the information presented is derived directly from the referenced documents. While many of these requirements are addressed within the Risk Management Framework (RMF), notable distinctions exist. These documents should be carefully reviewed by CSPs and MOs intending to process or store NATO information.

5.15.1.1 AC/35-D/1050

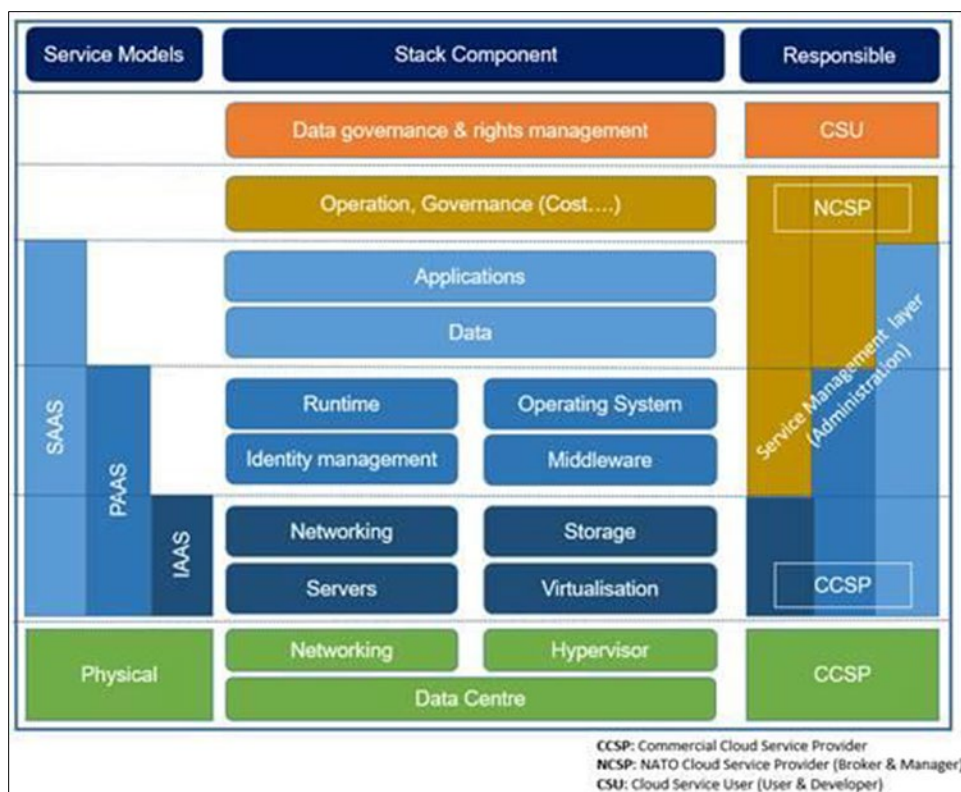
Security Baseline (SM29) – A security baseline should be established for hardware and software involved with the cloud service provision, including physical/virtual applications, infrastructure, systems and network components. Any deviation from the approved security baseline should be authorized and implemented following the change management process. Compliance with the security baseline should be periodically re-assessed by ad hoc security audits.

Nondisclosure Agreements (SM34) – Employment agreements for staff involved with the cloud service consumption/provision should include a Nondisclosure Agreement (NDA) to be signed prior to granting workforce personnel user access to corporate facilities, resources, and assets. This requirement complements SM32, which defines the terms for adherence to established information management and security policies.

Hypervisor Hardening (SM45) – Access to all hypervisor management functions or administrative consoles for systems hosting virtualized systems should be restricted to personnel based upon the principle of least privilege and supported through specific security measures (e.g., two-factor authentication, audit trails, IP address filtering, firewalls, and TLS encapsulated communications to the administrative consoles).

5.15.1.2 AC/322-D(2021)0032 Document

NATO's shared responsibility model is discussed in section 2.3 of this document. Figure 5-12 is provided below for reference. Refer to the AC/322-D(2021)0032 document for more information.

Figure 5-12: Shared Responsibility Model

The figure introduces an intermediate third layer between the CM and CSPM layers designated as the NATO CSP Cloud Administration (NCCA) Layer. This layer is important because the approach for reaching and maintaining the compliance with the existing policy and directives differs for each of the three administration layers. This situation is complicated further by the potential to comply for each of the three possible service models combined with the two proposed deployment models.

The NCCA layer is the NATO CSP interface to the services provided by the CCSP. It is usually accessed via a web interface, a Command Line Interface (CLI), an Application Programming Interface (API) or Web Services, as determined by the use case. This layer is provided with its own distinct IAM service combined with an extensive set of configurable roles and access control permissions, thus facilitating fine-grained administration of the Cloud Service Account. As with the CM layer, access shall be assigned only to NATO cleared personnel and it shall be possible to limit administrative access to physical infrastructure hosted on NATO facilities.

Requirements:

SM-CEK-08: CSPs must provide the capability for CSCs to manage their own data encryption keys.

SM-DCS-09: Allow only authorized personnel access to secure areas, with all ingress and egress points restricted, documented, and monitored by physical access control mechanisms. Retain access control records on a periodic basis as deemed appropriate by the organization.

SM-DCS-10: Implement, maintain, and operate data center surveillance systems at the external perimeter and at all the ingress and egress points to detect unauthorized ingress and egress attempts.

SM-IPY-04 Agreements must include provisions specifying CSCs access to data upon contract termination and will include:

- a. Data format.
- b. Definition of the timeframe, within which the Cloud Service Provider makes the data available to the cloud customer.
- c. Type and Scope of the data retained and made available to the CSCs.
- d. Data deletion policy includes the definition of the point in time as of which the Cloud Service Provider makes the data inaccessible to the cloud customer.
- e. The cloud customers' responsibilities and obligations to cooperate for the provision of the data.

Additionally, the agreement must also include the following:

- SM-IVS-05 Separate production and non-production environments;
- SM-IVS-08 Security of communications;
- Map of the information system;
- Virtualized resources;
- The names and functions of the applications, that support the service;
- The network architecture diagram at level 3 of the OSI model whereon the nerve centers are identified: interconnection points, especially with third-party and public networks;
- The networks, sub-networks, particularly the administration networks;
- The equipment that provides security functions (filtering, authentication, encryption, etc.);
- The servers that host the data or that provide sensitive functions including their geographical location; the matrix of the authorized network flows, specifying:
 - Their technical description (services, protocols and ports);
 - The business or infrastructure justification;
 - Where applicable, when services, protocols, or ports deemed as unsafe are used, the compensatory measures set up, in the logic of in-depth defense.

