# Introduction

This guide describes how to use Baseline Tailor, a software tool for navigating the United States government’s Cybersecurity Framework Core [1] and tailoring the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Special Publication (SP) 800-53 Revision 4 [2] security controls.

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# Getting Started

# User Interface

Paragraph.

## Cybersecurity Framework Browser

## Security Control Editor

Paragraph.

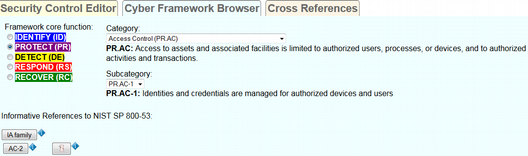


Figure . Framework Core subcategory referencing the IA control family.

Paragraph.

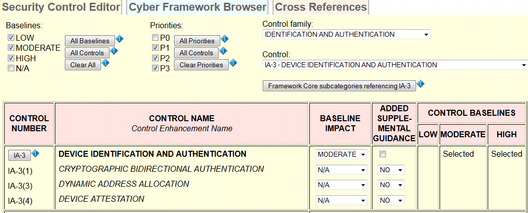


Figure . Security control IA-3.

Paragraph.

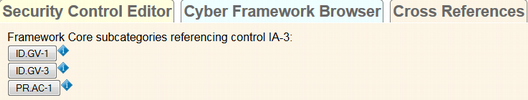


Figure . IA-3 cross references to Framework Core.

Paragraph.

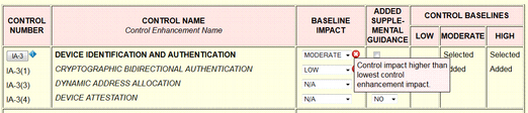


Figure . Violation of baseline impact constraint.

Paragraph.

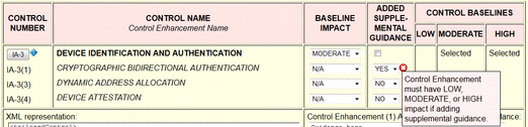


Figure . Violation of baseline constraint.

Paragraph.

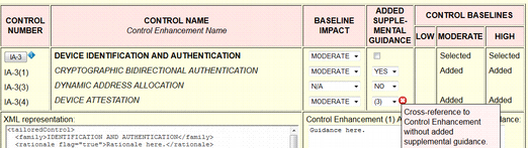


Figure . Violation of cross-reference constraint.

Paragraph.

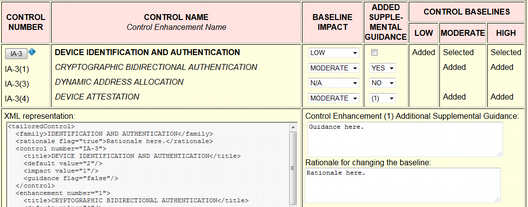


Figure . IA-3 tailored for an Industrial Control System.

Paragraph.

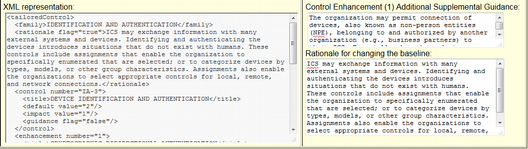


Figure . IA-3 Rationale and guidance text added.

Paragraph.

Figure . Full XML data generated by the Security Control Editor.

<tailoredControl>

<family>IDENTIFICATION AND AUTHENTICATION</family>

<rationale flag="true">ICS may exchange information with many external systems and devices. Identifying and authenticating the devices introduces situations that do not exist with humans. These controls include assignments that enable the organization to specifically enumerated that are selected; or to categorize devices by types, models, or other group characteristics. Assignments also enable the organizations to select appropriate controls for local, remote, and network connections.</rationale>

<control number="IA-3">

<title>DEVICE IDENTIFICATION AND AUTHENTICATION</title>

<default value="2"/>

<impact value="1"/>

<guidance flag="false"/>

</control>

<enhancement number="1">

<title>CRYPTOGRAPHIC BIDIRECTIONAL AUTHENTICATION</title>

<default value="4"/>

<impact value="2"/>

<guidance flag="true">The organization may permit connection of devices, also known as non-person entities (NPE), belonging to and authorized by another organization (e.g., business partners) to their ICS. Especially when these devices are non-local, their identification and authentication can be vital. Organizations may perform risk and impact analysis to determine the required strength of authentication mechanisms. Example compensating controls for devices and protocols which do not provide authentication for remote network connections, include implementing physical security measures.</guidance>

</enhancement>

<enhancement number="4">

<title>DEVICE ATTESTATION</title>

<default value="4"/>

<impact value="2"/>

<guidance flag="1"/>

</enhancement>

</tailoredControl>

Paragraph.

# References

[1] National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and United States of America, “Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity,” 2014.

[2] Joint Task Force Transformation Initiative, “Security and Privacy Controls for Federal Information Systems and Organizations,” National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST SP 800-53r4, Apr. 2013.