



COMPLIANCE IN THE CLOUD

3:45-4:30PM

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Dave Harris



COMPLIANCE IN THE CLOUD

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Society for International Affairs

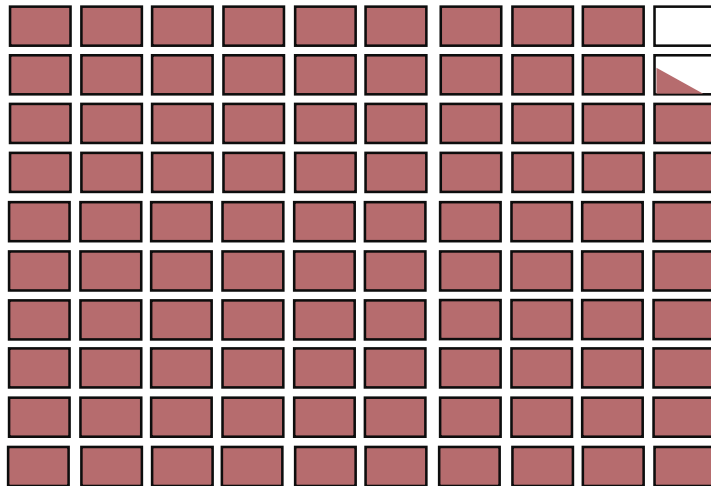
WHAT DOES IT TAKE TO GET A COMPLIANT PLATFORM?





DFARS 252.204-7012

87% of all DoD Contracts in 2017



Key Dates



December 31, 2017



December 31, 2018
FAR Changes

3 Major Components

1

Provide Adequate Security on all Covered Contractor Information Systems

- FedRAMP Moderate
- NIST SP 800-171 with mapping to NIST 800-53 Relevant Security Controls

2

Rapidly Report Cyber Incidents to DoD at <http://dibnet.dod.mil>

- 72 Hours
- Medium Assurance Certificate

3

Contract Flowdown Requirements



CUI / CDI

- CUI/CDI/CTI may be provided by the Government or developed in the performance of a contract
- 24 Categories / 83 Sub Categories listed in the CUI Registry at <https://www.archives.gov/cui>
- 2 Categories that almost all companies have
 - Controlled Technical Information
 - DoD 5230.24 “Distribution Statements on Technical Documents”
 - Engineering drawings and Data, Technical Reports, Specifications, Data Sets, Analysis, etc.
 - Procurement and Acquisition Information
 - ANY information related to acquisition actions
 - Cost and Pricing Information
 - Contract Information
 - Indirect Costs and Direct Labor Rates
- CUI Basic
 - Protect CUI Basic at the Moderate level with the controls in NIST 800-171
- CUI Specified (ITAR / HIPAA / etc.)
 - May only be upgraded to “CUI Specified” by a designating agency”
 - May require additional controls beyond NIST 800-171 and FISMA Moderate

