

# Tenable Vulnerability Management Report

Tenable Vulnerability Management

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## Vulnerabilities By Host

windows-stig-br

Scan Information

Start time:

2025/11/24 15:23

End time:

2025/11/24 15:44

Host Information

DNS Name:

windows-stig-br.internal.cloudapp.net

Netbios Name:

windows-stig-br

OS:

Microsoft Windows Server 2019 Datacenter Build 17763

Results Summary

Critical

High

Medium

Low

Info

Total

0

0

5

2

128

135

Results Details

/

11457 - Microsoft Windows SMB Registry : Winlogon Cached Password Weakness

Synopsis

User credentials are stored in memory.

Description

The registry key 'HKLM\Software\Microsoft\WindowsNT\CurrentVersion\ Winlogon\CachedLogonsCount' is not 0. Using a value greater than 0 for the CachedLogonsCount key indicates that the remote Windows host locally caches the passwords of the users when they login, in order to continue to allow the users to login in the case of the failure of the primary domain controller (PDC).  
Cached logon credentials could be accessed by an attacker and subjected to brute force attacks.

See Also

http://www.nessus.org/u?184d3eab

http://www.nessus.org/u?fe16cea8

https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc957390.aspx

Solution

Consult Microsoft documentation and best practices.

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2003/03/24, Modification date: 2018/06/05

Ports

windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active

Max cached logons : 10

24260 - HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) Information

Synopsis

Some information about the remote HTTP configuration can be extracted.

Description

This test gives some information about the remote HTTP protocol - the version used, whether HTTP Keep-Alive is enabled, etc...

This test is informational only and does not denote any security problem.

Solution

N/A

## Risk Factor

None

## Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2007/01/30, Modification date: 2024/02/26

## Ports

### windows-stig-br (TCP/47001) Vulnerability State: Active

Response Code : HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found

Protocol version : HTTP/1.1

HTTP/2 TLS Support: No

HTTP/2 Cleartext Support: No

SSL : no

Keep-Alive : no

Options allowed : (Not implemented)

Headers :

Content-Type: text/html; charset=us-ascii

Server: Microsoft-HTTPAPI/2.0

Date: Mon, 24 Nov 2025 15:25:33 GMT

Connection: close

Content-Length: 315

Response Body :

### windows-stig-br (TCP/5985) Vulnerability State: Active

Response Code : HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found

Protocol version : HTTP/1.1

HTTP/2 TLS Support: No

HTTP/2 Cleartext Support: No

SSL : no

Keep-Alive : no

Options allowed : (Not implemented)

Headers :

Content-Type: text/html; charset=us-ascii

Server: Microsoft-HTTPAPI/2.0

Date: Mon, 24 Nov 2025 15:25:33 GMT

Connection: close

Content-Length: 315

Response Body :

## 33139 - WS-Management Server Detection

### Synopsis

The remote web server is used for remote management.

### Description

The remote web server supports the Web Services for Management (WS-Management) specification, a general web services protocol based on SOAP for managing systems, applications, and other such entities.

### See Also

<https://www.dmtf.org/standards/ws-man>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/WS-Management>

### Solution

Limit incoming traffic to this port if desired.

## Risk Factor

None

## Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2008/06/11, Modification date: 2021/05/19

## Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/5985) Vulnerability State: Active**

Here is some information about the WS-Management Server :

Product Vendor : Microsoft Corporation  
Product Version : OS: 0.0.0 SP: 0.0 Stack: 3.0

## 35716 - Ethernet Card Manufacturer Detection

### Synopsis

The manufacturer can be identified from the Ethernet OUI.

### Description

Each ethernet MAC address starts with a 24-bit Organizationally Unique Identifier (OUI). These OUIs are registered by IEEE.

### See Also

<https://standards.ieee.org/faqs/regauth.html>

<http://www.nessus.org/u?794673b4>

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

## Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2009/02/19, Modification date: 2020/05/13

## Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active**

The following card manufacturers were identified :

7C:1E:52:E7:29:1B : Microsoft

## 48337 - Windows ComputerSystemProduct Enumeration (WMI)

### Synopsis

It is possible to obtain product information from the remote host using WMI.

### Description

By querying the WMI class 'Win32\_ComputerSystemProduct', it is possible to extract product information about the computer system such as UUID, IdentifyingNumber, vendor, etc.

### See Also

<http://www.nessus.org/u?a21ce849>

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

## Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2010/08/16, Modification date: 2025/11/18

## Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active**

```
+ Computer System Product
- IdentifyingNumber : 0000-0005-8384-9788-7838-4236-35
- Description       : Computer System Product
- Vendor            : Microsoft Corporation
```

- Name : Virtual Machine  
- UUID : 510682E5-327A-4A53-A350-82D69E51B643  
- Version : Hyper-V UEFI Release v4.1

## 57582 - SSL Self-Signed Certificate

### Synopsis

The SSL certificate chain for this service ends in an unrecognized self-signed certificate.

### Description

The X.509 certificate chain for this service is not signed by a recognized certificate authority. If the remote host is a public host in production, this nullifies the use of SSL as anyone could establish a man-in-the-middle attack against the remote host.

Note that this plugin does not check for certificate chains that end in a certificate that is not self-signed, but is signed by an unrecognized certificate authority.

### Solution

Purchase or generate a proper SSL certificate for this service.

### Risk Factor

Medium

### CVSS v3.0 Base Score

6.5 (AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:L/I:L/A:N)

### CVSS Base Score

6.4 (AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:P/I:P/A:N)

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2012/01/17, Modification date: 2022/06/14

### Ports

#### windows-stig-br (TCP/3389) Vulnerability State: Active

The following certificate was found at the top of the certificate chain sent by the remote host, but is self-signed and was not found in the list of known certificate authorities :

```
| -Subject : CN=windows-stig-br
```

## 58181 - Windows DNS Server Enumeration

### Synopsis

Nessus enumerated the DNS servers being used by the remote Windows host.

### Description

Nessus was able to enumerate the DNS servers configured on the remote Windows host by looking in the registry.

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2012/03/01, Modification date: 2022/02/01

### Ports

#### windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active

Nessus enumerated DNS servers for the following interfaces :

```
Interface: {bbd749d5-0d21-4308-9162-8675ef277d60}  
Network Connection : Ethernet  
DhcpNameServer: 168.63.129.16
```

```
Interface: Default  
DhcpNameServer: 168.63.129.16
```

## 64582 - Netstat Connection Information

## Synopsis

Nessus was able to parse the results of the 'netstat' command on the remote host.

## Description

The remote host has listening ports or established connections that Nessus was able to extract from the results of the 'netstat' command.

Note: The output for this plugin can be very long, and is not shown by default. To display it, enable verbose reporting in scan settings.

## Solution

N/A

## Risk Factor

None

## Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2013/02/13, Modification date: 2023/05/23

## Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active**

## 66334 - Patch Report

### Synopsis

The remote host is missing several patches.

### Description

The remote host is missing one or more security patches. This plugin lists the newest version of each patch to install to make sure the remote host is up-to-date.

Note: Because the 'Show missing patches that have been superseded' setting in your scan policy depends on this plugin, it will always run and cannot be disabled.

### Solution

Install the patches listed below.

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2013/07/08, Modification date: 2025/11/11

### Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active**

. You need to take the following action :

[ 7-Zip < 25.01 (249179) ]

+ Action to take : Upgrade to 7-Zip version 25.01 or later.

+Impact : Taking this action will resolve 5 different vulnerabilities (CVEs).

## 71246 - Enumerate Local Group Memberships

### Synopsis

Nessus was able to connect to a host via SMB to retrieve a list of local Groups and their Members.

### Description

Nessus was able to connect to a host via SMB to retrieve a list of local Groups and their Members.

Note: Unable to query local Domain Controllers during Agent scans.

Rendering Group data obtained by plugin 171956.

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

## Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2013/12/06, Modification date: 2025/11/18

## Ports

### windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active

```
Group Name : Access Control Assistance Operators
Host Name  : windows-stig-br
Group SID  : S-1-5-32-579
Members   :

Group Name : Administrators
Host Name  : windows-stig-br
Group SID  : S-1-5-32-544
Members   :
  Name : adminbryan
    Domain : windows-stig-br
    Class  : Win32_UserAccount
    SID    : S-1-5-21-2761413244-2024134934-2587872006-500

Group Name : Backup Operators
Host Name  : windows-stig-br
Group SID  : S-1-5-32-551
Members   :

Group Name : Certificate Service DCOM Access
Host Name  : windows-stig-br
Group SID  : S-1-5-32-574
Members   :

Group Name : Cryptographic Operators
Host Name  : windows-stig-br
Group SID  : S-1-5-32-569
Members   :

Group Name : Device Owners
Host Name  : windows-stig-br
Group SID  : S-1-5-32-583
Members   :

Group Name : Distributed COM Users
Host Name  : windows-stig-br
Group SID  : S-1-5-32-562
Members   :

Group Name : Event Log Readers
Host Name  : windows-stig-br
Group SID  : S-1-5-32-573
Members   :

Group Name : Guests
Host Name  : windows-stig-br
Group SID  : S-1-5-32-546
Members   :
  Name : Guest
    Domain : windows-stig-br
    Class  : Win32_UserAccount
    SID    : S-1-5-21-2761413244-2024134934-2587872006-501

Group Name : Hyper-V Administrators
Host Name  : windows-stig-br
Group SID  : S-1-5-32-578
Members   :

Group Name : IIS_IUSRS
Host Name  : windows-stig-br
Group SID  : S-1-5-32-568
Members   :
  Name : IUSR
    Domain : windows-stig-br
    Class  : Win32_SystemAccount
    SID    : S-1-5-17
```

Group Name : Network Configuration Operators  
Host Name : windows-stig-br  
Group SID : S-1-5-32-556  
Members :

Group Name : Performance Log Users  
Host Name : windows-stig-br  
Group SID : S-1-5-32-559  
Members :

Group Name : Performance Monitor Users  
Host Name : windows-stig-br  
Group SID : S-1-5-32-558  
Members :

Group Name : Power Users  
Host Name : windows-stig-br  
Group SID : S-1-5-32-547  
Members :

Group Name : Print Operators  
Host Name : windows-stig-br  
Group SID : S-1-5-32-550  
Members :

Group Name : RDS Endpoint [...]

## 91231 - 7-Zip Installed

### Synopsis

A compression utility is installed on the remote Windows host.

### Description

7-Zip, a compressed archive manager, is installed on the remote Windows host.

### See Also

<https://www.7-zip.org/>

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### References

XREF IAVT-0001-T-0734

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2016/05/19, Modification date: 2025/11/18

### Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active**

Path : C:\Program Files\7-Zip  
Version : 24.8.0.0

## 92365 - Microsoft Windows Hosts File

### Synopsis

Nessus was able to collect the hosts file from the remote host.

### Description

Nessus was able to collect the hosts file from the remote Windows host and report it as attachment.

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2016/07/19, Modification date: 2020/01/27

## Ports

### windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active

Windows hosts file attached.

MD5: 3688374325b992def12793500307566d

SHA-1: 4bed0823746a2a8577ab08ac8711b79770e48274

SHA-256: 2d6bdfb341be3a6234b24742377f93aa7c7cfb0d9fd64efa9282c87852e57085

## 92368 - Microsoft Windows Scripting Host Settings

### Synopsis

Nessus was able to collect and report the Windows scripting host settings from the remote host.

### Description

Nessus was able to collect system and user level Windows scripting host settings from the remote Windows host and generate a report as a CSV attachment.

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2016/07/19, Modification date: 2018/05/23

## Ports

### windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active

```
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows Script Host\Settings\displaylogo : 1
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows Script Host\Settings\usewinsafer : 1
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows Script Host\Settings\silentterminate : 0
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows Script Host\Settings\activedebugging : 1
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows Script Host\Settings\displaylogo : 1
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows Script Host\Settings\usewinsafer : 1
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows Script Host\Settings\silentterminate : 0
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows Script Host\Settings\activedebugging : 1
```

Windows scripting host configuration attached.

## 92434 - User Download Folder Files

### Synopsis

Nessus was able to enumerate downloaded files on the remote host.

### Description

Nessus was able to generate a report of all files listed in the default user download folder.

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2016/07/19, Modification date: 2018/05/16

## Ports

### windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active

```
C:\\Users\adminbryan\\Downloads\\7z2501-arm64.exe
C:\\Users\adminbryan\\Downloads\\desktop.ini
C:\\Users\\Public\\Downloads\\desktop.ini
```

Download folder content report attached.

## 99364 - Microsoft .NET Security Rollup Enumeration

### Synopsis

This plugin enumerates installed Microsoft .NET security rollups.

## Description

Nessus was able to enumerate the Microsoft .NET security rollups installed on the remote Windows host.

## See Also

<http://www.nessus.org/u?662e30c9>

## Solution

N/A

## Risk Factor

None

## Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2017/04/14, Modification date: 2025/10/23

## Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active**

```
Path                : C:\Windows\Microsoft.NET\Framework\v4.0.30319\mscorlib.dll
Version             : 4.7.4126.0
.NET Version        : 4.7.2
Associated KB       : 5049608
Latest effective update level : 01_2025
```

## 136318 - TLS Version 1.2 Protocol Detection

### Synopsis

The remote service encrypts traffic using a version of TLS.

## Description

The remote service accepts connections encrypted using TLS 1.2.

## See Also

<https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5246>

## Solution

N/A

## Risk Factor

None

## Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2020/05/04, Modification date: 2020/05/04

## Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/3389) Vulnerability State: Active**

TLSv1.2 is enabled and the server supports at least one cipher.

## 171956 - Windows Enumerate Accounts

### Synopsis

Enumerate Windows accounts.

## Description

Enumerate Windows accounts.

## Solution

N/A

## Risk Factor

None

## Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2023/02/28, Modification date: 2025/11/18

## Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active**

Windows accounts enumerated. Results output to DB.

## 187318 - Microsoft Windows Installed

### Synopsis

The remote host is running Microsoft Windows.

### Description

The remote host is running Microsoft Windows.

### See Also

<https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/windows>

<https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server>

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2023/12/27, Modification date: 2025/09/29

### Ports

#### windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active

```
OS Name      : Microsoft Windows Server 2019 1809
Vendor       : Microsoft
Product      : Windows Server
Release      : 2019 1809
Edition      : Datacenter
Version      : 10.0.17763.8027
Role         : server
Kernel       : Windows NT 10.0
Architecture : x64
CPE v2.2     : cpe:/o:microsoft:windows_server_2019:10.0.17763.8027:-::~datacenter~~x64~
CPE v2.3     : cpe:2.3:o:microsoft:windows_server_2019:10.0.17763.8027:-::~datacenter::~x64:*
Type         : local
Method       : SMB
Confidence   : 100
```

## 10396 - Microsoft Windows SMB Shares Access

### Synopsis

It is possible to access a network share.

### Description

The remote has one or more Windows shares that can be accessed through the network with the given credentials. Depending on the share rights, it may allow an attacker to read / write confidential data.

### Solution

To restrict access under Windows, open Explorer, do a right click on each share, go to the 'sharing' tab, and click on 'permissions'.

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2000/05/09, Modification date: 2021/10/04

### Ports

#### windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active

The following shares can be accessed as adminbryan :

```
- ADMIN$ - (readable,writable)
+ Content of this share :
..
ADFS
```

appcompat  
apppatch  
AppReadiness  
assembly  
bcastdvr  
bfsvc.exe  
BitLockerDiscoveryVolumeContents  
Boot  
bootstat.dat  
Branding  
CbsTemp  
Containers  
Cursors  
debug  
DfsrAdmin.exe  
DfsrAdmin.exe.config  
diagnostics  
DigitalLocker  
Downloaded Program Files  
drivers  
DtcInstall.log  
ELAMBKUP  
en-US  
explorer.exe  
Fonts  
Globalization  
Help  
HelpPane.exe  
hh.exe  
IdentityCRL  
IME  
ImmersiveControlPanel  
INF  
InputMethod  
Installer  
L2Schemas  
LiveKernelReports  
Logs  
lsasetup.log  
media  
mib.bin  
Microsoft.NET  
Migration  
ModemLogs  
notepad.exe  
OCR  
OEM  
Offline Web Pages  
Panther  
Performance  
PFR0.log  
PLA  
PolicyDefinitions  
Prefetch  
PrintDialog  
Provisioning  
regedit.exe  
Registration  
RemotePackages  
rescache  
Resources  
SchCache  
schemas  
security  
ServerDataCenter.xml  
ServiceProfiles  
ServiceState  
servicing  
Setup  
ShellComponents  
ShellExperiences  
SKB  
SoftwareDistribution  
Speech  
Speech\_OneCore

```

splwow64.exe
System
system.ini
System32
SystemApps
SystemResources
SystemTemp
SysWOW64
TAPI
Tasks
Temp
TextInput
tracing
twain_32
twain_32.dll
Vss

- C$ - (readable,writable)
  + Content of this share :
Documents and Settings
inetpub
Packages
PerfLogs
Program Files
Program Files (x86)
ProgramData
Recovery
System Volume Information
Users
Windows
WindowsAzure

- D$ - (readable,writable)
  + Content of this share :
CollectGuestLogsTemp
DATALOSS_WARNING_README.txt
pagefile.sys
System Volume Information

```

## 10785 - Microsoft Windows SMB NativeLanManager Remote System Information Disclosure

### Synopsis

It was possible to obtain information about the remote operating system.

### Description

Nessus was able to obtain the remote operating system name and version (Windows and/or Samba) by sending an authentication request to port 139 or 445. Note that this plugin requires SMB to be enabled on the host.

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2001/10/17, Modification date: 2021/09/20

### Ports

#### windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active

Nessus was able to obtain the following information about the host, by parsing the SMB2 Protocol's NTLM SSP message:

```

Target Name: windows-stig-br
NetBIOS Domain Name: windows-stig-br
NetBIOS Computer Name: windows-stig-br
DNS Domain Name: windows-stig-br
DNS Computer Name: windows-stig-br
DNS Tree Name: unknown
Product Version: 10.0.17763

```

## 21643 - SSL Cipher Suites Supported

### Synopsis

The remote service encrypts communications using SSL.

Description

This plugin detects which SSL ciphers are supported by the remote service for encrypting communications.

See Also

<https://www.openssl.org/docs/man1.0.2/man1/ciphers.html>

<http://www.nessus.org/u?e17ffced>

Solution

N/A

Risk Factor

None

Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2006/06/05, Modification date: 2024/09/11

Ports

windows-stig-br (TCP/3389) Vulnerability State: Active

Here is the list of SSL ciphers supported by the remote server :  
Each group is reported per SSL Version.

SSL Version : TLSv12  
High Strength Ciphers (>= 112-bit key)

Name	Code	KEX	Auth	Encryption
MAC				
-----	-----	---	----	-----
---				
DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256	0x00, 0x9E	DH	RSA	AES-GCM(128)
SHA256				
DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA384	0x00, 0x9F	DH	RSA	AES-GCM(256)
SHA384				
ECDSA-RSA-AES128-SHA256	0xC0, 0x2F	ECDH	RSA	AES-GCM(128)
SHA256				
ECDSA-RSA-AES256-SHA384	0xC0, 0x30	ECDH	RSA	AES-GCM(256)
SHA384				
RSA-AES128-SHA256	0x00, 0x9C	RSA	RSA	AES-GCM(128)
SHA256				
RSA-AES256-SHA384	0x00, 0x9D	RSA	RSA	AES-GCM(256)
SHA384				
ECDSA-RSA-AES128-SHA	0xC0, 0x13	ECDH	RSA	AES-CBC(128)
SHA1				
ECDSA-RSA-AES256-SHA	0xC0, 0x14	ECDH	RSA	AES-CBC(256)
SHA1				
AES128-SHA	0x00, 0x2F	RSA	RSA	AES-CBC(128)
SHA1				
AES256-SHA	0x00, 0x35	RSA	RSA	AES-CBC(256)
SHA1				
ECDSA-RSA-AES128-SHA256	0xC0, 0x27	ECDH	RSA	AES-CBC(128)
SHA256				
ECDSA-RSA-AES256-SHA384	0xC0, 0x28	ECDH	RSA	AES-CBC(256)
SHA384				
RSA-AES128-SHA256	0x00, 0x3C	RSA	RSA	AES-CBC(128)
SHA256				
RSA-AES256-SHA256	0x00, 0x3D	RSA	RSA	AES-CBC(256)
SHA256				

The fields above are :

```
{Tenable ciphername}
{Cipher ID code}
Kex={key exchange}
Auth={authentication}
Encrypt={symmetric encryption method}
MAC={message authentication code}
{export flag}
```

Note that this service [...]

## 22964 - Service Detection

### Synopsis

The remote service could be identified.

### Description

Nessus was able to identify the remote service by its banner or by looking at the error message it sends when it receives an HTTP request.

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2007/08/19, Modification date: 2024/03/26

### Ports

#### windows-stig-br (TCP/5985) Vulnerability State: Active

A web server is running on this port.

#### windows-stig-br (TCP/5357) Vulnerability State: Active

A web server is running on this port.

#### windows-stig-br (TCP/47001) Vulnerability State: Active

A web server is running on this port.

## 24272 - Network Interfaces Enumeration (WMI)

### Synopsis

Nessus was able to obtain the list of network interfaces on the remote host.

### Description

Nessus was able, via WMI queries, to extract a list of network interfaces on the remote host and the IP addresses attached to them.

Note that this plugin only enumerates IPv6 addresses for systems running Windows Vista or later.

### See Also

<http://www.nessus.org/u?b362cab2>

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2007/02/03, Modification date: 2025/11/18

### Ports

#### windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active

+ Network Interface Information :

- Network Interface = [00000001] Microsoft Hyper-V Network Adapter
- MAC Address = 7C:1E:52:E7:29:1B
- IPAddress/IPSubnet = 10.0.0.10/255.255.255.0
- IPAddress/IPSubnet = fe80::224c:45cc:7211:ae13/64

+ Network Interface Information :

- Network Interface = [00000003] Mellanox ConnectX-4 Lx Virtual Ethernet Adapter
- MAC Address = 7C:1E:52:E7:29:1B

+ Routing Information :

Destination	Netmask	Gateway
-------------	---------	---------

-----	-----	-----
0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	10.0.0.1
10.0.0.0	255.255.248.0	0.0.0.0
10.0.0.10	255.255.255.255	0.0.0.0
10.0.7.255	255.255.255.255	0.0.0.0
127.0.0.0	255.0.0.0	0.0.0.0
127.0.0.1	255.255.255.255	0.0.0.0
127.255.255.255	255.255.255.255	0.0.0.0
168.63.129.16	255.255.255.255	10.0.0.1
169.254.169.254	255.255.255.255	10.0.0.1
224.0.0.0	240.0.0.0	0.0.0.0
224.0.0.0	240.0.0.0	0.0.0.0
255.255.255.255	255.255.255.255	0.0.0.0
255.255.255.255	255.255.255.255	0.0.0.0

## 34220 - Netstat Portscanner (WMI)

### Synopsis

Remote open ports can be enumerated via WMI.

### Description

Using the WMI interface, Nessus was able to run 'netstat' on the remote host to enumerate the open ports.

### See Also

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Netstat>

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2008/09/16, Modification date: 2025/11/18

### Ports

#### windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active

```
{ "listening":
[ { "port": 445, "protocol": "TCP", "interfaces": null, "all_interfaces": false, "service_name": "cifs", "plugin_output": null },
  { "port": 139, "protocol": "TCP", "interfaces": null, "all_interfaces": false, "service_name": "smb", "plugin_output": null },
  { "port": 135, "protocol": "TCP", "interfaces": null, "all_interfaces": false, "service_name": "epmap", "plugin_output": null },
  { "port": 49664, "protocol": "TCP", "interfaces": null, "all_interfaces": false, "service_name": "dcerpc", "plugin_output": null },
  { "port": 49665, "protocol": "TCP", "interfaces": null, "all_interfaces": false, "service_name": "dcerpc", "plugin_output": null },
  { "port": 49666, "protocol": "TCP", "interfaces": null, "all_interfaces": false, "service_name": "dcerpc", "plugin_output": null },
  { "port": 49667, "protocol": "TCP", "interfaces": null, "all_interfaces": false, "service_name": "dcerpc", "plugin_output": null },
  { "port": 49668, "protocol": "TCP", "interfaces": null, "all_interfaces": false, "service_name": "dcerpc", "plugin_output": null },
  { "port": 49669, "protocol": "TCP", "interfaces": null, "all_interfaces": false, "service_name": "dcerpc", "plugin_output": null },
  { "port": 49671, "protocol": "TCP", "interfaces": null, "all_interfaces": false, "service_name": "dcerpc", "plugin_output": null },
  { "port": 0, "protocol": "TCP", "interfaces": null, "all_interfaces": false, "service_name": null, "plugin_output": "\nNessus was able to find 25 open ports.\n"},
  { "port": 3389, "protocol": "TCP", "interfaces": null, "all_interfaces": false, "service_name": "msrdp", "plugin_output": null },
  { "port": 5357, "protocol": "TCP", "interfaces": null, "all_interfaces": false, "service_name": "www", "plugin_output": null },
  { "port": 5985, "protocol": "TCP", "interfaces": null, "all_interfaces": false, "service_name": "www", "plugin_output": null },
  { "port": 47001, "protocol": "TCP", "interfaces": null, "all_interfaces": false, "service_name": "www", "plugin_output": null },
  { "port": 137, "protocol": "UDP", "interfaces": null, "all_interfaces": false, "service_name": "netbios-ns", "plugin_output": null },
  { "port": 123, "protocol": "UDP", "interfaces": null, "all_interfaces": false, "service_name": null, "plugin_output": null },
  { "port": 500, "protocol": "UDP", "interfaces": null, "all_interfaces": false, "service_name": null, "plugin_output": null },
  { "port": 3389, "protocol": "UDP", "interfaces": null, "all_interfaces": false, "service_name": null, "plugin_output": null },
  { "port": 3702, "protocol": "UDP", "interfaces": null, "all_interfaces": false, "service_name": null, "plugin_output": null },
  { "port": 4500, "protocol": "UDP", "interfaces": null, "all_interfaces": false, "service_name": null, "plugin_output": null },
  { "port": 5353, "protocol": "UDP", "interfaces": null, "all_interfaces": false, "service_name": null, "plugin_output": null },
  { "port": 5355, "protocol": "UDP", "interfaces": null, "all_interfaces": false, "service_name": null, "plugin_output": null },
  { "port": 62451, "protocol": "UDP", "interfaces": null, "all_interfaces": false, "service_name": null, "plugin_output": null },
  { "port": 138, "protocol": "UDP", "interfaces": null, "all_interfaces": false, "service_name": null, "plugin_output": null },
  { "TCP": { "discrete": [ 49670 ], "ranges": [ [ 1, 134 ], [ 136, 138 ], [ 140, 444 ], [ 446, 3388 ], [ 3390, 5356 ],
```

```
[5358,5984],[5986,47000],[47002,49663],[49672,65535]]}, "UDP": {"discrete": [5354], "ranges": [[1,122],[124,136],[139,499],[501,3388],[3390,3701],[3703,4499],[4501,5352],[5356,62450],[62452,65535]]}, "ICMP": {"discrete": [], "ranges": [[1,65535]]}, "UNKNOWN": {"discrete": [], "ranges": [[1,65535]]}} [ ... ]
```

## 48763 - Microsoft Windows 'CWDIllegalInDllSearch' Registry Setting

### Synopsis

CWDIllegalInDllSearch Settings: Improper settings could allow code execution attacks.

### Description

Windows Hosts can be hardened against DLL hijacking attacks by setting the The 'CWDIllegalInDllSearch' registry entry in to one of the following settings:

- 0xFFFFFFFF (Removes the current working directory from the default DLL search order)
- 1 (Blocks a DLL Load from the current working directory if the current working directory is set to a WebDAV folder)
- 2 (Blocks a DLL Load from the current working directory if the current working directory is set to a remote folder)

### See Also

<http://www.nessus.org/u?0c574c56>

<http://www.nessus.org/u?5234ef0c>

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2010/08/26, Modification date: 2019/12/20

### Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active**

Name : SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager\CWDIllegalInDllSearch  
Value : Registry Key Empty or Missing

## 48942 - Microsoft Windows SMB Registry : OS Version and Processor Architecture

### Synopsis

It was possible to determine the processor architecture, build lab strings, and Windows OS version installed on the remote system.

### Description

Nessus was able to determine the processor architecture, build lab strings, and the Windows OS version installed on the remote system by connecting to the remote registry with the supplied credentials.

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2010/08/31, Modification date: 2022/02/01

### Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active**

Operating system version = 10.17763  
Architecture = x64  
Build lab extended = 17763.1.amd64fre.rs5\_release.180914-1434

## 56984 - SSL / TLS Versions Supported

### Synopsis

The remote service encrypts communications.

### Description

This plugin detects which SSL and TLS versions are supported by the remote service for encrypting communications.

## Solution

N/A

## Risk Factor

None

## Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2011/12/01, Modification date: 2025/06/16

## Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/3389) Vulnerability State: Active**

This port supports TLSv1.2.

## 85736 - Windows Store Application Enumeration

### Synopsis

It is possible to obtain the list of applications installed from the Windows Store.

### Description

This plugin connects to the remote Windows host with the supplied credentials and uses WMI and Powershell to enumerate applications installed on the host from the Windows Store.

### See Also

<https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/store/apps>

## Solution

N/A

## Risk Factor

None

## Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2015/09/02, Modification date: 2025/11/18

## Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active**

```
-1527c705-839a-4832-9118-54d4Bd6a0c89
  Version : 10.0.17763.1
  InstallLocation : C:\Windows\SystemApps\Microsoft.Windows.FilePicker_cw5nlh2txyewy
  Architecture : Neutral
  Publisher : CN=Microsoft Windows, O=Microsoft Corporation, L=Redmond, S=Washington, C=US

-c5e2524a-ea46-4f67-841f-6a9465d9d515
  Version : 10.0.17763.1
  InstallLocation : C:\Windows\SystemApps\Microsoft.Windows.FileExplorer_cw5nlh2txyewy
  Architecture : Neutral
  Publisher : CN=Microsoft Windows, O=Microsoft Corporation, L=Redmond, S=Washington, C=US

-E2A4F912-2574-4A75-9BB0-0D023378592B
  Version : 10.0.17763.1
  InstallLocation : C:\Windows\SystemApps\Microsoft.Windows.AppResolverUX_cw5nlh2txyewy
  Architecture : Neutral
  Publisher : CN=Microsoft Windows, O=Microsoft Corporation, L=Redmond, S=Washington, C=US

-F46D4000-FD22-4DB4-AC8E-4E1DDDE828FE
  Version : 10.0.17763.1
  InstallLocation : C:\Windows\SystemApps
\Microsoft.Windows.AddSuggestedFoldersToLibraryDialog_cw5nlh2txyewy
  Architecture : Neutral
  Publisher : CN=Microsoft Windows, O=Microsoft Corporation, L=Redmond, S=Washington, C=US

-InputApp
  Version : 1000.17763.6054.0
  InstallLocation : C:\Windows\SystemApps\InputApp_cw5nlh2txyewy
  Architecture : Neutral
  Publisher : CN=Microsoft Windows, O=Microsoft Corporation, L=Redmond, S=Washington, C=US

-Microsoft.AAD.BrokerPlugin
  Version : 1000.17763.1.0
```

```
InstallLocation : C:\Windows\SystemApps\Microsoft.AAD.BrokerPlugin_cw5nlh2txyewy
Architecture : Neutral
Publisher : CN=Microsoft Windows, O=Microsoft Corporation, L=Redmond, S=Washington, C=US

-Microsoft.AccountsControl
Version : 10.0.17763.1
InstallLocation : C:\Windows\SystemApps\Microsoft.AccountsControl_cw5nlh2txyewy
Architecture : Neutral
Publisher : CN=Microsoft Windows, O=Microsoft Corporation, L=Redmond, S=Washington, C=US

-Microsoft.AsyncTextService
Version : 10.0.17763.1
InstallLocation : C:\Windows\SystemApps\Microsoft.AsyncTextService_8wekyb3d8bbwe
[...]
```

## 92367 - Microsoft Windows PowerShell Execution Policy

### Synopsis

Nessus was able to collect and report the PowerShell execution policy for the remote host.

### Description

Nessus was able to collect and report the PowerShell execution policy for the remote Windows host.

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2016/07/19, Modification date: 2020/06/12

### Ports

#### windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active

```
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\PowerShell\1\ShellIds\Microsoft.PowerShell\ExecutionPolicy : Unrestricted
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\PowerShell\1\ShellIds\Microsoft.PowerShell\ExecutionPolicy :
RemoteSigned
```

## 148541 - Windows Language Settings Detection

### Synopsis

This plugin enumerates language files on a windows host.

### Description

By connecting to the remote host with the supplied credentials, this plugin enumerates language IDs listed on the host.

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2021/04/14, Modification date: 2022/02/01

### Ports

#### windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active

Default Install Language Code: 1033

Default Active Language Code: 1033

Other common microsoft Language packs may be scanned as well.

## 164690 - Windows Disabled Command Prompt Enumeration

### Synopsis

This plugin determines if the DisableCMD policy is enabled or disabled on the remote host for each local user.

### Description

The remote host may employ the DisableCMD policy on a per user basis. Enumerated local users may have the following registry key:

'HKLM\Software\Policies\Microsoft\Windows\System\DisableCMD'

- Unset or 0: The command prompt is enabled normally.
- 1: The command prompt is disabled.
- 2: The command prompt is disabled however windows batch processing is allowed.

## See Also

<http://www.nessus.org/u?b40698bc>

## Solution

N/A

## Risk Factor

None

## Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2022/09/06, Modification date: 2022/10/05

## Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active**

Username: DefaultAccount

SID: S-1-5-21-2761413244-2024134934-2587872006-503

DisableCMD: Unset

Username: adminbryan

SID: S-1-5-21-2761413244-2024134934-2587872006-500

DisableCMD: Unset

Username: WDAGUtilityAccount

SID: S-1-5-21-2761413244-2024134934-2587872006-504

DisableCMD: Unset

Username: Guest

SID: S-1-5-21-2761413244-2024134934-2587872006-501

DisableCMD: Unset

## 10736 - DCE Services Enumeration

### Synopsis

A DCE/RPC service is running on the remote host.

### Description

By sending a Lookup request to the portmapper (TCP 135 or epmapper PIPE) it was possible to enumerate the Distributed Computing Environment (DCE) services running on the remote port. Using this information it is possible to connect and bind to each service by sending an RPC request to the remote port/pipe.

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2001/08/26, Modification date: 2021/10/04

### Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/49669) Vulnerability State: Active**

The following DCERPC services are available on TCP port 49669 :

Object UUID : 00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000

UUID : 367abb81-9844-35f1-ad32-98f038001003, version 2.0

Description : Service Control Manager

Windows process : svchost.exe

Type : Remote RPC service

TCP Port : 49669

IP : 10.0.0.10

## windows-stig-br (TCP/49665) Vulnerability State: Active

The following DCERPC services are available on TCP port 49665 :

Object UUID : 00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000  
UUID : f6beaff7-1e19-4fbb-9f8f-b89e2018337c, version 1.0  
Description : Unknown RPC service  
Annotation : Event log TCPIP  
Type : Remote RPC service  
TCP Port : 49665  
IP : 10.0.0.10

Object UUID : 00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000  
UUID : 3c4728c5-f0ab-448b-bdal-6ce01eb0a6d5, version 1.0  
Description : DHCP Client Service  
Windows process : svchost.exe  
Annotation : DHCP Client LRPC Endpoint  
Type : Remote RPC service  
TCP Port : 49665  
IP : 10.0.0.10

Object UUID : 00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000  
UUID : 3c4728c5-f0ab-448b-bdal-6ce01eb0a6d6, version 1.0  
Description : Unknown RPC service  
Annotation : DHCPv6 Client LRPC Endpoint  
Type : Remote RPC service  
TCP Port : 49665  
IP : 10.0.0.10

Object UUID : 00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000  
UUID : 3473dd4d-2e88-4006-9cba-22570909dd10, version 5.0  
Description : Unknown RPC service  
Annotation : WinHttp Auto-Proxy Service  
Type : Remote RPC service  
TCP Port : 49665  
IP : 10.0.0.10

## windows-stig-br (TCP/49667) Vulnerability State: Active

The following DCERPC services are available on TCP port 49667 :

Object UUID : 00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000  
UUID : 12345678-1234-abcd-ef00-0123456789ab, version 1.0  
Description : IPsec Services (Windows XP & 2003)  
Windows process : lsass.exe  
Type : Remote RPC service  
TCP Port : 49667  
IP : 10.0.0.10

Object UUID : 00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000  
UUID : 0b6edbf8-4a24-4fc6-8a23-942bleca65d1, version 1.0  
Description : Unknown RPC service  
Type : Remote RPC service  
TCP Port : 49667  
IP : 10.0.0.10

Object UUID : 00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000  
UUID : ae33069b-a2a8-46ee-a235-ddfd339be281, version 1.0  
Description : Unknown RPC service  
Type : Remote RPC service  
TCP Port : 49667  
IP : 10.0.0.10

Object UUID : 00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000  
UUID : 4a452661-8290-4b36-8fbe-7f4093a94978, version 1.0  
Description : Unknown RPC service  
Type : Remote RPC service  
TCP Port : 49667  
IP : 10.0.0.10

Object UUID : 00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000  
UUID : 76f03f96-cdfd-44fc-a22c-64950a001209, version 1.0

Description : Unknown RPC service  
Type : Remote RPC service  
TCP Port : 49667  
IP : 10.0.0.10

### windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active

The following DCERPC services are available remotely :

Object UUID : 765294ba-60bc-48b8-92e9-89fd77769d91  
UUID : d95afe70-a6d5-4259-822e-2c84dalddb0d, version 1.0  
Description : Unknown RPC service  
Type : Remote RPC service  
Named pipe : \PIPE\InitShutdown  
Netbios name : \\windows-stig-br

Object UUID : b08669ee-8cb5-43a5-a017-84fe00000000  
UUID : 76f226c3-ec14-4325-8a99-6a46348418af, version 1.0  
Description : Unknown RPC service  
Type : Remote RPC service  
Named pipe : \PIPE\InitShutdown  
Netbios name : \\windows-stig-br

Object UUID : 00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000  
UUID : 12345778-1234-abcd-ef00-0123456789ac, version 1.0  
Description : Security Account Manager  
Windows process : lsass.exe  
Type : Remote RPC service  
Named pipe : \pipe\lsass  
Netbios name : \\windows-stig-br

Object UUID : 00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000  
UUID : b25a52bf-e5dd-4f4a-aea6-8ca7272a0e86, version 2.0  
Description : Unknown RPC service  
Annotation : KeyIso  
Type : Remote RPC service  
Named pipe : \pipe\lsass  
Netbios name : \\windows-stig-br

Object UUID : 00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000  
UUID : 8fb74744-b2ff-4c00-be0d-9ef9a191felb, version 1.0  
Description : Unknown RPC service  
Annotation : Ngc Pop Key Service  
Type : Remote RPC service  
Named pipe : \pipe\lsass  
Netbios name : \\windows-stig-br

Object UUID : 00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000  
UUID : 51a227ae-825b-41f2-b4a9-1ac9557a1018, version 1.0  
Description : Unknown RPC service  
Annotation : Ngc Pop Key Service  
Type : Remote RPC service  
Named pipe : \pipe\lsass  
Netbios name : \\windows-stig-br

Object UUID : 00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000  
UUID : 7f1343fe-50a9-4927-a778-0c5859517bac, version 1.0  
Description : Unknown RPC service  
Annotation : DfsDs service  
Type : Remote RPC service  
Named pipe : \PIPE\wkssvc  
Netbios name : \\windows-stig-br

Object UUID : 00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000  
UUID : 1ff70682-0a51-30e8-076d-740be8cee98b, version 1.0  
Description : Scheduler Service  
Windows process : svchost.exe  
Type : Remote RPC service  
Named pipe : \PIPE\atsvc  
Netbios name : \\windows-stig-br

Object [...]