CSC-LOG-02-06: Logging records for access to NATO information are kept either online or offline for NU CIS 3 Years.

SM-TVM-12: The CSP operates or refers to a daily updated online register of known vulnerabilities that affect the CSP and assets provided by the CSP that the cloud customers must install, provide, or operate themselves under the customers' responsibility.

5.15.1.3 AC/322-D-0048-Rev 3

POS2-10: Administration tools, if virtualized, are done so on dedicated physical servers.

IAM8-2: Requires the immediate disablement of account for termination of personnel employment/end of contract for contractor.

IAM8-5: Unrequired accounts for deployed personnel are disabled from the date of deployment until the user returns and reactivates account (for deployments greater than 30 days.)

IAM10: Recommend reviewing this section as it requires dedicated administration from hardened computers with only the software needed for the administration based on the tier they are administrating. No administrations are allowed from standard user account.

LMA6-1: Logging records for access to NATO information are kept either online or offline for:

- CTS CIS 10 Years (COSMIC TOP SECRET).
- NS CIS 5 Years (NATO SECRET).
- NC/NR/NU CIS 3 Years (NATO CONFIDENTIAL/NATO RESTRICTED/NATO UNCLASSIFIED).

5.15.1.4 C-M(2002)49-REV1

ENCLOSURE “C”

3. In terms of access to NATO Classified Information NATO CONFIDENTIAL (NC) and above an individual will require a valid national Personnel Security Clearance (PSC) at the appropriate level along with the confirmation from the appropriate National Security Authority/Designated Security Authority (NSA/DSA) or other competent security authority that the individual in question may be authorized to access NATO Classified Information.
5. A PSC is not required by NATO Security Policy for access to information classified NATO RESTRICTED (NR). Individuals who only require access to information classified NR shall have been briefed on their security obligations in respect to the protection of NATO Classified Information, shall have acknowledged their security responsibilities in writing or an equivalent method that ensures nonrepudiation, and shall also have a need-to-know.
6. An appropriate PSC is required when individuals access information classified NC and above or may have access to such information during their duties. In addition, individuals are required to:
 - (a) Have a need-to-know;
 - (b) Have been briefed on their security obligations in respect to the protection of NATO Classified Information;
 - (c) Have acknowledged their responsibilities either in writing or an equivalent method which ensures nonrepudiation.
14. All individuals employed in positions where they have access to information classified NR or who hold a PSC for access to NC or above, shall be briefed on security procedures and their security obligations. All cleared individuals shall acknowledge that they fully understand their responsibilities and the potential consequences to them when NATO Classified Information passes into unauthorized hands either by intent or through negligence. A record of the acknowledgement shall be maintained by the NATO Nation or NATO Civil or Military Body authorizing access to NATO Classified Information.

5.15.1.5 C-M(2015)0041-REV2

Principles #11 Deployment model restrictions:

- NATO Confidential and above shall use a private cloud deployment model that is owned by NATO or by an Allied Nation.
- NATO Restricted and below, community, hybrid or public deployment models may be considered once all information assurance and data sovereignty considerations are satisfied.

5.16 Partner Nation Connection

This document does not provide guidance for connections to foreign partners or Partner Nations. Specific guidance for these types of connections is contained within a Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI) document and is therefore outside the scope of this publicly available document. For information on connecting to foreign partners or Partner Nations, refer to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Guide: Partner Nation Connection Cybersecurity Guide.

The JS J6 Partner Nation Connection Cybersecurity Guide is approved for release to Partner Nations and provides relevant guidance on this topic.

5.17 Remote Maintenance and Support (MA-5)

Remote maintenance and diagnostic activities performed by individuals connecting via external or internal networks must be securely managed. All such sessions require proper authentication as defined in Section 5.4.1, encryption, auditing, and through logging. Logs must include identification of the escort and the escorted, the escorted personnel's country of origin and citizenship, results (success or failure) of all commands executed, and control/settings changed. All logs must be made available to the 3PAO during annual review and to the DISA AO upon request.

5.17.1 Escorted Access for Sensitive Systems

Digital escorts facilitate access for individuals who lack the necessary credentials to sensitive cloud/information systems. These digital escorts must be U.S. citizens with appropriate background investigations and security clearances.

5.17.2 Digital escort Qualifications and Responsibilities

Digital escorts must be technically qualified in the code/system or technology for which they are providing access, as specified in [Section 5.5.2.4 \(AT-3\)](#). This ensures they can fully comprehend all code and instructions, reducing the risk of compromise to the system. Additionally, digital escorts must meet the personnel requirements corresponding to the system's Impact Level of operation as defined in [Section 5.5.2](#).

5.17.3 Restrictions on Escorted Access

Digital escorts must not be used as intermediaries or proxies (e.g., jump boxes, remote desktop sessions) for third-party support personnel who do not meet the requirements outlined in [Section 5.5.2](#). In accordance with [Section 5.17.1](#), digital escorts may provide view-only access to cloud infrastructure to non-U.S. personnel from nonadversarial countries provided they leverage a process reviewed, verified, and approved in writing by the DISA AO prior to use. All other forms of access are strictly prohibited to DoW provisionally authorized cloud environments at Impact Level 4 or higher, even with a digital escort. Level D countries are prohibited from remote maintenance and diagnostic activities ([eCFR :: Supplement No. 1 to Part 740, Title 15 -- Country Groups](#)).

6. CYBERSPACE DEFENSE AND INCIDENT RESPONSE

Contracts, memorandums of agreement, support agreements, international agreements, or other applicable agreements must identify specific operations responsibilities, cybersecurity requirements, protection requirements for DoW data, and points of contact for mandatory reporting of security incidents.

An example of maintaining the security posture of a Mission Owner's system is the application of patches/upgrades and IAVM compliance. This is a Mission Owner requirement as identified by policy. However, in a SaaS environment, the operating system is managed by the CSP, and the CSP would be required to apply operating system patches.