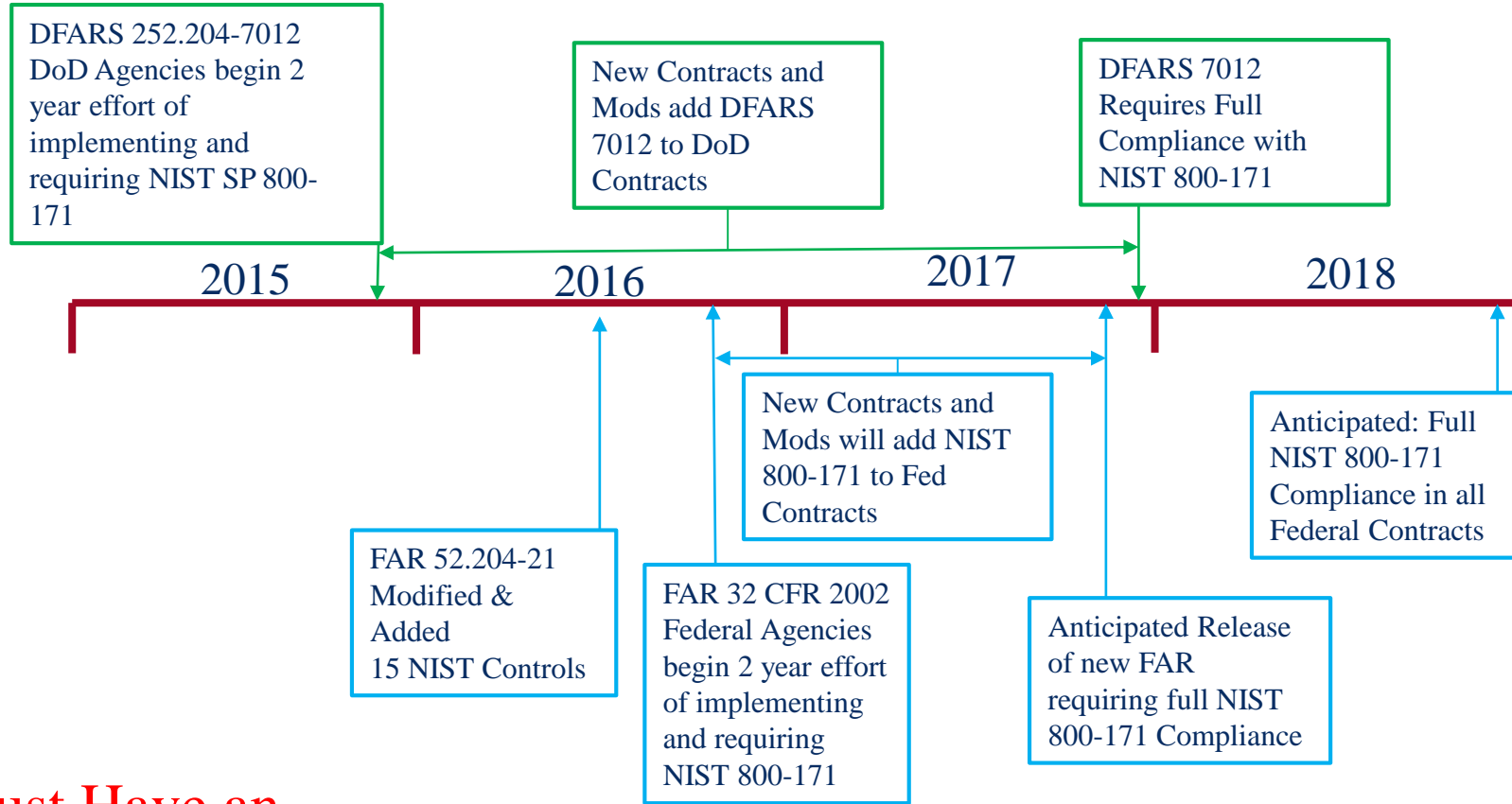


What Does Adequate Security Mean?

- Type 1 System
 - Operated on Behalf of the Government
 - Must Comply with 252.239-7010
 - Calls out the DISA Security Requirements Guide v1R3
 - Specifies that the NIST 800-53r4 Control Set must be Used
 - If leveraging a Cloud Service Provider, the CSP must be FedRAMP Moderate and SRG L4
- Type 2 System
 - Operated by a Contractor, but not on behalf of the Government
 - Specifies NIST 800-171 Control Set must be Used
 - If leveraging a Cloud Service Provider, the CSP must be FedRAMP Moderate