### windows-stig-br (TCP/49666) Vulnerability State: Active

The following DCERPC services are available on TCP port 49666 :

Object UUID : 00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000  
UUID : 86d35949-83c9-4044-b424-db363231fd0c, version 1.0  
Description : Unknown RPC service  
Type : Remote RPC service  
TCP Port : 49666  
IP : 10.0.0.10

Object UUID : 00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000  
UUID : 3a9ef155-691d-4449-8d05-09ad57031823, version 1.0  
Description : Unknown RPC service  
Type : Remote RPC service  
TCP Port : 49666  
IP : 10.0.0.10

Object UUID : 73736573-6f69-656e-6e76-000000000000  
UUID : c9ac6db5-82b7-4e55-ae8a-e464ed7b4277, version 1.0  
Description : Unknown RPC service  
Annotation : Impl friendly name  
Type : Remote RPC service  
TCP Port : 49666  
IP : 10.0.0.10

Object UUID : 00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000  
UUID : 29770a8f-829b-4158-90a2-78cd488501f7, version 1.0  
Description : Unknown RPC service  
Type : Remote RPC service  
TCP Port : 49666  
IP : 10.0.0.10

Object UUID : 00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000  
UUID : b18fbab6-56f8-4702-84e0-41053293a869, version 1.0  
Description : Unknown RPC service  
Annotation : UserMgrCli  
Type : Remote RPC service  
TCP Port : 49666  
IP : 10.0.0.10

Object UUID : 00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000  
UUID : 0d3c7f20-1c8d-4654-a1b3-51563b298bda, version 1.0  
Description : Unknown RPC service  
Annotation : UserMgrCli  
Type : Remote RPC service  
TCP Port : 49666  
IP : 10.0.0.10

Object UUID : 00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000  
UUID : a398e520-d59a-4bdd-aa7a-3c1e0303a511, version 1.0  
Description : Unknown RPC service  
Annotation : IKE/Authip API  
Type : Remote RPC service  
TCP Port : 49666  
IP : 10.0.0.10

Object UUID : 00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000  
UUID : 552d076a-cb29-4e44-8b6a-d15e59e2c0af, version 1.0  
Description : Unknown RPC service  
Annotation : IP Transition Configuration endpoint  
Type : Remote RPC service  
TCP Port : 49666  
IP : 10.0.0.10

Object UUID : 00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000  
UUID : 2e6035b2-e8f1-41a7-a044-656b439c4c34, version 1.0  
Description : Unknown RPC service  
Annotation : Proxy Manager provider server endpoint  
Type : Remote RPC service  
TCP [...]

### windows-stig-br (TCP/49671) Vulnerability State: Active

The following DCERPC services are available on TCP port 49671 :

Object UUID : 00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000  
UUID : 12345778-1234-abcd-ef00-0123456789ac, version 1.0  
Description : Security Account Manager  
Windows process : lsass.exe  
Type : Remote RPC service  
TCP Port : 49671  
IP : 10.0.0.10

Object UUID : 00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000  
UUID : b25a52bf-e5dd-4f4a-aea6-8ca7272a0e86, version 2.0  
Description : Unknown RPC service  
Annotation : KeyIso  
Type : Remote RPC service  
TCP Port : 49671  
IP : 10.0.0.10

Object UUID : 00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000  
UUID : 8fb74744-b2ff-4c00-be0d-9ef9a191felb, version 1.0  
Description : Unknown RPC service  
Annotation : Ngc Pop Key Service  
Type : Remote RPC service  
TCP Port : 49671  
IP : 10.0.0.10

Object UUID : 00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000  
UUID : 51a227ae-825b-41f2-b4a9-1ac9557a1018, version 1.0  
Description : Unknown RPC service  
Annotation : Ngc Pop Key Service  
Type : Remote RPC service  
TCP Port : 49671  
IP : 10.0.0.10

#### windows-stig-br (TCP/49668) Vulnerability State: Active

The following DCERPC services are available on TCP port 49668 :

Object UUID : 00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000  
UUID : 6b5bdd1e-528c-422c-af8c-a4079be4fe48, version 1.0  
Description : Unknown RPC service  
Annotation : Remote Fw APIs  
Type : Remote RPC service  
TCP Port : 49668  
IP : 10.0.0.10

#### windows-stig-br (TCP/135) Vulnerability State: Active

The following DCERPC services are available locally :

Object UUID : 765294ba-60bc-48b8-92e9-89fd77769d91  
UUID : d95afe70-a6d5-4259-822e-2c84dalddb0d, version 1.0  
Description : Unknown RPC service  
Type : Local RPC service  
Named pipe : WindowsShutdown

Object UUID : 765294ba-60bc-48b8-92e9-89fd77769d91  
UUID : d95afe70-a6d5-4259-822e-2c84dalddb0d, version 1.0  
Description : Unknown RPC service  
Type : Local RPC service  
Named pipe : WMsgKRpc0490B0

Object UUID : b08669ee-8cb5-43a5-a017-84fe00000000  
UUID : 76f226c3-ec14-4325-8a99-6a46348418af, version 1.0  
Description : Unknown RPC service  
Type : Local RPC service  
Named pipe : WindowsShutdown

Object UUID : b08669ee-8cb5-43a5-a017-84fe00000000  
UUID : 76f226c3-ec14-4325-8a99-6a46348418af, version 1.0  
Description : Unknown RPC service  
Type : Local RPC service  
Named pipe : WMsgKRpc0490B0

Object UUID : 00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000

UUID : fc48cd89-98d6-4628-9839-86f7a3e4161a, version 1.0  
Description : Unknown RPC service  
Type : Local RPC service  
Named pipe : dabrpc

Object UUID : 00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000  
UUID : fc48cd89-98d6-4628-9839-86f7a3e4161a, version 1.0  
Description : Unknown RPC service  
Type : Local RPC service  
Named pipe : csebpublish

Object UUID : 00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000  
UUID : fc48cd89-98d6-4628-9839-86f7a3e4161a, version 1.0  
Description : Unknown RPC service  
Type : Local RPC service  
Named pipe : LRPC-2e62dd9d11fd613228

Object UUID : 00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000  
UUID : 9435cc56-1d9c-4924-ac7d-b60a2c3520e1, version 1.0  
Description : Unknown RPC service  
Annotation : SPPSVC Default RPC Interface  
Type : Local RPC service  
Named pipe : SPPCTransportEndpoint-00001

Object UUID : 00000002-0000-0000-0000-000000000000  
UUID : 8ec21e98-b5ce-4916-a3d6-449fa428a007, version 0.0  
Description : Unknown RPC service  
Type : Local RPC service  
Named pipe : OLE77A5EB491736A78EA62A7E3810D7

Object UUID : 00000002-0000-0000-0000-000000000000  
UUID : 8ec21e98-b5ce-4916-a3d6-449fa428a007, version 0.0  
Description : Unknown RPC service  
Type : Local RPC service  
Named [...]

## windows-stig-br (TCP/49664) Vulnerability State: Active

The following DCERPC services are available on TCP port 49664 :

Object UUID : 765294ba-60bc-48b8-92e9-89fd77769d91  
UUID : d95afe70-a6d5-4259-822e-2c84dalddb0d, version 1.0  
Description : Unknown RPC service  
Type : Remote RPC service  
TCP Port : 49664  
IP : 10.0.0.10

## 10902 - Microsoft Windows 'Administrators' Group User List

### Synopsis

There is at least one user in the 'Administrators' group.

### Description

Using the supplied credentials, it is possible to extract the member list of the 'Administrators' group. Members of this group have complete access to the remote system.

### Solution

Verify that each member of the group should have this type of access.

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2002/03/15, Modification date: 2018/05/16

### Ports

## windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active

The following user is a member of the 'Administrators' group :

- windows-stig-br\adminbryan (User)

## 10940 - Remote Desktop Protocol Service Detection

### Synopsis

The remote host has an remote desktop protocol service enabled.

### Description

The Remote Desktop Protocol allows a user to remotely obtain a graphical login (and therefore act as a local user on the remote host).  
If an attacker gains a valid login and password, this service could be used to gain further access on the remote host. An attacker may also use this service to mount a dictionary attack against the remote host to try to log in remotely. Note that RDP (the Remote Desktop Protocol) is vulnerable to Man-in-the-middle attacks, making it easy for attackers to steal the credentials of legitimate users by impersonating the Windows server.

### Solution

Disable the service if you do not use it, and do not allow this service to run across the Internet.

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2002/04/20, Modification date: 2023/08/21

### Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/3389) Vulnerability State: Active**

## 12053 - Host Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) Resolution

### Synopsis

It was possible to resolve the name of the remote host.

### Description

Nessus was able to resolve the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) of the remote host.

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2004/02/11, Modification date: 2025/03/13

### Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active**

10.0.0.10 resolves as windows-stig-br.internal.cloudapp.net.

## 19506 - Nessus Scan Information

### Synopsis

This plugin displays information about the Nessus scan.

### Description

This plugin displays, for each tested host, information about the scan itself :

- The version of the plugin set.
- The type of scanner (Nessus or Nessus Home).
- The version of the Nessus Engine.
- The port scanner(s) used.
- The port range scanned.
- The ping round trip time
- Whether credentialed or third-party patch management checks are possible.
- Whether the display of superseded patches is enabled
- The date of the scan.
- The duration of the scan.
- The number of hosts scanned in parallel.
- The number of checks done in parallel.

### Solution

N/A

## Risk Factor

None

## Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2005/08/26, Modification date: 2025/10/29

## Ports

### windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active

Information about this scan :

```
Nessus version : 10.11.0
Nessus build : 20161
Plugin feed version : 202511231307
Scanner edition used : Nessus
Scanner OS : WINDOWS
Scanner distribution : win-x86-64
Scan type : Normal
Scan name : Disa-Scan-winserv19
Scan policy used : Advanced Network Scan
Scanner IP : 10.0.0.8
Port scanner(s) : wmi_netstat
Port range : default
Ping RTT : 15.629 ms
Thorough tests : no
Experimental tests : no
Scan for Unpatched Vulnerabilities : no
Plugin debugging enabled : no
Paranoia level : 1
Report verbosity : 1
Safe checks : yes
Optimize the test : yes
Credentialed checks : yes, as '10.0.0.10\adminbryan' via SMB
Patch management checks : None
Display superseded patches : yes (supersedence plugin did not launch)
CGI scanning : disabled
Web application tests : disabled
Max hosts : 80
Max checks : 5
Recv timeout : 5
Backports : None
Allow post-scan editing : Yes
Nessus Plugin Signature Checking : Enabled
Audit File Signature Checking : Disabled
Scan Start Date : 2025/11/24 15:23 UTC
Scan duration : 1244 sec
Scan for malware : no
```

## 23974 - Microsoft Windows SMB Share Hosting Office Files

### Synopsis

The remote share contains Office-related files.

### Description

This plugin connects to the remotely accessible SMB shares and attempts to find office related files (such as .doc, .ppt, .xls, .pdf etc).

### Solution

Make sure that the files containing confidential information have proper access controls set on them.

## Risk Factor

None

## Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2007/01/04, Modification date: 2011/03/21

## Ports

### windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active

Here is a list of office files which have been found on the remote SMB shares :

+ C\$ :

- C:\Windows\System32\MSDRM\MsoIrmProtector.doc
- C:\Windows\SysWOW64\MSDRM\MsoIrmProtector.doc
- C:\Windows\WinSxS\amd64\_microsoft-windows-r..t-office-protectors\_31bf3856ad364e35\_10.0.17763.5830\_none\_5b252ca0c77261e3\MsoIrmProtector.doc
- C:\Windows\WinSxS\wow64\_microsoft-windows-r..t-office-protectors\_31bf3856ad364e35\_10.0.17763.5830\_none\_6579d6f2fbd323de\MsoIrmProtector.doc
- C:\Windows\System32\MSDRM\MsoIrmProtector.ppt
- C:\Windows\SysWOW64\MSDRM\MsoIrmProtector.ppt
- C:\Windows\WinSxS\amd64\_microsoft-windows-r..t-office-protectors\_31bf3856ad364e35\_10.0.17763.5830\_none\_5b252ca0c77261e3\MsoIrmProtector.ppt
- C:\Windows\WinSxS\wow64\_microsoft-windows-r..t-office-protectors\_31bf3856ad364e35\_10.0.17763.5830\_none\_6579d6f2fbd323de\MsoIrmProtector.ppt
- C:\Windows\System32\MSDRM\MsoIrmProtector.xls
- C:\Windows\SysWOW64\MSDRM\MsoIrmProtector.xls
- C:\Windows\WinSxS\amd64\_microsoft-windows-r..t-office-protectors\_31bf3856ad364e35\_10.0.17763.5830\_none\_5b252ca0c77261e3\MsoIrmProtector.xls
- C:\Windows\WinSxS\wow64\_microsoft-windows-r..t-office-protectors\_31bf3856ad364e35\_10.0.17763.5830\_none\_6579d6f2fbd323de\MsoIrmProtector.xls

## 24269 - WMI Available

### Synopsis

WMI queries can be made against the remote host.

### Description

The supplied credentials can be used to make WMI (Windows Management Instrumentation) requests against the remote host over DCOM.

These requests can be used to gather information about the remote host, such as its current state, network interface configuration, etc.

### See Also

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/wmisdk/wmi-start-page>

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2007/02/03, Modification date: 2025/11/18

### Ports

#### windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active

The remote host returned the following caption from Win32\_OperatingSystem:

```
Microsoft Windows Server 2019 Datacenter
```

## 44401 - Microsoft Windows SMB Service Config Enumeration

### Synopsis

It was possible to enumerate configuration parameters of remote services.

### Description

Nessus was able to obtain, via the SMB protocol, the launch parameters of each active service on the remote host (executable path, logon type, etc.).

### Solution

Ensure that each service is configured properly.

### Risk Factor

None

### References

XREF

IAVT-0001-T-0752

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2010/02/05, Modification date: 2022/05/16

## Ports

### windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active

The following services are set to start automatically :

BFE startup parameters :

Display name : Base Filtering Engine  
Service name : BFE  
Log on as : NT AUTHORITY\LocalService  
Executable path : C:\Windows\system32\svchost.exe -k LocalServiceNoNetworkFirewall -p  
Dependencies : RpcSs/

BrokerInfrastructure startup parameters :

Display name : Background Tasks Infrastructure Service  
Service name : BrokerInfrastructure  
Log on as : LocalSystem  
Executable path : C:\Windows\system32\svchost.exe -k DcomLaunch -p  
Dependencies : RpcEptMapper/DcomLaunch/RpcSs/

CDPSvc startup parameters :

Display name : Connected Devices Platform Service  
Service name : CDPSvc  
Log on as : NT AUTHORITY\LocalService  
Executable path : C:\Windows\system32\svchost.exe -k LocalService -p  
Dependencies : ncbservice/RpcSS/Tcpip/

CDPUserSvc\_5499a startup parameters :

Display name : Connected Devices Platform User Service\_5499a  
Service name : CDPUserSvc\_5499a  
Executable path : C:\Windows\system32\svchost.exe -k UnistackSvcGroup

CoreMessagingRegistrar startup parameters :

Display name : CoreMessaging  
Service name : CoreMessagingRegistrar  
Log on as : NT AUTHORITY\LocalService  
Executable path : C:\Windows\system32\svchost.exe -k LocalServiceNoNetwork -p  
Dependencies : rpcss/

CryptSvc startup parameters :

Display name : Cryptographic Services  
Service name : CryptSvc  
Log on as : NT Authority\NetworkService  
Executable path : C:\Windows\system32\svchost.exe -k NetworkService -p  
Dependencies : RpcSs/

DPS startup parameters :

Display name : Diagnostic Policy Service  
Service name : DPS  
Log on as : NT AUTHORITY\LocalService  
Executable path : C:\Windows\System32\svchost.exe -k LocalServiceNoNetwork -p

DcomLaunch startup parameters :

Display name : DCOM Server Process Launcher  
Service name : DcomLaunch  
Log on as : LocalSystem  
Executable path : C:\Windows\system32\svchost.exe -k DcomLaunch -p

Dhcp startup [...]

## 45590 - Common Platform Enumeration (CPE)

### Synopsis

It was possible to enumerate CPE names that matched on the remote system.

### Description

By using information obtained from a Nessus scan, this plugin reports CPE (Common Platform Enumeration) matches for various hardware and software products found on a host.

Note that if an official CPE is not available for the product, this plugin computes the best possible CPE based on the information available from the scan.

### See Also

<http://cpe.mitre.org/>

<https://nvd.nist.gov/products/cpe>

## Solution

N/A

## Risk Factor

None

## Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2010/04/21, Modification date: 2025/09/29

## Ports

### windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active

The remote operating system matched the following CPE :

```
cpe:/o:microsoft:windows_server_2019:10.0.17763.8027::~~datacenter~~x64~ -> Microsoft Windows Server 2019
```

Following application CPE's matched on the remote system :

```
cpe:/a:7-zip:7-zip:24.8.0.0 -> 7-Zip -
cpe:/a:haxx:curl:8.13.0.0 -> Haxx Curl
cpe:/a:microsoft:.net_framework:4.7.2 -> Microsoft .NET Framework
cpe:/a:microsoft:.net_framework:4.7.4126.0 -> Microsoft .NET Framework
cpe:/a:microsoft:edge:142.0.3595.94 -> Microsoft Edge
cpe:/a:microsoft:ie:11.1790.17763.0 -> Microsoft Internet Explorer
cpe:/a:microsoft:internet_explorer:11.0.17763.7919 -> Microsoft Internet Explorer
cpe:/a:microsoft:remote_desktop_connection:10.0.17763.5830 -> Microsoft Remote Desktop Connection
cpe:/a:microsoft:system_center_endpoint_protection:4.18.25100.9008 -> Microsoft System Center Endpoint Protection
cpe:/a:microsoft:windows_defender:4.18.25100.9008 -> Microsoft Windows Defender
cpe:/a:microsoft:windows_defender_atp:2.05
```

## 52001 - WMI QuickFixEngineering (QFE) Enumeration

### Synopsis

The remote Windows host has quick-fix engineering updates installed.

### Description

By connecting to the remote host with the supplied credentials, this plugin enumerates quick-fix engineering updates installed on the remote host via WMI.

### See Also

<http://www.nessus.org/u?0c4ec249>

## Solution

N/A

## Risk Factor

None

## Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2011/02/16, Modification date: 2025/11/18

## Ports

### windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active

Here is a list of quick-fix engineering updates installed on the remote system :

```
+ KB5066143
- Description : Update
- InstalledOn : 11/12/2025

+ KB5004424
- Description : Update
- InstalledOn : 11/12/2025
```

- + KB5068791
  - Description : Security Update
  - InstalledOn : 11/12/2025
- + KB5070248
  - Description : Security Update
  - InstalledOn : 11/12/2025

Note that for detailed information on installed QFE's such as InstalledBy, Caption, and so on, please run the scan with 'Report Verbosity' set to 'verbose'.

## 72879 - Microsoft Internet Explorer Enhanced Security Configuration Detection

### Synopsis

The remote host supports IE Enhanced Security Configuration.

### Description

Nessus detects if the remote Windows host supports IE Enhanced Security Configuration (ESC) and if IE ESC features are enabled or disabled.

### See Also

<http://www.nessus.org/u?a9c4c131>

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2014/03/07, Modification date: 2025/11/18

### Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active**

Type : Admin Groups  
Is Enabled : True

Type : User Groups  
Is Enabled : True

## 92415 - Application Compatibility Cache

### Synopsis

Nessus was able to gather application compatibility settings on the remote host.

### Description

Nessus was able to generate a report on the application compatibility cache on the remote Windows host.

### See Also

[https://dl.mandiant.com/EE/library/Whitepaper\\_ShimCacheParser.pdf](https://dl.mandiant.com/EE/library/Whitepaper_ShimCacheParser.pdf)

<http://www.nessus.org/u?4a076105>

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2016/07/19, Modification date: 2018/05/23

### Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active**

Application compatibility cache report attached.

## 103871 - Microsoft Windows Network Adapters

### Synopsis

Identifies the network adapters installed on the remote host.

### Description

Using the supplied credentials, this plugin enumerates and reports the installed network adapters on the remote Windows host.

### Solution

Make sure that all of the installed network adapters agrees with your organization's acceptable use and security policies.

### Risk Factor

None

### References

XREF IAVT-0001-T-0758

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2017/10/17, Modification date: 2022/02/01

### Ports

#### windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active

```
Network Adapter Driver Description : Mellanox ConnectX-4 Lx Virtual Ethernet Adapter
Network Adapter Driver Version      : 23.4.26054.1
```

```
Network Adapter Driver Description : Mellanox ConnectX-4 Lx Virtual Ethernet Adapter
Network Adapter Driver Version      : 23.4.26054.1
```

## 106716 - Microsoft Windows SMB2 and SMB3 Dialects Supported (remote check)

### Synopsis

It was possible to obtain information about the dialects of SMB2 and SMB3 available on the remote host.

### Description

Nessus was able to obtain the set of SMB2 and SMB3 dialects running on the remote host by sending an authentication request to port 139 or 445.

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2018/02/09, Modification date: 2020/03/11

### Ports

#### windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active

```
The remote host supports the following SMB dialects :
_version_  _introduced in windows version_
2.0.2      Windows 2008
2.1        Windows 7
3.0        Windows 8
3.0.2      Windows 8.1
3.1.1      Windows 10
```

```
The remote host does NOT support the following SMB dialects :
_version_  _introduced in windows version_
2.2.2      Windows 8 Beta
2.2.4      Windows 8 Beta
3.1        Windows 10
```

## 125835 - Microsoft Remote Desktop Connection Installed

### Synopsis

A graphical interface connection utility is installed on the remote Windows host

### Description

Microsoft Remote Desktop Connection (also known as Remote Desktop Protocol or Terminal Services Client) is installed on the remote Windows host.

### See Also

<http://www.nessus.org/u?1c33f0e7>

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2019/06/12, Modification date: 2022/10/10

### Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active**

Path : C:\Windows\System32\mstsc.exe  
Version : 10.0.17763.5830

## 139785 - DISM Package List (Windows)

### Synopsis

Use DISM to extract package info from the host.

### Description

Using the Deployment Image Servicing Management tool, this plugin enumerates installed packages.

### See Also

<http://www.nessus.org/u?cbb428b2>

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2020/08/25, Modification date: 2025/11/18

### Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active**

The following packages were enumerated using the Deployment Image Servicing and Management Tool:

Package : Microsoft-Windows-FodMetadata-Package~31bf3856ad364e35~amd64~~10.0.17763.1  
State : Installed  
Release Type : Feature Pack  
Install Time : 9/15/2018 9:08 AM

Package : Microsoft-Windows-Foundation-Package~31bf3856ad364e35~amd64~~10.0.17763.1  
State : Installed  
Release Type : Foundation  
Install Time : 9/15/2018 7:21 AM

Package : Microsoft-Windows-InternetExplorer-Optional-  
Package~31bf3856ad364e35~amd64~~11.0.17763.1  
State : Installed  
Release Type : OnDemand Pack  
Install Time : 9/15/2018 9:07 AM

Package : Microsoft-Windows-LanguageFeatures-Basic-en-us-  
Package~31bf3856ad364e35~amd64~~10.0.17763.1  
State : Installed  
Release Type : OnDemand Pack  
Install Time : 9/15/2018 9:08 AM

Package : Microsoft-Windows-LanguageFeatures-Handwriting-en-us-  
Package~31bf3856ad364e35~amd64~~10.0.17763.1  
State : Installed

Release Type : OnDemand Pack  
Install Time : 9/15/2018 9:08 AM

Package : Microsoft-Windows-LanguageFeatures-OCR-en-us-  
Package~31bf3856ad364e35~amd64~~10.0.17763.1  
State : Installed  
Release Type : OnDemand Pack  
Install Time : 9/15/2018 9:08 AM

Package : Microsoft-Windows-LanguageFeatures-Speech-en-us-  
Package~31bf3856ad364e35~amd64~~10.0.17763.1  
State : Installed  
Release Type : OnDemand Pack  
Install Time : 9/15/2018 9:08 AM

Package : Microsoft-Windows-LanguageFeatures-TextToSpeech-en-us-  
Package~31bf3856ad364e35~amd64~~10.0.17763.1  
State : Installed  
Release Type : OnDemand Pack  
Install Time : 9/15/2018 9:08 AM

Package : Microsoft-Windows-MediaPlayer-Package~31bf3856ad364e35~amd64~~10.0.17763.1  
State : Installed  
Release Type : OnDemand Pack  
Install Time : 9/15/2018 9:08 AM

Package : Microsoft-Windows-Security-SPP-Component-SKU-ServerDatacenter-GVLK-  
Package~31bf3856ad364e35~amd64~~10.0.17763.1  
State : Installed  
Release Type : Feature Pack  
Install Time : 9/15/2018 9:11 AM

Package : Microsoft-Windows-Server-LanguagePack-Package~31bf3856ad364e35~amd64~en-  
US~10.0.17763.1  
State [...]

## 159817 - Windows Credential Guard Status

### Synopsis

Retrieves the status of Windows Credential Guard.

### Description

Retrieves the status of Windows Credential Guard.

Credential Guard prevents attacks such as such as Pass-the-Hash or Pass-The-Ticket by protecting NTLM password hashes, Kerberos Ticket Granting Tickets, and credentials stored by applications as domain credentials.

### See Also

<http://www.nessus.org/u?fb8c8c37>

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2022/04/18, Modification date: 2023/08/25

### Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active**

Windows Credential Guard is not fully enabled.

The following registry keys have not been set :

- System\CurrentControlSet\Control\DeviceGuard\RequirePlatformSecurityFeatures : Key not found.
- System\CurrentControlSet\Control\LSA\LsaCfgFlags : Key not found.
- System\CurrentControlSet\Control\DeviceGuard\EnableVirtualizationBasedSecurity : Key not found.

## 160486 - Server Message Block (SMB) Protocol Version Detection

### Synopsis

Verify the version of SMB on the remote host.

## Description

The Server Message Block (SMB) Protocol provides shared access to files and printers across nodes on a network.

## See Also

<http://www.nessus.org/u?f463096b>

<http://www.nessus.org/u?1a4b3744>

## Solution

Disable SMB version 1 and block all versions of SMB at the network boundary by blocking TCP port 445 with related protocols on UDP ports 137-138 and TCP port 139, for all boundary devices.

## Risk Factor

None

## Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2022/05/04, Modification date: 2022/05/04

## Ports

### windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active

- SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\LanmanServer\Parameters\SMB2 : Key not found.
- SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\LanmanServer\Parameters\SMB3 : Key not found.
- SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\LanmanServer\Parameters\SMB1 : Key not found.

## 171860 - Curl Installed (Windows)

### Synopsis

Curl is installed on the remote Windows host.

### Description

Curl, a command line tool for transferring data with URLs, was detected on the remote Windows host. Please note, if the installation is located in either the Windows\System32 or Windows\SysWOW64 directory, it will be considered as managed by the OS. In this case, paranoid scanning is required to trigger downstream vulnerability checks. Paranoid scanning has no effect on this plugin itself.

## See Also

<https://curl.se/>

## Solution

N/A

## Risk Factor

None

## Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2023/02/23, Modification date: 2025/11/18

## Ports

### windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active

Nessus detected 2 installs of Curl:

Path : c:\windows\system32\curl.exe  
Version : 8.13.0.0  
Managed by OS : True

Path : c:\windows\syswow64\curl.exe  
Version : 8.13.0.0  
Managed by OS : True

## 209654 - OS Fingerprints Detected

### Synopsis

Multiple OS fingerprints were detected.

### Description

Using a combination of remote probes (TCP/IP, SMB, HTTP, NTP, SNMP, etc), it was possible to gather one or more fingerprints from the remote system. While the highest-confidence result was reported in plugin 11936, "OS Identification", the complete set of fingerprints detected are reported here.

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2025/02/26, Modification date: 2025/03/03

### Ports

#### windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active

Following OS Fingerprints were found

Remote operating system : Microsoft Windows Server 2019  
Confidence level : 56  
Method : MLSinFP  
Type : unknown  
Fingerprint : unknown

Remote operating system : Windows  
Confidence level : 50  
Method : Misc  
Type : general-purpose  
Fingerprint : unknown

Remote operating system : Microsoft Windows Server 2019 Datacenter Build 17763  
Confidence level : 100  
Method : SMB\_OS  
Type : general-purpose  
Fingerprint : unknown

Remote operating system : Microsoft Windows Server 2019 Datacenter Build 17763  
Confidence level : 70  
Method : HTTP  
Type : general-purpose  
Fingerprint : HTTP:Server: Microsoft-HTTPAPI/2.0

Following fingerprints could not be used to determine OS :

SinFP:::

P1:B11113:F0x12:W65392:00204ffff:M1410:

P2:B11113:F0x12:W65535:00204ffff0103030801010402:M1410:

P3:B00000:F0x00:W0:00:M0

P4:191600\_7\_p=49669

SSLcert:::i/CN:windows-stig-brs/CN:windows-stig-br  
02f45935298a1055506d8fc5be2211b6506d31ea

## 10150 - Windows NetBIOS / SMB Remote Host Information Disclosure

### Synopsis

It was possible to obtain the network name of the remote host.

### Description

The remote host is listening on UDP port 137 or TCP port 445, and replies to NetBIOS nbtscan or SMB requests. Note that this plugin gathers information to be used in other plugins, but does not itself generate a report.

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 1999/10/12, Modification date: 2021/02/10

## Ports

### windows-stig-br (UDP/137) Vulnerability State: Active

The following 3 NetBIOS names have been gathered :

```
WINDOWS-STIG-BR   = Computer name
WORKGROUP         = Workgroup / Domain name
WINDOWS-STIG-BR   = File Server Service
```

The remote host has the following MAC address on its adapter :

```
7c:1e:52:e7:29:1b
```

## 16193 - Antivirus Software Check

### Synopsis

An antivirus application is installed on the remote host.

### Description

An antivirus application is installed on the remote host, and its engine and virus definitions are up to date.

### See Also

<http://www.nessus.org/u?3ed73b52>

<https://www.tenable.com/blog/auditing-anti-virus-products-with-nessus>

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2005/01/18, Modification date: 2025/05/27

## Ports

### windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active

Forefront\_Endpoint\_Protection :

A Microsoft anti-malware product is installed on the remote host :

```
Product name           : Windows Defender
Path                   : C:\ProgramData\Microsoft\Windows Defender\Platform
\4.18.25100.9008-0\
Version                : 4.18.25100.9008
Engine version         : 1.1.25100.9002
Antivirus signature version : 1.441.458.0
Antispyware signature version : 1.441.458.0
```

## 34097 - BIOS Info (SMB)

### Synopsis

BIOS info could be read.

### Description

It is possible to get information about the BIOS via the host's SMB interface.

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2008/09/08, Modification date: 2024/06/11

## Ports

### windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active

```
Version      : Hyper-V UEFI Release v4.1
```

Release date : 20240513000000.000000+000  
Secure boot : enabled

## 58452 - Microsoft Windows Startup Software Enumeration

### Synopsis

It is possible to enumerate startup software.

### Description

This plugin lists software that is configured to run on system startup by crawling the registry entries in :

- HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run
- HKLM\SOFTWARE\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run

### Solution

Review the list of applications and remove any that are not compliant with your organization's acceptable use and security policies.

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2012/03/23, Modification date: 2022/02/01

### Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active**

The following startup item was found :

SecurityHealth - %windir%\system32\SecurityHealthSystray.exe

## 100871 - Microsoft Windows SMB Versions Supported (remote check)

### Synopsis

It was possible to obtain information about the version of SMB running on the remote host.

### Description

Nessus was able to obtain the version of SMB running on the remote host by sending an authentication request to port 139 or 445.

Note that this plugin is a remote check and does not work on agents.

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2017/06/19, Modification date: 2019/11/22

### Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active**

The remote host supports the following versions of SMB :  
SMBv2

## 155963 - Windows Printer Driver Enumeration

### Synopsis

Nessus was able to enumerate one or more of the printer drivers on the remote host.

### Description

Nessus was able to enumerate one or more of the printer drivers on the remote host via WMI.

### See Also

<http://www.nessus.org/u?fab99415>

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

#### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2021/12/09, Modification date: 2025/11/18

#### Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active**

--- Microsoft XPS Document Writer v4 ---

Path : C:\Windows\System32\DriverStore\FileRepository  
\ntprint.inf\_amd64\_4e7b255b6be6116a\Amd64\mxdwdrv.dll  
Version : 10.0.17763.1  
Supported Platform : Windows x64

--- Microsoft enhanced Point and Print compatibility driver ---

Nessus detected 2 installs of Microsoft enhanced Point and Print compatibility driver:

Path : C:\Windows\system32\spool\DRIVERS\x64\3\mxdwdrv.dll  
Version : 10.0.17763.8024  
Supported Platform : Windows x64

Path : C:\Windows\system32\spool\DRIVERS\W32X86\3\mxdwdrv.dll  
Version : 10.0.17763.8024  
Supported Platform : Windows NT x86

--- Microsoft Print To PDF ---

Path : C:\Windows\System32\DriverStore\FileRepository  
\ntprint.inf\_amd64\_4e7b255b6be6116a\Amd64\mxdwdrv.dll  
Version : 10.0.17763.1  
Supported Platform : Windows x64

--- Microsoft IPP Class Driver ---

Path : C:\Windows\System32\DriverStore\FileRepository  
\ntprint.inf\_amd64\_4e7b255b6be6116a\Amd64\mxdwdrv.dll  
Version : 10.0.17763.8024  
Supported Platform : Windows x64

--- Remote Desktop Easy Print ---

Path : C:\Windows\system32\spool\DRIVERS\x64\3\mxdwdrv.dll  
Version : 10.0.17763.973  
Supported Platform : Windows x64

### 160301 - Link-Local Multicast Name Resolution (LLMNR) Service Detection

#### Synopsis

Verify status of the LLMNR service on the remote host.

#### Description

The Link-Local Multicast Name Resolution (LLMNR) service allows both IPv4 and IPv6 hosts to perform name resolution for hosts on the same local link

#### See Also

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb878128.aspx>

#### Solution

Make sure that use of this software conforms to your organization's acceptable use and security policies.

#### Risk Factor

None

#### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2022/04/28, Modification date: 2022/12/29

#### Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active**

LLMNR Key SOFTWARE\Policies\Microsoft\Windows NT\DNSClient\EnableMulticast not found.

## 160576 - Windows Services Registry ACL

### Synopsis

Checks Windows Registry for Service ACLs

### Description

Checks Windows Registry for Service ACLs.

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2022/05/05, Modification date: 2024/01/15

### Ports

#### windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active

Verbosity must be set to 'Report as much information as possible' for this plugin to produce output.

## 162174 - Windows Always Installed Elevated Status

### Synopsis

Windows AlwaysInstallElevated policy status was found on the remote Windows host

### Description

Windows AlwaysInstallElevated policy status was found on the remote Windows host.

You can use the AlwaysInstallElevated policy to install a Windows Installer package with elevated (system) privileges

This option is equivalent to granting full administrative rights, which can pose a massive security risk. Microsoft strongly discourages the use of this setting.

### Solution

If enabled, disable AlwaysInstallElevated policy per your corporate security guidelines.

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2022/06/14, Modification date: 2022/06/14

### Ports

#### windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active

AlwaysInstallElevated policy is not enabled under HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE.

AlwaysInstallElevated policy is not enabled under HKEY\_USERS

user:S-1-5-21-2761413244-2024134934-2587872006-500

## 171410 - IP Assignment Method Detection

### Synopsis

Enumerates the IP address assignment method(static/dynamic).

### Description

Enumerates the IP address assignment method(static/dynamic).

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2023/02/14, Modification date: 2025/11/18

### Ports

#### windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active

```

+ Loopback Pseudo-Interface 1
+ IPv4
  - Address      : 127.0.0.1
    Assign Method : static
+ IPv6
  - Address      : ::1
    Assign Method : static
+ Ethernet
+ IPv4
  - Address      : 10.0.0.10
    Assign Method : dynamic
+ IPv6
  - Address      : fe80::224c:45cc:7211:a613%6
    Assign Method : dynamic

```

## 174736 - Netstat Ingress Connections

### Synopsis

External connections are enumerated via the 'netstat' command.

### Description

This plugin runs 'netstat' to enumerate any non-private connections to the scan target.

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2023/04/25, Modification date: 2025/09/29

### Ports

#### windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active

Netstat output indicated the following connections from non-private IP addresses:

107.206.69.184 connected to port 3389 on the scan target.

NOTE: This list may be truncated depending on the scan verbosity settings.

## 242639 - 7-Zip < 25.00

### Synopsis

The remote host is missing a security update.

### Description

The version of 7-Zip installed on the remote host is prior to 25.00. It is, therefore, affected by multiple vulnerabilities:

- 7-Zip ZIP File Parsing Directory Traversal Remote Code Execution Vulnerability. This vulnerability allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary code on affected installations of 7-Zip. Interaction with this product is required to exploit this vulnerability but attack vectors may vary depending on the implementation. The specific flaw exists within the handling of symbolic links in ZIP files. Crafted data in a ZIP file can cause the process to traverse to unintended directories. An attacker can leverage this vulnerability to execute code in the context of a service account. (CVE-2025-11001, CVE-2025-11002)

- An error in 7-Zip's RAR5 handler's error correction for corrupted items can lead to a buffer overflow, resulting in memory corruption and denial of service. (CVE-2025-53816)

- A Null pointer dereference in 7-Zip's implementation of the Compound handler can lead to denial of service at specific values. (CVE-2025-53817)

Note that Nessus has not tested for this issue but has instead relied only on the application's self-reported version number.

### See Also

<http://www.nessus.org/u?bfa5cfb6>

<https://www.zerodayinitiative.com/advisories/ZDI-25-949/>

<https://www.zerodayinitiative.com/advisories/ZDI-25-950/>

[https://securitylab.github.com/advisories/GHSL-2025-058\\_7-Zip/](https://securitylab.github.com/advisories/GHSL-2025-058_7-Zip/)

[https://securitylab.github.com/advisories/GHSL-2025-059\\_7-Zip/](https://securitylab.github.com/advisories/GHSL-2025-059_7-Zip/)

### Solution

Upgrade to 7-Zip version 25.00 or later.

### Risk Factor

Medium

### Vulnerability Priority Rating (VPR)

9.2

### CVSS v3.0 Base Score

7.0 (AV:L/AC:H/PR:N/UI:R/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H)

### CVSS Base Score

6.2 (AV:L/AC:H/Au:N/C:C/I:C/A:C)

### STIG Severity

I

### References

CVE	CVE-2025-53817
CVE	CVE-2025-53816
CVE	CVE-2025-11002
CVE	CVE-2025-11001
XREF	IAVA-2025-A-0540-S

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2025/07/23, Modification date: 2025/11/20

### Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active**

```
Path          : C:\Program Files\7-Zip
Installed version : 24.8.0.0
Fixed version  : 25.00
```

## 10107 - HTTP Server Type and Version

### Synopsis

A web server is running on the remote host.

### Description

This plugin attempts to determine the type and the version of the remote web server.

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### References

XREF	IAVT-0001-T-0931
------	------------------

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2000/01/04, Modification date: 2020/10/30

### Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/5985) Vulnerability State: Active**

The remote web server type is :

Microsoft-HTTPAPI/2.0

## windows-stig-br (TCP/47001) Vulnerability State: Active

The remote web server type is :

Microsoft-HTTPAPI/2.0

## 10456 - Microsoft Windows SMB Service Enumeration

### Synopsis

It is possible to enumerate remote services.