The Mission Owner, Program Manager (PM), and Authorizing Official will determine if the capabilities, hosting environment, and services made available to perform cybersecurity activities will integrate into existing processes and capabilities, and who will perform those activities to meet DoW cybersecurity requirements. The Mission Owner must review and incorporate their requirements as noted in DTM-24-001, February 27, 2024 (link provided in [Appendix A, References and Resources](#)), item 56.

Three distinct entities can perform cloud cybersecurity activities in support of DoW DCO:

- **CSSP:** A DoW organization that USCYBERCOM authorizes to perform one or more of the cybersecurity activities internally (on behalf of the DoW Component) or externally (as a CSSP providing cybersecurity services to a DoW Component).
- **DoW Entity:** A DoW component authorized to perform one or more CSSP services internally or externally on behalf of their own component.
- **A Commercial Entity:** A CSP or contracted provider by the DoW Component Authorizing Official authorizes to provide cybersecurity activities (the cognizant Mission Owner retains responsibility for performance).

6.1 Cyberspace Defense Actions

The following is a list of cyberspace defense actions and their responsibilities as they relate to cloud operations.

- **DODIN Cyberspace Defense (DCD) Actions:** The primary objective of the organization that performs DCD actions is to oversee a coordinated response to DODIN-wide attacks. DCD builds a broad picture of the operating environment across Mission Owners, Mission Cyberspace Defense (MCDs), Boundary Cyberspace Defense (BCDs), CSOs, and CSPs. The DCD identifies patterns of incidents or events, consolidates related incident tickets, directs mitigations, and assigns DODIN Cyber Protection Teams (CPTs) to focus efforts on a specific threat or adversary. Specific cyberspace defense actions include:
 - Protect the DODIN and DoW mission systems in commercial cloud infrastructure through cross-BCAP correlation and analysis of events/data.
 - Direct or recommend cybersecurity actions regarding DODIN-wide incident and system health reporting involving a BCAP or CSP.

- Establish and maintain external communications with the CSP for DODIN-wide incidents and ensure internal DoW communications are established between all entities, which include the MCD and BCD.
- Interface with the U.S. Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT) to obtain relevant CSP information; ensure cross-sharing of information across all organizations performing BCD/MCD actions.
- **Boundary Cyberspace Defense (BCD) Actions:** The primary objective of organizations that perform BCD actions is to protect the DISN from events or incidents that use public, private, hybrid, or community clouds. BCD actions support CSSPs performing MCD actions in their objectives of defending DoW systems, applications, and data hosted in the cloud. Specific cyberspace defense actions include:
 - Protect the DISN via the BCAP.
 - Provide timely access to BCD-collected indications and warnings relevant to organizations performing MCD actions.
 - Support DCD actions to identify correlations between related events or incidents that impact multiple Mission Owners, CSOs, or CSPs.
- **Mission Cyberspace Defense (MCD) Actions:** The primary objective of organizations that perform MCD actions is to defend Mission Owners' systems, applications, and data hosted in the cloud. MCD actions are performed by CSSPs on behalf of their organic organizations and subscribers. Specific cyberspace defense actions include:
 - Analyze cyber incidents and events for Mission Owners.
 - Monitor, protect, and defend Mission Owners' cloud-based systems, applications, and virtual networks, including privileged actions (e.g., cloud management or application administration) in the CSP's CSOs infrastructure.
 - Monitor for events or incidents against the Mission Owner applications (e.g., Structured Query Language [SQL] injection).
 - Monitor, protect, and defend Mission Owners' cloud-based data in the CSO.
 - Defend all connections to the CSO, whether via BCAP, VPN, IAP, direct internet access to public servers, or other.
 - Support DCD efforts to identify correlations between related events or incidents that impact multiple Mission Owners, CSOs, or CSPs.
 - Ensure internal DoW communications are established between all entities, which include the Mission Owner and other organizations performing MCD and BCD actions.
 - Provide visibility and awareness of cyber incidents or events impacting Mission Owner systems, applications, virtual networks, and data to JFHQ-DODIN.
- **CSP Cyber Defense Activities:** The CSP will be expected to complete Cyberspace Defense Actions to maintain the security of their CSO prior to the onboarding of DoW data and CSSP. Some functions may continue at the CSP level depending on contract/DoW PA requirements. The primary objective of CSPs that perform Cyber Defense Activities is to defend CSO systems, applications, and data hosted in the cloud. Specific cyberspace defense actions include:
 - Analyze cyber incidents and events.
 - Monitor, protect, and defend CSP/CSO cloud-based systems, applications, and virtual networks, including privileged actions (e.g., cloud management or application administration) in the CSP's/CSO's infrastructure.

- Monitor for events or incidents against the Mission Owner applications (e.g., Structured Query Language [SQL] injection).
- Monitor, protect, and defend CSP cloud-based data in the CSO.
- Defend all connections to the CSO.
- Ensure internal communications are established between all entities performing Cyber Defense Activities.
- Provide visibility and awareness of cyber incidents or events impacting CSO systems, applications, virtual networks, and data as required in DoW PA.

6.2 Cyber Incident Reporting and Response

The CSSP performing MCD actions will be the DoW point of contact to which the CSP's operational entity will coordinate responses to incidents affecting the security posture of the CSP and the CSP's cloud service.

- For CSOs supporting **Impact Levels 2 to 5** that are multitenant or shared across federal agencies outside of the DoW, incidents will be reported to Department of Homeland Security (DHS) US-CERT and must be submitted to DoW via <http://dibnet.dod.mil/> (DFARS 252.239-7010), as well as the CSSP contracted to perform MCD actions.
- For CSPs supporting **Impact Levels 4 to 6** that provide dedicated infrastructure to DoW, incidents regarding that infrastructure and CSOs will not be directly reported to the CSSP contracted to perform MCD actions or to US-CERT. Reports will be made to USCYBERCOM/JFHQ-DODIN, which upon receiving reports for these Impact Levels, will coordinate with US-CERT and other entities as appropriate.

Related Security Controls: IR-4, IR-5, IR-6.