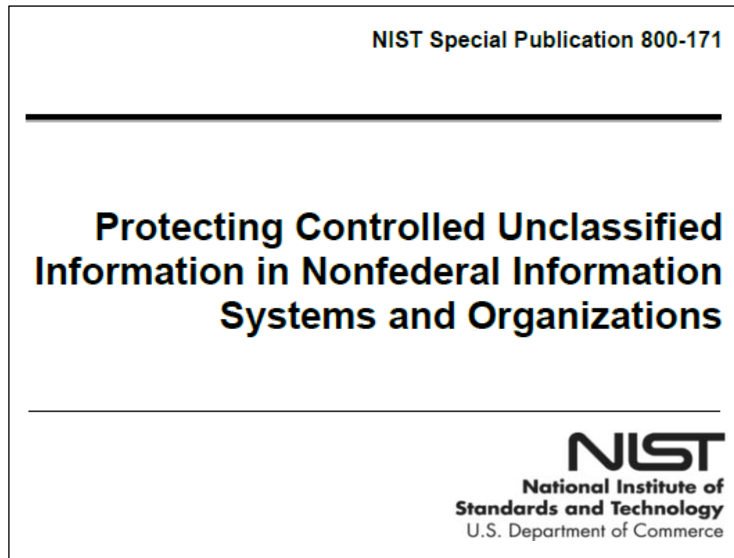
NIST SP.800-171 DFARS/FAR Timeline



Must Have an SSP & POAM!



NIST 800-171 Compliance



Chapter 3 Security Control Families

- Access Control
- Awareness and Training
- Audit and Accountability
- Configuration Management
- Identification and Authentication
- Incident Response
- Maintenance
- Media Protection
- Personnel Security
- Physical Protection
- Risk Assessment
- Security Assessment
- System and Communications Protection
- System and Information Integrity

Policy Controls



Technical Controls





Industry's Largest Compliance Portfolio

Worldwide	 ISO 27018	 ISO 27001	 Cloud Controls Matrix	 PCI DSS Level 1 *	 SOC 2 Type 2	 SOC 1 Type 2	 Shared Assessments	 Content Delivery and Security Association *			
National	 HIPAA / HITECH	 European Union Model Clauses	 ENISA IAF	 EU-U.S. Privacy Shield	 Spain ENS	 Singapore MTCS Level 3	 Australian Signals Directorate	 New Zealand GCIO	 Japan Financial Services	 China MLPS* TRUCS*, GB 18030*	
Government	 Section 508 VPAT	 United Kingdom G-Cloud	 FedRAMP JAB P-ATO	 FIPS 140-2	 21 CFR Part 11	 FERPA	 DISA Level 2 DISA Level 4 DISA Level 5	 CJIS	 IRS 1075	 FISMA	 NIST 800-171



How do you approach Compliance?

SaaS PaaS IaaS On-Prem

- CSP manages
- You manage (shared responsibility to protect)
- You or CSP manages (Depends on Provider and Configuration)

Data Governance and Rights Management
 Client End-points
 Account and Access Management
 Identity and Directory Infrastructure
 Application
 Network Controls
 Operating System
 Physical Hosts
 Physical Network
 Physical Datacenter
 Security
 Privacy and Control
 Compliance
 Transparency
 Reliability / Availability

	SaaS	PaaS	IaaS	On-Prem
Data Governance and Rights Management	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue
Client End-points	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue
Account and Access Management	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue
Identity and Directory Infrastructure	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue
Application	Grey	Blue	Blue	Blue
Network Controls	Grey	Blue	Blue	Blue
Operating System	Grey	Grey	Blue	Blue
Physical Hosts	Grey	Grey	Grey	Blue
Physical Network	Grey	Grey	Grey	Blue
Physical Datacenter	Grey	Grey	Grey	Blue
Security	Grey	Grey	Grey	Blue
Privacy and Control	Grey	Grey	Grey	Blue
Compliance	Grey	Grey	Grey	Blue
Transparency	Grey	Grey	Grey	Blue
Reliability / Availability	Grey	Grey	Grey	Blue



Microsoft SaaS Platforms

	Office 365 Commercial	Office 365 GCC	Office 365 GCC High	Office 365 GCC High DoD
Customer Access	All	Government / Contractors	Government / Contractors	DoD Agencies
FedRAMP	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
DISA	Level 2	Level 2	Level 4	Level 5
ITAR Capable	No	No	Yes	Yes

- All Platforms can be made NIST 800-171 Compliant with proper policy and configuration
- Some features in Office 365 Commercial are not yet available in Office 365 GCC
- Office 365 GCC Requires a valid and approved DS-2032 Statement of Registration form



Microsoft IaaS / PaaS Platform

	Azure Commercial	Azure Government	Azure Government DoD
Customer Access	Government / Contractors	Government / Contractors	DoD Agencies
FedRAMP	Moderate	High	High
DISA	Level 2	Level 4	Level 5
ITAR Capable	No	Yes	Yes