### Description

This plugin implements the SvcOpenSCManager() and SvcEnumServices() calls to obtain, using the SMB protocol, the list of active and inactive services of the remote host.

An attacker may use this feature to gain better knowledge of the remote host.

### Solution

To prevent the listing of the services from being obtained, you should either have tight login restrictions, so that only trusted users can access your host, and/or you should filter incoming traffic to this port.

### Risk Factor

None

### References

XREF IAVT-0001-T-0751

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2000/07/03, Modification date: 2022/02/01

### Ports

## windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active

Active Services :

```
AppX Deployment Service (AppXSVC) [ AppXSvc ]
Base Filtering Engine [ BFE ]
Background Intelligent Transfer Service [ BITS ]
Background Tasks Infrastructure Service [ BrokerInfrastructure ]
Connected Devices Platform Service [ CDPSvc ]
Certificate Propagation [ CertPropSvc ]
CoreMessaging [ CoreMessagingRegistrar ]
Cryptographic Services [ CryptSvc ]
DCOM Server Process Launcher [ DcomLaunch ]
DHCP Client [ Dhcp ]
Connected User Experiences and Telemetry [ DiagTrack ]
DNS Client [ Dnscache ]
Windows Event Log [ EventLog ]
COM+ Event System [ EventSystem ]
Function Discovery Provider Host [ fdPHost ]
Function Discovery Resource Publication [ FDRResPub ]
Windows Font Cache Service [ FontCache ]
Group Policy Client [ gpsvc ]
IKE and AuthIP IPsec Keying Modules [ IKEEXT ]
IP Helper [ iphlpsvc ]
CNG Key Isolation [ KeyIso ]
Server [ LanmanServer ]
Workstation [ LanmanWorkstation ]
TCP/IP NetBIOS Helper [ lmhosts ]
Local Session Manager [ LSM ]
Microsoft Defender Core Service [ MDCoreSvc ]
Windows Defender Firewall [ mpssvc ]
Network Connection Broker [ NcbService ]
Network List Service [ netprofm ]
Network Setup Service [ NetSetupSvc ]
Network Location Awareness [ NlaSvc ]
Network Store Interface Service [ nsi ]
Performance Logs & Alerts [ pla ]
Plug and Play [ PlugPlay ]
IPsec Policy Agent [ PolicyAgent ]
Power [ Power ]
User Profile Service [ ProfSvc ]
RdAgent [ RdAgent ]
Remote Registry [ RemoteRegistry ]
```

```
RPC Endpoint Mapper [ RpcEptMapper ]
Remote Procedure Call (RPC) [ RpcSs ]
Special Administration Console Helper [ saccsvr ]
Security Accounts Manager [ SamSs ]
Task Scheduler [ Schedule ]
System Event Notification Service [ SENS ]
Windows Defender Advanced Threat Protection Service [ Sense ]
Remote Desktop Configuration [ SessionEnv ]
Shell Hardware Detection [ ShellHWDetection ]
Print Spooler [ Spooler ]
Software Protection [ sppsvc ]
State Repository Service [ StateRepository ]
SysMain [ SysMain ]
System Events Broker [ SystemEventsBroker ]
Touch [...]
```

## 11011 - Microsoft Windows SMB Service Detection

### Synopsis

A file / print sharing service is listening on the remote host.

### Description

The remote service understands the CIFS (Common Internet File System) or Server Message Block (SMB) protocol, used to provide shared access to files, printers, etc between nodes on a network.

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2002/06/05, Modification date: 2021/02/11

### Ports

#### windows-stig-br (TCP/139) Vulnerability State: Active

An SMB server is running on this port.

#### windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active

A CIFS server is running on this port.

## 11936 - OS Identification

### Synopsis

It is possible to guess the remote operating system.

### Description

Using a combination of remote probes (e.g., TCP/IP, SMB, HTTP, NTP, SNMP, etc.), it is possible to guess the name of the remote operating system in use. It is also possible sometimes to guess the version of the operating system.

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2003/12/09, Modification date: 2025/06/03

### Ports

#### windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active

```
Remote operating system : Microsoft Windows Server 2019 Datacenter Build 17763
Confidence level : 100
Method : SMB_OS
```

Not all fingerprints could give a match. If you think that these signatures would help us improve OS fingerprinting, please submit them by visiting <https://www.tenable.com/research/submitsignatures>.

```
HTTP:Server: Microsoft-HTTPAPI/2.0
```

```
SinFP:::
```

```
P1:B11113:F0x12:W65392:00204ffff:M1410:
```

```
P2:B11113:F0x12:W65535:00204ffff0103030801010402:M1410:
```

```
P3:B00000:F0x00:W0:00:M0
```

```
P4:191600_7_p=49669
```

```
SSLcert:!:i/CN:windows-stig-brs/CN:windows-stig-br
```

```
02f45935298a1055506d8fc5be2211b6506d31ea
```

The remote host is running Microsoft Windows Server 2019 Datacenter Build 17763

## 17651 - Microsoft Windows SMB : Obtains the Password Policy

### Synopsis

It is possible to retrieve the remote host's password policy using the supplied credentials.

### Description

Using the supplied credentials it was possible to extract the password policy for the remote Windows host. The password policy must conform to the Informational System Policy.

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2005/03/30, Modification date: 2015/01/12

### Ports

#### windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active

The following password policy is defined on the remote host:

```
Minimum password len: 14
```

```
Password history len: 24
```

```
Maximum password age (d): 42
```

```
Password must meet complexity requirements: Enabled
```

```
Minimum password age (d): 1
```

```
Forced logoff time (s): Not set
```

```
Locked account time (s): 900
```

```
Time between failed logon (s): 900
```

```
Number of invalid logon before locked out (s): 3
```

## 44871 - WMI Windows Feature Enumeration

### Synopsis

It is possible to enumerate Windows features using WMI.

### Description

Nessus was able to enumerate the server features of the remote host by querying the 'Win32\_ServerFeature' class of the '\Root\cimv2' WMI namespace for Windows Server versions or the 'Win32\_OptionalFeature' class of the '\Root\cimv2' WMI namespace for Windows Desktop versions.

Note that Features can only be enumerated for Windows 7 and later for desktop versions.

### See Also

<https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc280268>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/desktop/WmiSdk/querying-the-status-of-optional-features>

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### References

**Plugin Information:**

Publication date: 2010/02/24, Modification date: 2025/11/18

**Ports**

**windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active**

Nessus enumerated the following Windows features :

- .NET Framework 4.7
- .NET Framework 4.7 Features
- BitLocker Drive Encryption
- Enhanced Storage
- File and Storage Services
- Storage Services
- System Data Archiver
- TCP Port Sharing
- WCF Services
- Windows Defender Antivirus
- Windows PowerShell
- Windows PowerShell 5.1
- Windows PowerShell ISE
- WoW64 Support
- XPS Viewer

**51186 - WMI Trusted Platform Module Enumeration****Synopsis**

The remote Windows host has a Trusted Platform Module available.

**Description**

By connecting to the remote host with the supplied credentials, this plugin enumerates information about the Trusted Platform Module installed on the remote host via WMI.

**See Also**

<http://www.nessus.org/u?69aba7c6>

**Solution**

N/A

**Risk Factor**

None

**Plugin Information:**

Publication date: 2010/12/14, Modification date: 2025/11/18

**Ports**

**windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active**

Here is the info about the Trusted Platform Modules installed on the remote system :

- + ManufacturerId : MSFT/1297303124
  - IsActivated\_InitialValue : 1
  - IsEnabled\_InitialValue : 1
  - IsOwned\_InitialValue : 1
  - ManufacturerVersion : 8224.786
  - PhysicalPresenceVersionInfo : 1.3
  - SpecVersion : 2.0, 0, 1.38

**51187 - WMI Encryptable Volume Enumeration****Synopsis**

The remote Windows host has encryptable volumes available.

**Description**

By connecting to the remote host with the supplied credentials, this plugin enumerates encryptable volume information available on the remote host via WMI.

## See Also

<http://www.nessus.org/u?8aa7973e>

## Solution

N/A

## Risk Factor

None

## Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2010/12/15, Modification date: 2025/11/18

## Ports

### windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active

Here is a list of encryptable volumes available on the remote system :

+ DriveLetter D:

- Automatic Unlock : Disabled
- BitLocker Version : None
- Conversion Status : Fully Decrypted
- DeviceID : \\?\Volume{510682e5-0000-0000-0000-100000000000}\
- Encryption Method : None
- Identification Field : None
- Key Protectors : None Found
- Lock Status : Unlocked
- Percentage Encrypted : 0.0%
- Protection Status : Protection Off
- Size : 7.00 GB

+ DriveLetter C:

- BitLocker Version : None
- Conversion Status : Fully Decrypted
- DeviceID : \\?\Volume{636b2956-5114-483c-a7a8-2ee29acf5871}\
- Encryption Method : None
- Identification Field : None
- Key Protectors : None Found
- Lock Status : Unlocked
- Percentage Encrypted : 0.0%
- Protection Status : Protection Off
- Size : 126.45 GB

## 57041 - SSL Perfect Forward Secrecy Cipher Suites Supported

### Synopsis

The remote service supports the use of SSL Perfect Forward Secrecy ciphers, which maintain confidentiality even if the key is stolen.

### Description

The remote host supports the use of SSL ciphers that offer Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS) encryption. These cipher suites ensure that recorded SSL traffic cannot be broken at a future date if the server's private key is compromised.

## See Also

<https://www.openssl.org/docs/manmaster/man1/ciphers.html>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diffie-Hellman\\_key\\_exchange](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diffie-Hellman_key_exchange)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perfect\\_forward\\_secrecy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perfect_forward_secrecy)

## Solution

N/A

## Risk Factor

None

## Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2011/12/07, Modification date: 2021/03/09

## Ports

### windows-stig-br (TCP/3389) Vulnerability State: Active

Here is the list of SSL PFS ciphers supported by the remote server :

High Strength Ciphers (>= 112-bit key)

Name	Code	KEX	Auth	Encryption
MAC				
-----	-----	---	----	-----
---				
DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256	0x00, 0x9E	DH	RSA	AES-GCM(128)
SHA256				
DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA384	0x00, 0x9F	DH	RSA	AES-GCM(256)
SHA384				
ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256	0xC0, 0x2F	ECDH	RSA	AES-GCM(128)
SHA256				
ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA384	0xC0, 0x30	ECDH	RSA	AES-GCM(256)
SHA384				
ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA	0xC0, 0x13	ECDH	RSA	AES-CBC(128)
SHA1				
ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA	0xC0, 0x14	ECDH	RSA	AES-CBC(256)
SHA1				
ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256	0xC0, 0x27	ECDH	RSA	AES-CBC(128)
SHA256				
ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA384	0xC0, 0x28	ECDH	RSA	AES-CBC(256)
SHA384				

The fields above are :

```
{Tenable ciphername}
{Cipher ID code}
Kex={key exchange}
Auth={authentication}
Encrypt={symmetric encryption method}
MAC={message authentication code}
{export flag}
```

## 92370 - Microsoft Windows ARP Table

### Synopsis

Nessus was able to collect and report ARP table information from the remote host.

### Description

Nessus was able to collect ARP table information from the remote Windows host and generate a report as a CSV attachment.

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2016/07/19, Modification date: 2025/11/18

## Ports

### windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active

```
10.0.0.1 : 12-34-56-78-9a-bc
10.0.0.8 : 12-34-56-78-9a-bc
10.0.7.255 : ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff
224.0.0.22 : 01-00-5e-00-00-16
224.0.0.251 : 01-00-5e-00-00-fb
224.0.0.252 : 01-00-5e-00-00-fc
239.255.255.250 : 01-00-5e-7f-ff-fa
255.255.255.255 : ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff
```

Extended ARP table information attached.

## 92373 - Microsoft Windows SMB Sessions

### Synopsis

Nessus was able to collect and report SMB session information from the remote host.

#### Description

Nessus was able to collect details of SMB sessions from the remote Windows host and generate a report as a CSV attachment.

#### Solution

N/A

#### Risk Factor

None

#### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2016/07/19, Modification date: 2025/11/18

#### Ports

##### windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active

adminbryan

Extended SMB session information attached.

#### 117887 - OS Security Patch Assessment Available

##### Synopsis

Nessus was able to log in to the remote host using the provided credentials and enumerate OS security patch levels.

##### Description

Nessus was able to determine OS security patch levels by logging into the remote host and running commands to determine the version of the operating system and its components. The remote host was identified as an operating system or device that Nessus supports for patch and update assessment. The necessary information was obtained to perform these checks.

##### Solution

N/A

##### Risk Factor

None

##### References

XREF

IAVB-0001-B-0516

##### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2018/10/02, Modification date: 2021/07/12

##### Ports

##### windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active

OS Security Patch Assessment is available.

Account : 10.0.0.10\adminbryan  
Protocol : SMB

#### 126527 - Microsoft Windows SAM user enumeration

##### Synopsis

Nessus was able to enumerate domain users from the local SAM.

##### Description

Using the domain security identifier (SID), Nessus was able to enumerate the domain users on the remote Windows system using the Security Accounts Manager.  
Note: Unable to obtain SMB SAMR user data during Agent scans.  
Rendering User data obtained by plugin 171956

##### Solution

N/A

##### Risk Factor

None

##### Plugin Information:

## Ports

### windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active

- adminbryan (id S-1-5-21-2761413244-2024134934-500, Administrator account, Built-in account for administering the computer/domain)
- DefaultAccount (id S-1-5-21-2761413244-2024134934-503, A user account managed by the system.)
- Guest (id S-1-5-21-2761413244-2024134934-501, Built-in account for guest access to the computer/domain, Guest account)
- WDAGUtilityAccount (id S-1-5-21-2761413244-2024134934-504, A user account managed and used by the system for Windows Defender Application Guard scenarios.)

## 151440 - Microsoft Windows Print Spooler Service Enabled

### Synopsis

The Microsoft Windows Print Spooler service on the remote host is enabled.

### Description

The Microsoft Windows Print Spooler service (spoolsv.exe) on the remote host is enabled.

### See Also

<http://www.nessus.org/u?8fc5df24>

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2021/07/07, Modification date: 2021/07/07

## Ports

### windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active

The Microsoft Windows Print Spooler service on the remote host is enabled.

## 156899 - SSL/TLS Recommended Cipher Suites

### Synopsis

The remote host advertises discouraged SSL/TLS ciphers.

### Description

The remote host has open SSL/TLS ports which advertise discouraged cipher suites. It is recommended to only enable support for the following cipher suites:

TLSv1.3:

- 0x13,0x01 TLS13\_AES\_128\_GCM\_SHA256
- 0x13,0x02 TLS13\_AES\_256\_GCM\_SHA384
- 0x13,0x03 TLS13\_CHACHA20\_POLY1305\_SHA256

TLSv1.2:

- 0xC0,0x2B ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
- 0xC0,0x2F ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
- 0xC0,0x2C ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
- 0xC0,0x30 ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
- 0xCC,0xA9 ECDHE-ECDSA-CHACHA20-POLY1305
- 0xCC,0xA8 ECDHE-RSA-CHACHA20-POLY1305

This is the recommended configuration for the vast majority of services, as it is highly secure and compatible with nearly every client released in the last five (or more) years.

### See Also

[https://wiki.mozilla.org/Security/Server\\_Side\\_TLS](https://wiki.mozilla.org/Security/Server_Side_TLS)

<https://ssl-config.mozilla.org/>

### Solution

Only enable support for recommended cipher suites.

### Risk Factor

None

## Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2022/01/20, Modification date: 2024/02/12

## Ports

### windows-stig-br (TCP/3389) Vulnerability State: Active

The remote host has listening SSL/TLS ports which advertise the discouraged cipher suites outlined below:

High Strength Ciphers (>= 112-bit key)

Name	Code	KEX	Auth	Encryption
MAC				
-----	-----	---	----	-----
---				
DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256 SHA256	0x00, 0x9E	DH	RSA	AES-GCM(128)
DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA384 SHA384	0x00, 0x9F	DH	RSA	AES-GCM(256)
RSA-AES128-SHA256 SHA256	0x00, 0x9C	RSA	RSA	AES-GCM(128)
RSA-AES256-SHA384 SHA384	0x00, 0x9D	RSA	RSA	AES-GCM(256)
ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA SHA1	0xC0, 0x13	ECDH	RSA	AES-CBC(128)
ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA SHA1	0xC0, 0x14	ECDH	RSA	AES-CBC(256)
AES128-SHA SHA1	0x00, 0x2F	RSA	RSA	AES-CBC(128)
AES256-SHA SHA1	0x00, 0x35	RSA	RSA	AES-CBC(256)
ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256 SHA256	0xC0, 0x27	ECDH	RSA	AES-CBC(128)
ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA384 SHA384	0xC0, 0x28	ECDH	RSA	AES-CBC(256)
RSA-AES128-SHA256 SHA256	0x00, 0x3C	RSA	RSA	AES-CBC(128)
RSA-AES256-SHA256 SHA256	0x00, 0x3D	RSA	RSA	AES-CBC(256)

The fields above are :

```
{Tenable ciphername}  
{Cipher ID code}  
Kex={key exchange}  
Auth={authentication}  
Encrypt={symmetric encryption method}  
MAC={message authentication code}  
{export flag}
```

## 161691 - The Microsoft Windows Support Diagnostic Tool (MSDT) RCE Workaround Detection (CVE-2022-30190)

### Synopsis

Checks for the HKEY\_CLASSES\_ROOT\ms-msdt registry key.

### Description

The remote host has the HKEY\_CLASSES\_ROOT\ms-msdt registry key. This is a known exposure for CVE-2022-30190.

Note that Nessus has not tested for CVE-2022-30190. It is only checking if the registry key exists. The recommendation is to apply the latest patch.

### See Also

<http://www.nessus.org/u?440e4ba1>

<https://msrc.microsoft.com/update-guide/vulnerability/CVE-2022-30190>

<http://www.nessus.org/u?b9345997>

### Solution

Apply the latest Cumulative Update.

## Risk Factor

None

## Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2022/05/31, Modification date: 2022/07/28

## Ports

### windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active

The HKEY\_CLASSES\_ROOT\ms-msdt registry key exists on the target. This may indicate that the target is vulnerable to CVE-2022-30190, if the vendor patch is not applied.

## 10394 - Microsoft Windows SMB Log In Possible

### Synopsis

It was possible to log into the remote host.

### Description

The remote host is running a Microsoft Windows operating system or Samba, a CIFS/SMB server for Unix. It was possible to log into it using one of the following accounts :

- Guest account
- Supplied credentials

### See Also

<http://www.nessus.org/u?5c2589f6>

<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/246261>

### Solution

N/A

## Risk Factor

None

## Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2000/05/09, Modification date: 2025/07/21

## Ports

### windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active

- The SMB tests will be done as adminbryan/\*\*\*\*\*

## 10859 - Microsoft Windows SMB LsaQueryInformationPolicy Function SID Enumeration

### Synopsis

It is possible to obtain the host SID for the remote host.

### Description

By emulating the call to LsaQueryInformationPolicy(), it was possible to obtain the host SID (Security Identifier). The host SID can then be used to get the list of local users.

### See Also

<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb418944.aspx>

### Solution

You can prevent anonymous lookups of the host SID by setting the 'RestrictAnonymous' registry setting to an appropriate value. Refer to the 'See also' section for guidance.

## Risk Factor

None

## Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2002/02/13, Modification date: 2024/01/31

## Ports

### windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active

The remote host SID value is : S-1-5-21-2761413244-2024134934-2587872006

The value of 'RestrictAnonymous' setting is : 0

## 70331 - Microsoft Windows Process Module Information

### Synopsis

Use WMI to obtain running process module information.

### Description

Report details on the running processes modules on the machine.

This plugin is informative only and could be used for forensic investigation, malware detection, and to that confirm your system processes conform to your system policies.

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2013/10/08, Modification date: 2025/11/18

### Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active**

Process\_Modules\_.csv : lists the loaded modules for each process.

## 72684 - Enumerate Users via WMI

### Synopsis

Nessus was able to connect to a host via SMB to retrieve a list of users using WMI.

### Description

Nessus was able to connect to a host via SMB to retrieve a list of users using WMI. Only identities that the authenticated SMB user has permissions to view will be retrieved by this plugin.

Note: Unable to query local Domain Controllers during Agent scans.

Rendering User data obtained by plugin 171956.

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2014/02/25, Modification date: 2025/11/18

### Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active**

Name : adminbryan  
SID : S-1-5-21-2761413244-2024134934-2587872006-500  
Disabled : False  
Lockout : False  
Change password : True  
Source : Local

Name : DefaultAccount  
SID : S-1-5-21-2761413244-2024134934-2587872006-503  
Disabled : True  
Lockout : False  
Change password : True  
Source : Local

Name : Guest  
SID : S-1-5-21-2761413244-2024134934-2587872006-501  
Disabled : True  
Lockout : False  
Change password : False  
Source : Local

Name : WDAGUtilityAccount  
SID : S-1-5-21-2761413244-2024134934-2587872006-504

Disabled : True  
Lockout : False  
Change password : True  
Source : Local

No. Of Users : 4

## 92371 - Microsoft Windows DNS Cache

### Synopsis

Nessus was able to collect and report DNS cache information from the remote host.

### Description

Nessus was able to collect details of the DNS cache from the remote Windows host and generate a report as a CSV attachment.

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2016/07/19, Modification date: 2025/11/18

### Ports

#### windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active

184.69.206.107.in-addr.arpa  
au.download.windowsupdate.com  
fe2.update.microsoft.com  
fe3.delivery.mp.microsoft.com  
geo.prod.do.dsp.mp.microsoft.com

DNS cache information attached.

## 92431 - User Shell Folders Settings

### Synopsis

Nessus was able to find the folder paths for user folders on the remote host.

### Description

Nessus was able to gather a list of settings from the target system that store common user folder locations. A few of the more common locations are listed below :

- Administrative Tools
- AppData
- Cache
- CD Burning
- Cookies
- Desktop
- Favorites
- Fonts
- History
- Local AppData
- My Music
- My Pictures
- My Video
- NetHood
- Personal
- PrintHood
- Programs
- Recent
- SendTo
- Start Menu
- Startup
- Templates

### See Also

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc962613.aspx>

### Solution

N/A

## Risk Factor

None

## Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2016/07/19, Modification date: 2018/05/16

## Ports

### windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active

```
adminbryan
- {7d1d3a04-debb-4115-95cf-2f29da2920da} : C:\Users\adminbryan\Searches
- {1b3ea5dc-b587-4786-b4ef-bd1dc332aeae} : C:\Users\adminbryan\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows
\Libraries
- {374de290-123f-4565-9164-39c4925e467b} : C:\Users\adminbryan\Downloads
- recent : C:\Users\adminbryan\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\Recent
- my video : C:\Users\adminbryan\Videos
- my music : C:\Users\adminbryan\Music
- {56784854-c6cb-462b-8169-88e350acb882} : C:\Users\adminbryan\Contacts
- {bfb9d5e0-c6a9-404c-b2b2-ae6db6af4968} : C:\Users\adminbryan\Links
- {a520a1a4-1780-4ff6-bd18-167343c5af16} : C:\Users\adminbryan\AppData\LocalLow
- sendto : C:\Users\adminbryan\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\SendTo
- start menu : C:\Users\adminbryan\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu
- cookies : C:\Users\adminbryan\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCookies
- personal : C:\Users\adminbryan\Documents
- administrative tools : C:\Users\adminbryan\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu
\Programs\Administrative Tools
- startup : C:\Users\adminbryan\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\Startup
- nethood : C:\Users\adminbryan\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\Network Shortcuts
- history : C:\Users\adminbryan\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\History
- {4c5c32ff-bb9d-43b0-b5b4-2d72e54eaaa4} : C:\Users\adminbryan\Saved Games
- {00bcfc5a-ed94-4e48-96a1-3f6217f21990} : C:\Users\adminbryan\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows
\RoamingTiles
- !do not use this registry key : Use the SHGetFolderPath or SHGetKnownFolderPath function
instead
- local appdata : C:\Users\adminbryan\AppData\Local
- my pictures : C:\Users\adminbryan\Pictures
- templates : C:\Users\adminbryan\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\Templates
- printhood : C:\Users\adminbryan\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\Printer Shortcuts
- cache : C:\Users\adminbryan\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache
- desktop : C:\Users\adminbryan\Desktop
- programs : C:\Users\adminbryan\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\Start [...]
```

## 93962 - Microsoft Security Rollup Enumeration

### Synopsis

This plugin enumerates installed Microsoft security rollups.

### Description

Nessus was able to enumerate the Microsoft security rollups installed on the remote Windows host.

### See Also

<http://www.nessus.org/u?b23205aa>

### Solution

N/A

## Risk Factor

None

## Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2016/10/11, Modification date: 2025/11/18

## Ports

### windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active

```
Cumulative Rollup : 11_2025 [KB5068791]
Cumulative Rollup : 10_2025
Cumulative Rollup : 09_2025
Cumulative Rollup : 08_2025
Cumulative Rollup : 07_2025
```

Cumulative Rollup : 06\_2025  
 Cumulative Rollup : 05\_2025  
 Cumulative Rollup : 04\_2025  
 Cumulative Rollup : 03\_2025  
 Cumulative Rollup : 02\_2025  
 Cumulative Rollup : 01\_2025  
 Cumulative Rollup : 12\_2024  
 Cumulative Rollup : 11\_2024  
 Cumulative Rollup : 10\_2024  
 Cumulative Rollup : 09\_2024  
 Cumulative Rollup : 08\_2024  
 Cumulative Rollup : 07\_2024  
 Cumulative Rollup : 06\_2024  
 Cumulative Rollup : 05\_2024  
 Cumulative Rollup : 04\_2024  
 Cumulative Rollup : 03\_2024  
 Cumulative Rollup : 02\_2024  
 Cumulative Rollup : 01\_2024  
 Cumulative Rollup : 12\_2023  
 Cumulative Rollup : 11\_2023  
 Cumulative Rollup : 10\_2023  
 Cumulative Rollup : 09\_2023  
 Cumulative Rollup : 08\_2023  
 Cumulative Rollup : 07\_2023  
 Cumulative Rollup : 06\_2023  
 Cumulative Rollup : 05\_2023  
 Cumulative Rollup : 04\_2023  
 Cumulative Rollup : 03\_2023  
 Cumulative Rollup : 02\_2023  
 Cumulative Rollup : 01\_2023  
 Cumulative Rollup : 12\_2022  
 Cumulative Rollup : 11\_2022  
 Cumulative Rollup : 10\_2022  
 Cumulative Rollup : 09\_2022  
 Cumulative Rollup : 08\_2022  
 Cumulative Rollup : 07\_2022  
 Cumulative Rollup : 06\_2022  
 Cumulative Rollup : 05\_2022  
 Cumulative Rollup : 04\_2022  
 Cumulative Rollup : 03\_2022  
 Cumulative Rollup : 02\_2022  
 Cumulative Rollup : 01\_2022  
 Cumulative Rollup : 12\_2021  
 Cumulative Rollup : 11\_2021  
 Cumulative Rollup : 10\_2021  
 Cumulative Rollup : 09\_2021  
 Cumulative Rollup : 08\_2021  
 Cumulative Rollup : 07\_2021  
 Cumulative Rollup : 06\_2021\_07\_01  
 Cumulative Rollup : 06\_2021  
 Cumulative Rollup : 05\_2021  
 Cumulative Rollup : 04\_2021  
 Cumulative Rollup : 03\_2021  
 Cumulative Rollup : 02\_2021  
 Cumulative Rollup : 01\_2021  
 Cumulative Rollup : 12\_2020  
 Cumulative Rollup : 11\_2020  
 Cumulative Rollup : 10\_2020  
 Cumulative Rollup : 09\_2020  
 Cumulative Rollup : 08\_2020  
 Cumulative Rollup : 07\_2020  
 Cumulative Rollup : 06\_2020  
 Cumulative Rollup : 05\_2020  
 Cumulative Rollup : 04\_2020  
 Cumulative Rollup : 03\_2020  
 [...]

## 110095 - Target Credential Issues by Authentication Protocol - No Issues Found

### Synopsis

Nessus was able to log in to the remote host using the provided credentials. No issues were reported with access, privilege, or intermittent failure.

### Description

Valid credentials were provided for an authentication protocol on the remote target and Nessus did not log any subsequent errors or failures for the authentication protocol.

When possible, Nessus tracks errors or failures related to otherwise valid credentials in order to highlight issues that may result in incomplete scan results or limited scan coverage. The types of issues that are tracked include errors that indicate that the account used for scanning did not have sufficient permissions for a particular check, intermittent protocol failures which are unexpected after the protocol has been negotiated successfully earlier in the scan, and intermittent authentication failures which are unexpected after a credential set has been accepted as valid earlier in the scan. This plugin reports when none of the above issues have been logged during the course of the scan for at least one authenticated protocol. See plugin output for details, including protocol, port, and account.

Please note the following :

- This plugin reports per protocol, so it is possible for issues to be encountered for one protocol and not another.

For example, authentication to the SSH service on the remote target may have consistently succeeded with no privilege errors encountered, while connections to the SMB service on the remote target may have failed intermittently.

- Resolving logged issues for all available authentication protocols may improve scan coverage, but the value of resolving each issue for a particular protocol may vary from target to target depending upon what data (if any) is gathered from the target via that protocol and what particular check failed. For example, consistently successful checks via SSH are more critical for Linux targets than for Windows targets, and likewise consistently successful checks via SMB are more critical for Windows targets than for Linux targets.

## Solution

N/A

## Risk Factor

None

## References

XREF

IAVB-0001-B-0520

## Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2018/05/24, Modification date: 2025/08/28

## Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active**

Nessus was able to log into the remote host with no privilege or access problems via the following :

```
User:      '10.0.0.10\adminbryan'
Port:      445
Proto:     SMB
Method:    password
```

## 136969 - Microsoft Edge Chromium Installed

### Synopsis

Microsoft Edge (Chromium-based) is installed on the remote host.

### Description

Microsoft Edge (Chromium-based), a Chromium-based web browser, is installed on the remote host.

### See Also

<https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/edge>

## Solution

N/A

## Risk Factor

None

## Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2020/05/29, Modification date: 2025/11/18

## Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active**

```
Path      : C:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft\Edge\Application
Version   : 142.0.3595.94
```

Channel : stable

## 168980 - Enumerate the PATH Variables

### Synopsis

Enumerates the PATH variable of the current scan user.

### Description

Enumerates the PATH variables of the current scan user.

### Solution

Ensure that directories listed here are in line with corporate policy.

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2022/12/21, Modification date: 2025/11/18

### Ports

#### windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active

Nessus has enumerated the path of the current scan user :

```
C:\Windows\system32
C:\Windows
C:\Windows\System32\Wbem
C:\Windows\System32\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\
C:\Windows\System32\OpenSSH\
C:\Users\adminbryan\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps
```

## 179947 - Intel CPUID detection

### Synopsis

The processor CPUID was detected on the remote host.

### Description

The CPUID of the Intel processor was detected on the remote host.

### See Also

<https://www.intel.com>

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2023/08/18, Modification date: 2025/11/18

### Ports

#### windows-stig-br (TCP/135) Vulnerability State: Active

Nessus was able to extract the following cpuid: 00000

## 249179 - 7-Zip < 25.01

### Synopsis

The remote host is missing a security update.

### Description

The version of 7-Zip installed on the remote host is prior to 25.01. It is, therefore, affected by a security bypass vulnerability. The code for handling symbolic links has been changed to provide greater security when extracting files from archives. Command line switch -snld20 can be used to bypass default security checks when creating symbolic links.

Note that Nessus has not tested for this issue but has instead relied only on the application's self-reported version number.

### See Also

<https://github.com/ip7z/7zip/releases/tag/25.01>

### Solution

Upgrade to 7-Zip version 25.01 or later.

### Risk Factor

Low

### Vulnerability Priority Rating (VPR)

3.2

### CVSS v3.0 Base Score

3.6 (AV:L/AC:L/PR:N/UI:R/S:C/C:N/I:L/A:N)

### CVSS Base Score

2.1 (AV:L/AC:L/Au:N/C:N/I:P/A:N)

### STIG Severity

I

### References

CVE CVE-2025-55188

XREF IAVA-2025-A-0572

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2025/08/13, Modification date: 2025/08/15

### Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active**

Path : C:\Program Files\7-Zip  
Installed version : 24.8.0.0  
Fixed version : 25.01

## 10287 - Traceroute Information

### Synopsis

It was possible to obtain traceroute information.

### Description

Makes a traceroute to the remote host.

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 1999/11/27, Modification date: 2023/12/04

### Ports

**windows-stig-br (UDP/0) Vulnerability State: Active**

For your information, here is the traceroute from 10.0.0.8 to 10.0.0.10 :  
10.0.0.8  
10.0.0.10

Hop Count: 1

## 10400 - Microsoft Windows SMB Registry Remotely Accessible

### Synopsis

Access the remote Windows Registry.

### Description

It was possible to access the remote Windows Registry using the login / password combination used for the Windows local checks (SMB tests).

## Solution

N/A

## Risk Factor

None

## Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2000/05/09, Modification date: 2022/02/01

## Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active**

**20811 - Microsoft Windows Installed Software Enumeration (credentialed check)**

## Synopsis

It is possible to enumerate installed software.

## Description

This plugin lists software potentially installed on the remote host by crawling the registry entries in :  
HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Uninstall HKLM\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Updates  
Note that these entries do not necessarily mean the applications are actually installed on the remote host - they may have been left behind by uninstallers, or the associated files may have been manually removed.

## Solution

Remove any applications that are not compliant with your organization's acceptable use and security policies.

## Risk Factor

None

## References

XREF IAVT-0001-T-0501

## Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2006/01/26, Modification date: 2022/02/01

## Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active**

The following software are installed on the remote host :

```
7-Zip 24.08 (x64) [version 24.08]
Microsoft Edge [version 142.0.3595.94] [installed on 2025/11/24]
Microsoft Edge Update [version 1.3.209.9]
```

## 24270 - Computer Manufacturer Information (WMI)

## Synopsis

It is possible to obtain the name of the remote computer manufacturer.

## Description

By making certain WMI queries, it is possible to obtain the model of the remote computer as well as the name of its manufacturer and its serial number.

## Solution

N/A

## Risk Factor

None

## Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2007/02/02, Modification date: 2025/11/18

## Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active**

```
Computer Manufacturer : Microsoft Corporation
Computer Model : Virtual Machine
Computer SerialNumber : 0000-0005-8384-9788-7838-4236-35
Computer Type : Desktop
```

```

Computer Physical CPU's : 1
Computer Logical CPU's : 1
CPU0
  Architecture : x64
  Physical Cores: 1
  Logical Cores : 1

Computer Memory : 3532 MB
None
  Form Factor: Unknown
  Type : Unknown
  Capacity : 26 MB
None
  Form Factor: Unknown
  Type : Unknown
  Capacity : 948 MB
None
  Form Factor: Unknown
  Type : Unknown
  Capacity : 2560 MB

```

## 34252 - Microsoft Windows Remote Listeners Enumeration (WMI)

### Synopsis

It is possible to obtain the names of processes listening on the remote UDP and TCP ports.

### Description

This script uses WMI to list the processes running on the remote host and listening on TCP / UDP ports.

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2008/09/23, Modification date: 2025/11/18

### Ports

#### windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active

```

{"listening":
[{"port":445,"protocol":"TCP","interfaces":null,"all_interfaces":false,"service_name":"cifs","plugin_output":"
Win32 process 'System' is listening on this port (pid 4)."},
{"port":139,"protocol":"TCP","interfaces":null,"all_interfaces":false,"service_name":"smb","plugin_output":"n
Win32 process 'System' is listening on this port (pid 4)."},
{"port":135,"protocol":"TCP","interfaces":null,"all_interfaces":false,"service_name":"epmap","plugin_output":"
Win32 process 'svchost.exe' is listening on this port (pid 864).\n\nThis process
'svchost.exe' (pid 864) is hosting the following Windows services : \nRpcEptMapper
(@%windir%\system32\RpcEpMap.dll,-1001)\nRpcSs (@combase.dll,-5010)\n\n"},
{"port":49664,"protocol":"TCP","interfaces":null,"all_interfaces":false,"service_name":"dce-
rpc","plugin_output":"\n\nThe Win32 process 'wininit.exe' is listening on this port (pid 548)."},
{"port":49665,"protocol":"TCP","interfaces":null,"all_interfaces":false,"service_name":"dce-
rpc","plugin_output":"\n\nThe Win32 process 'svchost.exe' is listening on this port (pid
488).\n\nThis process 'svchost.exe' (pid 488) is hosting the following Windows services :
\nDhcp (@%SystemRoot%\system32\dhcpcore.dll,-100)\nEventLog (@%SystemRoot%\system32\
\wevtvcs.dll,-200)\nlmhosts (@%SystemRoot%\system32\lmhsvc.dll,-101)\nTimeBrokerSvc (@
%windir%\system32\TimeBrokerServer.dll,-1001)\nmictimesync (@%systemroot%\system32\
\icsvc.dll,-401)\nWinHttpAutoProxySvc (@%SystemRoot%\system32\winhttp.dll,-100)\n\n"},
{"port":49666,"protocol":"TCP","interfaces":null,"all_interfaces":false,"service_name":"dce-
rpc","plugin_output":"\n\nThe Win32 process 'svchost.exe' is listening on this port (pid 1248).
\n\nThis process 'svchost.exe' (pid 1248) is hosting the following Windows services : \nBITS
(@%SystemRoot%\system32\qmgr.dll,-1000)\ngpsvc (@gpapi.dll,-112)\nIKEEXT (@%SystemRoot%\
\system32\ikeext.dll,-501)\niphlpvc (@%SystemRoot%\system32\iphlpvc.dll,-500)\nNetSetupSvc
(@%SystemRoot%\system32\NetSetupSvc.dll,-3)\nProfSvc (@%systemroot%\system32\
\profsvc.dll,-300)\nsacsvr [...]
```

## 38689 - Microsoft Windows SMB Last Logged On User Disclosure

### Synopsis

Nessus was able to identify the last logged on user on the remote host.

### Description

By connecting to the remote host with the supplied credentials, Nessus was able to identify the username associated with the last successful login.

Microsoft documentation notes that interactive console logons change the DefaultUserName registry entry to be the last logged-on user.

### See Also

<http://www.nessus.org/u?a29751b5>

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2009/05/05, Modification date: 2019/09/02

### Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active**

Last Successful login : .\Administrator

## 46180 - Additional DNS Hostnames

### Synopsis

Nessus has detected potential virtual hosts.

### Description

Hostnames different from the current hostname have been collected by miscellaneous plugins. Nessus has generated a list of hostnames that point to the remote host. Note that these are only the alternate hostnames for vhosts discovered on a web server.

Different web servers may be hosted on name-based virtual hosts.

### See Also

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virtual\\_hosting](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virtual_hosting)

### Solution

If you want to test them, re-scan using the special vhost syntax, such as :  
`www.example.com[192.0.32.10]`

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2010/04/29, Modification date: 2022/08/15

### Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active**

The following hostnames point to the remote host :  
- windows-stig-br

## 55472 - Device Hostname

### Synopsis

It was possible to determine the remote system hostname.

### Description

This plugin reports a device's hostname collected via SSH or WMI.

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2011/06/30, Modification date: 2025/11/18

## Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active**

Hostname : windows-stig-br  
windows-stig-br (WMI)

## 62042 - SMB QuickFixEngineering (QFE) Enumeration

### Synopsis

The remote host has quick-fix engineering updates installed.