6.2.1 Incident Response Plans and Addendums

- The CSP will provide their approach to fulfilling DoW Cyberspace Defense integration requirements either as part of their Incident Response Plan or through an Incident Response Plan Addendum.
- The CSP will make their plan or addendum available to DISA for review and approval as a condition of its PA and inclusion in the DoW Cloud Service Catalog.
- The CSP will update and deliver the Incident Response Plan Addendum (if used) in conjunction with updates and deliveries of their Incident Response Plan as required by the FedRAMP selected security control IR-1.
- The CSP must specifically address cyber incidents and data breaches, where a "breach" or cyber incident includes the loss of control, compromise, unauthorized acquisition, unauthorized access, or any similar term referring to situations where any unauthorized person has access to government data, or access to systems or facilities storing or processing government data, whether in electronic or nonelectronic form, for any unauthorized purpose.
- The CSP must ensure the plan or addendum addresses all in-scope incidents pertaining to government data regardless of the time, day, or location of the incident and must provide for notice to the government of any breach of government data. The plan or addendum must

incorporate any other policies or procedures the government may require to be followed in the event of an incident, including but not limited to the following:

- To whom within the government the incident will be reported in accordance with the incident reporting process defined in Section [6.2.3, Incident Reporting Mechanism](#).
- Specific steps to be taken to mitigate or remedy the incident, including time periods for taking such steps (e.g., reporting of Personally Identifiable Information [PII] data breaches within one hour).
- How and under what circumstances any individuals or entities affected by an incident will be notified and by whom.
- Any other special instructions for handling computer security incidents affecting or potentially affecting U.S. government data consistent with guidance and policy directives issued by DoW, NIST, US-CERT, and CNSS for incident management, classification, and remediation; or other applicable law, regulation, order, or policy.

Related Security Control: IR-8.

6.2.2 Information Requirements, Categories, Timelines, and Formats

These requirements are applicable to all systems at all information Impact Levels. The CSP must follow these requirements when integrating with DoW organizations performing CSSP.

- Initial incident reports must be submitted within one hour of the CSP's internal security team doing an initial triage of validity and has decided that the incident is reportable. This does not mean all facts must be known but that the incident is, in fact, an incident or very likely an incident.
 - Initial reports may be incomplete to facilitate communication and teamwork between the CSP and the organizations performing MCD/BCD actions. CSPs are required to balance the necessity of timely reporting (incomplete reports with critical information) versus complete reports (those with all blocks completed). Timely reporting is vital with complete information following as details emerge.
- Incident notifications must include a description of the incident and as much of the following information as applicable to the type of incident and the CSO.
 - Contract information, including the contract number, USG Contracting Officer contact information, contract clearance level, etc.
 - Contact information for the impacted and reporting organizations as well as the MCD.
 - Details describing any vulnerabilities involved (i.e., CVE identifiers).
 - Date/time of occurrence, including time zone. If feasible, standardizing to UTC will help avoid mistakes when correlating events.
 - Date/time of triage or adjudication of the incident, including time zone. If feasible, standardizing UTC will help avoid mistakes when correlating events.
 - Related indicators (e.g., hostnames, domain names, network traffic characteristics, registry keys, X.509 certificates, MD5 file signatures).
 - Threat vectors, if known (refer to Threat Vector Taxonomy and Cause Analysis flowchart within the US-CERT Federal Incident Notification Guidelines).

- Prioritization factors (i.e., functional impact, information impact, and recoverability as defined in the flowchart within the US-CERT Federal Incident Notification Guidelines).
- Source and destination IP address, port, and protocol.
- Operating system(s) affected.
- Mitigating factors (e.g., full disk encryption or two-factor authentication).
- Mitigation actions taken, if applicable.
- System function(s) (e.g., web server, domain controller, or workstation).
- Physical system location(s) (e.g., Washington, DC, Los Angeles, CA).
- Ownership status of the facility holding the physical system/s (lease vs. own, and if lease, who owns facility).
- Sources, methods, or tools used to identify the incident (e.g., IDS, IPS and audit log analysis).
- Any additional information relevant to the incident and not included above.

6.2.3 Incident Reporting Mechanisms

DoW CSSPs will report all incidents using the Joint Incident Management System (JIMS) in accordance with normal DoW processes.

- Commercial CSPs supporting **Impact Level 2/4/5** will report all incidents via the online DIB Cyber Incident Collection Format (ICF). Use of the online format is preferred. Access to this format requires a DoW-approved medium assurance External Certificate Authority (ECA) certificate. If unable to access this format, call (877) 838-2174 or email: DCISE@DC3.mil.
 - The CSP must include the DoW missions affected by the incident when distributing this report (the DoW Mission Owners and Security POCs [CSSPs] and other entities that might have a role, such as contract managers, etc.). Once the report is received, the CSSP performing MCD actions will initiate the DoW reporting process via JIMS.
- Commercial CSPs supporting **Impact Level 6** will report all incidents to the organization performing MCD actions using SIPRNet email or secure phone/fax to report and coordinate incidents as specified.

Existing notification mechanisms of a CSP that are already in place to communicate between the CSP and its Mission Owners for some or all classes of Cyberspace Defense information may be used if those mechanisms demonstrate a level of assurance equivalent to the listed encrypted mechanisms for the confidentiality and integrity of the information.

Related Security Controls: IR-6, IR-8.

6.2.4 Support for Law Enforcement/Criminal Investigation

Incident information must be gathered and handled in a manner that will support legal prosecution if needed. This information must be protected from alteration from the time it is captured until it is no longer needed. Support for forensics is shared between the Mission Owner and the CSP to various degrees depending on the service type.

Mission Owners must reflect these requirements in their contract/SLA with the CSP delineating specific responsibilities between the CSP and Mission Owner/CSSP performing MCD.

Related Security Controls: IR-4, IR-5(1)

Analysis results for Mission Owners can be shared with the CSP if permissible and the appropriate communication channels exist.

Related Security Control: SI-3 (10).

Requirements in the following subsections apply to all information Impact Levels 2 through 6.

6.2.4.1 Incident Information Collection, Preservation, and Protection

The CSP must collect, preserve, and protect all relevant information as soon as possible after the discovery.