- All Platforms can be made NIST 800-171 Compliant with proper policy and configuration
- Some features in Azure Commercial are not yet available in Azure Government
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Key Office 365 Security Features

- Advanced Security Management
- Advanced Threat Protection
- Advanced Threat Analytics
- Azure Information Protection (Data Classification)
- Customer Lockbox
- Data Loss Prevention
- eDiscovery
- Mobile Device Management / Intune
- Office 365 Multifactor Authentication



Lessons Learned

CUI / CDI Lessons Learned

Every Defense Industrial Base company has CUI / CDI content

Outside of CUI / CDI needs, ITAR content is a major driver.

Office 365 Lessons Learned

Office 365 GCC High (Level 4) Environments take 6 weeks to provision

Custom Office 365 Deployment and Migration takes 4 – 9 Months

Templated Office 365 Deployments take 4 - 6 Weeks

Industry Lessons Learned

87% of all contracts released in 2017 have the DFARS 7012 Clause

Every DIB company we have talked to has at least 1 contract with the DFARS 7012 clause

Corporate IT and Security Policies are not well understood or implemented

Mobile Devices are ubiquitous and BYOD is the standard



COMPLIANCE IN THE CLOUD

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COMPLIANCE IN THE CLOUD



Compliance in the Cloud



1

WHO IS AT RISK?

Types of clouds, approach of cloud vendors, risk.

2

CLOUD TYPES /= DATA TYPES

What types of data can I place into which kind of clouds?

3

CLOUD SECURITY STANDARDS

What do I hold my cloud vendor accountable to and what do I look for in Trade Compliance insight?

4

CLOUD RESIDENCY ISSUES

How do I 'know where' and export is occurring and where it is initiated? What are the residency issues I need to be concerned with?.

5

VALUE INTEGRATION

How do I leverage electronic policy and enterprise release rules when using the cloud?



WHO IS AT RISK?

Are the Cloud Vendor's at Risk?

Generally, only for their own technology/technical data

Multiple AO's have been developed to address the Cloud Vendor and limiting or negating their risk as to Trade Control.

Most of 'The Cloud' is made up of SaaS vendors. SaaS "Software as a Service"

PaaS
"Platform as a Service"

The 'publisher' of the content to 'the cloud' is considered the 'exporter' in most cases.

Although this can change with encryption and release/use when decrypted.

What is published to 'The Cloud' is subject to Trade Control Compliance when applicable.

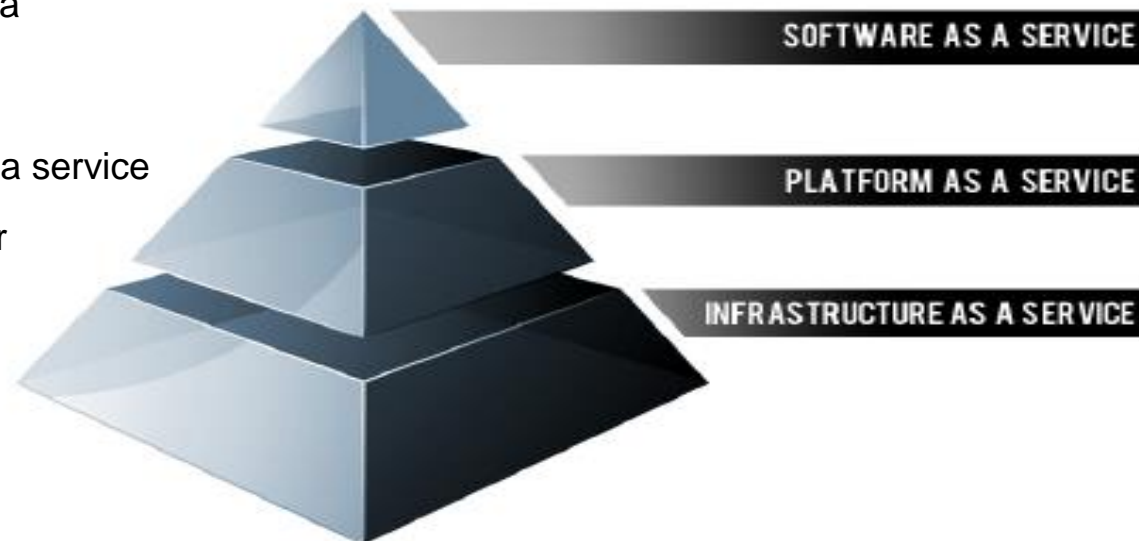
If the wrong party gets access to the information and a disclosure ensues, it is the publisher of the information who may be most at risk of an export violation.