### Description

By connecting to the host with the supplied credentials, this plugin enumerates quick-fix engineering updates installed on the remote host via the registry.

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2012/09/11, Modification date: 2022/02/01

## Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active**

Here is a list of quick-fix engineering updates installed on the remote system :

KB5004424, Installed on: 2025/11/12  
KB5066143

## 63080 - Microsoft Windows Mounted Devices

### Synopsis

It is possible to get a list of mounted devices that may have been connected to the remote system in the past.

### Description

By connecting to the remote host with the supplied credentials, this plugin enumerates mounted devices that have been connected to the remote host in the past.

### See Also

<http://www.nessus.org/u?99fcc329>

### Solution

Make sure that the mounted drives agree with your organization's acceptable use and security policies.

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2012/11/28, Modification date: 2022/02/01

## Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active**

Name : \dosdevices\e:  
Data : \??\SCSI#CdRom&Ven\_Msft&Prod\_Virtual\_DVD-ROM#000002#{53f5630d-b6bf-11d0-94f2-00a0c91efb8b}

Raw data :

5c003f003f005c00530043005300490023004300640052006f006d002600560065006e005f004d007300660074002600500072006f006

Name : \??\volume{c4003f6e-c8e2-11f0-8449-806e6f6e6963}  
Data : \??\SCSI#CdRom&Ven\_Msft&Prod\_Virtual\_DVD-ROM#000002#{53f5630d-b6bf-11d0-94f2-00a0c91efb8b}

Raw data :

5c003f003f005c00530043005300490023004300640052006f006d002600560065006e005f004d007300660074002600500072006f006

Name : \dosdevices\d:

Data : Q  
Raw data : e5820651000010000000000000  
  
Name : \dosdevices\c:  
Data : DMIO:ID:V)kcQ<H.Xq  
Raw data : 444d494f3a49443a56296b6314513c48a7a82ee29acf5871

## 64814 - Terminal Services Use SSL/TLS

### Synopsis

The remote Terminal Services use SSL/TLS.

### Description

The remote Terminal Services is configured to use SSL/TLS.

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2013/02/22, Modification date: 2023/07/10

### Ports

#### windows-stig-br (TCP/3389) Vulnerability State: Active

Subject Name:

Common Name: windows-stig-br

Issuer Name:

Common Name: windows-stig-br

Serial Number: 71 93 6C FE E5 E9 17 94 4A 25 2F 45 E4 B4 94 2B

Version: 3

Signature Algorithm: SHA-256 With RSA Encryption

Not Valid Before: Nov 23 03:08:22 2025 GMT

Not Valid After: May 25 03:08:22 2026 GMT

Public Key Info:

Algorithm: RSA Encryption

Key Length: 2048 bits

Public Key: 00 CA A5 49 13 2B A7 DD D8 92 B5 29 EE CE 75 4C B9 C8 17 9B  
30 0B B0 7F 7D 34 56 34 37 0A F7 FB 99 AB 21 4D D2 EF 14 81  
4E 5C 9F 9C EF 35 25 60 AD 2D 3E 56 28 34 61 DF F7 24 CF 43  
A5 61 E9 2C CB 90 6C 72 2E 32 B5 60 8E D9 17 24 46 3E 21 5E  
B2 40 47 EE A3 81 21 50 C3 3F 84 3F 20 5E A9 40 05 53 37 1C  
2B B9 20 F8 5E EF AC 39 D4 4C 83 D6 5B B5 47 28 C2 38 F4 9A  
36 7C F2 19 7E 8B 0F F5 04 25 3E 63 F2 82 C1 E8 1A E9 4D 71  
6E DF CE F2 31 3F B0 6E 17 D5 34 07 94 3E 61 38 50 5C 1E A7  
58 C3 79 9C EF 65 D8 22 A1 31 38 17 16 BD 36 EA 96 90 37 63  
F7 F2 7D ED 77 ED 10 7B 04 CB DF 3E C2 C7 9C C4 CA AF 4A ED  
1E 22 05 7A 26 B5 32 40 0E 22 EF 35 8B D1 2B CB C4 69 F6 8A  
8F 80 D8 0E B5 24 51 3A 6D 0E 39 AE A5 BE A0 B4 E8 7A 42 61  
B7 04 31 0E 6A 0F BA 73 6C 82 7D 57 C0 51 B8 D7 1D

Exponent: 01 00 01

Signature Length: 256 bytes / 2048 bits

Signature: 00 0D 31 9C B2 71 B8 6D 99 AE 3D 25 30 B3 04 6E 6A CC 52 7D  
62 28 30 0A 22 BD 2D D9 6A 29 4B 8F C1 D9 7A 55 FC 34 BF B6  
79 AE 1A E7 E8 F9 7C AB 2F 98 88 34 F1 A5 65 55 50 92 4E A2  
31 98 2B 6F 92 04 8C 1F 6D 8C 40 F6 22 AF 37 94 FF DC B6 86  
4E B9 69 0C 49 A6 66 F3 A6 A2 77 85 19 48 F0 AD 42 0F 8A EE  
1F 4A 58 AD A6 40 7A 00 76 82 33 47 B3 57 84 88 4F 40 36 9A  
06 5B E2 0E CA 35 0E C9 71 73 05 B1 8F F1 E4 CA EC F9 41 0C  
B0 71 50 13 05 FF EA 50 B3 EE 76 28 95 42 D7 0C 23 29 55 E7  
22 A0 91 1C A4 8A 44 21 BC 9D AF EA 7E 69 8D 91 44 F2 A4 CA

**70329 - Microsoft Windows Process Information****Synopsis**

Use WMI to obtain running process information.

**Description**

Report details on the running processes on the machine.

This plugin is informative only and could be used for forensic investigation, malware detection, and to confirm that your system processes conform to your system policies.

**Solution**

N/A

**Risk Factor**

None

**Plugin Information:**

Publication date: 2013/10/08, Modification date: 2025/11/18

**Ports**

**windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active**

Process Overview :

SID: Process (PID)

```

0 : System Idle Process (0)
0 : |- System (4)
0 :   |- smss.exe (336)
2 : explorer.exe (2888)
2 : csrss.exe (3288)
2 : winlogon.exe (3328)
2 : |- fontdrvhost.exe (3444)
2 : |- dwm.exe (3496)
2 : ServerManager.exe (4608)
0 : csrss.exe (468)
1 : csrss.exe (540)
0 : wininit.exe (548)
0 : |- services.exe (660)
0 :   |- svchost.exe (1096)
0 :   |- svchost.exe (1104)
0 :   |- svchost.exe (1248)
0 :     |- taskhostw.exe (1732)
2 :     |- sihost.exe (3984)
2 :     |- taskhostw.exe (4060)
0 :     |- MicrosoftEdgeUpdate.exe (4092)
0 :   |- svchost.exe (1308)
0 :   |- svchost.exe (1380)
0 :   |- svchost.exe (1388)
0 :   |- svchost.exe (1568)
0 :   |- MpDefenderCoreService.exe (1700)
0 :   |- NisSrv.exe (1720)
0 :   |- svchost.exe (1744)
0 :   |- WaAppAgent.exe (1840)
0 :     |- WaSecAgentProv.exe (4652)
0 :       |- conhost.exe (4664)
0 :   |- svchost.exe (1892)
0 :   |- spoolsv.exe (2020)
0 :   |- svchost.exe (2032)
0 :   |- svchost.exe (2080)
0 :   |- svchost.exe (2092)
0 :   |- MsMpEng.exe (2100)
0 :   |- MsSense.exe (2108)
0 :     |- SenseIR.exe (2992)
0 :     |- SenseTVM.exe (3400)
0 :   |- WindowsAzureGuestAgent.exe (2124)
0 :   |- TrustedInstaller.exe (2756)
0 :   |- svchost.exe (3068)
0 :   |- svchost.exe (3824)
2 :   |- svchost.exe (3996)
0 :   |- svchost.exe (408)
2 :   |- rdpclip.exe (3972)
0 :   |- svchost.exe (488)
0 :   |- svchost.exe (532)

```

```

2 :      |- ctfmon.exe (3236)
0 :      |- svchost.exe (544)
0 :      |- gc_service.exe (6016)
0 :      |- gc_worker.exe (8)
0 :      |- conhost.exe (3404)
0 :      |- msdtc.exe (6112)
0 :      |- svchost.exe (772)
0 :      |- WmiPrvSE.exe (2840)
0 :      |- dllhost.exe (2864)
0 :      |- TiWorker.exe (3348)
2 :      |- ShellExperienceHost.exe (3780)
2 :      |- smartscreen.exe (3952)
2 :      |- SearchUI.exe (4180)
2 :      |- RuntimeBroker.exe (4288)
2 :      [...]

```

## 92364 - Microsoft Windows Environment Variables

### Synopsis

Nessus was able to collect and report environment variables from the remote host.

### Description

Nessus was able to collect system and active account environment variables on the remote Windows host and generate a report as a CSV attachment.

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### References

**XREF** IAVT-0001-T-0757

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2016/07/19, Modification date: 2022/06/24

### Ports

### windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active

```

Global Environment Variables :
processor_level : 6
comspec : %SystemRoot%\system32\cmd.exe
number_of_processors : 1
username : SYSTEM
os : Windows_NT
temp : %SystemRoot%\TEMP
processor_revision : 5504
path : %SystemRoot%\system32;%SystemRoot%;%SystemRoot%\System32\Wbem;%SYSTEMROOT%\System32\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\;%SYSTEMROOT%\System32\OpenSSH\tmp : %SystemRoot%\TEMP
processor_identifier : Intel64 Family 6 Model 85 Stepping 4, GenuineIntel
driverdata : C:\Windows\System32\Drivers\DriverData
pathext : .COM;.EXE;.BAT;.CMD;.VBS;.VBE;.JS;.JSE;.WSF;.WSH;.MSC
processor_architecture : AMD64
psmodulepath : %ProgramFiles%\WindowsPowerShell\Modules;%SystemRoot%\system32\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\Modules
windir : %SystemRoot%

Active User Environment Variables
- S-1-5-21-2761413244-2024134934-2587872006-500
temp : %USERPROFILE%\AppData\Local\Temp
path : %USERPROFILE%\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps;
tmp : %USERPROFILE%\AppData\Local\Temp

```

## 92366 - Microsoft Windows Last Boot Time

### Synopsis

Nessus was able to collect the remote host's last boot time in a human readable format.

### Description

Nessus was able to collect and report the remote host's last boot time as an ISO 8601 timestamp.

### Solution

N/A

#### Risk Factor

None

#### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2016/07/19, Modification date: 2018/07/09

#### Ports

##### windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active

Last reboot : 2025-11-24T15:22:10+00:00 (20251124152210.010928+000)

#### 92421 - Internet Explorer Typed URLs

##### Synopsis

Nessus was able to enumerate URLs that were manually typed into the Internet Explorer address bar.

##### Description

Nessus was able to generate a list URLs that were manually typed into the Internet Explorer address bar.

##### See Also

<https://forensafe.com/blogs/typedurls.html>

##### Solution

N/A

#### Risk Factor

None

#### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2016/07/19, Modification date: 2024/05/08

#### Ports

##### windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active

<http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/p/?LinkId=255141>

<http://www.google.com/>

Internet Explorer typed URL report attached.

#### 92435 - UserAssist Execution History

##### Synopsis

Nessus was able to enumerate program execution history on the remote host.

##### Description

Nessus was able to gather evidence from the UserAssist registry key that has a list of programs that have been executed.

##### See Also

[https://www.nirsoft.net/utils/userassist\\_view.html](https://www.nirsoft.net/utils/userassist_view.html)

##### Solution

N/A

#### Risk Factor

None

#### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2016/07/19, Modification date: 2019/11/12

#### Ports

##### windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active

```
microsoft.internetexplorer.default
{a77f5d77-2e2b-44c3-a6a2-aba601054a51}\windows powershell\windows powershell ise.lnk
microsoft.windows.cortana_cw5nlh2txyewy!cortanaui
{0139d44e-6afe-49f2-8690-3dafcae6ffb8}\accessories\paint.lnk
c:\users\adminbryan\downloads\7z2501-arm64.exe
ueme_ctlcuaccount:ctor
```

```
{1ac14e77-02e7-4e5d-b744-2eb1ae5198b7}\notepad.exe
{9e3995ab-1f9c-4f13-b827-48b24b6c7174}\taskbar\internet explorer.lnk
{1ac14e77-02e7-4e5d-b744-2eb1ae5198b7}\snippingtool.exe
{1ac14e77-02e7-4e5d-b744-2eb1ae5198b7}\windowspowershell\v1.0\powershell_ise.exe
{a77f5d77-2e2b-44c3-a6a2-aba601054a51}\accessories\notepad.lnk
microsoft.windows.explorer
{1ac14e77-02e7-4e5d-b744-2eb1ae5198b7}\mspaint.exe
ueme_ctlsession
{0139d44e-6afe-49f2-8690-3dafcae6ffb8}\accessories\snipping tool.lnk
microsoft.windows.shelllexperiencehost_cw5nlh2txyewy!app
{1ac14e77-02e7-4e5d-b744-2eb1ae5198b7}\servermanager.exe
```

Extended userassist report attached.

## 131023 - Windows Defender Installed

### Synopsis

Windows Defender is installed on the remote Windows host.

### Description

Windows Defender, an antivirus component of Microsoft Windows is installed on the remote Windows host.

### See Also

<https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/comprehensive-security>

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2019/11/15, Modification date: 2025/11/18

### Ports

### windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active

```
Path : C:\ProgramData\Microsoft\Windows Defender\Platform
\4.18.25100.9008-0\
Version : 4.18.25100.9008
Engine Version : 1.1.25100.9002
Malware Signature Timestamp : Nov. 24, 2025 at 08:50:21 GMT
Malware Signature Version : 1.441.458.0
Security Agent Identifier : 21606e5b-ff6d-498f-8351-b8531931f438
Signatures Last Updated : Nov. 24, 2025 at 15:33:11 GMT
```

## 132101 - Windows Speculative Execution Configuration Check

### Synopsis

The remote host has not properly mitigated a series of speculative execution vulnerabilities.

### Description

The remote host has not properly mitigated a series of known speculative execution vulnerabilities. It, therefore, may be affected by :

- Branch Target Injection (BTI) (CVE-2017-5715)
- Bounds Check Bypass (BCB) (CVE-2017-5753)
- Rogue Data Cache Load (RDCL) (CVE-2017-5754)
- Rogue System Register Read (RSRE) (CVE-2018-3640)
- Speculative Store Bypass (SSB) (CVE-2018-3639)
- L1 Terminal Fault (L1TF) (CVE-2018-3615, CVE-2018-3620, CVE-2018-3646)
- Microarchitectural Data Sampling Uncacheable Memory (MDSUM) (CVE-2019-11091)
- Microarchitectural Store Buffer Data Sampling (MSBDS) (CVE-2018-12126)
- Microarchitectural Load Port Data Sampling (MLPDS) (CVE-2018-12127)
- Microarchitectural Fill Buffer Data Sampling (MFBDS) (CVE-2018-12130)
- TSX Asynchronous Abort (TAA) (CVE-2019-11135)
- Intel Branch History Injection (BHI) (CVE-2022-0001)

### See Also

<http://www.nessus.org/u?8902cebb>

## Solution

Apply vendor recommended settings.

## Risk Factor

Medium

## Vulnerability Priority Rating (VPR)

7.9

## CVSS v3.0 Base Score

6.5 (AV:L/AC:L/PR:L/UI:N/S:C/C:H/I:N/A:N)

## CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score

6.2 (E:H/RL:O/RC:C)

## CVSS Base Score

5.4 (AV:L/AC:M/Au:N/C:C/I:P/A:N)

## CVSS Temporal Score

4.7 (E:H/RL:OF/RC:C)

## References

CVE	CVE-2022-0001
CVE	CVE-2019-11135
CVE	CVE-2018-3646
CVE	CVE-2018-3639
CVE	CVE-2018-3620
CVE	CVE-2018-3615
CVE	CVE-2018-12130
CVE	CVE-2018-12127
CVE	CVE-2018-12126
CVE	CVE-2017-5754
CVE	CVE-2017-5753
CVE	CVE-2017-5715
BID	108330
BID	105080
BID	104232
BID	102378
BID	102371
XREF	CEA-ID-CEA-2019-0547
XREF	CEA-ID-CEA-2019-0324

## Plugin Information:

## Ports

### windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active

#### Current Settings:

- SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager\Memory Management\FeatureSettingsOverrideMask: 0x00000003 (3)
- SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager\Memory Management\FeatureSettingsOverride: 0x00000000 (0)

#### Recommended Settings 1:

- SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager\Memory Management\FeatureSettingsOverrideMask: 0x00000003 (3)
- SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager\Memory Management\FeatureSettingsOverride: 0x00000048 (72)

#### CVEs Covered:

CVE-2017-5715, CVE-2017-5753, CVE-2017-5754, CVE-2018-3615, CVE-2018-3620, CVE-2018-3639, CVE-2018-3646, CVE-2018-11091, CVE-2018-12126, CVE-2018-12127, CVE-2018-12130, CVE-2019-11135

Note: Hyper-Threading enabled.

#### Recommended Settings 2:

- SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager\Memory Management\FeatureSettingsOverrideMask: 0x00000003 (3)
- SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager\Memory Management\FeatureSettingsOverride: 0x00002048 (8264)

#### CVEs Covered:

CVE-2017-5715, CVE-2017-5753, CVE-2017-5754, CVE-2018-3615, CVE-2018-3620, CVE-2018-3639, CVE-2018-3646, CVE-2018-11091, CVE-2018-12126, CVE-2018-12127, CVE-2018-12130, CVE-2019-11135

Note: Hyper-Threading disabled.

#### Recommended Settings 3:

- SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager\Memory Management\FeatureSettingsOverrideMask: 0x00000003 (3)
- SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager\Memory Management\FeatureSettingsOverride: 0x00802048 (8396872)

#### CVEs Covered:

CVE-2017-5715, CVE-2017-5753, CVE-2017-5754, CVE-2018-3615, CVE-2018-3620, CVE-2018-3639, CVE-2018-3646, CVE-2018-11091, CVE-2018-12126, CVE-2018-12127, CVE-2018-12130, CVE-2019-11135, CVE-2022-0001

Note: Hyper-Threading disabled.

#### Recommended Settings 4:

- SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager\Memory Management\ [...]

## 10114 - ICMP Timestamp Request Remote Date Disclosure

### Synopsis

It is possible to determine the exact time set on the remote host.

### Description

The remote host answers to an ICMP timestamp request. This allows an attacker to know the date that is set on the targeted machine, which may assist an unauthenticated, remote attacker in defeating time-based authentication protocols.

Timestamps returned from machines running Windows Vista / 7 / 2008 / 2008 R2 are deliberately incorrect, but usually within 1000 seconds of the actual system time.

### Solution

Filter out the ICMP timestamp requests (13), and the outgoing ICMP timestamp replies (14).

### Risk Factor

Low

## Vulnerability Priority Rating (VPR)

2.2

## CVSS Base Score

2.1 (AV:L/AC:L/Au:N/C:P/I:N/A:N)

## References

**CVE** CVE-1999-0524

**XREF** CWE-200

## Plugin Information:

Publication date: 1999/08/01, Modification date: 2024/10/07

## Ports

### windows-stig-br (ICMP/0) Vulnerability State: Active

This host returns non-standard timestamps (high bit is set)  
The ICMP timestamps might be in little endian format (not in network format)  
The remote clock is synchronized with the local clock.

## 10395 - Microsoft Windows SMB Shares Enumeration

### Synopsis

It is possible to enumerate remote network shares.

### Description

By connecting to the remote host, Nessus was able to enumerate the network share names.

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

## Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2000/05/09, Modification date: 2022/02/01

## Ports

### windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active

Here are the SMB shares available on the remote host when logged in as adminbryan:

- ADMIN\$
- C\$
- D\$
- IPC\$

## 51192 - SSL Certificate Cannot Be Trusted

### Synopsis

The SSL certificate for this service cannot be trusted.

### Description

The server's X.509 certificate cannot be trusted. This situation can occur in three different ways, in which the chain of trust can be broken, as stated below :

- First, the top of the certificate chain sent by the server might not be descended from a known public certificate authority. This can occur either when the top of the chain is an unrecognized, self-signed certificate, or when intermediate certificates are missing that would connect the top of the certificate chain to a known public certificate authority.
- Second, the certificate chain may contain a certificate that is not valid at the time of the scan. This can occur either when the scan occurs before one of the certificate's 'notBefore' dates, or after one of the certificate's 'notAfter' dates.
- Third, the certificate chain may contain a signature that either didn't match the certificate's information or could not be verified. Bad signatures can be fixed by getting the certificate with the bad signature to be re-signed by its issuer. Signatures that could not be verified are the result of the certificate's issuer using a signing algorithm that Nessus either does not support or does not recognize.

If the remote host is a public host in production, any break in the chain makes it more difficult for users to verify the authenticity and identity of the web server. This could make it easier to carry out man-in-the-middle attacks against the remote host.

## See Also

<https://www.itu.int/rec/T-REC-X.509/en>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/X.509>

## Solution

Purchase or generate a proper SSL certificate for this service.

## Risk Factor

Medium

## CVSS v3.0 Base Score

6.5 (AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:L/I:L/A:N)

## CVSS Base Score

6.4 (AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:P/I:P/A:N)

## Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2010/12/15, Modification date: 2025/06/16

## Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/3389) Vulnerability State: Active**

The following certificate was at the top of the certificate chain sent by the remote host, but it is signed by an unknown certificate authority :

```
| -Subject : CN=windows-stig-br  
| -Issuer : CN=windows-stig-br
```

## 63620 - Windows Product Key Retrieval

### Synopsis

This plugin retrieves the Windows Product key of the remote Windows host.

### Description

Using the supplied credentials, Nessus was able to obtain the retrieve the Windows host's partial product key'.

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2013/01/18, Modification date: 2013/01/18

### Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active**

Product key : XXXXX-XXXXX-XXXXX-XXXXX-63DFG

Note that all but the final portion of the key has been obfuscated.

## 70544 - SSL Cipher Block Chaining Cipher Suites Supported

### Synopsis

The remote service supports the use of SSL Cipher Block Chaining ciphers, which combine previous blocks with subsequent ones.

### Description

The remote host supports the use of SSL ciphers that operate in Cipher Block Chaining (CBC) mode. These cipher suites offer additional security over Electronic Codebook (ECB) mode, but have the potential to leak information if used improperly.

## See Also

<https://www.openssl.org/docs/manmaster/man1/ciphers.html>

<http://www.nessus.org/u?cc4a822a>

<https://www.openssl.org/~bodo/tls-cbc.txt>

## Solution

N/A

## Risk Factor

None

## Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2013/10/22, Modification date: 2021/02/03

## Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/3389) Vulnerability State: Active**

Here is the list of SSL CBC ciphers supported by the remote server :

High Strength Ciphers (>= 112-bit key)

Name	Code	KEX	Auth	Encryption
MAC				
-----	-----	---	----	-----
---				
ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA	0xC0, 0x13	ECDH	RSA	AES-CBC(128)
SHA1				
ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA	0xC0, 0x14	ECDH	RSA	AES-CBC(256)
SHA1				
AES128-SHA	0x00, 0x2F	RSA	RSA	AES-CBC(128)
SHA1				
AES256-SHA	0x00, 0x35	RSA	RSA	AES-CBC(256)
SHA1				
ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256	0xC0, 0x27	ECDH	RSA	AES-CBC(128)
SHA256				
ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA384	0xC0, 0x28	ECDH	RSA	AES-CBC(256)
SHA384				
RSA-AES128-SHA256	0x00, 0x3C	RSA	RSA	AES-CBC(128)
SHA256				
RSA-AES256-SHA256	0x00, 0x3D	RSA	RSA	AES-CBC(256)
SHA256				

The fields above are :

```
{Tenable ciphername}
{Cipher ID code}
Kex={key exchange}
Auth={authentication}
Encrypt={symmetric encryption method}
MAC={message authentication code}
{export flag}
```

## 72482 - Windows Display Driver Enumeration

### Synopsis

Nessus was able to enumerate one or more of the display drivers on the remote host.

### Description

Nessus was able to enumerate one or more of the display drivers on the remote host via WMI.

### See Also

<http://www.nessus.org/u?b6e87533>

## Solution

N/A

## Risk Factor

None

## References

XREF

IAVT-0001-T-0756

## Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2014/02/06, Modification date: 2025/11/18

## Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active**

Device Name : Microsoft Hyper-V Video  
Driver File Version : 10.0.17763.2145  
Driver Date : 06/21/2006

## 92424 - MUICache Program Execution History

### Synopsis

Nessus was able to enumerate recently executed programs on the remote host.

### Description

Nessus was able to query the MUIcache registry key to find evidence of program execution.

### See Also

<https://forensicartifacts.com/2010/08/registry-muicache/>

<http://windowsir.blogspot.com/2005/12/mystery-of-muicachesolved.html>

[http://www.nirsoft.net/utills/muicache\\_view.html](http://www.nirsoft.net/utills/muicache_view.html)

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

## Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2016/07/19, Modification date: 2018/05/16

## Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active**

```
@%systemroot%\system32\drivers\wpdupfltr.sys,-100 : WPD Upper Class Filter Driver
@%systemroot%\system32\svsvcs.dll,-100 : Server
@tzres.dll,-352 : FLE Standard Time
@combase.dll,-5013 : The DCOMLAUNCH service launches COM and DCOM servers in response to object
activation requests. If this service is stopped or disabled, programs using COM or DCOM will not
function properly. It is strongly recommended that you have the DCOMLAUNCH service running.
@tzres.dll,-671 : AUS Eastern Daylight Time
@tzres.dll,-2980 : (UTC+03:00) Moscow, St. Petersburg
@%systemroot%\system32\axinstsv.dll,-103 : ActiveX Installer (AxInstSV)
@firewallapi.dll,-31264 : Inbound rule for the Windows Media Player Network Sharing Service to
allow use of the Quality Windows Audio Video Experience Service. [TCP 2177]
@%systemroot%\system32\smphost.dll,-101 : Host service for the Microsoft Storage Spaces management
provider. If this service is stopped or disabled, Storage Spaces cannot be managed.
@%systemroot%\system32\appxdeploymentserver.dll,-1 : AppX Deployment Service (AppXSVC)
@tzres.dll,-630 : (UTC+09:00) Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo
@%systemroot%\system32\wlidsvc.dll,-100 : Microsoft Account Sign-in Assistant
@firewallapi.dll,-36002 : Cast to Device streaming server (HTTP-Streaming-In)
@%windir%\system32\drivers\pacer.sys,-101 : QoS Packet Scheduler
@%systemroot%\system32\efssvc.dll,-100 : Encrypting File System (EFS)
@%systemroot%\system32\svrnmgrnc.dll,-102 : Get an overview of the status of this server, perform
top management tasks, and add or remove server roles and features.
@firewallapi.dll,-33768 : Inbound rule for RRAS to allow Point-to-Point Tunnel Protocol traffic.
[TCP 1723]
@%systemroot%\system32\lldres.dll,-6 : Link-Layer Topology Discovery Mapper I/O Driver
@tzres.dll,-252 : Dateline Standard Time
@firewallapi.dll,-31321 : Windows Media Player Network Sharing Service (UPnPHost-Out)
@firewallapi.dll,-25011 : Router Solicitation messages are sent by nodes seeking routers to
provide stateless auto-configuration.
@tzres.dll,-401 : Arabic Daylight [...]
```

## 112279 - Windows Defender Advanced Threat Protection Installed (Windows)

### Synopsis

Windows Defender Advanced Threat Protection is installed on the remote Windows host.

## Description

Windows Defender Advanced Threat Protection, a unified platform for preventative protection, post-breach detection, automated investigation, and response, is installed on the remote Windows host.

## See Also

<http://www.nessus.org/u?a7391db8>

## Solution

N/A

## Risk Factor

None

## Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2018/09/05, Modification date: 2025/11/18

## Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active**

```
Path          : C:\Program Files\Windows Defender Advanced Threat Protection\
Version       : 2.05
Full Version   : Windows Defender Advanced Threat Protection Service (2.05)
Security Agent Identifier : 21606e5b-ff6d-498f-8351-b8531931f438
```

## 141118 - Target Credential Status by Authentication Protocol - Valid Credentials Provided

### Synopsis

Valid credentials were provided for an available authentication protocol.

### Description

Nessus was able to determine that valid credentials were provided for an authentication protocol available on the remote target because it was able to successfully authenticate directly to the remote target using that authentication protocol at least once. Authentication was successful because the authentication protocol service was available remotely, the service was able to be identified, the authentication protocol was able to be negotiated successfully, and a set of credentials provided in the scan policy for that authentication protocol was accepted by the remote service. See plugin output for details, including protocol, port, and account.

Please note the following :

- This plugin reports per protocol, so it is possible for valid credentials to be provided for one protocol and not another. For example, authentication may succeed via SSH but fail via SMB, while no credentials were provided for an available SNMP service.
- Providing valid credentials for all available authentication protocols may improve scan coverage, but the value of successful authentication for a given protocol may vary from target to target depending upon what data (if any) is gathered from the target via that protocol. For example, successful authentication via SSH is more valuable for Linux targets than for Windows targets, and likewise successful authentication via SMB is more valuable for Windows targets than for Linux targets.

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2020/10/15, Modification date: 2024/03/25

### Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active**

Nessus was able to log in to the remote host via the following :

```
User:      '10.0.0.10\adminbryan'
Port:      445
Proto:     SMB
Method:    password
```

## 162560 - Microsoft Internet Explorer Installed

### Synopsis

A web browser is installed on the remote Windows host.

### Description

Microsoft Internet Explorer, a web browser bundled with Microsoft Windows, is installed on the remote Windows host.

### See Also

<https://support.microsoft.com/products/internet-explorer>

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2022/06/28, Modification date: 2025/11/18

### Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active**

Path : C:\Windows\system32\mshtml.dll  
Version : 11.0.17763.7919

## 178102 - Microsoft Windows Installed Software Version Enumeration

### Synopsis

Enumerates installed software versions.

### Description

This plugin enumerates the installed software version by interrogating information obtained from various registry entries and files on disk. This plugin provides a best guess at the software version and a confidence level for that version.

Note that the versions detected here do not necessarily indicate the actual installed version nor do they necessarily mean that the application is actually installed on the remote host. In some cases there may be artifacts left behind by uninstallers on the system.

### Solution

Remove any applications that are not compliant with your organization's acceptable use and security policies.

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2023/07/10, Modification date: 2024/07/15

### Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active**

The following software information is available on the remote host :

```
- 7-Zip 24.08 (x64)
  Best Confidence Version : 24.8.0.0
  Version Confidence Level : 3
  All Possible Versions : 24.8.0.0, 24.08
  Other Version Data
    [VersionMajor] :
      Raw Value : 24
    [InstallLocation] :
      Raw Value : C:\Program Files\7-Zip\
    [DisplayName] :
      Raw Value : 7-Zip 24.08 (x64)
    [UninstallString] :
      Raw Value : "C:\Program Files\7-Zip\Uninstall.exe"
      Parsed File Path : C:\Program Files\7-Zip\Uninstall.exe
      Parsed File Version : 24.8.0.0
    [DisplayVersion] :
      Raw Value : 24.08
    [Publisher] :
      Raw Value : Igor Pavlov
    [VersionMinor] :
```

```

        Raw Value          : 8
    [DisplayIcon] :
        Raw Value          : C:\Program Files\7-Zip\7zFM.exe
        Parsed File Path   : C:\Program Files\7-Zip\7zFM.exe
        Parsed File Version : 24.8.0.0

- Microsoft Edge
    Best Confidence Version : 142.0.3595.94
    Version Confidence Level : 3
    All Possible Versions   : 142.0.3595.94
    Other Version Data
        [InstallDate] :
            Raw Value          : 2025/11/24
        [DisplayIcon] :
            Raw Value          : C:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft\Edge\Application
\142.0.3595.94\msedge.exe,0
            Parsed File Path   : C:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft\Edge\Application
\142.0.3595.94\msedge.exe
            Parsed File Version : 142.0.3595.94
        [InstallLocation] :
            Raw Value          : C:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft\Edge\Application
        [UninstallString] :
            Raw Value          : "C:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft\Edge\Application
\142.0.3595.94\Installer\setup.exe" --uninstall --msedge --channel=stable --system-level --
verbose-logging
            Parsed File Path   : C:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft\Edge\Application
\142.0.3595.94\Installer\setup.exe
            Parsed [...]

```

## 200493 - Microsoft Windows Start Menu Software Version Enumeration

### Synopsis

Enumerates Start Menu software versions.

### Description

This plugin enumerates the installed software version by interrogating information obtained from various registry entries and files on disk. This plugin provides a best guess at the software version and a confidence level for that version.

Note that the versions detected here do not necessarily indicate the actual installed version nor do they necessarily mean that the application is actually installed on the remote host. In some cases there may be artifacts left behind by uninstallers on the system.

### Solution

Remove any applications that are not compliant with your organization's acceptable use and security policies.

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2024/06/13, Modification date: 2025/11/18

### Ports

#### windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active

The following software information is available on the remote host :

```

- Immersive Control Panel.lnk
  .lnk Path   : C:\ProgramData\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\\Immersive Control
Panel.lnk
  Target      : C:\Windows\System32\Control.exe
  Version     : 10.0.17763.2300

- Microsoft Edge.lnk
  .lnk Path   : C:\ProgramData\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\\Microsoft Edge.lnk
  Target      : C:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft\Edge\Application\msedge.exe
  Version     : 142.0.3595.94

- Server Manager.lnk
  .lnk Path   : C:\ProgramData\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\\Server Manager.lnk
  Target      : C:\Windows\system32\ServerManager.exe
  Version     : 10.0.17763.168

- 7-Zip File Manager.lnk

```

```

        .lnk Path      : C:\ProgramData\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\\7-Zip\7-Zip File
Manager.lnk
        Target        : C:\Program Files\7-Zip\7zFM.exe
        Version       : 24.8.0.0

- 7-Zip Help.lnk
        .lnk Path      : C:\ProgramData\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\\7-Zip\7-Zip Help.lnk
        Target        : C:\Program Files\7-Zip\7-zip.chm
        Version       : unknown

- Speech Recognition.lnk
        .lnk Path      : C:\ProgramData\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\\Accessibility\Speech
Recognition.lnk
        Target        : C:\Windows\Speech\Common\sapisvr.exe
        Version       : 5.3.22514.0

- Calculator.lnk
        .lnk Path      : C:\ProgramData\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\\Accessories
\Calculator.lnk
        Target        : C:\Windows\system32\win32calc.exe
        Version       : 10.0.17763.4377

- Math Input Panel.lnk
        .lnk Path      : C:\ProgramData\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\\Accessories\Math Input
Panel.lnk
        Target        : C:\Program Files\Common Files\Microsoft Shared\Ink\mip.exe
        Version       : 10.0.17763.1697

- Paint.lnk
        .lnk Path      : C:\ProgramData\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\\Accessories\Paint.lnk
        Target        : C:\Windows\system32\mspaint.exe
        Version       : 10.0.17763.1697

- Remote Desktop Connection.lnk
[...]

```

## 204960 - Windows System Driver Enumeration (Windows)

### Synopsis

One or more kernel or file system drivers were enumerated on the remote Windows host.

### Description

One or more kernel or file system drivers were enumerated on the remote Windows host.

### See Also

<http://www.nessus.org/u?43f8ab81>

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2024/08/01, Modification date: 2025/11/18

### Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active**

Total : 336

```

Name      : 1394ohci
Path      : C:\Windows\system32\drivers\1394ohci.sys
Service Type : Kernel Driver
Description : 1394 OHCI Compliant Host Controller
State     : Stopped

Name      : 3ware
Path      : C:\Windows\system32\drivers\3ware.sys
Service Type : Kernel Driver
Description : 3ware
State     : Stopped

```

```

Name       : ACPI
Path       : C:\Windows\system32\drivers\ACPI.sys
Service Type : Kernel Driver
Description : Microsoft ACPI Driver
State      : Running

Name       : AcpiDev
Path       : C:\Windows\system32\drivers\AcpiDev.sys
Service Type : Kernel Driver
Description : ACPI Devices driver
State      : Stopped

Name       : acpiex
Path       : C:\Windows\system32\Drivers\acpiex.sys
Service Type : Kernel Driver
Description : Microsoft ACPIEx Driver
State      : Running

Name       : acpipagr
Path       : C:\Windows\system32\drivers\acpipagr.sys
Service Type : Kernel Driver
Description : ACPI Processor Aggregator Driver
State      : Stopped

Name       : AcpiPmi
Path       : C:\Windows\system32\drivers\acpipmi.sys
Service Type : Kernel Driver
Description : ACPI Power Meter Driver
State      : Stopped

Name       : acpitime
Path       : C:\Windows\system32\drivers\acpitime.sys
Service Type : Kernel Driver
Description : ACPI Wake Alarm Driver
State      : Stopped

Name       : ADP80XX
Path       : C:\Windows\system32\drivers\ADP80XX.SYS
Service Type : Kernel Driver
Description : ADP80XX
State      : Stopped

Name       : AFD
Path       : C:\Windows\system32\drivers\afd.sys
Service Type : Kernel Driver
Description : Ancillary Function Driver for Winsock
State      : Running

Name       : afunix
Path       : C:\Windows\system32\drivers\afunix.sys
Service Type : Kernel Driver
Description : afunix
State      : Running

Name       : ahcache
Path       : C:\Windows\system32\DRIVERS\ahcache.sys
Service Type [...]

```

## 214542 - 7-Zip < 24.09 (ZDI-25-045)

### Synopsis

The remote host is missing a security update.

### Description

The version of 7-Zip installed on the remote host is prior to 24.09. It is, therefore, affected by a vulnerability as referenced in the ZDI-25-045 advisory.

- The specific flaw exists within the handling of archived files. When extracting files from a crafted archive that bears the Mark-of-the-Web, 7-Zip does not propagate the Mark-of-the-Web to the extracted files. An attacker can leverage this vulnerability to execute arbitrary code in the context of the current user.

Note that Nessus has not tested for this issue but has instead relied only on the application's self-reported version number.

### See Also

<https://www.zerodayinitiative.com/advisories/ZDI-25-045/>

<b>Solution</b>	
Upgrade to 7-Zip version 24.09 or later.	
<b>Risk Factor</b>	
Medium	
<b>Vulnerability Priority Rating (VPR)</b>	
7.4	
<b>CVSS v3.0 Base Score</b>	
7.0 (AV:L/AC:H/PR:N/UI:R/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H)	
<b>CVSS v3.0 Temporal Score</b>	
6.5 (E:F/RL:O/RC:C)	
<b>CVSS Base Score</b>	
6.2 (AV:L/AC:H/Au:N/C:C/I:C/A:C)	
<b>CVSS Temporal Score</b>	
5.1 (E:F/RL:OF/RC:C)	
<b>STIG Severity</b>	
I	
<b>References</b>	
CVE	CVE-2025-0411
XREF	CISA-KNOWN-EXPLOITED-2025/02/27
XREF	IAVA-2025-A-0042-S
<b>Plugin Information:</b>	
Publication date: 2025/01/23, Modification date: 2025/08/12	
<b>Ports</b>	
<b>windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active</b>	
Path	: C:\Program Files\7-Zip
Installed version	: 24.8.0.0
Fixed version	: 24.09
<b>54615 - Device Type</b>	
<b>Synopsis</b>	
It is possible to guess the remote device type.	
<b>Description</b>	
Based on the remote operating system, it is possible to determine what the remote system type is (eg: a printer, router, general-purpose computer, etc).	
<b>Solution</b>	
N/A	
<b>Risk Factor</b>	
None	
<b>Plugin Information:</b>	
Publication date: 2011/05/23, Modification date: 2025/03/12	
<b>Ports</b>	
<b>windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active</b>	
Remote device type	: general-purpose
Confidence level	: 100
<b>56468 - Time of Last System Startup</b>	
<b>Synopsis</b>	

The system has been started.