- The CSP must capture, preserve, and protect images and state of all known affected systems/servers/workstations supporting the CSO and the customer. Any artifacts created while responding to an incident must be captured, preserved, and protected. This may include, but is not limited to, logs, volatile memory capture, drive images, system snapshots and state, or other technology-specific artifacts pertaining to the incident. This is not applicable to IAAS, where the Mission Owner is responsible.
- For IaaS, when a Mission Owner discovers a cyber incident has occurred within their systems/applications/virtual networks, they will work with their organization performing MCD actions and CSP to capture, preserve, and protect images and state of all known affected virtual machines, including volatile memory and/or system logs, as well as any network logs and network monitoring/packet capture data generated by their virtual networks(s).
- Depending on the technology stack for PaaS and SaaS, the Mission Owner may not be able to run the tools necessary to capture and preserve the information needed for forensics described above; however, the CSP must provide the required tools/capabilities to fulfill the preservation requirements for their CSO.
- For PaaS, if the Mission Owner manages their contracted servers, operating system, or platform applications, it is their responsibility to capture, preserve, and protect functions in coordination with their organization performing MCD actions on their own or using tools provided by the CSP. If the CSP manages the CSO servers, operating system, or platform applications, the CSP must perform the capture, preserve, and protect functions. The CSP will then create a dual report to share their results with the Mission Owner and CSSP.
- Under SaaS, the CSP must perform the capture, preserve, and protect functions in instances where the CSSP or Mission Owner cannot perform these functions. The CSP will then share their results with the Mission Owner's CSSP.
- The CSP must provide an automated capability supporting incident capture that supports both the CSP's investigation of incidents within their own infrastructure and the Mission Owner's investigation within the CSO environments.
 - Must provide protection from modification and deletion of captured information.

- An interface to the capability must be made available to the customer in support of the customer's incident response activities as needed in their environments within the CSO. All such automation must capture the information in a manner that segregates captured information by customer such that non-DoW or nonfederal information is not revealed to the incident response team or investigators.
- Information relating to the government environment must be segregated from the information captured from the CSP's underlying infrastructure. Once the information is captured, the automation must create one or more hashes of the data so changes to it can be detected.
- The automation must then encrypt the data to preserve its confidentiality and integrity.
- Captured information from the CSP's underlying infrastructure will be encrypted separately from the information captured from the government's environment. Encryption keys will be provided to the forensics analysts and stored in such a manner that only the government has access to the keys for the information captured from the government's environment and the CSP has access to captured data from the CSP's underlying infrastructure.

Related Security Controls: IR-4, IR-5(1), IR-8, SI-12.

6.2.4.2 Supporting Chain-of-Custody Investigations

According to NIST Interagency Report (NISTIR) 8006, chain-of-custody is defined "in legal contexts as the chronological documentation of evidence handling, which is required to avoid allegations of evidence tampering or misconduct." If the incident was maliciously caused by an individual, maintaining the chain of custody over the information is critical to being able to legally reprimand or prosecute the responsible individual or organization.

To support Law Enforcement/Counterintelligence (LE/CI) investigations, the chain-of-custody of the captured data must be documented from end-to-end, person-to-person starting when the incident investigation begins. The individual who captures each piece or portion of the information initiates this documentation and everyone that subsequently handles the information or media containing it must continue the documentation. Chain-of custody forms are available from law enforcement. While chain-of-custody documentation is important and recommended, initiating the chain-of-custody forms and procedures may only be required if the incident warrants the notification of law enforcement. In that case, the chain-of-custody forms will be initiated by law enforcement officers. If requested or subpoenaed, the CSP will make their employees available to provide attestation either via affidavits or expert testimony on the CSP's chain-of-custody and forensic data capture/collection methods.

Related Security Control: SI-12.

6.2.4.3 Digital Forensics Support by CSP Toward PA Award

CSPs will be evaluated for their ability to support the requirements above that are incumbent upon the CSP and for their ability to support requirements that are incumbent upon the Mission Owner, particularly in system image and state preservation. This includes capabilities and tools to support

the capture and preservation of system logs, volatile memory captures, and hard drive (physical or virtual) images by the Mission Owner or CSP.

- The CSP must document their capability to support digital forensics in their Security Plan. CSP forensics support capabilities and their acceptability will be documented in the information supporting the PA.

6.3 Warning, Tactical Directives, and Orders

USCYBERCOM or JFHQ-DODIN disseminates Warnings, Tactical Directives, and Orders to the organizations performing BCD and MCD actions. The organizations performing BCD and MCD actions will analyze them for their applicability to individual Mission Owners and CSPs, and then, as appropriate and applicable, communicate the requirements to these same Mission Owners and CSPs.

- CSPs will coordinate with the organizations performing MCD actions and Mission Owners to implement directives and countermeasures in compliance with timelines identified. Upon completion of actions, the organization(s) performing MCD and BCD actions will report compliance back to JFHQ-DODIN and USCYBERCOM.
- CSPs must enable the organizations that perform the MCD on behalf of the Mission Owner to receive, act on, and report compliance with directives and notifications as required by FedRAMP selected security control SI-5.

6.4 Continuous Monitoring/Plans of Action and Milestones (POA&Ms)

Understanding existing vulnerabilities and risks within the enterprise is a key component in performing effective Cyberspace Defense analysis.

- CSPs will develop vulnerability reports and POA&Ms as part of continuous monitoring requirements and will make available to DISA's cloud services support team and subsequently to the organizations performing MCD and BCD actions for their collective use in providing Cyberspace Defense.
- CSPs must mitigate High and Critical risk findings within 30 days and Moderate findings within 90 days.
- CSP-submitted Risk Adjustments, Risk Acceptances, and Operational Requirements—also referred to as Deviation Requests (DRs)—for the mitigation of vulnerabilities must be approved by the DoW Cloud AO. Approval of these DRs can reduce the overall severity or significance of the original vulnerability. DRs must be tracked in the POA&M to ensure risk awareness and facilitate resolution tracking. Additionally, if a CSP fails to meet the SLA requirement for addressing or mitigating vulnerability findings, it could trigger the issuance of a Performance Management Indicator (PMI). If the concern is not resolved, a Detail Finding Review (DFR) or Corrective Action Plan (CAP) could be issued by FedRAMP, the DISA Cloud AO/AODR, or both.

For findings that are not High or Critical, CSPs will align with FedRAMP guidance.

Related Security Controls: CA-5, CA-7.

6.5 Notice of Scheduled Outages

Planned outages affecting mission systems are to be coordinated through the Mission Owner, with the goal of minimizing impacts to the operational community.