IaaS
"Infrastructure as a Service"

CLOUD TYPES /= DATA TYPES

What types of data can I place into which kind of clouds?

- **SaaS** — Software as a Service
Execute Applications
- **PaaS** — Platform as a Service
Develop applications using a common platform
- **IaaS** — Infrastructure as a service
Provide an Infrastructure for applications and platforms





CLOUD SECURITY STANDARDS

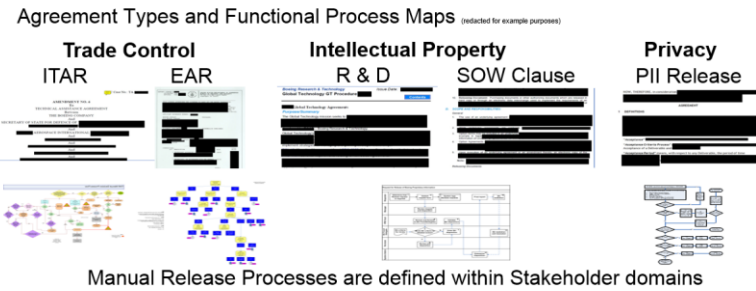
What do I hold my cloud vendor accountable to and what do I look for in Trade Compliance insight?

1. The SLA (Service Level Agreement)
2. Record keeping and forensics
3. Cloud access, performance and global availability
4. Compatibility with your infrastructure
5. Federation of your existing SOA and BPM (Business Process Management)
6. Understanding of Trade Control sensitivities
7. Disclosure and restriction of resource allocation to 'your servers and data'
8. DDTC Registration
9. Disaster Recovery and Fault Planning
10. Computing and Cyber security standards and certifications

CLOUD RESIDENCY ISSUES

How do I 'know where' an export is occurring and where it is initiated? What are the residency issues I need to be concerned with?.

The Global Challenge, release to 'users' only the 'Right' data.

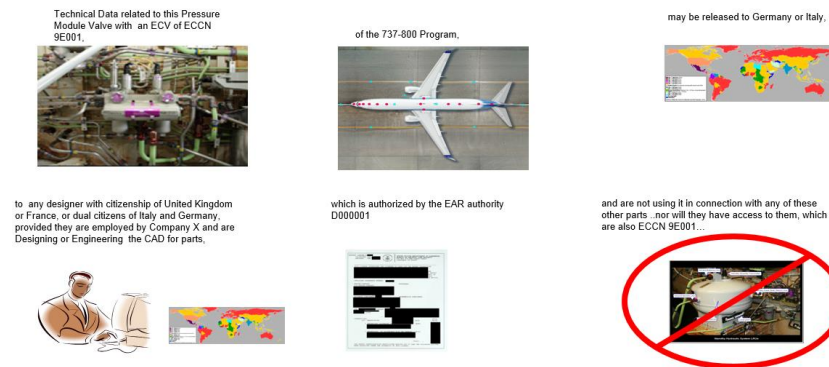


The Right Information
 From the Right place
 To the Right place,
 The Right Person,
 The Right Company,
 For the Right Reason,
 Aligned to the Right authority...
Right Away!

Hypothetical Intellectual Property Agreement compliant release use-case.



Hypothetical EAR Trade Control compliant release use-case.



VALUE INTEGRATION

How do I leverage electronic policy and enterprise release rules when using the cloud and/or Microservices?



Federation throughout the extended ecosystem requires technology and business process management alignment for success.

The culture must adopt a new way of thinking about and leveraging the value of data.

<http://SIA.socialqa.com>



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Thank you

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