#### Description

Using the supplied credentials, Nessus was able to determine when the host was last started.

#### Solution

N/A

#### Risk Factor

None

#### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2011/10/12, Modification date: 2018/06/19

#### Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active**

20251124152210.010928+000

### 10863 - SSL Certificate Information

#### Synopsis

This plugin displays the SSL certificate.

#### Description

This plugin connects to every SSL-related port and attempts to extract and dump the X.509 certificate.

#### Solution

N/A

#### Risk Factor

None

#### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2008/05/19, Modification date: 2021/02/03

#### Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/3389) Vulnerability State: Active**

Subject Name:

Common Name: windows-stig-br

Issuer Name:

Common Name: windows-stig-br

Serial Number: 71 93 6C FE E5 E9 17 94 4A 25 2F 45 E4 B4 94 2B

Version: 3

Signature Algorithm: SHA-256 With RSA Encryption

Not Valid Before: Nov 23 03:08:22 2025 GMT

Not Valid After: May 25 03:08:22 2026 GMT

Public Key Info:

Algorithm: RSA Encryption

Key Length: 2048 bits

Public Key: 00 CA A5 49 13 2B A7 DD D8 92 B5 29 EE CE 75 4C B9 C8 17 9B  
30 0B B0 7F 7D 34 56 34 37 0A F7 FB 99 AB 21 4D D2 EF 14 81  
4E 5C 9F 9C EF 35 25 60 AD 2D 3E 56 28 34 61 DF F7 24 CF 43  
A5 61 E9 2C CB 90 6C 72 2E 32 B5 60 8E D9 17 24 46 3E 21 5E  
B2 40 47 EE A3 81 21 50 C3 3F 84 3F 20 5E A9 40 05 53 37 1C  
2B B9 20 F8 5E EF AC 39 D4 4C 83 D6 5B B5 47 28 C2 38 F4 9A  
36 7C F2 19 7E 8B 0F F5 04 25 3E 63 F2 82 C1 E8 1A E9 4D 71  
6E DF CE F2 31 3F B0 6E 17 D5 34 07 94 3E 61 38 50 5C 1E A7  
58 C3 79 9C EF 65 D8 22 A1 31 38 17 16 BD 36 EA 96 90 37 63  
F7 F2 7D ED 77 ED 10 7B 04 CB DF 3E C2 C7 9C C4 CA AF 4A ED  
1E 22 05 7A 26 B5 32 40 0E 22 EF 35 8B D1 2B CB C4 69 F6 8A  
8F 80 D8 0E B5 24 51 3A 6D 0E 39 AE A5 BE A0 B4 E8 7A 42 61

```
B7 04 31 0E 6A 0F BA 73 6C 82 7D 57 C0 51 B8 D7 1D
Exponent: 01 00 01
```

Signature Length: 256 bytes / 2048 bits

```
Signature: 00 0D 31 9C B2 71 B8 6D 99 AE 3D 25 30 B3 04 6E 6A CC 52 7D
62 28 30 0A 22 BD 2D D9 6A 29 4B 8F C1 D9 7A 55 FC 34 BF B6
79 AE 1A E7 E8 F9 7C AB 2F 98 88 34 F1 A5 65 55 50 92 4E A2
31 98 2B 6F 92 04 8C 1F 6D 8C 40 F6 22 AF 37 94 FF DC B6 86
4E B9 69 0C 49 A6 66 F3 A6 A2 77 85 19 48 F0 AD 42 0F 8A EE
1F 4A 58 AD A6 40 7A 00 76 82 33 47 B3 57 84 88 4F 40 36 9A
06 5B E2 0E CA 35 0E C9 71 73 05 B1 8F F1 E4 CA EC F9 41 0C
B0 71 50 13 05 FF EA 50 B3 EE 76 28 95 42 D7 0C 23 29 55 E7
22 A0 91 1C A4 8A 44 21 BC 9D AF EA 7E 69 8D 91 44 F2 A4 CA
A6 0C 76 A3 CC 3F [...]
```

## 34096 - BIOS Info (WMI)

### Synopsis

The BIOS info could be read.

### Description

It is possible to get information about the BIOS via the host's WMI interface.

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2008/09/05, Modification date: 2025/11/18

### Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active**

```
Vendor      : Microsoft Corporation
Version     : Hyper-V UEFI Release v4.1
Release date : 20240513000000.000000+000
UUID       : 510682E5-327A-4A53-A350-82D69E51B643
Secure boot : enabled
```

## 161502 - Microsoft Windows Logged On Users

### Synopsis

Nessus was able to determine the logged on users from the registry

### Description

Using the HKU registry, Nessus was able to enumerate the SIDs of logged on users

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2022/05/25, Modification date: 2025/10/01

### Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active**

```
Logged on users :
- S-1-5-21-2761413244-2024134934-2587872006-500
  Domain      : windows-stig-br
  Username    : adminbryan
```

## 51351 - Microsoft .NET Framework Detection

### Synopsis

A software framework is installed on the remote host.

### Description

Microsoft .NET Framework, a software framework for Microsoft Windows operating systems, is installed on the remote host.

## See Also

<https://www.microsoft.com/net>

<http://www.nessus.org/u?15ae6806>

## Solution

N/A

## Risk Factor

None

## References

XREF

IAVT-0001-T-0655

## Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2010/12/20, Modification date: 2025/10/15

## Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active**

Nessus detected 2 installs of Microsoft .NET Framework:

Path : C:\Windows\Microsoft.NET\Framework64\v4.0.30319\  
Version : 4.7.2  
Full Version : 4.7.03190  
Install Type : Full  
Release : 461814

Path : C:\Windows\Microsoft.NET\Framework64\v4.0.30319\  
Version : 4.7.2  
Full Version : 4.7.03190  
Install Type : Client  
Release : 461814

## 92369 - Microsoft Windows Time Zone Information

### Synopsis

Nessus was able to collect and report time zone information from the remote host.

### Description

Nessus was able to collect time zone information from the remote Windows host and generate a report as a CSV attachment.

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2016/07/19, Modification date: 2023/06/06

### Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active**

HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\TimeZoneInformation\TimeZoneKeyName : UTC  
HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\TimeZoneInformation\StandardName : @tzres.dll,-932  
HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\TimeZoneInformation\DaylightName : @tzres.dll,-931  
HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\TimeZoneInformation\DynamicDaylightTimeDisabled : 0x00000000  
HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\TimeZoneInformation\StandardBias : 0x00000000  
HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\TimeZoneInformation\DaylightBias : 0x00000000  
HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\TimeZoneInformation\Bias : 0x00000000  
HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\TimeZoneInformation\DaylightStart :  
00000000000000000000000000000000  
HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\TimeZoneInformation\StandardStart :  
00000000000000000000000000000000

## 92429 - Recycle Bin Files

## Synopsis

Nessus was able to enumerate files in the recycle bin on the remote host.

## Description

Nessus was able to generate a list of all files found in \$Recycle.Bin subdirectories.

## See Also

<http://www.nessus.org/u?0c1a03df>

<http://www.nessus.org/u?61293b38>

## Solution

N/A

## Risk Factor

None

## Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2016/07/19, Modification date: 2018/11/15

## Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active**

```
C:\\$Recycle.Bin\\.
C:\\$Recycle.Bin\\.
C:\\$Recycle.Bin\\S-1-5-21-2761413244-2024134934-2587872006-500
C:\\$Recycle.Bin\\S-1-5-21-563147228-821999203-3667966312-500
C:\\$Recycle.Bin\\S-1-5-21-2761413244-2024134934-2587872006-500\\.
C:\\$Recycle.Bin\\S-1-5-21-2761413244-2024134934-2587872006-500\\.
C:\\$Recycle.Bin\\S-1-5-21-2761413244-2024134934-2587872006-500\\desktop.ini
C:\\$Recycle.Bin\\S-1-5-21-563147228-821999203-3667966312-500\\.
C:\\$Recycle.Bin\\S-1-5-21-563147228-821999203-3667966312-500\\.
C:\\$Recycle.Bin\\S-1-5-21-563147228-821999203-3667966312-500\\desktop.ini
```

## 57033 - Microsoft Patch Bulletin Feasibility Check

### Synopsis

Nessus is able to check for Microsoft patch bulletins.

### Description

Using credentials supplied in the scan policy, Nessus is able to collect information about the software and patches installed on the remote Windows host and will use that information to check for missing Microsoft security updates. Note that this plugin is purely informational.

### Solution

N/A

### Risk Factor

None

### Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2011/12/06, Modification date: 2021/07/12

### Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active**

```
Nessus is able to test for missing patches using :
Nessus
```

## 72367 - Microsoft Internet Explorer Version Detection

### Synopsis

Internet Explorer is installed on the remote host.

### Description

The remote Windows host contains Internet Explorer, a web browser created by Microsoft.

### See Also

## Solution

N/A

## Risk Factor

None

## References

XREF

IAVT-0001-T-0509

## Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2014/02/06, Modification date: 2022/02/01

## Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active**

Version : 11.1790.17763.0

## 86420 - Ethernet MAC Addresses

### Synopsis

This plugin gathers MAC addresses from various sources and consolidates them into a list.

### Description

This plugin gathers MAC addresses discovered from both remote probing of the host (e.g. SNMP and Netbios) and from running local checks (e.g. ifconfig). It then consolidates the MAC addresses into a single, unique, and uniform list.

## Solution

N/A

## Risk Factor

None

## Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2015/10/16, Modification date: 2025/06/10

## Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/0) Vulnerability State: Active**

The following is a consolidated list of detected MAC addresses:

- 7C:1E:52:E7:29:1B

## 159929 - Windows LSA Protection Status

### Synopsis

Windows LSA Protection is disabled on the remote Windows host.

### Description

The LSA Protection validates users for local and remote sign-ins and enforces local security policies to prevent reading memory and code injection by non-protected processes. This provides added security for the credentials that the LSA stores and manages. This protects against Pass-the-Hash or Mimikatz-style attacks.

## Solution

Enable LSA Protection per your corporate security guidelines.

## Risk Factor

None

## Plugin Information:

Publication date: 2022/04/20, Modification date: 2025/06/16

## Ports

**windows-stig-br (TCP/445) Vulnerability State: Active**

LSA Protection Key \SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Lsa\RunAsPPL not found.

## Assets Summary (Executive)

windows-stig-br					
Summary					
Critical	High	Medium	Low	Info	Total
0	0	5	2	128	135
Details					
Severity	Plugin Id	Name			
Medium	57582	SSL Self-Signed Certificate			
Medium	242639	7-Zip < 25.00			
Medium	214542	7-Zip < 24.09 (ZDI-25-045)			
Medium	51192	SSL Certificate Cannot Be Trusted			
Medium	132101	Windows Speculative Execution Configuration Check			
Low	249179	7-Zip < 25.01			
Low	10114	ICMP Timestamp Request Remote Date Disclosure			
Info	10395	Microsoft Windows SMB Shares Enumeration			
Info	136969	Microsoft Edge Chromium Installed			
Info	66334	Patch Report			
Info	139785	DISM Package List (Windows)			
Info	10940	Remote Desktop Protocol Service Detection			
Info	92365	Microsoft Windows Hosts File			
Info	56984	SSL / TLS Versions Supported			
Info	99364	Microsoft .NET Security Rollup Enumeration			
Info	92366	Microsoft Windows Last Boot Time			
Info	164690	Windows Disabled Command Prompt Enumeration			
Info	10785	Microsoft Windows SMB NativeLanManager Remote System Information Disclosure			
Info	72367	Microsoft Internet Explorer Version Detection			
Info	12053	Host Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) Resolution			
Info	19506	Nessus Scan Information			
Info	92434	User Download Folder Files			
Info	24260	HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) Information			
Info	11457	Microsoft Windows SMB Registry : Winlogon Cached Password Weakness			
Info	162174	Windows Always Installed Elevated Status			
Info	63620	Windows Product Key Retrieval			

Info	10107	HTTP Server Type and Version
Info	44871	WMI Windows Feature Enumeration
Info	155963	Windows Printer Driver Enumeration
Info	57033	Microsoft Patch Bulletin Feasibility Check
Info	85736	Windows Store Application Enumeration
Info	44401	Microsoft Windows SMB Service Config Enumeration
Info	136318	TLS Version 1.2 Protocol Detection
Info	33139	WS-Management Server Detection
Info	48337	Windows ComputerSystemProduct Enumeration (WMI)
Info	159929	Windows LSA Protection Status
Info	92431	User Shell Folders Settings
Info	10400	Microsoft Windows SMB Registry Remotely Accessible
Info	22964	Service Detection
Info	125835	Microsoft Remote Desktop Connection Installed
Info	52001	WMI QuickFixEngineering (QFE) Enumeration
Info	48942	Microsoft Windows SMB Registry : OS Version and Processor Architecture
Info	56468	Time of Last System Startup
Info	63080	Microsoft Windows Mounted Devices
Info	171860	Curl Installed (Windows)
Info	24269	WMI Available
Info	92370	Microsoft Windows ARP Table
Info	17651	Microsoft Windows SMB : Obtains the Password Policy
Info	92435	UserAssist Execution History
Info	174736	Netstat Ingress Connections
Info	24272	Network Interfaces Enumeration (WMI)
Info	46180	Additional DNS Hostnames
Info	20811	Microsoft Windows Installed Software Enumeration (credentialed check)
Info	126527	Microsoft Windows SAM user enumeration
Info	70329	Microsoft Windows Process Information
Info	151440	Microsoft Windows Print Spooler Service Enabled
Info	112279	Windows Defender Advanced Threat Protection Installed (Windows)

Info	38689	Microsoft Windows SMB Last Logged On User Disclosure
Info	141118	Target Credential Status by Authentication Protocol - Valid Credentials Provided
Info	58181	Windows DNS Server Enumeration
Info	204960	Windows System Driver Enumeration (Windows)
Info	93962	Microsoft Security Rollup Enumeration
Info	62042	SMB QuickFixEngineering (QFE) Enumeration
Info	57041	SSL Perfect Forward Secrecy Cipher Suites Supported
Info	91231	7-Zip Installed
Info	162560	Microsoft Internet Explorer Installed
Info	106716	Microsoft Windows SMB2 and SMB3 Dialects Supported (remote check)
Info	23974	Microsoft Windows SMB Share Hosting Office Files
Info	148541	Windows Language Settings Detection
Info	10736	DCE Services Enumeration
Info	92424	MUICache Program Execution History
Info	10859	Microsoft Windows SMB LsaQueryInformationPolicy Function SID Enumeration
Info	10150	Windows NetBIOS / SMB Remote Host Information Disclosure
Info	55472	Device Hostname
Info	92429	Recycle Bin Files
Info	100871	Microsoft Windows SMB Versions Supported (remote check)
Info	160301	Link-Local Multicast Name Resolution (LLMNR) Service Detection
Info	34220	Netstat Portscanner (WMI)
Info	86420	Ethernet MAC Addresses
Info	11936	OS Identification
Info	11011	Microsoft Windows SMB Service Detection
Info	21643	SSL Cipher Suites Supported
Info	179947	Intel CPUID detection
Info	70331	Microsoft Windows Process Module Information
Info	35716	Ethernet Card Manufacturer Detection
Info	10456	Microsoft Windows SMB Service Enumeration
Info	103871	Microsoft Windows Network Adapters
Info	70544	SSL Cipher Block Chaining Cipher Suites Supported

Info	131023	Windows Defender Installed
Info	51186	WMI Trusted Platform Module Enumeration
Info	64582	Netstat Connection Information
Info	34252	Microsoft Windows Remote Listeners Enumeration (WMI)
Info	34096	BIOS Info (WMI)
Info	48763	Microsoft Windows 'CWDIllegalInDllSearch' Registry Setting
Info	24270	Computer Manufacturer Information (WMI)
Info	10396	Microsoft Windows SMB Shares Access
Info	10902	Microsoft Windows 'Administrators' Group User List
Info	159817	Windows Credential Guard Status
Info	64814	Terminal Services Use SSL/TLS
Info	72482	Windows Display Driver Enumeration
Info	160576	Windows Services Registry ACL
Info	92421	Internet Explorer Typed URLs
Info	54615	Device Type
Info	200493	Microsoft Windows Start Menu Software Version Enumeration
Info	10863	SSL Certificate Information
Info	160486	Server Message Block (SMB) Protocol Version Detection
Info	51351	Microsoft .NET Framework Detection
Info	51187	WMI Encryptable Volume Enumeration
Info	45590	Common Platform Enumeration (CPE)
Info	92367	Microsoft Windows PowerShell Execution Policy
Info	92415	Application Compatibility Cache
Info	92373	Microsoft Windows SMB Sessions
Info	72879	Microsoft Internet Explorer Enhanced Security Configuration Detection
Info	168980	Enumerate the PATH Variables
Info	156899	SSL/TLS Recommended Cipher Suites
Info	92369	Microsoft Windows Time Zone Information
Info	178102	Microsoft Windows Installed Software Version Enumeration
Info	58452	Microsoft Windows Startup Software Enumeration
Info	187318	Microsoft Windows Installed

Info	10287	Traceroute Information
Info	92371	Microsoft Windows DNS Cache
Info	71246	Enumerate Local Group Memberships
Info	92364	Microsoft Windows Environment Variables
Info	110095	Target Credential Issues by Authentication Protocol - No Issues Found
Info	72684	Enumerate Users via WMI
Info	16193	Antivirus Software Check
Info	171410	IP Assignment Method Detection
Info	34097	BIOS Info (SMB)
Info	10394	Microsoft Windows SMB Log In Possible
Info	92368	Microsoft Windows Scripting Host Settings
Info	161502	Microsoft Windows Logged On Users
Info	117887	OS Security Patch Assessment Available
Info	209654	OS Fingerprints Detected
Info	161691	The Microsoft Windows Support Diagnostic Tool (MSDT) RCE Workaround Detection (CVE-2022-30190)
Info	171956	Windows Enumerate Accounts

**Audits FAILED**

## WN19-00-000020 - Windows Server 2019 passwords for the built-in Administrator account must be changed at least every 60 days.

### Info

The longer a password is in use, the greater the opportunity for someone to gain unauthorized knowledge of the password. The built-in Administrator account is not generally used and its password might not be changed as frequently as necessary. Changing the password for the built-in Administrator account on a regular basis will limit its exposure.

Windows LAPS must be used to change the built-in Administrator account password.

### Solution

Change the enabled local Administrator account password at least every 60 days. Windows LAPS must be used to change the built-in Administrator account password. Domain-joined systems can configure this to occur more frequently. LAPS will change the password every 30 days by default.

More information is available at:

<https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/windows-it-pro-blog/by-popular-demand-windows-laps-available-now/ba-p/3788747> <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/identity/laps/laps-overview#windows-laps-supported-platforms-and-azure-ad-laps-preview-status>

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.5.2
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.05.07d.
<b>800-53</b>	IA-5(1)(d)
<b>800-53R5</b>	IA-5(1)(h)
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000199
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-004066
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.2.7(e)
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.1(b)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-03
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(2)(i)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(d)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.16
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.17
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.9.4.3

ITSG-33	IA-5(1)(d)
NESA	T5.2.3
NIAV2	AM20
NIAV2	AM21
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205657r1051065_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-00-000020
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103559
STIG-LEGACY	V-93473
SWIFT-CSCV1	4.1
TBA-FIISB	26.2.2
VULN-ID	V-205657

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

All of the following must pass to satisfy this requirement:

```

-----
PASSED - Password last set date for Admin account.:
  Remote value: 'PASS: Password age within recommended limits'
  Policy value: 'PASS: Password age within recommended limits'

-----

FAILED - LAPS password age configured.:
  Remote value: NULL
  Policy value: [0..60]

-----

FAILED - LAPS password length configured.:
  Remote value: NULL
  Policy value: [14..4294967295]

-----

FAILED - LAPS password complexity configured.:
  Remote value: NULL
  Policy value: 4

-----

FAILED - LAPS name of administrator account enabled.:
  Remote value: 'HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Policies
\LAPS_registry_does_not_exist'
  Policy value: 'HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Policies\LAPS'

```

## WN19-00-000140 - Windows Server 2019 permissions for the system drive root directory (usually C:) must conform to minimum requirements.

### Info

Changing the system's file and directory permissions allows the possibility of unauthorized and anonymous modification to the operating system and installed applications.

The default permissions are adequate when the Security Option 'Network access: Let Everyone permissions apply to anonymous users' is set to 'Disabled' (WN19-SO-000240).

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000312-GPOS-00122, SRG-OS-000312-GPOS-00123, SRG-OS-000312-GPOS-00124

### Solution

Maintain the default permissions for the system drive's root directory and configure the Security Option 'Network access: Let Everyone permissions apply to anonymous users' to 'Disabled' (WN19-SO-000240).

Default Permissions C:\ Type - 'Allow' for all Inherited from - 'None' for all

Principal - Access - Applies to

SYSTEM - Full control - This folder, subfolders, and files Administrators - Full control - This folder, subfolders, and files

Users - Read & execute - This folder, subfolders, and files Users - Create folders/append data - This folder and subfolders

Users - Create files/write data - Subfolders only CREATOR OWNER - Full Control - Subfolders and files only

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.1.1
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.01.02
<b>800-53</b>	AC-3(4)
<b>800-53R5</b>	AC-3(4)
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-002165
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.2(f)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.11(b)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.2(c)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.5.3.1
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.5.4.1(a)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-3
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.DS-10
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.IR-01
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)

ISO-27001-2022	A.5.15
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.33
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.3
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.18
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.20
ISO/IEC-27001	A.9.4.1
ISO/IEC-27001	A.9.4.5
ITSG-33	AC-3(4)
NESA	T4.2.1
NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.2
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM3
NIAV2	SS29
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205734r958702_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-00-000140
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103107
STIG-LEGACY	V-93019
TBA-FIISB	31.1
VULN-ID	V-205734

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

```
'C:\ NT AUTHORITY\Authenticated Users:(AD)
  NT AUTHORITY\Authenticated Users:(OI)(CI)(IO)(M)
  NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:(OI)(CI)(F)
  BUILTIN\Administrators:(OI)(CI)(F)
  BUILTIN\Users:(OI)(CI)(RX)
  Mandatory Label\High Mandatory Level:(OI)(NP)(IO)(NW)
```

Successfully processed 1 files; Failed processing 0 files

STATUS: FAILED'

## WN19-00-000280 - Windows Server 2019 must have a host-based firewall installed and enabled.

### Info

A firewall provides a line of defense against attack, allowing or blocking inbound and outbound connections based on a set of rules.

### Solution

Install and enable a host-based firewall on the system.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.2
800-171R3	03.04.02a.
800-171R3	03.13.06
800-53	CA-3(5)
800-53	CM-6b.
800-53R5	CM-6b.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000366
CCI	CCI-002080
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(d)
CSF	DE.AE-1
CSF	ID.AM-3
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	ID.AM-03
CSF2.0	PR.DS-01
CSF2.0	PR.DS-02
CSF2.0	PR.DS-10
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
GDPR	32.1.d
GDPR	32.2
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.14

ISO-27001-2022	A.8.9
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.21
ITSG-33	CA-3
ITSG-33	CM-6b.
NESA	M1.3.5
NESA	M1.3.7
NESA	T3.2.1
NESA	T5.4.2
QCSC-V1	4.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.1
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.3
QCSC-V1	6.2
RULE-ID	SV-214936r991589_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-00-000280
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103657
STIG-LEGACY	V-93571
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.5
VULN-ID	V-214936

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

All of the following must pass to satisfy this requirement:

-----

FAILED - Domain:  
Remote value: NULL  
Policy value: 1

-----

FAILED - PrivateProfile:  
Remote value: NULL  
Policy value: 1

-----

FAILED - PublicProfile:  
Remote value: NULL  
Policy value: 1

## WN19-AU-000170 - Windows Server 2019 must be configured to audit Logon/Logoff - Group Membership successes.

### Info

Maintaining an audit trail of system activity logs can help identify configuration errors, troubleshoot service disruptions, and analyze compromises that have occurred, as well as detect attacks. Audit logs are necessary to provide a trail of evidence in case the system or network is compromised. Collecting this data is essential for analyzing the security of information assets and detecting signs of suspicious and unexpected behavior.

Audit Group Membership records information related to the group membership of a user's logon token.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Advanced Audit Policy Configuration >> System Audit Policies >> Logon/Logoff >> 'Audit Group Membership' with 'Success' selected.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171R3	03.03.03a.
800-53	AU-12c.
800-53R5	AU-12c.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000172
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(a)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(c)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(a)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(b)
CN-L3	8.1.4.3(a)
CSF	DE.CM-1
CSF	DE.CM-3
CSF	DE.CM-7
CSF	PR.PT-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-01
CSF2.0	DE.CM-03
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-04
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG

GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(b)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.15
ISO/IEC-27001	A.12.4.1
ITSG-33	AU-12c.
NESA	T3.6.2
NESA	T3.6.5
NESA	T3.6.6
NIAV2	SM8
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.1
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205834r991578_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-AU-000170
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103247
STIG-LEGACY	V-93159
SWIFT-CSCV1	6.4
TBA-FIISB	45.1.1
VULN-ID	V-205834

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'no auditing'

## WN19-AU-000240 - Windows Server 2019 must be configured to audit Object Access - Removable Storage successes.

### Info

Maintaining an audit trail of system activity logs can help identify configuration errors, troubleshoot service disruptions, and analyze compromises that have occurred, as well as detect attacks. Audit logs are necessary to provide a trail of evidence in case the system or network is compromised. Collecting this data is essential for analyzing the security of information assets and detecting signs of suspicious and unexpected behavior.

Removable Storage auditing under Object Access records events related to access attempts on file system objects on removable storage devices.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Advanced Audit Policy Configuration >> System Audit Policies >> Object Access >> 'Audit Removable Storage' with 'Success' selected.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171R3	03.03.03a.
800-53	AU-12c.
800-53R5	AU-12c.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000172
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(a)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(c)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(a)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(b)
CN-L3	8.1.4.3(a)
CSF	DE.CM-1
CSF	DE.CM-3
CSF	DE.CM-7
CSF	PR.PT-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-01
CSF2.0	DE.CM-03
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-04

<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(b)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.15
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.1
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AU-12c.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.2
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.5
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.6
<b>NIAV2</b>	SM8
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	10.1
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	3.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	6.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	8.2.1
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	13.2
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205840r991583_rule
<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-AU-000240
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103255
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	V-93167
<b>SWIFT-CSCV1</b>	6.4
<b>TBA-FIISB</b>	45.1.1
<b>VULN-ID</b>	V-205840

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'no auditing'

## WN19-AU-000250 - Windows Server 2019 must be configured to audit Object Access - Removable Storage failures.

### Info

Maintaining an audit trail of system activity logs can help identify configuration errors, troubleshoot service disruptions, and analyze compromises that have occurred, as well as detect attacks. Audit logs are necessary to provide a trail of evidence in case the system or network is compromised. Collecting this data is essential for analyzing the security of information assets and detecting signs of suspicious and unexpected behavior.

Removable Storage auditing under Object Access records events related to access attempts on file system objects on removable storage devices.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Advanced Audit Policy Configuration >> System Audit Policies >> Object Access >> 'Audit Removable Storage' with 'Failure' selected.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171R3	03.03.03a.
800-53	AU-12c.
800-53R5	AU-12c.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000172
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(a)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(c)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(a)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(b)
CN-L3	8.1.4.3(a)
CSF	DE.CM-1
CSF	DE.CM-3
CSF	DE.CM-7
CSF	PR.PT-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-01
CSF2.0	DE.CM-03
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-04
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG

GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(b)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.15
ISO/IEC-27001	A.12.4.1
ITSG-33	AU-12c.
NESA	T3.6.2
NESA	T3.6.5
NESA	T3.6.6
NIAV2	SM8
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.1
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205841r991583_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-AU-000250
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103257
STIG-LEGACY	V-93169
SWIFT-CSCV1	6.4
TBA-FIISB	45.1.1
VULN-ID	V-205841

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'no auditing'

## WN19-AU-000290 - Windows Server 2019 must be configured to audit Policy Change - Authorization Policy Change successes.

### Info

Maintaining an audit trail of system activity logs can help identify configuration errors, troubleshoot service disruptions, and analyze compromises that have occurred, as well as detect attacks. Audit logs are necessary to provide a trail of evidence in case the system or network is compromised. Collecting this data is essential for analyzing the security of information assets and detecting signs of suspicious and unexpected behavior.

Authorization Policy Change records events related to changes in user rights, such as 'Create a token object'.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000327-GPOS-00127, SRG-OS-000064-GPOS-00033, SRG-OS-000462-GPOS-00206, SRG-OS-000466-GPOS-00210

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Advanced Audit Policy Configuration >> System Audit Policies >> Policy Change >> 'Audit Authorization Policy Change' with 'Success' selected.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.7
800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171R3	03.01.07b.
800-171R3	03.03.03a.
800-53	AC-6(9)
800-53	AU-12c.
800-53R5	AC-6(9)
800-53R5	AU-12c.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000172
CCI	CCI-002234
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(g)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(a)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(c)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(a)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(b)
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(d)
CN-L3	8.1.4.3(a)

<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(a)
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-1
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-3
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-7
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-03
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-04
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(b)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.2
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.18
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.1
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.3
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AC-6
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AU-12c.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.2
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.5
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.6
<b>NESA</b>	T5.1.1
<b>NESA</b>	T5.2.2
<b>NESA</b>	T5.5.4
<b>NESA</b>	T7.5.3

NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SM8
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205774r958732_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-AU-000290
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103187
STIG-LEGACY	V-93099
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
SWIFT-CSCV1	6.4
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
TBA-FIISB	45.1.1
VULN-ID	V-205774

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'no auditing'

## WN19-AU-000300 - Windows Server 2019 must be configured to audit Privilege Use - Sensitive Privilege Use successes.

### Info

Maintaining an audit trail of system activity logs can help identify configuration errors, troubleshoot service disruptions, and analyze compromises that have occurred, as well as detect attacks. Audit logs are necessary to provide a trail of evidence in case the system or network is compromised. Collecting this data is essential for analyzing the security of information assets and detecting signs of suspicious and unexpected behavior.

Sensitive Privilege Use records events related to use of sensitive privileges, such as 'Act as part of the operating system' or 'Debug programs'.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000327-GPOS-00127, SRG-OS-000064-GPOS-00033, SRG-OS-000462-GPOS-00206, SRG-OS-000466-GPOS-00210

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Advanced Audit Policy Configuration >> System Audit Policies >> Privilege Use >> 'Audit Sensitive Privilege Use' with 'Success' selected.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.7
800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171R3	03.01.07b.
800-171R3	03.03.03a.
800-53	AC-6(9)
800-53	AU-12c.
800-53R5	AC-6(9)
800-53R5	AU-12c.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000172
CCI	CCI-002234
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(g)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(a)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(c)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(a)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(b)
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(d)

<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.3(a)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(a)
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-1
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-3
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-7
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-03
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-04
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(b)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.2
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.18
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.1
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.3
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AC-6
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AU-12c.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.2
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.5
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.6
<b>NESA</b>	T5.1.1
<b>NESA</b>	T5.2.2
<b>NESA</b>	T5.5.4

NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SM8
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205775r958732_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-AU-000300
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103189
STIG-LEGACY	V-93101
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
SWIFT-CSCV1	6.4
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
TBA-FIISB	45.1.1
VULN-ID	V-205775

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'no auditing'

## WN19-AU-000310 - Windows Server 2019 must be configured to audit Privilege Use - Sensitive Privilege Use failures.

### Info

Maintaining an audit trail of system activity logs can help identify configuration errors, troubleshoot service disruptions, and analyze compromises that have occurred, as well as detect attacks. Audit logs are necessary to provide a trail of evidence in case the system or network is compromised. Collecting this data is essential for analyzing the security of information assets and detecting signs of suspicious and unexpected behavior.

Sensitive Privilege Use records events related to use of sensitive privileges, such as 'Act as part of the operating system' or 'Debug programs'.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000327-GPOS-00127, SRG-OS-000064-GPOS-00033, SRG-OS-000462-GPOS-00206, SRG-OS-000466-GPOS-00210

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Advanced Audit Policy Configuration >> System Audit Policies >> Privilege Use >> 'Audit Sensitive Privilege Use' with 'Failure' selected.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.7
800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171R3	03.01.07b.
800-171R3	03.03.03a.
800-53	AC-6(9)
800-53	AU-12c.
800-53R5	AC-6(9)
800-53R5	AU-12c.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000172
CCI	CCI-002234
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(g)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(a)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(c)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(a)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(b)
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(d)

<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.3(a)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(a)
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-1
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-3
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-7
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-03
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-04
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(b)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.2
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.18
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.1
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.3
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AC-6
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AU-12c.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.2
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.5
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.6
<b>NESA</b>	T5.1.1
<b>NESA</b>	T5.2.2
<b>NESA</b>	T5.5.4

NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SM8
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205776r958732_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-AU-000310
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103191
STIG-LEGACY	V-93103
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
SWIFT-CSCV1	6.4
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
TBA-FIISB	45.1.1
VULN-ID	V-205776

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'no auditing'

## WN19-AU-000320 - Windows Server 2019 must be configured to audit System - IPsec Driver successes.

### Info

Maintaining an audit trail of system activity logs can help identify configuration errors, troubleshoot service disruptions, and analyze compromises that have occurred, as well as detect attacks. Audit logs are necessary to provide a trail of evidence in case the system or network is compromised. Collecting this data is essential for analyzing the security of information assets and detecting signs of suspicious and unexpected behavior.

IPsec Driver records events related to the IPsec Driver, such as dropped packets.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000327-GPOS-00127, SRG-OS-000458-GPOS-00203, SRG-OS-000463-GPOS-00207, SRG-OS-000468-GPOS-00212

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Advanced Audit Policy Configuration >> System Audit Policies >> System >> 'Audit IPsec Driver' with 'Success' selected.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.7
800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171R3	03.01.07b.
800-171R3	03.03.03a.
800-53	AC-6(9)
800-53	AU-12c.
800-53R5	AC-6(9)
800-53R5	AU-12c.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000172
CCI	CCI-002234
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(g)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(a)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(c)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(a)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(b)
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(d)
CN-L3	8.1.4.3(a)

<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(a)
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-1
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-3
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-7
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-03
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-04
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(b)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.2
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.18
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.1
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.3
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AC-6
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AU-12c.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.2
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.5
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.6
<b>NESA</b>	T5.1.1
<b>NESA</b>	T5.2.2
<b>NESA</b>	T5.5.4
<b>NESA</b>	T7.5.3

NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SM8
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205777r958732_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-AU-000320
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103193
STIG-LEGACY	V-93105
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
SWIFT-CSCV1	6.4
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
TBA-FIISB	45.1.1
VULN-ID	V-205777

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'no auditing'

## WN19-AU-000330 - Windows Server 2019 must be configured to audit System - IPsec Driver failures.

### Info

Maintaining an audit trail of system activity logs can help identify configuration errors, troubleshoot service disruptions, and analyze compromises that have occurred, as well as detect attacks. Audit logs are necessary to provide a trail of evidence in case the system or network is compromised. Collecting this data is essential for analyzing the security of information assets and detecting signs of suspicious and unexpected behavior.

IPsec Driver records events related to the IPsec Driver, such as dropped packets.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000327-GPOS-00127, SRG-OS-000458-GPOS-00203, SRG-OS-000463-GPOS-00207, SRG-OS-000468-GPOS-00212

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Advanced Audit Policy Configuration >> System Audit Policies >> System >> 'Audit IPsec Driver' with 'Failure' selected.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.7
800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171R3	03.01.07b.
800-171R3	03.03.03a.
800-53	AC-6(9)
800-53	AU-12c.
800-53R5	AC-6(9)
800-53R5	AU-12c.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000172
CCI	CCI-002234
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(g)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(a)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(c)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(a)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(b)
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(d)
CN-L3	8.1.4.3(a)
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(a)

<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-1
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-3
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-7
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-03
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-04
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(b)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.2
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.18
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.1
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.3
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AC-6
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AU-12c.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.2
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.5
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.6
<b>NESA</b>	T5.1.1
<b>NESA</b>	T5.2.2
<b>NESA</b>	T5.5.4
<b>NESA</b>	T7.5.3
<b>NIAV2</b>	AM1

NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SM8
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205778r958732_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-AU-000330
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103195
STIG-LEGACY	V-93107
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
SWIFT-CSCV1	6.4
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
TBA-FIISB	45.1.1
VULN-ID	V-205778

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'no auditing'

## WN19-CC-000010 - Windows Server 2019 must prevent the display of slide shows on the lock screen.

### Info

Slide shows that are displayed on the lock screen could display sensitive information to unauthorized personnel. Turning off this feature will limit access to the information to a logged-on user.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> Control Panel >> Personalization >> 'Prevent enabling lock screen slide show' to 'Enabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.6
800-171	3.4.7
800-171R3	03.04.06a.
800-53	CM-7a.
800-53R5	CM-7a.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000381
CN-L3	7.1.3.5(c)
CN-L3	8.1.4.4(a)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF	PR.PT-3
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ITSG-33	CM-7a.
NIAV2	SS15a
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	2.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	2.2.3
QCSC-V1	3.2
RULE-ID	SV-205686r958478_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-CC-000010
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103485
STIG-LEGACY	V-93399

SWIFT-CSCV1

2.3

VULN-ID

V-205686

Assets

windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-CC-000020 - Windows Server 2019 must have WDigest Authentication disabled.

### Info

When the WDigest Authentication protocol is enabled, plain-text passwords are stored in the Local Security Authority Subsystem Service (LSASS), exposing them to theft. WDigest is disabled by default in Windows Server 2019. This setting ensures this is enforced.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> MS Security Guide >> 'WDigest Authentication (disabling may require KB2871997)' to 'Disabled'.  
This policy setting requires the installation of the SecGuide custom templates included with the STIG package. 'SecGuide.admx' and 'SecGuide.adml' must be copied to the \Windows\PolicyDefinitions and \Windows\PolicyDefinitions\en-US directories respectively.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.6
800-171	3.4.7
800-171R3	03.04.06a.
800-53	CM-7a.
800-53R5	CM-7a.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000381
CN-L3	7.1.3.5(c)
CN-L3	8.1.4.4(a)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF	PR.PT-3
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ITSG-33	CM-7a.
NIAV2	SS15a
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	2.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	2.2.3
QCSC-V1	3.2
RULE-ID	SV-205687r958478_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-CC-000020

STIG-LEGACY	SV-103487
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STIG-LEGACY	V-93401
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SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
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VULN-ID	V-205687
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## Assets

windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-CC-000030 - Windows Server 2019 Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) source routing must be configured to the highest protection level to prevent IP source routing.

### Info

Configuring the system to disable IPv6 source routing protects against spoofing.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> MSS (Legacy) >> 'MSS: (DisableIPSourceRouting IPv6) IP source routing protection level (protects against packet spoofing)' to 'Enabled' with 'Highest protection, source routing is completely disabled' selected.

This policy setting requires the installation of the MSS-Legacy custom templates included with the STIG package. 'MSS-Legacy.admx' and 'MSS-Legacy.adml' must be copied to the \Windows\PolicyDefinitions and \Windows\PolicyDefinitions\en-US directories respectively.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.2
800-171R3	03.04.02a.
800-53	CM-6b.
800-53R5	CM-6b.
CAT	III
CCI	CCI-000366
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(d)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.9
ITSG-33	CM-6b.
NESA	T3.2.1
RULE-ID	SV-205858r991589_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-CC-000030
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103321
STIG-LEGACY	V-93233
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205858

### Assets

NULL

## WN19-CC-000040 - Windows Server 2019 source routing must be configured to the highest protection level to prevent Internet Protocol (IP) source routing.