- CSPs must notify all affected organizations performing MCD actions of scheduled outage under their control when an outage starts and upon return to service.
- The organization performing MCD actions must then report outages or changes that affect more than one mission environment to the organization performing BCD actions.
- Mission Owners and mission administrators are responsible for the same notifications to the organizations performing MCD actions when the scheduled outage is under their control.

6.6 PKI for Cyberspace Defense Purposes

This section outlines requirements for establishing trusted identities for CSP personnel communicating securely with DoW Cyberspace Defense personnel. Once an incident is reported, if digitally signed or encrypted email is to be used as the subsequent communications method, DoW PKI certificates will be required as follows:

- CSPs serving **Impact Levels 2 through 5** must have either a DoW PKI certificate (strongly preferred) or a DoW-approved PKI credential for each person that needs to communicate with DoW via encrypted email. For more information on DoW-approved credentials, refer to the [Cyber Exchange PKI/ECA](#) web page and [PKI/PK Enabling \(PKE\)](#) web page. Equivalent alternative measures will be assessed on a case-by-case basis.
- CSPs serving **Impact Level 6** must already have SIPRNet tokens/NSS PKI certificates for their system administrators by virtue of the connection to SIPRNet. Incident response and Cyberspace Defense personnel will use SIPRNet tokens/certificates to communicate with DoW via encrypted email.

6.7 Defense Industrial Base Cybersecurity/Information Assurance (DIB CS/IA)

The DIB CS/IA is a program to enhance and supplement DIB participants' capabilities to safeguard DoW information that resides on, or transits, DIB unclassified information systems. Under this public/private cybersecurity partnership, DoW and participating DIB companies share unclassified and classified cyber threat information, best practices, and mitigation strategies.

Eligible CSPs are encouraged to join the voluntary DIB CS/IA program to facilitate their protection of infrastructure that hosts higher-value DoW data and systems.

6.8 DODIN User Activity Monitoring (UAM) for the DoW Insider Threat Program

Organizations handling DoW information are required under Executive Order 13587 and the national policy on insider threat, to establish insider threat programs. The standards and guidelines that apply to insider threat programs in classified and unclassified environments can also be employed effectively to improve the security of Controlled Unclassified Information in non-national security systems. UAM and Insider threat programs include security controls to detect and prevent

malicious insider activity through the centralized integration and analysis of both technical and nontechnical information to identify potential insider threat concerns.

Mission Owners that lease, own, or use non-NSS and NSS must ensure the CSP implements the Directives and the Presidential Memorandum, National Insider Threat Policy and Minimum Standards for Executive Branch Insider Threat Programs, dated 21 November 2012, the Committee on National Security Systems Directive (CNSSD) 504, and complies with all CNSS guidance on National Security Systems, DODI 8530.01, DTM-24-001.

Related Security Control: PM-12, AT-2(02)

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APPENDIX B. GLOSSARY

B.1. Cloud Terminology

Cloud Service Provider (CSP): An organization that provides cloud services. May be commercial, government, or DoW.

- **Commercial CSP:** A nonfederal government non-DoW organization offering cloud services to the public and/or government customers as part of a business venture, typically for a fee with the intent to make a profit.
- **Federal Government CSP:** A federal government organization offering cloud services, which may be owned and operated by the federal government or a contractor for the benefit of the federal government.
- **DoW CSP:** A DoW organization offering cloud services, which may be owned and operated by DoW or a contractor for the benefit of the DoW.
- **Non-DoW CSP:** A commercial CSP or federal government CSP.

Cloud Service Offering (CSO): Refers to a CSP's product or service offering. A CSO is the actual IaaS, PaaS, or SaaS solution available from a CSP. A CSP may provide multiple CSOs (e.g., Microsoft O-365 [SaaS] and Azure [I/PaaS]). CSO also refers granularly to optional services or software available within any of the service types (e.g., one or more specific database applications optionally available for customer usage under PaaS).

- **Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS):** As defined in NIST SP 800-145, "The capability provided to the consumer is to provision processing, storage, networks, and other fundamental computing resources where the consumer can deploy and run arbitrary software, which can include operating systems and applications. The consumer does not manage or control the underlying cloud infrastructure but has control over operating systems, storage, and deployed applications; and possibly limited control of select networking components (e.g., host firewalls)."
- **Platform as a Service (PaaS):** As defined in NIST SP 800-145, "The capability provided to the consumer is to deploy onto the cloud infrastructure consumer-created or acquired applications created using programming languages, libraries, services, and tools supported by the provider. The consumer does not manage or control the underlying cloud infrastructure including network, servers, operating systems, or storage, but has control over the deployed applications and possibly configuration settings for the application-hosting environment."
- **Software as a Service (SaaS):** As defined in NIST SP 800-145, "The capability provided to the consumer is to use the provider's applications running on a cloud infrastructure. The applications are accessible from various client devices through either a thin client interface, such as a web browser (e.g., web-based email), or a program interface. The consumer does not manage or control the underlying cloud infrastructure including network, servers, operating systems, storage, or even individual application capabilities, except for limited user-specific application configuration settings."

Community Cloud: A multitenant cloud in which services are provided for the exclusive use of a specific group or type of independent customer organizations.

Federal Government Community Cloud: A community cloud offered for use by multiple federal government organizations (which include the DoW). Resources providing the cloud services must be dedicated to federal government use and require physical separation from nonfederal customers.

Nonfederal Customers: State, local, or tribal governments, industry/academic partners, or foreign governments, public.

Private Cloud: A single or multitenant cloud in which services are provided for the exclusive use of a specific customer organization.

DoW Private Cloud/CSO: A DoW Community Cloud or CSO in which services are provided for the exclusive use of one or more DoW customer organizations; supporting multiple DoW tenants or DoW-sponsored tenants in the same cloud. The DoW maintains ultimate authority over the use of the cloud services, and any non-DoW use of services must be authorized and sponsored through the DoW. Resources providing the cloud services must be dedicated to DoW use and have physical separation from resources not dedicated to DoW use.

DoW Cloud Service Catalog: The repository of all CSOs that have been awarded a DoW PA and have security packages available for DoW components to leverage.

DoW component: A DoW Service or Agency including their , commands, or organizations.