### Info

Configuring the system to disable IP source routing protects against spoofing.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> MSS (Legacy) >> 'MSS: (DisableIPSourceRouting) IP source routing protection level (protects against packet spoofing)' to 'Enabled' with 'Highest protection, source routing is completely disabled' selected.

This policy setting requires the installation of the MSS-Legacy custom templates included with the STIG package. 'MSS-Legacy.admx' and 'MSS-Legacy.adml' must be copied to the \Windows\PolicyDefinitions and \Windows\PolicyDefinitions\en-US directories respectively.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.2
800-171R3	03.04.02a.
800-53	CM-6b.
800-53R5	CM-6b.
CAT	III
CCI	CCI-000366
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(d)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.9
ITSG-33	CM-6b.
NESA	T3.2.1
RULE-ID	SV-205859r991589_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-CC-000040
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103323
STIG-LEGACY	V-93235
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205859

### Assets



## WN19-CC-000050 - Windows Server 2019 must be configured to prevent Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) redirects from overriding Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)-generated routes.

### Info

Allowing ICMP redirect of routes can lead to traffic not being routed properly. When disabled, this forces ICMP to be routed via the shortest path first.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> MSS (Legacy) >> 'MSS: (EnableICMPRedirect) Allow ICMP redirects to override OSPF generated routes' to 'Disabled'.  
This policy setting requires the installation of the MSS-Legacy custom templates included with the STIG package. 'MSS-Legacy.admx' and 'MSS-Legacy.adml' must be copied to the \Windows\PolicyDefinitions and \Windows\PolicyDefinitions\en-US directories respectively.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.2
800-171R3	03.04.02a.
800-53	CM-6b.
800-53R5	CM-6b.
CAT	III
CCI	CCI-000366
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(d)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.9
ITSG-33	CM-6b.
NESA	T3.2.1
RULE-ID	SV-205860r991589_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-CC-000050
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103325
STIG-LEGACY	V-93237
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205860

### Assets

NULL

## WN19-CC-000060 - Windows Server 2019 must be configured to ignore NetBIOS name release requests except from WINS servers.

### Info

Configuring the system to ignore name release requests, except from WINS servers, prevents a denial of service (DoS) attack. The DoS consists of sending a NetBIOS name release request to the server for each entry in the server's cache, causing a response delay in the normal operation of the server's WINS resolution capability.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> MSS (Legacy) >> 'MSS: (NoNameReleaseOnDemand) Allow the computer to ignore NetBIOS name release requests except from WINS servers' to 'Enabled'.

This policy setting requires the installation of the MSS-Legacy custom templates included with the STIG package. 'MSS-Legacy.admx' and 'MSS-Legacy.adml' must be copied to the \Windows\PolicyDefinitions and \Windows\PolicyDefinitions\en-US directories respectively.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-53</b>	SC-5
<b>800-53R5</b>	SC-5a.
<b>CAT</b>	III
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-002385
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-1
<b>CSF</b>	PR.DS-4
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.IR-01
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>ITSG-33</b>	SC-5
<b>ITSG-33</b>	SC-5a.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.3.1
<b>NIAV2</b>	GS8e
<b>NIAV2</b>	GS10c
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	8.2.1
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205819r958902_rule
<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-CC-000060
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103627
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	V-93541

VULN-ID

V-205819

Assets

windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-CC-000070 - Windows Server 2019 insecure logons to an SMB server must be disabled.

### Info

Insecure guest logons allow unauthenticated access to shared folders. Shared resources on a system must require authentication to establish proper access.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> Network >> Lanman Workstation >> 'Enable insecure guest logons' to 'Disabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.2
800-171R3	03.04.02a.
800-53	CM-6b.
800-53R5	CM-6b.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000366
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(d)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.9
ITSG-33	CM-6b.
NESA	T3.2.1
RULE-ID	SV-205861r991589_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-CC-000070
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103327
STIG-LEGACY	V-93239
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205861

### Assets

#### windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-CC-000080 - Windows Server 2019 hardened Universal Naming Convention (UNC) paths must be defined to require mutual authentication and integrity for at least the \\\*\SYSVOL and \\\*\NETLOGON shares.

### Info

Additional security requirements are applied to UNC paths specified in hardened UNC paths before allowing access to them. This aids in preventing tampering with or spoofing of connections to these paths.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> Network >> Network Provider >> 'Hardened UNC Paths' to 'Enabled' with at least the following configured in 'Hardened UNC Paths' (click the 'Show' button to display):

Value Name: \\\*\SYSVOL Value: RequireMutualAuthentication=1, RequireIntegrity=1

Value Name: \\\*\NETLOGON Value: RequireMutualAuthentication=1, RequireIntegrity=1

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.2
800-171R3	03.04.02a.
800-53	CM-6b.
800-53R5	CM-6b.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000366
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(d)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.9
ITSG-33	CM-6b.
NESA	T3.2.1
RULE-ID	SV-205862r991589_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-CC-000080
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103329
STIG-LEGACY	V-93241
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205862

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

All of the following must pass to satisfy this requirement:

-----

FAILED - SYSVOL:

Remote value: ''

Policy value: 'RequireMutualAuthentication=1,[\s]\*RequireIntegrity=1'

-----

FAILED - NETLOGON:

Remote value: ''

Policy value: 'RequireMutualAuthentication=1,[\s]\*RequireIntegrity=1'

## WN19-CC-000090 - Windows Server 2019 command line data must be included in process creation events.

### Info

Maintaining an audit trail of system activity logs can help identify configuration errors, troubleshoot service disruptions, and analyze compromises that have occurred, as well as detect attacks. Audit logs are necessary to provide a trail of evidence in case the system or network is compromised. Collecting this data is essential for analyzing the security of information assets and detecting signs of suspicious and unexpected behavior.

Enabling 'Include command line data for process creation events' will record the command line information with the process creation events in the log. This can provide additional detail when malware has run on a system.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> System >> Audit Process Creation >> 'Include command line in process creation events' to 'Enabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171R3	03.03.02b.
800-53	AU-3(1)
800-53R5	AU-3(1)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000135
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(b)
CSF	PR.PT-1
CSF2.0	PR.PS-04
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(b)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.28
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.15
ITSG-33	AU-3(1)
NESA	T3.6.2
NIAV2	AM34a
NIAV2	AM34b
NIAV2	AM34c
NIAV2	AM34d

NIAV2	AM34e
NIAV2	AM34f
NIAV2	AM34g
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.3
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.3.1
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.3.2
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.3.3
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.3.4
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.3.5
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.3.6
PCI-DSSV4.0	10.2.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205638r958422_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-CC-000090
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103261
STIG-LEGACY	V-93173
SWIFT-CSCV1	6.4
VULN-ID	V-205638

## Assets

windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-CC-000100 - Windows Server 2019 must be configured to enable Remote host allows delegation of non-exportable credentials.

### Info

An exportable version of credentials is provided to remote hosts when using credential delegation which exposes them to theft on the remote host. Restricted Admin mode or Remote Credential Guard allow delegation of non-exportable credentials providing additional protection of the credentials. Enabling this configures the host to support Restricted Admin mode or Remote Credential Guard.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> System >> Credentials Delegation >> 'Remote host allows delegation of non-exportable credentials' to 'Enabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.2
800-171R3	03.04.02a.
800-53	CM-6b.
800-53R5	CM-6b.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000366
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(d)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.9
ITSG-33	CM-6b.
NESA	T3.2.1
RULE-ID	SV-205863r991589_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-CC-000100
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103331
STIG-LEGACY	V-93243
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205863

### Assets

windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-CC-000140 - Windows Server 2019 group policy objects must be reprocessed even if they have not changed.

### Info

Registry entries for group policy settings can potentially be changed from the required configuration. This could occur as part of troubleshooting or by a malicious process on a compromised system. Enabling this setting and then selecting the 'Process even if the Group Policy objects have not changed' option ensures the policies will be reprocessed even if none have been changed. This way, any unauthorized changes are forced to match the domain-based group policy settings again.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> System >> Group Policy >> 'Configure registry policy processing' to 'Enabled' with the option 'Process even if the Group Policy objects have not changed' selected.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.2
800-171R3	03.04.02a.
800-53	CM-6b.
800-53R5	CM-6b.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000366
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(d)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.9
ITSG-33	CM-6b.
NESA	T3.2.1
RULE-ID	SV-205866r991589_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-CC-000140
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103339
STIG-LEGACY	V-93251
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205866

Assets

windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-CC-000150 - Windows Server 2019 downloading print driver packages over HTTP must be turned off.

### Info

Some features may communicate with the vendor, sending system information or downloading data or components for the feature. Turning off this capability will prevent potentially sensitive information from being sent outside the enterprise and will prevent uncontrolled updates to the system.

This setting prevents the computer from downloading print driver packages over HTTP.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> System >> Internet Communication Management >> Internet Communication settings >> 'Turn off downloading of print drivers over HTTP' to 'Enabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.6
800-171	3.4.7
800-171R3	03.04.06a.
800-53	CM-7a.
800-53R5	CM-7a.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000381
CN-L3	7.1.3.5(c)
CN-L3	8.1.4.4(a)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF	PR.PT-3
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ITSG-33	CM-7a.
NIAV2	SS15a
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	2.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	2.2.3
QCSC-V1	3.2
RULE-ID	SV-205688r958478_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-CC-000150

STIG-LEGACY	SV-103489
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STIG-LEGACY	V-93403
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SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
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VULN-ID	V-205688
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## Assets

windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-CC-000160 - Windows Server 2019 printing over HTTP must be turned off.

### Info

Some features may communicate with the vendor, sending system information or downloading data or components for the feature. Turning off this capability will prevent potentially sensitive information from being sent outside the enterprise and will prevent uncontrolled updates to the system.

This setting prevents the client computer from printing over HTTP, which allows the computer to print to printers on the intranet as well as the Internet.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> System >> Internet Communication Management >> Internet Communication settings >> 'Turn off printing over HTTP' to 'Enabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.6
800-171	3.4.7
800-171R3	03.04.06a.
800-53	CM-7a.
800-53R5	CM-7a.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000381
CN-L3	7.1.3.5(c)
CN-L3	8.1.4.4(a)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF	PR.PT-3
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ITSG-33	CM-7a.
NIAV2	SS15a
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	2.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	2.2.3
QCSC-V1	3.2
RULE-ID	SV-205689r958478_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-CC-000160
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103491

STIG-LEGACY V-93405

SWIFT-CSCV1 2.3

VULN-ID V-205689

Assets

windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-CC-000170 - Windows Server 2019 network selection user interface (UI) must not be displayed on the logon screen.

### Info

Enabling interaction with the network selection UI allows users to change connections to available networks without signing in to Windows.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> System >> Logon >> 'Do not display network selection UI' to 'Enabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.6
800-171	3.4.7
800-171R3	03.04.06a.
800-53	CM-7a.
800-53R5	CM-7a.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000381
CN-L3	7.1.3.5(c)
CN-L3	8.1.4.4(a)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF	PR.PT-3
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ITSG-33	CM-7a.
NIAV2	SS15a
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	2.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	2.2.3
QCSC-V1	3.2
RULE-ID	SV-205690r958478_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-CC-000170
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103493
STIG-LEGACY	V-93407

SWIFT-CSCV1

2.3

VULN-ID

V-205690

### Assets

windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-CC-000180 - Windows Server 2019 users must be prompted to authenticate when the system wakes from sleep (on battery).

### Info

A system that does not require authentication when resuming from sleep may provide access to unauthorized users. Authentication must always be required when accessing a system. This setting ensures users are prompted for a password when the system wakes from sleep (on battery).

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> System >> Power Management >> Sleep Settings >> 'Require a password when a computer wakes (on battery)' to 'Enabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.2
800-171R3	03.04.02a.
800-53	CM-6b.
800-53R5	CM-6b.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000366
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(d)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.9
ITSG-33	CM-6b.
NESA	T3.2.1
RULE-ID	SV-205867r991589_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-CC-000180
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103341
STIG-LEGACY	V-93253
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205867

### Assets

windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-CC-000190 - Windows Server 2019 users must be prompted to authenticate when the system wakes from sleep (plugged in).

### Info

A system that does not require authentication when resuming from sleep may provide access to unauthorized users. Authentication must always be required when accessing a system. This setting ensures users are prompted for a password when the system wakes from sleep (plugged in).

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> System >> Power Management >> Sleep Settings >> 'Require a password when a computer wakes (plugged in)' to 'Enabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.2
800-171R3	03.04.02a.
800-53	CM-6b.
800-53R5	CM-6b.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000366
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(d)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.9
ITSG-33	CM-6b.
NESA	T3.2.1
RULE-ID	SV-205868r991589_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-CC-000190
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103343
STIG-LEGACY	V-93255
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205868

### Assets

windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-CC-000200 - Windows Server 2019 Application Compatibility Program Inventory must be prevented from collecting data and sending the information to Microsoft.

### Info

Some features may communicate with the vendor, sending system information or downloading data or components for the feature. Turning off this capability will prevent potentially sensitive information from being sent outside the enterprise and will prevent uncontrolled updates to the system.

This setting will prevent the Program Inventory from collecting data about a system and sending the information to Microsoft.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> Windows Components >> Application Compatibility >> 'Turn off Inventory Collector' to 'Enabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.6
800-171	3.4.7
800-171R3	03.04.06a.
800-53	CM-7a.
800-53R5	CM-7a.
CAT	III
CCI	CCI-000381
CN-L3	7.1.3.5(c)
CN-L3	8.1.4.4(a)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF	PR.PT-3
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ITSG-33	CM-7a.
NIAV2	SS15a
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	2.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	2.2.3
QCSC-V1	3.2
RULE-ID	SV-205691r958478_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-CC-000200

STIG-LEGACY	SV-103495
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STIG-LEGACY	V-93409
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SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
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VULN-ID	V-205691
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## Assets

windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-CC-000210 - Windows Server 2019 Autoplay must be turned off for non-volume devices.

### Info

Allowing AutoPlay to execute may introduce malicious code to a system. AutoPlay begins reading from a drive as soon as media is inserted into the drive. As a result, the setup file of programs or music on audio media may start. This setting will disable AutoPlay for non-volume devices, such as Media Transfer Protocol (MTP) devices.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> Windows Components >> AutoPlay Policies >> 'Disallow Autoplay for non-volume devices' to 'Enabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.7
800-171R3	03.04.06
800-53	CM-7(2)
800-53R5	CM-7(2)
CAT	I
CCI	CCI-001764
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF	PR.PT-3
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ITSG-33	CM-7(2)
NIAV2	SS15a
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	2.2.2
QCSC-V1	3.2
RULE-ID	SV-205804r958804_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-CC-000210
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103459
STIG-LEGACY	V-93373
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205804

### Assets

windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-CC-000220 - Windows Server 2019 default AutoRun behavior must be configured to prevent AutoRun commands.

### Info

Allowing AutoRun commands to execute may introduce malicious code to a system. Configuring this setting prevents AutoRun commands from executing.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> Windows Components >> AutoPlay Policies >> 'Set the default behavior for AutoRun' to 'Enabled' with 'Do not execute any autorun commands' selected.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.7
800-171R3	03.04.06
800-53	CM-7(2)
800-53R5	CM-7(2)
CAT	I
CCI	CCI-001764
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF	PR.PT-3
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ITSG-33	CM-7(2)
NIAV2	SS15a
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	2.2.2
QCSC-V1	3.2
RULE-ID	SV-205805r958804_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-CC-000220
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103461
STIG-LEGACY	V-93375
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205805

### Assets

windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-CC-000230 - Windows Server 2019 AutoPlay must be disabled for all drives.

### Info

Allowing AutoPlay to execute may introduce malicious code to a system. AutoPlay begins reading from a drive as soon media is inserted into the drive. As a result, the setup file of programs or music on audio media may start. By default, AutoPlay is disabled on removable drives, such as the floppy disk drive (but not the CD-ROM drive) and on network drives. Enabling this policy disables AutoPlay on all drives.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> Windows Components >> AutoPlay Policies >> 'Turn off AutoPlay' to 'Enabled' with 'All Drives' selected.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.7
800-171R3	03.04.06
800-53	CM-7(2)
800-53R5	CM-7(2)
CAT	I
CCI	CCI-001764
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF	PR.PT-3
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ITSG-33	CM-7(2)
NIAV2	SS15a
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	2.2.2
QCSC-V1	3.2
RULE-ID	SV-205806r958804_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-CC-000230
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103463
STIG-LEGACY	V-93377
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205806

### Assets

windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-CC-000240 - Windows Server 2019 administrator accounts must not be enumerated during elevation.

### Info

Enumeration of administrator accounts when elevating can provide part of the logon information to an unauthorized user. This setting configures the system to always require users to type in a username and password to elevate a running application.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> Windows Components >> Credential User Interface >> 'Enumerate administrator accounts on elevation' to 'Disabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-53	SC-3
800-53R5	SC-3
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-001084
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ITSG-33	SC-3
ITSG-33	SC-3a.
NESA	T3.4.1
NESA	T4.3.1
NESA	T4.3.2
RULE-ID	SV-205714r958518_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-CC-000240
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103603
STIG-LEGACY	V-93517
VULN-ID	V-205714

### Assets

#### windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-CC-000250 - Windows Server 2019 Telemetry must be configured to Security or Basic.

### Info

Some features may communicate with the vendor, sending system information or downloading data or components for the feature. Limiting this capability will prevent potentially sensitive information from being sent outside the enterprise. The 'Security' option for Telemetry configures the lowest amount of data, effectively none outside of the Malicious Software Removal Tool (MSRT), Defender, and telemetry client settings. 'Basic' sends basic diagnostic and usage data and may be required to support some Microsoft services.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> Windows Components >> Data Collection >> 'Allow Telemetry' to 'Enabled' with '0 - Security [Enterprise Only]' or '1 - Basic' selected in 'Options'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.2
800-171R3	03.04.02a.
800-53	CM-6b.
800-53R5	CM-6b.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000366
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(d)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.9
ITSG-33	CM-6b.
NESA	T3.2.1
RULE-ID	SV-205869r991589_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-CC-000250
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103345
STIG-LEGACY	V-93257
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205869

### Assets

windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-CC-000260 - Windows Server 2019 Windows Update must not obtain updates from other PCs on the Internet.

### Info

Windows Update can obtain updates from additional sources instead of Microsoft. In addition to Microsoft, updates can be obtained from and sent to PCs on the local network as well as on the Internet. This is part of the Windows Update trusted process, however to minimize outside exposure, obtaining updates from or sending to systems on the Internet must be prevented.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> Windows Components >> Delivery Optimization >> 'Download Mode' to 'Enabled' with any option except 'Internet' selected.

Acceptable selections include:

Bypass (100) Group (2) HTTP only (0) LAN (1) Simple (99)

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.4.2
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.04.02a.
<b>800-53</b>	CM-6b.
<b>800-53R5</b>	CM-6b.
<b>CAT</b>	III
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000366
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(d)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.IP-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-01
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.9
<b>ITSG-33</b>	CM-6b.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.2.1
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205870r991589_rule
<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-CC-000260
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103347
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	V-93259
<b>SWIFT-CSCV1</b>	2.3
<b>VULN-ID</b>	V-205870

Assets

windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-CC-000270 - Windows Server 2019 Application event log size must be configured to 32768 KB or greater.

### Info

Inadequate log size will cause the log to fill up quickly. This may prevent audit events from being recorded properly and require frequent attention by administrative personnel.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> Windows Components >> Event Log Service >> Application >> 'Specify the maximum log file size (KB)' to 'Enabled' with a 'Maximum Log Size (KB)' of '32768' or greater.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-53	AU-4
800-53R5	AU-4
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-001849
CSF	PR.DS-4
CSF	PR.PT-1
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(b)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.6
ITSG-33	AU-4
NESA	T3.3.1
NESA	T3.6.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205796r958752_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-CC-000270
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103265
STIG-LEGACY	V-93177
VULN-ID	V-205796

### Assets

#### windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-CC-000280 - Windows Server 2019 Security event log size must be configured to 196608 KB or greater.

### Info

Inadequate log size will cause the log to fill up quickly. This may prevent audit events from being recorded properly and require frequent attention by administrative personnel.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> Windows Components >> Event Log Service >> Security >> 'Specify the maximum log file size (KB)' to 'Enabled' with a 'Maximum Log Size (KB)' of '196608' or greater.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-53	AU-4
800-53R5	AU-4
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-001849
CSF	PR.DS-4
CSF	PR.PT-1
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(b)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.6
ITSG-33	AU-4
NESA	T3.3.1
NESA	T3.6.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205797r958752_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-CC-000280
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103267
STIG-LEGACY	V-93179
VULN-ID	V-205797

### Assets

#### windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-CC-000290 - Windows Server 2019 System event log size must be configured to 32768 KB or greater.

### Info

Inadequate log size will cause the log to fill up quickly. This may prevent audit events from being recorded properly and require frequent attention by administrative personnel.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> Windows Components >> Event Log Service >> System >> 'Specify the maximum log file size (KB)' to 'Enabled' with a 'Maximum Log Size (KB)' of '32768' or greater.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-53	AU-4
800-53R5	AU-4
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-001849
CSF	PR.DS-4
CSF	PR.PT-1
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(b)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.6
ITSG-33	AU-4
NESA	T3.3.1
NESA	T3.6.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205798r958752_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-CC-000290
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103269
STIG-LEGACY	V-93181
VULN-ID	V-205798

### Assets

#### windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-CC-000300 - Windows Server 2019 Windows Defender SmartScreen must be enabled.

### Info

Windows Defender SmartScreen helps protect systems from programs downloaded from the internet that may be malicious. Enabling SmartScreen can block potentially malicious programs or warn users.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> Windows Components >> File Explorer >> 'Configure Windows Defender SmartScreen' to 'Enabled' with either option 'Warn' or 'Warn and prevent bypass' selected.

Windows 2019 includes duplicate policies for this setting. It can also be configured under Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> Windows Components >> Windows Defender SmartScreen >> Explorer.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.6
800-171	3.4.7
800-171R3	03.04.06a.
800-53	CM-7a.
800-53R5	CM-7a.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000381
CN-L3	7.1.3.5(c)
CN-L3	8.1.4.4(a)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF	PR.PT-3
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ITSG-33	CM-7a.
NIAV2	SS15a
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	2.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	2.2.3
QCSC-V1	3.2
RULE-ID	SV-205692r958478_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-CC-000300
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103497

<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	V-93411
<b>SWIFT-CSCV1</b>	2.3
<b>VULN-ID</b>	V-205692

**Assets**

**windows-stig-br**

NULL

## WN19-CC-000340 - Windows Server 2019 must not save passwords in the Remote Desktop Client.

### Info

Saving passwords in the Remote Desktop Client could allow an unauthorized user to establish a remote desktop session to another system. The system must be configured to prevent users from saving passwords in the Remote Desktop Client.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000373-GPOS-00157, SRG-OS-000373-GPOS-00156

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> Windows Components >> Remote Desktop Services >> Remote Desktop Connection Client >> 'Do not allow passwords to be saved' to 'Enabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171R3</b>	03.05.01b.
<b>800-53</b>	IA-11
<b>800-53R5</b>	IA-11
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-002038
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-03
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(d)
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	13.2
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205808r1051080_rule
<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-CC-000340
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103511
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	V-93425
<b>VULN-ID</b>	V-205808

### Assets

#### windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-CC-000350 - Windows Server 2019 Remote Desktop Services must prevent drive redirection.

### Info

Preventing users from sharing the local drives on their client computers with Remote Session Hosts that they access helps reduce possible exposure of sensitive data.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> Windows Components >> Remote Desktop Services >> Remote Desktop Session Host >> Device and Resource Redirection >> 'Do not allow drive redirection' to 'Enabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.13.4
800-171R3	03.13.04
800-53	SC-4
800-53R5	SC-4
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-001090
CSF2.0	PR.DS-01
CSF2.0	PR.DS-02
CSF2.0	PR.DS-10
CSF2.0	PR.IR-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ITSG-33	SC-4
ITSG-33	SC-4a.
RULE-ID	SV-205722r958524_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-CC-000350
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103619
STIG-LEGACY	V-93533
VULN-ID	V-205722

### Assets

#### windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-CC-000360 - Windows Server 2019 Remote Desktop Services must always prompt a client for passwords upon connection.

### Info

This setting controls the ability of users to supply passwords automatically as part of their remote desktop connection. Disabling this setting would allow anyone to use the stored credentials in a connection item to connect to the terminal server.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000373-GPOS-00157, SRG-OS-000373-GPOS-00156

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> Windows Components >> Remote Desktop Services >> Remote Desktop Session Host >> Security >> 'Always prompt for password upon connection' to 'Enabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171R3	03.05.01b.
800-53	IA-11
800-53R5	IA-11
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-002038
CSF	PR.AC-1
CSF2.0	PR.AA-01
CSF2.0	PR.AA-03
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(d)
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205809r1051081_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-CC-000360
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103513
STIG-LEGACY	V-93427
VULN-ID	V-205809

### Assets

#### windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-CC-000370 - Windows Server 2019 Remote Desktop Services must require secure Remote Procedure Call (RPC) communications.

### Info

Allowing unsecure RPC communication exposes the system to man-in-the-middle attacks and data disclosure attacks. A man-in-the-middle attack occurs when an intruder captures packets between a client and server and modifies them before allowing the packets to be exchanged. Usually the attacker will modify the information in the packets in an attempt to cause either the client or server to reveal sensitive information.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000033-GPOS-00014, SRG-OS-000250-GPOS-00093

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> Windows Components >> Remote Desktop Services >> Remote Desktop Session Host >> Security >> 'Require secure RPC communication' to 'Enabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.13
800-171R3	03.13.08
800-53	AC-17(2)
800-53R5	AC-17(2)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000068
CCI	CCI-001453
CN-L3	7.1.2.7(g)
CN-L3	7.1.3.1(d)
CN-L3	8.1.4.1(c)
CSF	PR.AC-3
CSF	PR.PT-4
CSF2.0	PR.AA-05
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.14
ISO-27001-2022	A.6.7
ISO/IEC-27001	A.6.2.2
ITSG-33	AC-17(2)
NESA	T5.4.2

NIAV2	AM37
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	2.3
PCI-DSSV4.0	2.2.7
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.1
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
RULE-ID	SV-205636r958408_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-CC-000370
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103059
STIG-LEGACY	V-92971
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.6
VULN-ID	V-205636

#### Assets

##### windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-CC-000380 - Windows Server 2019 Remote Desktop Services must be configured with the client connection encryption set to High Level.

### Info

Remote connections must be encrypted to prevent interception of data or sensitive information. Selecting 'High Level' will ensure encryption of Remote Desktop Services sessions in both directions.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000033-GPOS-00014, SRG-OS-000250-GPOS-00093

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> Windows Components >> Remote Desktop Services >> Remote Desktop Session Host >> Security >> 'Set client connection encryption level' to 'Enabled' with 'High Level' selected.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.13
800-171R3	03.13.08
800-53	AC-17(2)
800-53R5	AC-17(2)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000068
CCI	CCI-001453
CN-L3	7.1.2.7(g)
CN-L3	7.1.3.1(d)
CN-L3	8.1.4.1(c)
CSF	PR.AC-3
CSF	PR.PT-4
CSF2.0	PR.AA-05
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.14
ISO-27001-2022	A.6.7
ISO/IEC-27001	A.6.2.2
ITSG-33	AC-17(2)
NESA	T5.4.2
NIAV2	AM37

PCI-DSSV3.2.1	2.3
PCI-DSSV4.0	2.2.7
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.1
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
RULE-ID	SV-205637r958408_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-CC-000380
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103061
STIG-LEGACY	V-92973
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.6
VULN-ID	V-205637

#### Assets

windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-CC-000390 - Windows Server 2019 must prevent attachments from being downloaded from RSS feeds.

### Info

Attachments from RSS feeds may not be secure. This setting will prevent attachments from being downloaded from RSS feeds.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> Windows Components >> RSS Feeds >> 'Prevent downloading of enclosures' to 'Enabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.2
800-171R3	03.04.02a.
800-53	CM-6b.
800-53R5	CM-6b.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000366
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(d)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.9
ITSG-33	CM-6b.
NESA	T3.2.1
RULE-ID	SV-205873r991589_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-CC-000390
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103353
STIG-LEGACY	V-93265
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205873

### Assets

windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-CC-000410 - Windows Server 2019 must prevent Indexing of encrypted files.

### Info

Indexing of encrypted files may expose sensitive data. This setting prevents encrypted files from being indexed.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> Windows Components >> Search >> 'Allow indexing of encrypted files' to 'Disabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.6
800-171	3.4.7
800-171R3	03.04.06a.
800-53	CM-7a.
800-53R5	CM-7a.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000381
CN-L3	7.1.3.5(c)
CN-L3	8.1.4.4(a)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF	PR.PT-3
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ITSG-33	CM-7a.
NIAV2	SS15a
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	2.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	2.2.3
QCSC-V1	3.2
RULE-ID	SV-205694r958478_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-CC-000410
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103501
STIG-LEGACY	V-93415
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3

VULN-ID

V-205694

**Assets**

**windows-stig-br**

NULL

## WN19-CC-000420 - Windows Server 2019 must prevent users from changing installation options.

### Info

Installation options for applications are typically controlled by administrators. This setting prevents users from changing installation options that may bypass security features.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> Windows Components >> Windows Installer >> 'Allow user control over installs' to 'Disabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.9
800-53	CM-11(2)
800-53R5	CM-11(2)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-001812
CCI	CCI-003980
CSF	DE.CM-3
CSF2.0	DE.CM-03
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
CSF2.0	PR.PS-02
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.19
ISO/IEC-27001	A.12.6.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
RULE-ID	SV-205801r1051078_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-CC-000420
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103287
STIG-LEGACY	V-93199
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
VULN-ID	V-205801

### Assets

windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-CC-000430 - Windows Server 2019 must disable the Windows Installer Always install with elevated privileges option.

### Info

Standard user accounts must not be granted elevated privileges. Enabling Windows Installer to elevate privileges when installing applications can allow malicious persons and applications to gain full control of a system.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> Windows Components >> Windows Installer >> 'Always install with elevated privileges' to 'Disabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.9
800-53	CM-11(2)
800-53R5	CM-11(2)
CAT	I
CCI	CCI-001812
CCI	CCI-003980
CSF	DE.CM-3
CSF2.0	DE.CM-03
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
CSF2.0	PR.PS-02
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.19
ISO/IEC-27001	A.12.6.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
RULE-ID	SV-205802r1051079_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-CC-000430
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103289
STIG-LEGACY	V-93201
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
VULN-ID	V-205802

### Assets

windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-CC-000460 - Windows Server 2019 PowerShell script block logging must be enabled.

### Info

Maintaining an audit trail of system activity logs can help identify configuration errors, troubleshoot service disruptions, and analyze compromises that have occurred, as well as detect attacks. Audit logs are necessary to provide a trail of evidence in case the system or network is compromised. Collecting this data is essential for analyzing the security of information assets and detecting signs of suspicious and unexpected behavior.

Enabling PowerShell script block logging will record detailed information from the processing of PowerShell commands and scripts. This can provide additional detail when malware has run on a system.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> Windows Components >> Windows PowerShell >> 'Turn on PowerShell Script Block Logging' to 'Enabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171R3	03.03.02b.
800-53	AU-3(1)
800-53R5	AU-3(1)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000135
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(b)
CSF	PR.PT-1
CSF2.0	PR.PS-04
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(b)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.28
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.15
ITSG-33	AU-3(1)
NESA	T3.6.2
NIAV2	AM34a
NIAV2	AM34b
NIAV2	AM34c
NIAV2	AM34d

NIAV2	AM34e
NIAV2	AM34f
NIAV2	AM34g
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.3
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.3.1
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.3.2
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.3.3
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.3.4
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.3.5
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.3.6
PCI-DSSV4.0	10.2.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205639r958422_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-CC-000460
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103263
STIG-LEGACY	V-93175
SWIFT-CSCV1	6.4
VULN-ID	V-205639

## Assets

windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-CC-000470 - Windows Server 2019 Windows Remote Management (WinRM) client must not use Basic authentication.

### Info

Basic authentication uses plain-text passwords that could be used to compromise a system. Disabling Basic authentication will reduce this potential.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> Windows Components >> Windows Remote Management (WinRM) >> WinRM Client >> 'Allow Basic authentication' to 'Disabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.7.5
800-171R3	03.07.05b.
800-53	MA-4c.
800-53R5	MA-4c.
CAT	I
CCI	CCI-000877
CSF	PR.MA-2
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ITSG-33	MA-4c.
NESA	T2.3.4
NESA	T5.4.4
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
RULE-ID	SV-205711r958510_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-CC-000470
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103589
STIG-LEGACY	V-93503
TBA-FIISB	45.2.3
VULN-ID	V-205711

### Assets

#### windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-CC-000480 - Windows Server 2019 Windows Remote Management (WinRM) client must not allow unencrypted traffic.

### Info

Unencrypted remote access to a system can allow sensitive information to be compromised. Windows remote management connections must be encrypted to prevent this.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000393-GPOS-00173, SRG-OS-000394-GPOS-00174

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> Windows Components >> Windows Remote Management (WinRM) >> WinRM Client >> 'Allow unencrypted traffic' to 'Disabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.7.5
800-171R3	03.07.05
800-53	MA-4(6)
800-53R5	MA-4(6)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-002890
CCI	CCI-003123
CSF	PR.MA-2
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ITSG-33	MA-4(6)
NESA	T2.3.4
NESA	T5.4.4
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
RULE-ID	SV-205816r958848_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-CC-000480
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103585
STIG-LEGACY	V-93499
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.6
TBA-FIISB	45.2.3
VULN-ID	V-205816

### Assets

windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-CC-000490 - Windows Server 2019 Windows Remote Management (WinRM) client must not use Digest authentication.

### Info

Digest authentication is not as strong as other options and may be subject to man-in-the-middle attacks. Disallowing Digest authentication will reduce this potential.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> Windows Components >> Windows Remote Management (WinRM) >> WinRM Client >> 'Disallow Digest authentication' to 'Enabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.7.5
800-171R3	03.07.05b.
800-53	MA-4c.
800-53R5	MA-4c.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000877
CSF	PR.MA-2
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ITSG-33	MA-4c.
NESA	T2.3.4
NESA	T5.4.4
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
RULE-ID	SV-205712r958510_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-CC-000490
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103591
STIG-LEGACY	V-93505
TBA-FIISB	45.2.3
VULN-ID	V-205712

### Assets

#### windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-CC-000500 - Windows Server 2019 Windows Remote Management (WinRM) service must not use Basic authentication.

### Info

Basic authentication uses plain-text passwords that could be used to compromise a system. Disabling Basic authentication will reduce this potential.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> Windows Components >> Windows Remote Management (WinRM) >> WinRM Service >> 'Allow Basic authentication' to 'Disabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.7.5
800-171R3	03.07.05b.
800-53	MA-4c.
800-53R5	MA-4c.
CAT	I
CCI	CCI-000877
CSF	PR.MA-2
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ITSG-33	MA-4c.
NESA	T2.3.4
NESA	T5.4.4
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
RULE-ID	SV-205713r958510_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-CC-000500
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103593
STIG-LEGACY	V-93507
TBA-FIISB	45.2.3
VULN-ID	V-205713

### Assets

#### windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-CC-000510 - Windows Server 2019 Windows Remote Management (WinRM) service must not allow unencrypted traffic.

### Info

Unencrypted remote access to a system can allow sensitive information to be compromised. Windows remote management connections must be encrypted to prevent this.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000393-GPOS-00173, SRG-OS-000394-GPOS-00174

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> Windows Components >> Windows Remote Management (WinRM) >> WinRM Service >> 'Allow unencrypted traffic' to 'Disabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.7.5
800-171R3	03.07.05
800-53	MA-4(6)
800-53R5	MA-4(6)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-002890
CCI	CCI-003123
CSF	PR.MA-2
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ITSG-33	MA-4(6)
NESA	T2.3.4
NESA	T5.4.4
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
RULE-ID	SV-205817r958848_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-CC-000510
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103587
STIG-LEGACY	V-93501
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.6
TBA-FIISB	45.2.3
VULN-ID	V-205817

### Assets

windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-CC-000520 - Windows Server 2019 Windows Remote Management (WinRM) service must not store RunAs credentials.

### Info

Storage of administrative credentials could allow unauthorized access. Disallowing the storage of RunAs credentials for Windows Remote Management will prevent them from being used with plug-ins.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000373-GPOS-00157, SRG-OS-000373-GPOS-00156

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> Windows Components >> Windows Remote Management (WinRM) >> WinRM Service >> 'Disallow WinRM from storing RunAs credentials' to 'Enabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171R3</b>	03.05.01b.
<b>800-53</b>	IA-11
<b>800-53R5</b>	IA-11
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-002038
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-03
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(d)
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	13.2
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205810r1051082_rule
<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-CC-000520
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103515
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	V-93429
<b>VULN-ID</b>	V-205810

### Assets

#### windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-CC-000530 - Windows Server 2019 must have PowerShell Transcription enabled.

### Info

Maintaining an audit trail of system activity logs can help identify configuration errors, troubleshoot service disruptions, and analyze compromises that have occurred, as well as detect attacks. Audit logs are necessary to provide a trail of evidence in case the system or network is compromised. Collecting this data is essential for analyzing the security of information assets and detecting signs of suspicious and unexpected behavior.

Enabling PowerShell Transcription will record detailed information from the processing of PowerShell commands and scripts. This can provide additional detail when malware has run on a system.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> Windows Components >> Windows PowerShell >> 'Turn on PowerShell Transcription' to 'Enabled'.

Specify the Transcript output directory to point to a Central Log Server or another secure location to prevent user access.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171R3	03.03.02a.
800-53	AU-3
800-53R5	AU-3e.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000134
CN-L3	7.1.2.3(a)
CN-L3	7.1.2.3(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(a)
CN-L3	8.1.4.3(b)
CSF	PR.PT-1
CSF2.0	PR.PS-04
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(b)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.28
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.15
ITSG-33	AU-3
NESA	T3.6.2

NIAV2	AM34a
NIAV2	AM34b
NIAV2	AM34c
NIAV2	AM34d
NIAV2	AM34e
NIAV2	AM34f
NIAV2	AM34g
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.3
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.3.1
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.3.2
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.3.3
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.3.4
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.3.5
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.3.6
PCI-DSSV4.0	10.2.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-257503r958420_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-CC-000530
SWIFT-CSCV1	6.4
VULN-ID	V-257503

## Assets

windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-MS-000040 - Windows Server 2019 must restrict unauthenticated Remote Procedure Call (RPC) clients from connecting to the RPC server on domain-joined member servers and standalone or nondomain-joined systems.

### Info

Unauthenticated RPC clients may allow anonymous access to sensitive information. Configuring RPC to restrict unauthenticated RPC clients from connecting to the RPC server will prevent anonymous connections.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> System >> Remote Procedure Call >> 'Restrict Unauthenticated RPC clients' to 'Enabled' with 'Authenticated' selected.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171R3	03.05.02
800-53	IA-3(1)
800-53R5	IA-3(1)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-001967
CSF	PR.AC-1
CSF2.0	PR.AA-01
CSF2.0	PR.AA-03
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(2)(i)
HIPAA	164.312(d)
ITSG-33	IA-3(1)
NESA	T5.4.3
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205814r971545_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-MS-000040
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103539
STIG-LEGACY	V-93453
TBA-FIISB	27.1
VULN-ID	V-205814

### Assets

windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-MS-000060 - Windows Server 2019 must restrict remote calls to the Security Account Manager (SAM) to Administrators on domain-joined member servers and standalone or nondomain-joined systems.

### Info

The Windows SAM stores users' passwords. Restricting Remote Procedure Call (RPC) connections to the SAM to Administrators helps protect those credentials.

### Solution

Navigate to the policy Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'Network access: Restrict clients allowed to make remote calls to SAM'.

Select 'Edit Security' to configure the 'Security descriptor:'.

Add 'Administrators' in 'Group or user names:' if it is not already listed (this is the default).

Select 'Administrators' in 'Group or user names:'.

Select 'Allow' for 'Remote Access' in 'Permissions for 'Administrators'.

Click 'OK'.

The 'Security descriptor:' must be populated with 'O:BAG:BAD:(A;;RC;;;BA) for the policy to be enforced. If an application requires this user right, this is not a finding. Vendor documentation must support the requirement for having the user right. The requirement must be documented and approved by the information system security officer (ISSO).

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.1.7
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.01.07a.
<b>800-53</b>	AC-6(10)
<b>800-53R5</b>	AC-6(10)
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-002235
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.2(b)
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.2(g)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.2(d)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(a)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.2
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.18

ITSG-33	AC-6
NESA	T5.1.1
NESA	T5.2.2
NESA	T5.4.1
NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
RULE-ID	SV-205747r1106518_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-MS-000060
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103133
STIG-LEGACY	V-93045
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
VULN-ID	V-205747

## Assets

windows-stig-br

**WN19-MS-000070 - Windows Server 2019 'Access this computer from the network' user right must only be assigned to the Administrators and Authenticated Users groups on domain-joined member servers and standalone or nondomain-joined systems.**

**Info**

Inappropriate granting of user rights can provide system, administrative, and other high-level capabilities. Accounts with the 'Access this computer from the network' user right may access resources on the system, and this right must be limited to those requiring it.

**Solution**

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> User Rights Assignment >> 'Access this computer from the network' to include only the following accounts or groups:

- Administrators
- Authenticated Users

**See Also**

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

**References**

<b>800-171</b>	3.1.1
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.01.02
<b>800-53</b>	AC-3
<b>800-53R5</b>	AC-3
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000213
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.2(f)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.11(b)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.2(c)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.5.3.1
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.5.4.1(a)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-3
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.DS-10
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.IR-01
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.33

ISO-27001-2022	A.8.3
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.18
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.20
ISO/IEC-27001	A.9.4.1
ISO/IEC-27001	A.9.4.5
ITSG-33	AC-3
NESA	T4.2.1
NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.2
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM3
NIAV2	SS29
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205671r958472_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-MS-000070
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103095
STIG-LEGACY	V-93007
TBA-FIISB	31.1
VULN-ID	V-205671

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

```
'backup operators' && 'users' && 'administrators' && 'everyone'
```

## WN19-MS-000080 - Windows Server 2019 'Deny access to this computer from the network' user right on domain-joined member servers must be configured to prevent access from highly privileged domain accounts and local accounts and from unauthenticated access on all systems.

### Info

Inappropriate granting of user rights can provide system, administrative, and other high-level capabilities.

The 'Deny access to this computer from the network' user right defines the accounts that are prevented from logging on from the network.

In an Active Directory Domain, denying logons to the Enterprise Admins and Domain Admins groups on lower-trust systems helps mitigate the risk of privilege escalation from credential theft attacks, which could lead to the compromise of an entire domain.

Local accounts on domain-joined systems must also be assigned this right to decrease the risk of lateral movement resulting from credential theft attacks.

The Guests group must be assigned this right to prevent unauthenticated access.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> User Rights Assignment >> 'Deny access to this computer from the network' to include the following:

Domain Systems Only:

- Enterprise Admins group
- Domain Admins group
- 'Local account and member of Administrators group' or 'Local account' (see Note below)

All Systems:

- Guests group

Note: These are built-in security groups. 'Local account' is more restrictive but may cause issues on servers such as systems that provide failover clustering.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.1
800-171R3	03.01.02
800-53	AC-3
800-53R5	AC-3
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000213
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(f)
CN-L3	8.1.4.11(b)
CN-L3	8.1.10.2(c)
CN-L3	8.5.3.1
CN-L3	8.5.4.1(a)
CSF	PR.AC-4
CSF	PR.PT-3
CSF2.0	PR.AA-05
CSF2.0	PR.DS-10
CSF2.0	PR.IR-01

<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.33
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.3
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.18
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.20
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.9.4.1
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.9.4.5
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AC-3
<b>NESA</b>	T4.2.1
<b>NESA</b>	T5.4.4
<b>NESA</b>	T5.4.5
<b>NESA</b>	T5.5.4
<b>NESA</b>	T5.6.1
<b>NESA</b>	T7.5.2
<b>NESA</b>	T7.5.3
<b>NIAV2</b>	AM3
<b>NIAV2</b>	SS29
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	3.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	5.2.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	13.2
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205672r958472_rule
<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-MS-000080
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103097
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	V-93009
<b>TBA-FIISB</b>	31.1
<b>VULN-ID</b>	V-205672

**Assets**  
**windows-stig-br**

NULL

## WN19-MS-000090 - Windows Server 2019 'Deny log on as a batch job' user right on domain-joined member servers must be configured to prevent access from highly privileged domain accounts and from unauthenticated access on all systems.

### Info

Inappropriate granting of user rights can provide system, administrative, and other high-level capabilities.

The 'Deny log on as a batch job' user right defines accounts that are prevented from logging on to the system as a batch job, such as Task Scheduler.

In an Active Directory Domain, denying logons to the Enterprise Admins and Domain Admins groups on lower-trust systems helps mitigate the risk of privilege escalation from credential theft attacks, which could lead to the compromise of an entire domain.

The Guests group must be assigned to prevent unauthenticated access.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> User Rights Assignment >> 'Deny log on as a batch job' to include the following:

Domain Systems Only:

- Enterprise Admins Group
- Domain Admins Group

All Systems:

- Guests Group

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.1.1
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.01.02
<b>800-53</b>	AC-3
<b>800-53R5</b>	AC-3
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000213
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.2(f)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.11(b)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.2(c)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.5.3.1
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.5.4.1(a)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-3
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.DS-10
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.IR-01
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)

HIPAA	164.312(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.15
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.33
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.3
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.18
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.20
ISO/IEC-27001	A.9.4.1
ISO/IEC-27001	A.9.4.5
ITSG-33	AC-3
NESA	T4.2.1
NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.2
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM3
NIAV2	SS29
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205673r958472_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-MS-000090
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103099
STIG-LEGACY	V-93011
TBA-FIISB	31.1
VULN-ID	V-205673

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-MS-000110 - Windows Server 2019 'Deny log on locally' user right on domain-joined member servers must be configured to prevent access from highly privileged domain accounts and from unauthenticated access on all systems.

### Info

Inappropriate granting of user rights can provide system, administrative, and other high-level capabilities. The 'Deny log on locally' user right defines accounts that are prevented from logging on interactively. In an Active Directory Domain, denying logons to the Enterprise Admins and Domain Admins groups on lower-trust systems helps mitigate the risk of privilege escalation from credential theft attacks, which could lead to the compromise of an entire domain. The Guests group must be assigned this right to prevent unauthenticated access.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> User Rights Assignment >> 'Deny log on locally' to include the following:

Domain Systems Only:

- Enterprise Admins Group
- Domain Admins Group

All Systems:

- Guests Group

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.1.1
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.01.02
<b>800-53</b>	AC-3
<b>800-53R5</b>	AC-3
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000213
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.2(f)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.11(b)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.2(c)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.5.3.1
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.5.4.1(a)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-3
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.DS-10
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.IR-01
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)

HIPAA	164.312(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.15
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.33
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.3
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.18
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.20
ISO/IEC-27001	A.9.4.1
ISO/IEC-27001	A.9.4.5
ITSG-33	AC-3
NESA	T4.2.1
NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.2
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM3
NIAV2	SS29
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205675r958472_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-MS-000110
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103103
STIG-LEGACY	V-93015
TBA-FIISB	31.1
VULN-ID	V-205675

#### Assets

windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-MS-000120 - Windows Server 2019 'Deny log on through Remote Desktop Services' user right on domain-joined member servers must be configured to prevent access from highly privileged domain accounts and all local accounts and from unauthenticated access on all systems.

### Info

Inappropriate granting of user rights can provide system, administrative, and other high-level capabilities.

The 'Deny log on through Remote Desktop Services' user right defines the accounts that are prevented from logging on using Remote Desktop Services.

In an Active Directory Domain, denying logons to the Enterprise Admins and Domain Admins groups on lower-trust systems helps mitigate the risk of privilege escalation from credential theft attacks, which could lead to the compromise of an entire domain.

Local accounts on domain-joined systems must also be assigned this right to decrease the risk of lateral movement resulting from credential theft attacks.

The Guests group must be assigned this right to prevent unauthenticated access.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> User Rights Assignment >> 'Deny log on through Remote Desktop Services' to include the following:

Domain Systems Only:

- Enterprise Admins group
- Domain Admins group
- Local account (see Note below)

All Systems:

- Guests group

Note: 'Local account' is referring to the Windows built-in security group.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.1.12
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.01.12
<b>800-53</b>	AC-17(1)
<b>800-53R5</b>	AC-17(1)
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-002314
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.4(c)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(i)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-3
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-4
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.16
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.6.2.2

ITSG-33	AC-17(1)
NESA	T5.4.4
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.1
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
RULE-ID	SV-205733r958672_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-MS-000120
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103053
STIG-LEGACY	V-92965
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.6
VULN-ID	V-205733

#### Assets

windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-PK-000010 - Windows Server 2019 must have the DoD Root Certificate Authority (CA) certificates installed in the Trusted Root Store.

### Info

To ensure secure DoD websites and DoD-signed code are properly validated, the system must trust the DoD Root CAs. The DoD root certificates will ensure that the trust chain is established for server certificates issued from the DoD CAs.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000066-GPOS-00034, SRG-OS-000403-GPOS-00182

### Solution

Install the DoD Root CA certificates:

DoD Root CA 3 DoD Root CA 4 DoD Root CA 5 DoD Root CA 6

The InstallRoot tool is available on Cyber Exchange at <https://cyber.mil/pki-pke/tools-configuration-files>. Certificate bundles published by the PKI can be found at <https://crl.gds.disa.mil/>.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.5.2
800-171	3.13.15
800-171R3	03.05.12
800-171R3	03.13.15
800-53	IA-5(2)(a)
800-53	SC-23(5)
800-53R5	IA-5(2)(b)(1)
800-53R5	SC-23(5)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000185
CCI	CCI-002470
CSF	PR.AC-1
CSF2.0	PR.AA-01
CSF2.0	PR.AA-03
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(2)(i)
HIPAA	164.312(d)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.16
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.17
ITSG-33	IA-5(2)(a)

ITSG-33	SC-23
ITSG-33	SC-23a.
NESA	T4.5.1
NESA	T5.2.3
QCSC-V1	5.2.1
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205648r958448_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-PK-000010
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103573
STIG-LEGACY	V-93487
VULN-ID	V-205648

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

All of the following must pass to satisfy this requirement:

```
-----
FAILED - Root CA 4:
Remote value: 'No matching certificates found'
Policy value: 'B8269F25DBD937ECAFD4C35A9838571723F2D026'

-----
FAILED - Root CA 6:
Remote value: 'No matching certificates found'
Policy value: 'D37ECF61C0B4ED88681EF3630C4E2FC787B37AEF'

-----
FAILED - Root CA 5:
Remote value: 'No matching certificates found'
Policy value: '4ECB5CC3095670454DA1CBD410FC921F46B8564B'

-----
FAILED - Root CA 3:
Remote value: 'No matching certificates found'
Policy value: 'D73CA91102A2204A36459ED32213B467D7CE97FB'
```

## WN19-PK-000020 - Windows Server 2019 must have the DoD Interoperability Root Certificate Authority (CA) cross-certificates installed in the Untrusted Certificates Store on unclassified systems.

### Info

To ensure users do not experience denial of service when performing certificate-based authentication to DoD websites due to the system chaining to a root other than DoD Root CAs, the DoD Interoperability Root CA cross-certificates must be installed in the Untrusted Certificate Store. This requirement only applies to unclassified systems. Satisfies: SRG-OS-000066-GPOS-00034, SRG-OS-000403-GPOS-00182

### Solution

Install the DoD Interoperability Root CA cross-certificates on unclassified systems.

Issued To - Issued By - Thumbprint

DoD Root CA 3 - DoD Interoperability Root CA 2 - 49CBE933151872E17C8EAE7F0ABA97FB610F6477

Administrators should run the Federal Bridge Certification Authority (FBCA) Cross-Certificate Removal Tool once as an administrator and once as the current user.

The FBCA Cross-Certificate Remover Tool and User Guide are available on Cyber Exchange at <https://cyber.mil/pki-pke/tools-configuration-files>.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.5.2
<b>800-171</b>	3.13.15
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.05.12
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.13.15
<b>800-53</b>	IA-5(2)(a)
<b>800-53</b>	SC-23(5)
<b>800-53R5</b>	IA-5(2)(b)(1)
<b>800-53R5</b>	SC-23(5)
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000185
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-002470
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-03
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(2)(i)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(d)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.16

ISO-27001-2022	A.5.17
ITSG-33	IA-5(2)(a)
ITSG-33	SC-23
ITSG-33	SC-23a.
NESA	T4.5.1
NESA	T5.2.3
QCSC-V1	5.2.1
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205649r958448_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-PK-000020
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103575
STIG-LEGACY	V-93489
VULN-ID	V-205649

#### Assets

##### windows-stig-br

'No matching certificates found'

## WN19-PK-000030 - Windows Server 2019 must have the US DoD CCEB Interoperability Root CA cross-certificates in the Untrusted Certificates Store on unclassified systems.

### Info

To ensure users do not experience denial of service when performing certificate-based authentication to DoD websites due to the system chaining to a root other than DoD Root CAs, the US DoD CCEB Interoperability Root CA cross-certificates must be installed in the Untrusted Certificate Store. This requirement only applies to unclassified systems.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000066-GPOS-00034, SRG-OS-000403-GPOS-00182

### Solution

Install the US DoD CCEB Interoperability Root CA cross-certificate on unclassified systems.

Issued To - Issued By - Thumbprint

DoD Root CA 3 - US DoD CCEB Interoperability Root CA 2 - 9B74964506C7ED9138070D08D5F8B969866560C8

DoD Root CA 6 - US DOD CCEB Interoperability Root CA 2 -D471CA32F7A692CE6CBB6196BD3377FE4DBCD106

Administrators should run the Federal Bridge Certification Authority (FBCA) Cross-Certificate Removal Tool once as an administrator and once as the current user.

The FBCA Cross-Certificate Remover Tool and User Guide are available on Cyber Exchange at [https://dl.cyber.mil/pki-pke/msi/InstallRoot\\_5.6x32.msi](https://dl.cyber.mil/pki-pke/msi/InstallRoot_5.6x32.msi). Certificate bundles published by the PKI can be found at <https://crl.gds.disa.mil/>.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.5.2
<b>800-171</b>	3.13.15
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.05.12
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.13.15
<b>800-53</b>	IA-5(2)(a)
<b>800-53</b>	SC-23(5)
<b>800-53R5</b>	IA-5(2)(b)(1)
<b>800-53R5</b>	SC-23(5)
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000185
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-002470
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-03
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(2)(i)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(d)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.16

<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.17
<b>ITSG-33</b>	IA-5(2)(a)
<b>ITSG-33</b>	SC-23
<b>ITSG-33</b>	SC-23a.
<b>NESA</b>	T4.5.1
<b>NESA</b>	T5.2.3
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	5.2.1
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	5.2.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	13.2
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205650r1107646_rule
<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-PK-000030
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103577
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	V-93491
<b>VULN-ID</b>	V-205650

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

All of the following must pass to satisfy this requirement:

```
-----
FAILED - Root CA 3:
Remote value: 'No matching certificates found'
Policy value: '[a-zA-Z\s-]*CN=DoD Root CA 3, OU=PKI, OU=DoD, O=U\.S\. Government, C=US'

-----
FAILED - Root CA 6:
Remote value: 'No matching certificates found'
Policy value: '[a-zA-Z\s-]*CN=DoD Root CA 6, OU=PKI, OU=DoD, O=U\.S\. Government, C=US'
```

## WN19-SO-000040 - Windows Server 2019 built-in guest account must be renamed.

### Info

The built-in guest account is a well-known user account on all Windows systems and, as initially installed, does not require a password. This can allow access to system resources by unauthorized users. Renaming this account to an unidentified name improves the protection of this account and the system.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'Accounts: Rename guest account' to a name other than 'Guest'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.4.2
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.04.02a.
<b>800-53</b>	CM-6b.
<b>800-53R5</b>	CM-6b.
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000366
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(d)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.IP-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-01
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.9
<b>ITSG-33</b>	CM-6b.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.2.1
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205910r991589_rule
<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-SO-000040
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103371
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	V-93283
<b>SWIFT-CSCV1</b>	2.3
<b>VULN-ID</b>	V-205910

### Assets

#### windows-stig-br

' Guest '

## WN19-SO-000050 - Windows Server 2019 must force audit policy subcategory settings to override audit policy category settings.

### Info

Maintaining an audit trail of system activity logs can help identify configuration errors, troubleshoot service disruptions, and analyze compromises that have occurred, as well as detect attacks. Audit logs are necessary to provide a trail of evidence in case the system or network is compromised. Collecting this data is essential for analyzing the security of information assets and detecting signs of suspicious and unexpected behavior.

This setting allows administrators to enable more precise auditing capabilities.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'Audit: Force audit policy subcategory settings (Windows Vista or later) to override audit policy category settings' to 'Enabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171R3	03.03.03a.
800-53	AU-12a.
800-53R5	AU-12a.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000169
CSF	DE.CM-1
CSF	DE.CM-3
CSF	DE.CM-7
CSF	PR.PT-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-01
CSF2.0	DE.CM-03
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-04
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(b)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.15
ITSG-33	AU-12a.
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.1

QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205644r958442_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-SO-000050
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103239
STIG-LEGACY	V-93151
SWIFT-CSCV1	6.4
VULN-ID	V-205644

#### Assets

windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-SO-000120 - Windows Server 2019 machine inactivity limit must be set to 15 minutes or less, locking the system with the screen saver.

### Info

Unattended systems are susceptible to unauthorized use and should be locked when unattended. The screen saver should be set at a maximum of 15 minutes and be password protected. This protects critical and sensitive data from exposure to unauthorized personnel with physical access to the computer.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000028-GPOS-00009, SRG-OS-000029-GPOS-00010, SRG-OS-000031-GPOS-00012

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'Interactive logon: Machine inactivity limit' to '900' seconds or less, excluding '0' which is effectively disabled.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.10
800-171R3	03.01.10
800-171R3	03.01.10a.
800-171R3	03.01.10b.
800-53	AC-11a.
800-53	AC-11b.
800-53	AC-11(1)
800-53R5	AC-11a.
800-53R5	AC-11b.
800-53R5	AC-11(1)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000056
CCI	CCI-000057
CCI	CCI-000060
CN-L3	8.1.4.1(b)
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(2)(iii)
ISO-27001-2022	A.7.7
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.1
ISO/IEC-27001	A.11.2.8

ITSG-33	AC-11a.
ITSG-33	AC-11b.
ITSG-33	AC-11(1)
NESA	T2.3.8
NESA	T2.3.9
NIAV2	AM23a
NIAV2	AM23b
NIAV2	AM23c
NIAV2	AM23d
NIAV2	AM23e
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	8.1.8
PCI-DSSV4.0	8.2.8
RULE-ID	SV-205633r958400_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-SO-000120
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103049
STIG-LEGACY	V-92961
VULN-ID	V-205633

## Assets

windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-SO-000130 - Windows Server 2019 required legal notice must be configured to display before console logon.

### Info

Failure to display the logon banner prior to a logon attempt will negate legal proceedings resulting from unauthorized access to system resources.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000023-GPOS-00006, SRG-OS-000024-GPOS-00007, SRG-OS-000228-GPOS-00088

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'Interactive Logon: Message text for users attempting to log on' to the following:

You are accessing a U.S. Government (USG) Information System (IS) that is provided for USG-authorized use only.

By using this IS (which includes any device attached to this IS), you consent to the following conditions:

- The USG routinely intercepts and monitors communications on this IS for purposes including, but not limited to, penetration testing, COMSEC monitoring, network operations and defense, personnel misconduct (PM), law enforcement (LE), and counterintelligence (CI) investigations.

- At any time, the USG may inspect and seize data stored on this IS.

- Communications using, or data stored on, this IS are not private, are subject to routine monitoring, interception, and search, and may be disclosed or used for any USG-authorized purpose.

- This IS includes security measures (e.g., authentication and access controls) to protect USG interests--not for your personal benefit or privacy.

- Notwithstanding the above, using this IS does not constitute consent to PM, LE or CI investigative searching or monitoring of the content of privileged communications, or work product, related to personal representation or services by attorneys, psychotherapists, or clergy, and their assistants. Such communications and work product are private and confidential. See User Agreement for details.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.9
800-171R3	03.01.09
800-53	AC-8a.
800-53	AC-8b.
800-53	AC-8c.1.
800-53	AC-8c.2.
800-53	AC-8c.3.
800-53R5	AC-8a.
800-53R5	AC-8b.
800-53R5	AC-8c.1.
800-53R5	AC-8c.2.
800-53R5	AC-8c.3.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000048
CCI	CCI-000050
CCI	CCI-001384
CCI	CCI-001385

CCI	CCI-001386
CCI	CCI-001387
CCI	CCI-001388
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.5
ITSG-33	AC-8a.
ITSG-33	AC-8b.
ITSG-33	AC-8c.a.
ITSG-33	AC-8c.b.
ITSG-33	AC-8c.c.
NESA	M5.2.5
NESA	T5.5.1
NIAV2	AM10a
NIAV2	AM10b
NIAV2	AM10c
NIAV2	AM10d
NIAV2	AM10e
NIAV2	AM10f
RULE-ID	SV-205631r958390_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-SO-000130
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103235
STIG-LEGACY	V-93147
TBA-FIISB	45.2.4
VULN-ID	V-205631

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'No content provided to compare with.'

## WN19-SO-000140 - Windows Server 2019 title for legal banner dialog box must be configured with the appropriate text.

### Info

Failure to display the logon banner prior to a logon attempt will negate legal proceedings resulting from unauthorized access to system resources.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000023-GPOS-00006, SRG-OS-000228-GPOS-00088

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'Interactive Logon: Message title for users attempting to log on' to 'DoD Notice and Consent Banner', 'US Department of Defense Warning Statement', or an organization-defined equivalent.

If an organization-defined title is used, it can in no case contravene or modify the language of the message text required in WN19-SO-000130.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.9
800-171R3	03.01.09
800-53	AC-8a.
800-53	AC-8c.1.
800-53	AC-8c.2.
800-53	AC-8c.3.
800-53R5	AC-8a.
800-53R5	AC-8c.1.
800-53R5	AC-8c.2.
800-53R5	AC-8c.3.
CAT	III
CCI	CCI-000048
CCI	CCI-001384
CCI	CCI-001385
CCI	CCI-001386
CCI	CCI-001387
CCI	CCI-001388
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.5
ITSG-33	AC-8a.

ITSG-33	AC-8c.a.
ITSG-33	AC-8c.b.
ITSG-33	AC-8c.c.
NESA	M5.2.5
NESA	T5.5.1
NIAV2	AM10a
NIAV2	AM10b
NIAV2	AM10c
NIAV2	AM10d
NIAV2	AM10e
RULE-ID	SV-205632r958390_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-SO-000140
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103237
STIG-LEGACY	V-93149
TBA-FIISB	45.2.4
VULN-ID	V-205632

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'No content provided to compare with.'

## WN19-SO-000150 - Windows Server 2019 Smart Card removal option must be configured to Force Logoff or Lock Workstation.

### Info

Unattended systems are susceptible to unauthorized use and must be locked. Configuring a system to lock when a smart card is removed will ensure the system is inaccessible when unattended.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'Interactive logon: Smart card removal behavior' to 'Lock Workstation' or 'Force Logoff'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.2
800-171R3	03.04.02a.
800-53	CM-6b.
800-53R5	CM-6b.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000366
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(d)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.9
ITSG-33	CM-6b.
NESA	T3.2.1
RULE-ID	SV-205912r991589_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-SO-000150
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103375
STIG-LEGACY	V-93287
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205912

### Assets

windows-stig-br

'0'

## WN19-SO-000160 - Windows Server 2019 setting Microsoft network client: Digitally sign communications (always) must be configured to Enabled.

### Info

The server message block (SMB) protocol provides the basis for many network operations. Digitally signed SMB packets aid in preventing man-in-the-middle attacks. If this policy is enabled, the SMB client will only communicate with an SMB server that performs SMB packet signing.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000423-GPOS-00187, SRG-OS-000424-GPOS-00188

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'Microsoft network client: Digitally sign communications (always)' to 'Enabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.13.8
800-171R3	03.13.08
800-53	SC-8
800-53	SC-8(1)
800-53R5	SC-8
800-53R5	SC-8(1)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-002418
CCI	CCI-002421
CN-L3	8.1.2.2(a)
CN-L3	8.1.2.2(b)
CN-L3	8.1.4.7(a)
CN-L3	8.1.4.8(a)
CN-L3	8.2.4.5(c)
CN-L3	8.2.4.5(d)
CN-L3	8.5.2.2
CSF	PR.DS-2
CSF	PR.DS-5
CSF2.0	PR.DS-02
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.a
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)

<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(e)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(e)(2)(i)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.10
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.14
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.33
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.20
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.10.1.1
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.13.2.3
<b>ITSG-33</b>	SC-8
<b>ITSG-33</b>	SC-8a.
<b>ITSG-33</b>	SC-8(1)
<b>NESA</b>	T4.3.1
<b>NESA</b>	T4.3.2
<b>NESA</b>	T4.5.1
<b>NESA</b>	T4.5.2
<b>NESA</b>	T7.3.3
<b>NESA</b>	T7.4.1
<b>NIAV2</b>	IE8
<b>NIAV2</b>	IE9
<b>NIAV2</b>	IE12
<b>NIAV2</b>	NS5d
<b>NIAV2</b>	NS6b
<b>NIAV2</b>	NS29
<b>NIAV2</b>	SS24
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	2.3
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	4.1
<b>PCI-DSSV4.0</b>	2.2.7
<b>PCI-DSSV4.0</b>	4.2.1
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	5.2.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	6.2
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205825r958908_rule

STIG-ID	WN19-SO-000160
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103641
STIG-LEGACY	V-93555
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.1
TBA-FIISB	29.1
VULN-ID	V-205825

#### Assets

windows-stig-br

0

## WN19-SO-000230 - Windows Server 2019 must not allow anonymous enumeration of shares.

### Info

Allowing anonymous logon users (null session connections) to list all account names and enumerate all shared resources can provide a map of potential points to attack the system.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'Network access: Do not allow anonymous enumeration of SAM accounts and shares' to 'Enabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.13.4
800-171R3	03.13.04
800-53	SC-4
800-53R5	SC-4
CAT	I
CCI	CCI-001090
CSF2.0	PR.DS-01
CSF2.0	PR.DS-02
CSF2.0	PR.DS-10
CSF2.0	PR.IR-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ITSG-33	SC-4
ITSG-33	SC-4a.
RULE-ID	SV-205724r958524_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-SO-000230
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103623
STIG-LEGACY	V-93537
VULN-ID	V-205724

### Assets

windows-stig-br

0

## WN19-SO-000260 - Windows Server 2019 services using Local System that use Negotiate when reverting to NTLM authentication must use the computer identity instead of authenticating anonymously.

### Info

Services using Local System that use Negotiate when reverting to NTLM authentication may gain unauthorized access if allowed to authenticate anonymously versus using the computer identity.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'Network security: Allow Local System to use computer identity for NTLM' to 'Enabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.2
800-171R3	03.04.02a.
800-53	CM-6b.
800-53R5	CM-6b.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000366
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(d)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.9
ITSG-33	CM-6b.
NESA	T3.2.1
RULE-ID	SV-205916r991589_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-SO-000260
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103383
STIG-LEGACY	V-93295
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205916

### Assets

windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-SO-000270 - Windows Server 2019 must prevent NTLM from falling back to a Null session.

### Info

NTLM sessions that are allowed to fall back to Null (unauthenticated) sessions may gain unauthorized access.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'Network security: Allow LocalSystem NULL session fallback' to 'Disabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.2
800-171R3	03.04.02a.
800-53	CM-6b.
800-53R5	CM-6b.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000366
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(d)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.9
ITSG-33	CM-6b.
NESA	T3.2.1
RULE-ID	SV-205917r991589_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-SO-000270
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103385
STIG-LEGACY	V-93297
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205917

### Assets

#### windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-SO-000280 - Windows Server 2019 must prevent PKU2U authentication using online identities.

### Info

PKU2U is a peer-to-peer authentication protocol. This setting prevents online identities from authenticating to domain-joined systems. Authentication will be centrally managed with Windows user accounts.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'Network security: Allow PKU2U authentication requests to this computer to use online identities' to 'Disabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.4.2
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.04.02a.
<b>800-53</b>	CM-6b.
<b>800-53R5</b>	CM-6b.
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000366
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(d)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.IP-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-01
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.9
<b>ITSG-33</b>	CM-6b.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.2.1
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205918r991589_rule
<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-SO-000280
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103387
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	V-93299
<b>SWIFT-CSCV1</b>	2.3
<b>VULN-ID</b>	V-205918

### Assets

windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-SO-000290 - Windows Server 2019 Kerberos encryption types must be configured to prevent the use of DES and RC4 encryption suites.

### Info

Certain encryption types are no longer considered secure. The DES and RC4 encryption suites must not be used for Kerberos encryption.

Note: Organizations with domain controllers running earlier versions of Windows where RC4 encryption is enabled, selecting 'The other domain supports Kerberos AES Encryption' on domain trusts, may be required to allow client communication across the trust relationship.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'Network security: Configure encryption types allowed for Kerberos' to 'Enabled' with only the following selected:

AES128\_HMAC\_SHA1 AES256\_HMAC\_SHA1 Future encryption types

Note: Organizations with domain controllers running earlier versions of Windows where RC4 encryption is enabled, selecting 'The other domain supports Kerberos AES Encryption' on domain trusts, may be required to allow client communication across the trust relationship.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-53</b>	IA-7
<b>800-53R5</b>	IA-7
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000803
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-03
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(d)
<b>ITSG-33</b>	IA-7
<b>ITSG-33</b>	IA-7a.
<b>NESA</b>	M5.2.1
<b>NESA</b>	M5.2.6
<b>NESA</b>	M5.3.1
<b>NESA</b>	T7.4.1
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	13.2
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205708r971535_rule
<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-SO-000290
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103581

**STIG-LEGACY**

V-93495

**VULN-ID**

V-205708

### **Assets**

**windows-stig-br**

NULL

## WN19-SO-000310 - Windows Server 2019 LAN Manager authentication level must be configured to send NTLMv2 response only and to refuse LM and NTLM.

### Info

The Kerberos v5 authentication protocol is the default for authentication of users who are logging on to domain accounts. NTLM, which is less secure, is retained in later Windows versions for compatibility with clients and servers that are running earlier versions of Windows or applications that still use it. It is also used to authenticate logons to standalone or nondomain-joined computers that are running later versions.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'Network security: LAN Manager authentication level' to 'Send NTLMv2 response only. Refuse LM & NTLM'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.2
800-171R3	03.04.02a.
800-53	CM-6b.
800-53R5	CM-6b.
CAT	I
CCI	CCI-000366
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(d)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.9
ITSG-33	CM-6b.
NESA	T3.2.1
RULE-ID	SV-205919r991589_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-SO-000310
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103389
STIG-LEGACY	V-93301
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205919

### Assets

NULL

## WN19-SO-000330 - Windows Server 2019 session security for NTLM SSP-based clients must be configured to require NTLMv2 session security and 128-bit encryption.

### Info

Microsoft has implemented a variety of security support providers for use with Remote Procedure Call (RPC) sessions. All of the options must be enabled to ensure the maximum security level.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'Network security: Minimum session security for NTLM SSP based (including secure RPC) clients' to 'Require NTLMv2 session security' and 'Require 128-bit encryption' (all options selected).

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.2
800-171R3	03.04.02a.
800-53	CM-6b.
800-53R5	CM-6b.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000366
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(d)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.9
ITSG-33	CM-6b.
NESA	T3.2.1
RULE-ID	SV-205921r991589_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-SO-000330
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103393
STIG-LEGACY	V-93305
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205921

### Assets

windows-stig-br

536870912

## WN19-SO-000340 - Windows Server 2019 session security for NTLM SSP-based servers must be configured to require NTLMv2 session security and 128-bit encryption.

### Info

Microsoft has implemented a variety of security support providers for use with Remote Procedure Call (RPC) sessions. All of the options must be enabled to ensure the maximum security level.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'Network security: Minimum session security for NTLM SSP based (including secure RPC) servers' to 'Require NTLMv2 session security' and 'Require 128-bit encryption' (all options selected).

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.2
800-171R3	03.04.02a.
800-53	CM-6b.
800-53R5	CM-6b.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000366
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(d)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.9
ITSG-33	CM-6b.
NESA	T3.2.1
RULE-ID	SV-205922r991589_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-SO-000340
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103395
STIG-LEGACY	V-93307
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205922

### Assets

windows-stig-br

536870912

## WN19-SO-000350 - Windows Server 2019 users must be required to enter a password to access private keys stored on the computer.

### Info

If the private key is discovered, an attacker can use the key to authenticate as an authorized user and gain access to the network infrastructure.

The cornerstone of the PKI is the private key used to encrypt or digitally sign information.

If the private key is stolen, this will lead to the compromise of the authentication and non-repudiation gained through PKI because the attacker can use the private key to digitally sign documents and pretend to be the authorized user.

Both the holders of a digital certificate and the issuing authority must protect the computers, storage devices, or whatever they use to keep the private keys.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'System cryptography: Force strong key protection for user keys stored on the computer' to 'User must enter a password each time they use a key'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.5.2
800-171R3	03.05.12
800-53	IA-5(2)(b)
800-53R5	IA-5(2)(a)(1)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000186
CSF	PR.AC-1
CSF2.0	PR.AA-01
CSF2.0	PR.AA-03
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(2)(i)
HIPAA	164.312(d)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.16
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.17
ITSG-33	IA-5(2)(b)
NESA	T5.2.3
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205651r958450_rule

STIG-ID	WN19-SO-000350
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STIG-LEGACY	SV-103579
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STIG-LEGACY	V-93493
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VULN-ID	V-205651
---------	----------

Assets
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windows-stig-br
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NULL
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## WN19-SO-000360 - Windows Server 2019 must be configured to use FIPS-compliant algorithms for encryption, hashing, and signing.

### Info

This setting ensures the system uses algorithms that are FIPS-compliant for encryption, hashing, and signing. FIPS-compliant algorithms meet specific standards established by the U.S. Government and must be the algorithms used for all OS encryption functions.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'System cryptography: Use FIPS compliant algorithms for encryption, hashing, and signing' to 'Enabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.13.11
800-171R3	03.13.11
800-53	SC-13
800-53R5	SC-13b.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-002450
CSF	PR.DS-5
CSF2.0	PR.DS-01
CSF2.0	PR.DS-02
CSF2.0	PR.DS-10
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.a
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(2)(iv)
HIPAA	164.312(e)(2)(ii)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.24
ISO/IEC-27001	A.10.1.1
ITSG-33	SC-13
ITSG-33	SC-13a.
NESA	M5.2.6
NESA	T7.4.1
NIAV2	CY3

NIAV2	CY4
NIAV2	CY5b
NIAV2	CY5c
NIAV2	CY5d
NIAV2	CY7
NIAV2	NS5e
QCSC-V1	6.2
RULE-ID	SV-205842r1028367_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-SO-000360
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103597
STIG-LEGACY	V-93511
VULN-ID	V-205842

#### Assets

windows-stig-br

0

## WN19-SO-000380 - Windows Server 2019 User Account Control approval mode for the built-in Administrator must be enabled.

### Info

User Account Control (UAC) is a security mechanism for limiting the elevation of privileges, including administrative accounts, unless authorized. This setting configures the built-in Administrator account so that it runs in Admin Approval Mode.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000373-GPOS-00157, SRG-OS-000373-GPOS-00156

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'User Account Control: Admin Approval Mode for the Built-in Administrator account' to 'Enabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171R3	03.05.01b.
800-53	IA-11
800-53R5	IA-11
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-002038
CSF	PR.AC-1
CSF2.0	PR.AA-01
CSF2.0	PR.AA-03
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(d)
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205811r1051083_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-SO-000380
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103517
STIG-LEGACY	V-93431
VULN-ID	V-205811

### Assets

#### windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-SO-000400 - Windows Server 2019 User Account Control must, at a minimum, prompt administrators for consent on the secure desktop.

### Info

User Account Control (UAC) is a security mechanism for limiting the elevation of privileges, including administrative accounts, unless authorized. This setting configures the elevation requirements for logged-on administrators to complete a task that requires raised privileges.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'User Account Control: Behavior of the elevation prompt for administrators in Admin Approval Mode' to 'Prompt for consent on the secure desktop'.

The more secure option for this setting, 'Prompt for credentials on the secure desktop', would also be acceptable.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-53	SC-3
800-53R5	SC-3
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-001084
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ITSG-33	SC-3
ITSG-33	SC-3a.
NESA	T3.4.1
NESA	T4.3.1
NESA	T4.3.2
RULE-ID	SV-205717r958518_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-SO-000400
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103609
STIG-LEGACY	V-93523
VULN-ID	V-205717

### Assets

windows-stig-br

## WN19-SO-000410 - Windows Server 2019 User Account Control must automatically deny standard user requests for elevation.

### Info

User Account Control (UAC) is a security mechanism for limiting the elevation of privileges, including administrative accounts, unless authorized. This setting controls the behavior of elevation when requested by a standard user account.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000373-GPOS-00157, SRG-OS-000373-GPOS-00156

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'User Account Control: Behavior of the elevation prompt for standard users' to 'Automatically deny elevation requests'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171R3	03.05.01b.
800-53	IA-11
800-53R5	IA-11
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-002038
CSF	PR.AC-1
CSF2.0	PR.AA-01
CSF2.0	PR.AA-03
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(d)
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205812r1051084_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-SO-000410
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103519
STIG-LEGACY	V-93433
VULN-ID	V-205812

### Assets

windows-stig-br

## WN19-UR-000030 - Windows Server 2019 Allow log on locally user right must only be assigned to the Administrators group.

### Info

Inappropriate granting of user rights can provide system, administrative, and other high-level capabilities. Accounts with the 'Allow log on locally' user right can log on interactively to a system.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> User Rights Assignment >> 'Allow log on locally' to include only the following accounts or groups:  
- Administrators

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.1
800-171R3	03.01.02
800-53	AC-3
800-53R5	AC-3
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000213
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(f)
CN-L3	8.1.4.11(b)
CN-L3	8.1.10.2(c)
CN-L3	8.5.3.1
CN-L3	8.5.4.1(a)
CSF	PR.AC-4
CSF	PR.PT-3
CSF2.0	PR.AA-05
CSF2.0	PR.DS-10
CSF2.0	PR.IR-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.15
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.33
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.3

ISO-27001-2022	A.8.18
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.20
ISO/IEC-27001	A.9.4.1
ISO/IEC-27001	A.9.4.5
ITSG-33	AC-3
NESA	T4.2.1
NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.2
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM3
NIAV2	SS29
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205676r958472_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-UR-000030
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103105
STIG-LEGACY	V-93017
TBA-FIISB	31.1
VULN-ID	V-205676

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

```
'backup operators' && 'users' && 'administrators'
```

## WN19-UR-000040 - Windows Server 2019 Back up files and directories user right must only be assigned to the Administrators group.