DoW Off-Premises: A facility (building/container) or IT infrastructure that is NOT physically or virtually on DoW owned or controlled property (i.e., on-premises physically or virtually).

DoW On-Premises: A facility (building/container) or IT infrastructure that is physically on DoW owned or controlled property. It is within the protected perimeter (walls or “fence line”) of a DoW installation (i.e., B/C/P/S or leased commercial space) that is under the direct control of DoW personnel and DoW security policies.

DoW Virtually On-Premises: An IT infrastructure located in a physically off-premises location such as a federal government or commercial data center (i.e., facilities under the direct control of non-DoW personnel using non-DoW security policies) may be considered virtually on-premises under specific conditions. These conditions apply certain physical security controls and extend the DISN accreditation boundary. This construct virtually extends the DoW protected perimeter or “fence line” around the infrastructure.

Federal Information System: An information system used or operated by an executive agency, by a contractor of an executive agency, or by another organization on behalf of an executive agency. 40 USC 11331, Subchapter III, sec 11331, page 209, para g.

Mission Owner: A DoW Cloud Consumer. As defined in NIST SP 500-292, “A cloud consumer represents a person or organization that maintains a business relationship with and uses the service from a cloud provider.” In this context, the Mission Owner is not the DoW Enterprise or DoW component/Agency Enterprise, even though these entities may control and have oversight for Component/Agency level policies and the Mission Owner’s acquisitions. The Mission Owner is also responsible to the Information Owner and the information system’s AO.

Information Owner: As defined in CNSSI 4009 “Official with statutory or operational authority for specified information and responsibility for establishing the controls for its generation, classification, collection, processing, dissemination, and disposal.” Is responsible for ensuring the data that is migrated to the cloud is at the appropriate security level having the approval of their Risk Management Executive/AO.

B.2. General Terminology and Acronyms

Security control (control/control enhancement): NIST SP 800-53 Security and Privacy controls and their enhancements, which are selected and assembled in various baselines and overlays.

CSM: Cloud Security Model. The CSM is the document that preceded the Cloud Service Provider SRG and has since been deprecated.

CSSP: Cybersecurity Service Provider. Defined in DODI 8530.01, Cybersecurity Activities Support to DoW Information Network Operations.

Dedicated infrastructure: Refers to the cloud service infrastructure being dedicated to serving a single customer organization or a specific group of customer organizations (e.g., a specific community).

COCO: Contractor Owned, Contractor Operated.

Cyber incident: Actions taken using computer networks that result in an actual or potentially adverse effect on an information system and/or the information residing therein. Refer to “incident.”

GOCO: Government Owned, Contractor Operated.

GOGO: Government Owned, Government Operated.

Provisional Authorization (PA): A preacquisition type of Risk Management Framework Information System Authorization used by DoW and FedRAMP to prequalify commercial CSOs to host federal government and/or DoW information and information systems. PAs are to be used by federal and DoW Cloud Mission Owners during source selection and subsequent system authorization under RMF.

RMF: Risk Management Framework. Defined in NIST SP 800-37. RMF is a six-step risk-based approach to information system security, the purpose of which is compliance with various public laws, including FISMA. The RMF replaces the traditional certification and accreditation (C&A) processes.

APPENDIX C. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Table C-1 provides a summary of the major roles and responsibilities in implementation of the Cloud Service Provider SRG.

Table C-1: Roles and Responsibilities

Role	Responsibility
DISA	• Provide SRGs and STIGs for DoW cloud computing. • Assess CSP's Service Offerings and 3PAO results for consideration in awarding a DoW PA. • Issue DoW Provisional Authorizations. • Develop and maintain a DoW BCAP. • Provide BCD capabilities. • Provide technical support for the DoW CIO's role on the FedRAMP Joint Authorization Board. • Provide a catalog of DoW cloud services. • Maintain a registry of DoW components using commercial cloud services. • Support the DODIN Waiver Process. • Receive CSP's continuous monitoring products and passes them to the appropriate entities within DoW. • Serve as the DoW CSSP certifier.
Cloud Service Provider (CSP)	• Commercial vendor or federal organization offering or providing cloud services (includes DoW CSPs). • Provides one or more CSOs for mission use. • Provides cybersecurity services for their infrastructure and service offerings.
Cloud Access Point (CAP)	• Provided by DISA or another DoW component. • Protect DoW missions from vulnerabilities or risk that may affect operations in a CSP environment . • Provide perimeter defenses and sensing for applications hosted in the commercial cloud service.
DoW Chief Information Officer (DoW CIO)	• Official approving authority for all CAPs.

Role	Responsibility
Third-Party Assessment Organizations (3PAO)	- Accredited by American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA) and with final approval by FedRAMP PMO. - Contracted by CSP. - Independently performs security assessments of a CSP cloud offering and creates security assessment package artifacts in accordance with FedRAMP requirements. - May perform continuous monitoring of CSP systems. - May independently assess a CSP's compliance with DoW FedRAMP+ security controls and other requirements.
DISA Cloud SCA	- May independently assess a CSP's compliance with DoW FedRAMP+ security controls and other requirements if not performed by a 3PAO. - May assess a CSP's compliance with FedRAMP security controls for DoW CSPs if not done by another DoW SCA. - May assess a CSP's compliance with FedRAMP security controls for commercial CSPs undergoing a DoW assessment outside of FedRAMP if not done by another DoW SCA. - Advises the DISA AO regarding PA award through the assessment of CSP SARs and the development of a Certification Recommendation.
DoW Cloud SCA (other than DISA)	May assess a CSP's compliance with FedRAMP and FedRAMP+ security controls for DoW or non-DoW CSPs undergoing a DoW assessment outside of FedRAMP (if not done by DISA) toward awarding an DoW PA and component Agency ATO.
Authorizing Official (AO)	- DISA AO: Official approving PA for a CSP's Service Offerings for DoW use. - Component AO: Approves ATOs for Mission Owner's systems/applications. Reviews PA documentation to understand residual risk.

Role	Responsibility
Mission Owner (DoW Cloud Customer)	- DoW entity that acquires cloud services in support of its mission. - Reviews DoW PA documentation to understand residual risk. - Performs assessment to issue ATO for their mission systems/applications. - Ensures MCD Service Provider is identified and funded. - Performs endpoint Cyberspace Defense for their mission systems/applications. - Ensures CSP requirements for Cyberspace Defense and other SRG requirements are included in cloud contracts. - Registers ports and protocols with the Ports, Protocols, and Services Management (PPSM) Office.
United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT)	- Receives incident reports from CSP as mandated by FedRAMP. - Coordinates across non-DoW agencies.
Computer Network Defense Service Provider (CDSP)	Provides Cyber Defense services and C2 direction addressing the protection of the network, detection of threats, and response to incidents.
Cybersecurity Service Provider (CSSP)	Provides cybersecurity services for the protection of the network, detection of threats, and response to incidents.
Organizations Performing Boundary Cyberspace Defense (BCD) Actions DoW CSSPs	- Monitor and defend the connections to/from off-premises CSPs at the BCAP. - Provide cross-CSP analysis capabilities or entities . - Communicate with organizations performing DCD, BCD, and MCD actions. - Provide MCDs timely access to BCD-collected indications and warnings relevant to MCD subscribers.
Organizations Performing Mission Cyberspace Defense (MCD) Actions DoW CSSP	- Provide Cyberspace Defense services to specific Mission Owner's systems/applications and virtual networks. - Serve as the DoW Cyberspace Defense point of contact for the Mission Owner. - Communicate with organizations performing DCD, BCD, and MCD actions and Mission Owners.

APPENDIX D. FEDRAMP+ SECURITY CONTROLS AND PARAMETER VALUES

[Table D-1](#) lists the required FedRAMP+ security controls (NIST 800-53 Rev 5) parameter values and the FedRAMP security control for which DoW requires adjustment. Refer to Sections [3.4](#) and [3.5](#) for further information. These security controls and associated parameter values are published here as a benchmark for CSPs and will be used for CSP assessment toward receiving a PA. **It is not a complete list of all security controls that a CSP must meet.**

For Impact Level 5, National Security Systems will require the additional CNSSI 1253 controls for those systems. The parameters will be the DoW RMF TAG value (DSPAV, DoW Specific Assignment Value), CNSSI 1253 value if no DoW RMF TAG value exists, or AO tailored value unless designated by this document. Refer to the DoW RMF website at <https://rmfks.osd.mil/>.

For Impact Level 6, the application of the CNSSI 1253 Classified Information Overlay will modify some of the values of security control presented below as well as other security controls not listed. Overlay values take precedence.

DoW Components/Mission Owners must use, define, and/or tailor the parameter values for the applications they instantiate in IaaS/PaaS cloud services in accordance with the values defined by the DoW RMF TAG. DoW /FedRAMP predefined and CSP-defined parameter values assessed for DoW PA award are inherited by the Mission Owners' systems/applications. If the Mission Owner needs alternate values for these inherited values, they must be negotiated with the CSP and reflect the change in their SLA/contract.

In addition to parameter values required for the implementation of FedRAMP+ security controls, Table D-1 contains security controls where the value is nonexistent or requires adjustment. The controls listed that are part of the FedRAMP baseline must use the value listed in the table.

Table D-1: FedRAMP+ Additions/Adjustments to Parameter Values for FedRAMP+ Security Controls/Enhancements

Control	Parameter Values	Impact Level
AC-7	For privileged users, DoW requires an account lock after three unsuccessful attempts for Impact Levels 2/4/5 and after five unsuccessful attempts for accounts using a SIPR token. All levels must be configured to require an administrator unlock the account. For nonprivileged users, if rate limiting, DoW will allow 10 attempts with the account automatically unlocked after 30 minutes. If rate limiting is not used, normal DSPAV will be required.	IL4, IL5, IL6
AU-5(1)	CSP/CSO may use FedRAMP value.	IL4, IL5, IL6
CM-7(5)	DSPAV must be used.	IL4, IL5, IL6
IA-5(1)	DSPAV must be used.	IL4, IL5, IL6
PE-15	DSPAV must be used.	IL4, IL5, IL6
PS-3(4)	All information systems. Users: U.S. citizens, U.S. nationals, or U.S. persons, foreign personnel as allowed by current DoW policies with AO approval.	IL4, IL5, IL6

Control	Parameter Values	Impact Level
	Administrators: U.S. citizens, U.S. nationals, or U.S. persons. Refer to Section 5.5.2, CSP Personnel Requirements , for more information.	
MA-5(1)	DSPAV must be used.	IL4
MA-5(2)		IL6
MA-5(3)		IL6
MA-5(4)		IL6
MA-5(5)		IL4, IL5, IL6
MA-6	CSP/CSO may use FedRAMP value.	IL4, IL5, IL6
PS-4	CSP/CSO may use FedRAMP value.	IL4, IL5, IL6
SA-4(5)	DSPAV must be used.	IL4, IL5, IL6
SA-9(1)	DSPAV must be used.	IL4, IL5, IL6
SA-9(3)	DSPAV must be used.	IL4, IL5, IL6
SA-9(5)	SA-9 (5)-1 [information processing, information or data, AND system services]. SA-9 (5)-2 [U.S./U.S. Territories or geographic locations where there is U.S. jurisdiction]. SA-9 (5)-3 [all data, systems, or services].	IL4, IL5, IL6
SA-9(6)		IL4, IL5, IL6
SA-9(7)		IL4, IL5, IL6
SA-9(8)		IL4, IL5, IL6
SC-12(6)		IL4, IL5, IL6
SC-17	DODI 8520.02, Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) and Public Key Enabling (PKE).	IL4, IL5, IL6
SC-18		IL4, IL5, IL6
SC-18 (2)	DSPAV must be used.	IL4, IL5, IL6
SC-18 (3)	Supplemental guidance: For the protection of the infrastructure supporting a CSO, CSPs are required to apply this control to their organizational IT systems and the infrastructure supporting their CSO(s). For the protection of Mission Owners, their end users, and networks, CSP CSOs must not support the downloading of mobile code, which is deemed unacceptable to DoW. Refer to Section 5.11, Mobile Code , for more information.	IL5, IL6
SC-18 (4)	Software applications such as but not limited to email, scriptable document/file editing applications that support documents with embedded code (e.g., Microsoft Office applications/documents), etc. Prompting the user for permission.	IL5, IL6
SC-24	DSPAV must be used.	IL4, IL5, IL6
SC-46	DSPAV must be used.	If CDS is used