### Info

Inappropriate granting of user rights can provide system, administrative, and other high-level capabilities. Accounts with the 'Back up files and directories' user right can circumvent file and directory permissions and could allow access to sensitive data.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> User Rights Assignment >> 'Back up files and directories' to include only the following accounts or groups:  
- Administrators

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.1.7
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.01.07a.
<b>800-53</b>	AC-6(10)
<b>800-53R5</b>	AC-6(10)
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-002235
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.2(b)
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.2(g)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.2(d)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(a)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.2
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.18
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AC-6
<b>NESA</b>	T5.1.1
<b>NESA</b>	T5.2.2
<b>NESA</b>	T5.4.1

NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
RULE-ID	SV-205751r958726_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-UR-000040
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103141
STIG-LEGACY	V-93053
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
VULN-ID	V-205751

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

```
'backup operators' && 'administrators'
```

## WN19-UR-000140 - Windows Server 2019 Increase scheduling priority: user right must only be assigned to the Administrators group.

### Info

Inappropriate granting of user rights can provide system, administrative, and other high-level capabilities. Accounts with the 'Increase scheduling priority' user right can change a scheduling priority, causing performance issues or a denial of service.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> User Rights Assignment >> 'Increase scheduling priority' to include only the following accounts or groups:  
- Administrators

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.7
800-171R3	03.01.07a.
800-53	AC-6(10)
800-53R5	AC-6(10)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-002235
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(g)
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(d)
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(a)
CSF	PR.AC-4
CSF2.0	PR.AA-05
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.15
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.2
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.18
ITSG-33	AC-6
NESA	T5.1.1
NESA	T5.2.2
NESA	T5.4.1

NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
RULE-ID	SV-205761r958726_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-UR-000140
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103161
STIG-LEGACY	V-93073
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
VULN-ID	V-205761

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

```
'window manager group' && 'administrators'
```

## WN19-UR-000210 - Windows Server 2019 Restore files and directories user right must only be assigned to the Administrators group.

### Info

Inappropriate granting of user rights can provide system, administrative, and other high-level capabilities. Accounts with the 'Restore files and directories' user right can circumvent file and directory permissions and could allow access to sensitive data. It could also be used to overwrite more current data.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> User Rights Assignment >> 'Restore files and directories' to include only the following accounts or groups:  
- Administrators

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.7
800-171R3	03.01.07a.
800-53	AC-6(10)
800-53R5	AC-6(10)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-002235
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(g)
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(d)
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(a)
CSF	PR.AC-4
CSF2.0	PR.AA-05
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.15
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.2
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.18
ITSG-33	AC-6
NESA	T5.1.1
NESA	T5.2.2
NESA	T5.4.1

NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
RULE-ID	SV-205767r958726_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-UR-000210
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103173
STIG-LEGACY	V-93085
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
VULN-ID	V-205767

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

```
'backup operators' && 'administrators'
```

**Audits SKIPPED**

**Audits PASSED**

## DISA\_Microsoft\_Windows\_Server\_2019\_STIG\_v3r5.audit from DISA Microsoft Windows Server 2019 STIG v3r5

### Info

### Solution

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### Assets

#### windows-stig-br

All of the following must pass to satisfy this requirement:

-----

PASSED - Windows Server 2019 is installed:

Remote value: 'Windows Server 2019 Datacenter'

Policy value: '^ [a-zA-Z0-9\\(\\)\\s]\*2019[\\s]\*[a-zA-Z0-9\\(\\)\\s:]\*\$'

## WN19-00-000040 - Windows Server 2019 members of the Backup Operators group must have separate accounts for backup duties and normal operational tasks.

### Info

Backup Operators are able to read and write to any file in the system, regardless of the rights assigned to it. Backup and restore rights permit users to circumvent the file access restrictions present on NTFS disk drives for backup and restore purposes. Members of the Backup Operators group must have separate logon accounts for performing backup duties.

### Solution

Ensure each member of the Backup Operators group has separate accounts for backup functions and standard user functions.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.2
800-171R3	03.04.02a.
800-53	CM-6b.
800-53R5	CM-6b.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000366
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(d)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.9
ITSG-33	CM-6b.
NESA	T3.2.1
RULE-ID	SV-205846r991589_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-00-000040
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103295
STIG-LEGACY	V-93207
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205846

### Assets

windows-stig-br

All of the following must pass to satisfy this requirement:

-----

PASSED - Check if no accounts are members of the Backup Operators group.:  
Remote value: 'PASS: No accounts are part of the Backup Operators group.'  
Policy value: 'PASS: No accounts are part of the Backup Operators group.'

**WN19-00-000060 - Windows Server 2019 manually managed application account passwords must be changed at least annually or when a system administrator with knowledge of the password leaves the organization.**

#### Info

Setting application account passwords to expire may cause applications to stop functioning. However, not changing them on a regular basis exposes them to attack. If managed service accounts are used, this alleviates the need to manually change application account passwords.

#### Solution

Change passwords for manually managed application/service accounts at least annually or when an administrator with knowledge of the password leaves the organization.

It is recommended that system-managed service accounts be used whenever possible.

#### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

#### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.4.2
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.04.02a.
<b>800-53</b>	CM-6b.
<b>800-53R5</b>	CM-6b.
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000366
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(d)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.IP-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-01
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.9
<b>ITSG-33</b>	CM-6b.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.2.1
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205847r991589_rule
<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-00-000060
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103297
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	V-93209
<b>SWIFT-CSCV1</b>	2.3
<b>VULN-ID</b>	V-205847

#### Assets

## windows-stig-br

'No service account with password older than 365 days'

## WN19-00-000090 - Windows Server 2019 domain-joined systems must have a Trusted Platform Module (TPM) enabled and ready for use.

### Info

Credential Guard uses virtualization-based security to protect data that could be used in credential theft attacks if compromised. A number of system requirements must be met in order for Credential Guard to be configured and enabled properly. Without a TPM enabled and ready for use, Credential Guard keys are stored in a less secure method using software.

### Solution

Ensure domain-joined systems have a TPM that is configured for use. (Versions 2.0 or 1.2 support Credential Guard.)  
The TPM must be enabled in the firmware.  
Run 'tpm.msc' for configuration options in Windows.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.2
800-171R3	03.04.02a.
800-53	CM-6b.
800-53R5	CM-6b.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000366
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(d)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.9
ITSG-33	CM-6b.
NESA	T3.2.1
RULE-ID	SV-205848r991589_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-00-000090
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103301
STIG-LEGACY	V-93213
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205848

### Assets

## windows-stig-br

PASSED

## WN19-00-000100 - Windows Server 2019 must be maintained at a supported servicing level.

### Info

Systems at unsupported servicing levels will not receive security updates for new vulnerabilities, which leave them subject to exploitation. Systems must be maintained at a servicing level supported by the vendor with new security updates.

### Solution

Update the system to a Version 1809 (Build 17763.xxx) or greater.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.2
800-171R3	03.04.02a.
800-53	CM-6b.
800-53R5	CM-6b.
CAT	I
CCI	CCI-000366
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(d)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.9
ITSG-33	CM-6b.
NESA	T3.2.1
RULE-ID	SV-205849r991589_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-00-000100
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103303
STIG-LEGACY	V-93215
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205849

### Assets

#### windows-stig-br

'17763'

## WN19-00-000130 - Windows Server 2019 local volumes must use a format that supports NTFS attributes.

### Info

The ability to set access permissions and auditing is critical to maintaining the security and proper access controls of a system. To support this, volumes must be formatted using a file system that supports NTFS attributes.

### Solution

Format volumes to use NTFS, ReFS, or CSV.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.1
800-171R3	03.01.02
800-53	AC-3
800-53R5	AC-3
CAT	I
CCI	CCI-000213
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(f)
CN-L3	8.1.4.11(b)
CN-L3	8.1.10.2(c)
CN-L3	8.5.3.1
CN-L3	8.5.4.1(a)
CSF	PR.AC-4
CSF	PR.PT-3
CSF2.0	PR.AA-05
CSF2.0	PR.DS-10
CSF2.0	PR.IR-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.15
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.33
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.3
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.18

ISO-27001-2022	A.8.20
ISO/IEC-27001	A.9.4.1
ISO/IEC-27001	A.9.4.5
ITSG-33	AC-3
NESA	T4.2.1
NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.2
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM3
NIAV2	SS29
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205663r1106629_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-00-000130
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103079
STIG-LEGACY	V-92991
TBA-FIISB	31.1
VULN-ID	V-205663

#### Assets

windows-stig-br

'None'

## WN19-00-000150 - Windows Server 2019 permissions for program file directories must conform to minimum requirements.

### Info

Changing the system's file and directory permissions allows the possibility of unauthorized and anonymous modification to the operating system and installed applications.

The default permissions are adequate when the Security Option 'Network access: Let Everyone permissions apply to anonymous users' is set to 'Disabled' (WN19-SO-000240).

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000312-GPOS-00122, SRG-OS-000312-GPOS-00123, SRG-OS-000312-GPOS-00124

### Solution

Maintain the default permissions for the program file directories and configure the Security Option 'Network access: Let Everyone permissions apply to anonymous users' to 'Disabled' (WN19-SO-000240).

Default permissions:

\Program Files and \Program Files (x86) Type - 'Allow' for all Inherited from - 'None' for all

Principal - Access - Applies to

TrustedInstaller - Full control - This folder and subfolders SYSTEM - Modify - This folder only SYSTEM - Full control -

Subfolders and files only Administrators - Modify - This folder only Administrators - Full control - Subfolders and files

only Users - Read & execute - This folder, subfolders, and files CREATOR OWNER - Full control - Subfolders and

files only ALL APPLICATION PACKAGES - Read & execute - This folder, subfolders, and files ALL RESTRICTED

APPLICATION PACKAGES - Read & execute - This folder, subfolders, and files

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.1.1
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.01.02
<b>800-53</b>	AC-3(4)
<b>800-53R5</b>	AC-3(4)
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-002165
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.2(f)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.11(b)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.2(c)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.5.3.1
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.5.4.1(a)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-3
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.DS-10
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.IR-01
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)

HIPAA	164.312(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.15
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.33
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.3
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.18
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.20
ISO/IEC-27001	A.9.4.1
ISO/IEC-27001	A.9.4.5
ITSG-33	AC-3(4)
NESA	T4.2.1
NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.2
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM3
NIAV2	SS29
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205735r958702_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-00-000150
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103109
STIG-LEGACY	V-93021
TBA-FIISB	31.1
VULN-ID	V-205735

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

All of the following must pass to satisfy this requirement:

-----

PASSED - c:\program files:

```
Remote value: 'C:\Program Files NT SERVICE\TrustedInstaller:(F)
               NT SERVICE\TrustedInstaller:(CI)(IO)(F)
               NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:(M)
               NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:(OI)(CI)(IO)(F)
```

```

BUILTIN\Administrators:(M)
BUILTIN\Administrators:(OI)(CI)(IO)(F)
BUILTIN\Users:(RX)
BUILTIN\Users:(OI)(CI)(IO)(GR,GE)
CREATOR OWNER:(OI)(CI)(IO)(F)
APPLICATION PACKAGE AUTHORITY\ALL APPLICATION PACKAGES:(RX)
APPLICATION PACKAGE AUTHORITY\ALL APPLICATION PACKAGES:(OI)(CI)(IO)(GR,GE)
APPLICATION PACKAGE AUTHORITY\ALL RESTRICTED APPLICATION PACKAGES:(RX)
APPLICATION PACKAGE AUTHORITY\ALL RESTRICTED APPLICATION PACKAGES:(OI)(CI)(IO)
(GR,GE)

Successfully processed 1 files; Failed processing 0 files

STATUS: PASSED'
Policy value: 'STATUS: PASSED'

-----
PASSED - Program Files (x86) permissions:
Remote value: 'C:\Program Files (x86) NT SERVICE\TrustedInstaller:(F)
NT SERVICE\TrustedInstaller:(CI)(IO)(F)
NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:(M)
NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:(OI)(CI)(IO)(F)
BUILTIN\Administrators:(M)
BUILTIN\Administrators:(OI)(CI)(IO)(F)
BUILTIN\Users:(RX)
BUILTIN\Users:(OI)(CI)(IO)(GR,GE)
CREATOR OWNER:(OI)(CI)(IO)(F)
APPLICATION PACKAGE AUTHORITY\ALL APPLICATION PACKAGES:(RX)
APPLICATION PACKAGE AUTHORITY\ALL APPLICATION PACKAGES:(OI)(CI)(IO)(GR,GE)
APPLICATION PACKAGE AUTHORITY\ALL RESTRICTED APPLICATION PACKAGES:(RX)
APPLICATION PACKAGE AUTHORITY\ALL RESTRICTED APPLICATION PACKAGES:(OI)(CI)
(IO)(GR,GE)

Successfully [...]

```

## WN19-00-000160 - Windows Server 2019 permissions for the Windows installation directory must conform to minimum requirements.

### Info

Changing the system's file and directory permissions allows the possibility of unauthorized and anonymous modification to the operating system and installed applications.

The default permissions are adequate when the Security Option 'Network access: Let Everyone permissions apply to anonymous users' is set to 'Disabled' (WN19-SO-000240).

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000312-GPOS-00122, SRG-OS-000312-GPOS-00123, SRG-OS-000312-GPOS-00124

### Solution

Maintain the default file ACLs and configure the Security Option 'Network access: Let Everyone permissions apply to anonymous users' to 'Disabled' (WN19-SO-000240).

Default permissions:

Type - 'Allow' for all Inherited from - 'None' for all

Principal - Access - Applies to

TrustedInstaller - Full control - This folder and subfolders SYSTEM - Modify - This folder only SYSTEM - Full control -

Subfolders and files only Administrators - Modify - This folder only Administrators - Full control - Subfolders and files

only Users - Read & execute - This folder, subfolders, and files CREATOR OWNER - Full control - Subfolders and

files only ALL APPLICATION PACKAGES - Read & execute - This folder, subfolders, and files ALL RESTRICTED

APPLICATION PACKAGES - Read & execute - This folder, subfolders, and files

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.1.1
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.01.02
<b>800-53</b>	AC-3(4)
<b>800-53R5</b>	AC-3(4)
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-002165
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.2(f)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.11(b)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.2(c)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.5.3.1
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.5.4.1(a)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-3
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.DS-10
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.IR-01
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)

HIPAA	164.312(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.15
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.33
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.3
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.18
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.20
ISO/IEC-27001	A.9.4.1
ISO/IEC-27001	A.9.4.5
ITSG-33	AC-3(4)
NESA	T4.2.1
NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.2
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM3
NIAV2	SS29
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205736r1016383_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-00-000160
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103111
STIG-LEGACY	V-93023
TBA-FIISB	31.1
VULN-ID	V-205736

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

```
'C:\Windows NT SERVICE\TrustedInstaller:(F)
NT SERVICE\TrustedInstaller:(CI)(IO)(F)
NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:(M)
NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:(OI)(CI)(IO)(F)
BUILTIN\Administrators:(M)
BUILTIN\Administrators:(OI)(CI)(IO)(F)
BUILTIN\Users:(RX)
BUILTIN\Users:(OI)(CI)(IO)(GR,GE)
```

CREATOR OWNER:(OI)(CI)(IO)(F)  
APPLICATION PACKAGE AUTHORITY\ALL APPLICATION PACKAGES:(RX)  
APPLICATION PACKAGE AUTHORITY\ALL APPLICATION PACKAGES:(OI)(CI)(IO)(GR,GE)  
APPLICATION PACKAGE AUTHORITY\ALL RESTRICTED APPLICATION PACKAGES:(RX)  
APPLICATION PACKAGE AUTHORITY\ALL RESTRICTED APPLICATION PACKAGES:(OI)(CI)(IO)(GR,GE)

Successfully processed 1 files; Failed processing 0 files

STATUS: PASSED'

## WN19-00-000170 - Windows Server 2019 default permissions for the HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE registry hive must be maintained.

### Info

The registry is integral to the function, security, and stability of the Windows system. Changing the system's registry permissions allows the possibility of unauthorized and anonymous modification to the operating system.

### Solution

Maintain the default permissions for the HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE registry hive.

The default permissions of the higher-level keys are noted below.

HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SECURITY

Type - 'Allow' for all Inherited from - 'None' for all Principal - Access - Applies to SYSTEM - Full Control - This key and subkeys Administrators - Special - This key and subkeys

HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SOFTWARE

Type - 'Allow' for all Inherited from - 'None' for all Principal - Access - Applies to Users - Read - This key and subkeys Administrators - Full Control - This key and subkeys SYSTEM - Full Control - This key and subkeys CREATOR OWNER - Full Control - This key and subkeys ALL APPLICATION PACKAGES - Read - This key and subkeys

HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SYSTEM

Type - 'Allow' for all Inherited from - 'None' for all Principal - Access - Applies to Users - Read - This key and subkeys Administrators - Full Control - This key and subkeys SYSTEM - Full Control - This key and subkeys CREATOR OWNER - Full Control - Subkeys only ALL APPLICATION PACKAGES - Read - This key and subkeys Server Operators - Read - This Key and subkeys (Domain controllers only)

Microsoft has also given Read permission to the SOFTWARE and SYSTEM registry keys in Windows Server 2019 to the following SID.

S-1-15-3-1024-1065365936-1281604716-3511738428-1654721687-432734479-3232135806-4053264122-3456934681

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.1.7
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.01.07a.
<b>800-53</b>	AC-6(10)
<b>800-53R5</b>	AC-6(10)
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-002235
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.2(b)
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.2(g)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.2(d)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(a)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.15

ISO-27001-2022	A.8.2
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.18
ITSG-33	AC-6
NESA	T5.1.1
NESA	T5.2.2
NESA	T5.4.1
NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
RULE-ID	SV-205737r958726_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-00-000170
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103113
STIG-LEGACY	V-93025
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
VULN-ID	V-205737

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

All of the following must pass to satisfy this requirement:

```
-----
PASSED - HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE:
Remote value:
```

```

1-15-3-1024-1065365936-1281604716-3511738428-1654721687-432734479-3232135806-4053264122-3456934681:
+ Apply To: 'this key and subkeys'
  |- Inheritance: 'not inherited'
  |- Allow: 'enumerate subkeys' | 'notify' | 'query value' | 'read control'

administrators:
+ Apply To: 'this key and subkeys'
  |- Inheritance: 'not inherited'
  |- Allow: 'create link' | 'create subkey' | 'delete' | 'enumerate subkeys' | 'full control' |
'notify' | 'query value' | 'read control' | 'set value' | 'write dac' | 'write owner'

all application packages:
+ Apply To: 'this key and subkeys'
  |- Inheritance: 'not inherited'
  |- Allow: 'enumerate subkeys' | 'notify' | 'query value' | 'read control'

creator owner:
+ Apply To: 'this key and subkeys'
  |- Inheritance: 'not inherited'
  |- Allow: 'create link' | 'create subkey' | 'delete' | 'enumerate subkeys' | 'full control' |
'notify' | 'query value' | 'read control' | 'set value' | 'write dac' | 'write owner'

system:
+ Apply To: 'this key and subkeys'
  |- Inheritance: 'not inherited'
  |- Allow: 'create link' | 'create subkey' | 'delete' | 'enumerate subkeys' | 'full control' |
'notify' | 'query value' | 'read control' | 'set value' | 'write dac' | 'write owner'

users:
+ Apply To: 'this key and subkeys'
  |- Inheritance: 'not inherited'
  |- Allow: 'enumerate subkeys' | 'notify' [...]

```

## WN19-00-000200 - Windows Server 2019 accounts must require passwords.

### Info

The lack of password protection enables anyone to gain access to the information system, which opens a backdoor opportunity for intruders to compromise the system as well as other resources. Accounts on a system must require passwords.

### Solution

Configure all enabled accounts to require passwords.

The password required flag can be set by entering the following on a command line: 'Net user [username] / passwordreq:yes', substituting [username] with the name of the user account.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.5.1
800-171R3	03.05.01a.
800-53	IA-2
800-53R5	IA-2
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000764
CN-L3	7.1.3.1(a)
CN-L3	7.1.3.1(e)
CN-L3	8.1.4.1(a)
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(a)
CN-L3	8.5.4.1(a)
CSF	PR.AC-1
CSF2.0	PR.AA-01
CSF2.0	PR.AA-03
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(2)(i)
HIPAA	164.312(d)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.16
ITSG-33	IA-2
ITSG-33	IA-2a.
NESA	T2.3.8

NESA	T5.3.1
NESA	T5.4.2
NESA	T5.5.1
NESA	T5.5.2
NESA	T5.5.3
NIAV2	AM2
NIAV2	AM8
NIAV2	AM14b
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205700r958482_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-00-000200
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103525
STIG-LEGACY	V-93439
TBA-FIISB	35.1
TBA-FIISB	36.1
VULN-ID	V-205700

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'All users require passwords'

## WN19-00-000210 - Windows Server 2019 passwords must be configured to expire.

### Info

Passwords that do not expire or are reused increase the exposure of a password with greater probability of being discovered or cracked.

### Solution

Configure all enabled user account passwords to expire.

Uncheck 'Password never expires' for all enabled user accounts in Active Directory Users and Computers for domain accounts and Users in Computer Management for member servers and standalone or nondomain-joined systems.

Document any exceptions with the ISSO.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.5.2
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.05.07d.
<b>800-53</b>	IA-5(1)(d)
<b>800-53R5</b>	IA-5(1)(h)
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000199
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-004066
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.2.7(e)
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.1(b)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-03
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(2)(i)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(d)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.16
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.17
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.9.4.3
<b>ITSG-33</b>	IA-5(1)(d)
<b>NESA</b>	T5.2.3
<b>NIAV2</b>	AM20

NIAV2	AM21
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205658r1051066_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-00-000210
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103561
STIG-LEGACY	V-93475
SWIFT-CSCV1	4.1
TBA-FIISB	26.2.2
VULN-ID	V-205658

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'All users passwords expire or are managed by LAPS'

## WN19-00-000230 - Windows Server 2019 non-system-created file shares must limit access to groups that require it.

### Info

Shares on a system provide network access. To prevent exposing sensitive information, where shares are necessary, permissions must be reconfigured to give the minimum access to accounts that require it.

NOTE: Nessus has provided the target output to assist in reviewing the benchmark to ensure target compliance.

### Solution

If a non-system-created share is required on a system, configure the share and NTFS permissions to limit access to the specific groups or accounts that require it.

Remove any unnecessary non-system-created shares.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.13.4
800-171R3	03.13.04
800-53	SC-4
800-53R5	SC-4
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-001090
CSF2.0	PR.DS-01
CSF2.0	PR.DS-02
CSF2.0	PR.DS-10
CSF2.0	PR.IR-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ITSG-33	SC-4
ITSG-33	SC-4a.
RULE-ID	SV-205721r958524_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-00-000230
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103617
STIG-LEGACY	V-93531
VULN-ID	V-205721

### Assets

windows-stig-br

## WN19-00-000320 - Windows Server 2019 must not have the Fax Server role installed.

### Info

Unnecessary services increase the attack surface of a system. Some of these services may not support required levels of authentication or encryption or may provide unauthorized access to the system.

### Solution

Uninstall the 'Fax Server' role.  
Start 'Server Manager'.  
Select the server with the role.  
Scroll down to 'ROLES AND FEATURES' in the right pane.  
Select 'Remove Roles and Features' from the drop-down 'TASKS' list.  
Select the appropriate server on the 'Server Selection' page and click 'Next'.  
Deselect 'Fax Server' on the 'Roles' page.  
Click 'Next' and 'Remove' as prompted.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.6
800-171	3.4.7
800-171R3	03.04.06a.
800-53	CM-7a.
800-53R5	CM-7a.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000381
CN-L3	7.1.3.5(c)
CN-L3	8.1.4.4(a)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF	PR.PT-3
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ITSG-33	CM-7a.
NIAV2	SS15a
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	2.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	2.2.3
QCSC-V1	3.2
RULE-ID	SV-205678r958478_rule

<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-00-000320
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103469
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	V-93383
<b>SWIFT-CSCV1</b>	2.3
<b>VULN-ID</b>	V-205678

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\Fax\_registry\_does\_not\_exist'

## WN19-00-000330 - Windows Server 2019 must not have the Microsoft FTP service installed unless required by the organization.

### Info

Unnecessary services increase the attack surface of a system. Some of these services may not support required levels of authentication or encryption.

### Solution

Uninstall the 'FTP Server' role.  
Start 'Server Manager'.  
Select the server with the role.  
Scroll down to 'ROLES AND FEATURES' in the right pane.  
Select 'Remove Roles and Features' from the drop-down 'TASKS' list.  
Select the appropriate server on the 'Server Selection' page and click 'Next'.  
Deselect 'FTP Server' under 'Web Server (IIS)' on the 'Roles' page.  
Click 'Next' and 'Remove' as prompted.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.6
800-171	3.4.7
800-171R3	03.04.06b.
800-53	CM-7b.
800-53R5	CM-7b.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000382
CN-L3	7.1.3.5(c)
CN-L3	7.1.3.7(d)
CN-L3	8.1.4.4(b)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF	PR.PT-3
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ITSG-33	CM-7a.
NIAV2	SS13b
NIAV2	SS14a
NIAV2	SS14c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	2.2.2

PCI-DSSV4.0	2.2.4
QCSC-V1	3.2
RULE-ID	SV-205697r958480_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-00-000330
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103507
STIG-LEGACY	V-93421
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205697

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\FTPSVC\_registry\_does\_not\_exist'

## WN19-00-000340 - Windows Server 2019 must not have the Peer Name Resolution Protocol installed.

### Info

Unnecessary services increase the attack surface of a system. Some of these services may not support required levels of authentication or encryption or may provide unauthorized access to the system.

### Solution

Uninstall the 'Peer Name Resolution Protocol' feature.  
Start 'Server Manager'.  
Select the server with the feature.  
Scroll down to 'ROLES AND FEATURES' in the right pane.  
Select 'Remove Roles and Features' from the drop-down 'TASKS' list.  
Select the appropriate server on the 'Server Selection' page and click 'Next'.  
Deselect 'Peer Name Resolution Protocol' on the 'Features' page.  
Click 'Next' and 'Remove' as prompted.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.6
800-171	3.4.7
800-171R3	03.04.06a.
800-53	CM-7a.
800-53R5	CM-7a.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000381
CN-L3	7.1.3.5(c)
CN-L3	8.1.4.4(a)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF	PR.PT-3
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ITSG-33	CM-7a.
NIAV2	SS15a
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	2.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	2.2.3
QCSC-V1	3.2
RULE-ID	SV-205679r958478_rule

<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-00-000340
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103471
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	V-93385
<b>SWIFT-CSCV1</b>	2.3
<b>VULN-ID</b>	V-205679

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\PNRPsvc\_registry\_does\_not\_exist'

## WN19-00-000350 - Windows Server 2019 must not have Simple TCP/IP Services installed.

### Info

Unnecessary services increase the attack surface of a system. Some of these services may not support required levels of authentication or encryption or may provide unauthorized access to the system.

### Solution

Uninstall the 'Simple TCP/IP Services' feature.  
Start 'Server Manager'.  
Select the server with the feature.  
Scroll down to 'ROLES AND FEATURES' in the right pane.  
Select 'Remove Roles and Features' from the drop-down 'TASKS' list.  
Select the appropriate server on the 'Server Selection' page and click 'Next'.  
Deselect 'Simple TCP/IP Services' on the 'Features' page.  
Click 'Next' and 'Remove' as prompted.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.6
800-171	3.4.7
800-171R3	03.04.06a.
800-53	CM-7a.
800-53R5	CM-7a.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000381
CN-L3	7.1.3.5(c)
CN-L3	8.1.4.4(a)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF	PR.PT-3
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ITSG-33	CM-7a.
NIAV2	SS15a
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	2.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	2.2.3
QCSC-V1	3.2
RULE-ID	SV-205680r958478_rule

<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-00-000350
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103473
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	V-93387
<b>SWIFT-CSCV1</b>	2.3
<b>VULN-ID</b>	V-205680

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\simptcp\_registry\_does\_not\_exist'

## WN19-00-000360 - Windows Server 2019 must not have the Telnet Client installed.

### Info

Unnecessary services increase the attack surface of a system. Some of these services may not support required levels of authentication or encryption or may provide unauthorized access to the system.

### Solution

Uninstall the 'Telnet Client' feature.  
Start 'Server Manager'.  
Select the server with the feature.  
Scroll down to 'ROLES AND FEATURES' in the right pane.  
Select 'Remove Roles and Features' from the drop-down 'TASKS' list.  
Select the appropriate server on the 'Server Selection' page and click 'Next'.  
Deselect 'Telnet Client' on the 'Features' page.  
Click 'Next' and 'Remove' as prompted.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.6
800-171	3.4.7
800-171R3	03.04.06b.
800-53	CM-7b.
800-53R5	CM-7b.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000382
CN-L3	7.1.3.5(c)
CN-L3	7.1.3.7(d)
CN-L3	8.1.4.4(b)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF	PR.PT-3
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ITSG-33	CM-7a.
NIAV2	SS13b
NIAV2	SS14a
NIAV2	SS14c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	2.2.2

PCI-DSSV4.0	2.2.4
QCSC-V1	3.2
RULE-ID	SV-205698r958480_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-00-000360
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103509
STIG-LEGACY	V-93423
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205698

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'InstallState : Available'

## WN19-00-000370 - Windows Server 2019 must not have the TFTP Client installed.

### Info

Unnecessary services increase the attack surface of a system. Some of these services may not support required levels of authentication or encryption or may provide unauthorized access to the system.

### Solution

Uninstall the 'TFTP Client' feature.  
Start 'Server Manager'.  
Select the server with the feature.  
Scroll down to 'ROLES AND FEATURES' in the right pane.  
Select 'Remove Roles and Features' from the drop-down 'TASKS' list.  
Select the appropriate server on the 'Server Selection' page and click 'Next'.  
Deselect 'TFTP Client' on the 'Features' page.  
Click 'Next' and 'Remove' as prompted.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.6
800-171	3.4.7
800-171R3	03.04.06a.
800-53	CM-7a.
800-53R5	CM-7a.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000381
CN-L3	7.1.3.5(c)
CN-L3	8.1.4.4(a)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF	PR.PT-3
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ITSG-33	CM-7a.
NIAV2	SS15a
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	2.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	2.2.3
QCSC-V1	3.2
RULE-ID	SV-205681r958478_rule

<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-00-000370
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103475
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	V-93389
<b>SWIFT-CSCV1</b>	2.3
<b>VULN-ID</b>	V-205681

#### Assets

##### windows-stig-br

```
'InstallState' : Available'
```

## WN19-00-000380 - Windows Server 2019 must not have the Server Message Block (SMB) v1 protocol installed.

### Info

SMBv1 is a legacy protocol that uses the MD5 algorithm as part of SMB. MD5 is known to be vulnerable to a number of attacks such as collision and preimage attacks and is not FIPS compliant.

### Solution

Uninstall the SMBv1 protocol.  
Open 'Windows PowerShell' with elevated privileges (run as administrator).  
Enter 'Uninstall-WindowsFeature -Name FS-SMB1 -Restart'.  
(Omit the Restart parameter if an immediate restart of the system cannot be done.)  
Alternately:  
Start 'Server Manager'.  
Select the server with the feature.  
Scroll down to 'ROLES AND FEATURES' in the right pane.  
Select 'Remove Roles and Features' from the drop-down 'TASKS' list.  
Select the appropriate server on the 'Server Selection' page and click 'Next'.  
Deselect 'SMB 1.0/CIFS File Sharing Support' on the 'Features' page.  
Click 'Next' and 'Remove' as prompted.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.4.6
<b>800-171</b>	3.4.7
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.04.06a.
<b>800-53</b>	CM-7a.
<b>800-53R5</b>	CM-7a.
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000381
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.5(c)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.4(a)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.IP-1
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-3
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-01
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>ITSG-33</b>	CM-7a.
<b>NIAV2</b>	SS15a
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	2.2.1
<b>PCI-DSSV4.0</b>	2.2.3

<b>QCSC-V1</b>	3.2
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205682r958478_rule
<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-00-000380
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103477
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	V-93391
<b>SWIFT-CSCV1</b>	2.3
<b>VULN-ID</b>	V-205682

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'InstallState : Removed'

## WN19-00-000390 - Windows Server 2019 must have the Server Message Block (SMB) v1 protocol disabled on the SMB server.

### Info

SMBv1 is a legacy protocol that uses the MD5 algorithm as part of SMB. MD5 is known to be vulnerable to a number of attacks such as collision and preimage attacks as well as not being FIPS compliant.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> MS Security Guide >> 'Configure SMBv1 Server' to 'Disabled'.

The system must be restarted for the change to take effect.

This policy setting requires the installation of the SecGuide custom templates included with the STIG package.

'SecGuide.admx' and 'SecGuide.adml' must be copied to the \Windows\PolicyDefinitions and \Windows\PolicyDefinitions\en-US directories respectively.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.6
800-171	3.4.7
800-171R3	03.04.06a.
800-53	CM-7a.
800-53R5	CM-7a.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000381
CN-L3	7.1.3.5(c)
CN-L3	8.1.4.4(a)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF	PR.PT-3
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ITSG-33	CM-7a.
NIAV2	SS15a
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	2.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	2.2.3
QCSC-V1	3.2
RULE-ID	SV-205683r958478_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-00-000390

<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103479
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	V-93393
<b>SWIFT-CSCV1</b>	2.3
<b>VULN-ID</b>	V-205683

**Assets**

**windows-stig-br**

PASSED

## WN19-00-000400 - Windows Server 2019 must have the Server Message Block (SMB) v1 protocol disabled on the SMB client.

### Info

SMBv1 is a legacy protocol that uses the MD5 algorithm as part of SMB. MD5 is known to be vulnerable to a number of attacks such as collision and preimage attacks as well as not being FIPS compliant.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> MS Security Guide >> 'Configure SMBv1 client driver' to 'Enabled' with 'Disable driver (recommended)' selected for 'Configure MrxSmb10 driver'.

The system must be restarted for the changes to take effect.

This policy setting requires the installation of the SecGuide custom templates included with the STIG package.

'SecGuide.admx' and 'SecGuide.adml' must be copied to the \Windows\PolicyDefinitions and \Windows\PolicyDefinitions\en-US directories respectively.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.6
800-171	3.4.7
800-171R3	03.04.06a.
800-53	CM-7a.
800-53R5	CM-7a.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000381
CN-L3	7.1.3.5(c)
CN-L3	8.1.4.4(a)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF	PR.PT-3
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ITSG-33	CM-7a.
NIAV2	SS15a
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	2.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	2.2.3
QCSC-V1	3.2
RULE-ID	SV-205684r958478_rule

STIG-ID	WN19-00-000400
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103481
STIG-LEGACY	V-93395
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205684

**Assets**

**windows-stig-br**

PASSED

## WN19-00-000410 - Windows Server 2019 must not have Windows PowerShell 2.0 installed.

### Info

Windows PowerShell 5.x added advanced logging features that can provide additional detail when malware has been run on a system. Disabling the Windows PowerShell 2.0 mitigates against a downgrade attack that evades the Windows PowerShell 5.x script block logging feature.

### Solution

Uninstall the 'Windows PowerShell 2.0 Engine'.  
Start 'Server Manager'.  
Select the server with the feature.  
Scroll down to 'ROLES AND FEATURES' in the right pane.  
Select 'Remove Roles and Features' from the drop-down 'TASKS' list.  
Select the appropriate server on the 'Server Selection' page and click 'Next'.  
Deselect 'Windows PowerShell 2.0 Engine' under 'Windows PowerShell' on the 'Features' page.  
Click 'Next' and 'Remove' as prompted.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.6
800-171	3.4.7
800-171R3	03.04.06a.
800-53	CM-7a.
800-53R5	CM-7a.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000381
CN-L3	7.1.3.5(c)
CN-L3	8.1.4.4(a)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF	PR.PT-3
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ITSG-33	CM-7a.
NIAV2	SS15a
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	2.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	2.2.3
QCSC-V1	3.2
RULE-ID	SV-205685r958478_rule

STIG-ID	WN19-00-000410
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103483
STIG-LEGACY	V-93397
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205685

#### Assets

##### windows-stig-br

'InstallState : Removed'

## WN19-00-000440 - The Windows Server 2019 time service must synchronize with an appropriate DOD time source.

### Info

The Windows Time Service controls time synchronization settings. Time synchronization is essential for authentication and auditing purposes. If the Windows Time Service is used, it must synchronize with a secure, authorized time source. Domain-joined systems are automatically configured to synchronize with domain controllers. If an NTP server is configured, it must synchronize with a secure, authorized time source.

### Solution

Configure the system to synchronize time with an appropriate DOD time source.

Domain-joined systems use NT5DS to synchronize time from other systems in the domain by default.

If the system needs to be configured to an NTP server, configure the system to point to an authorized time server by setting the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> System >> Windows Time Service >> Time Providers >> 'Configure Windows NTP Client' to 'Enabled', and configure the 'NtpServer' field to point to an appropriate DOD time server.

The US Naval Observatory operates stratum 1 time servers, which are identified at:

<https://www.cnmc.usff.navy.mil/Our-Commands/United-States-Naval-Observatory/Precise-Time-Department/Network-Time-Protocol-NTP/>

Time synchronization will occur through a hierarchy of time servers down to the local level. Clients and lower-level servers will synchronize with an authorized time server in the hierarchy.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.3.7
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.03.07
<b>800-53</b>	AU-8(1)(a)
<b>800-53R5</b>	SC-45(1)(a)
<b>CAT</b>	III
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-001891
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-004923
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.3(b)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-1
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(b)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.17
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.4
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AU-8(1)
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.7
<b>NIAV2</b>	NS44
<b>NIAV2</b>	NS45

NIAV2	NS46
NIAV2	NS47
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.4
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.4.1
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.4.3
PCI-DSSV4.0	10.6
PCI-DSSV4.0	10.6.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	10.6.2
PCI-DSSV4.0	10.6.3
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205800r1051077_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-00-000440
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103275
STIG-LEGACY	V-93187
TBA-FIISB	37.4
VULN-ID	V-205800

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

```
'NtpServer: time.windows.com,0x8 (Local)
NtpServer (Local)'
```

## WN19-00-000460 - Windows Server 2019 systems must have Unified Extensible Firmware Interface (UEFI) firmware and be configured to run in UEFI mode, not Legacy BIOS.

### Info

UEFI provides additional security features in comparison to legacy BIOS firmware, including Secure Boot. UEFI is required to support additional security features in Windows, including Virtualization Based Security and Credential Guard. Systems with UEFI that are operating in 'Legacy BIOS' mode will not support these security features.

### Solution

Configure UEFI firmware to run in 'UEFI' mode, not 'Legacy BIOS' mode.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.2
800-171R3	03.04.02a.
800-53	CM-6b.
800-53R5	CM-6b.
CAT	III
CCI	CCI-000366
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(d)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.9
ITSG-33	CM-6b.
NESA	T3.2.1
RULE-ID	SV-205856r991589_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-00-000460
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103317
STIG-LEGACY	V-93229
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205856

### Assets

#### windows-stig-br

'path \Windows\system32\winload.efi'

## WN19-00-000470 - Windows Server 2019 must have Secure Boot enabled.

### Info

Secure Boot is a standard that ensures systems boot only to a trusted operating system. Secure Boot is required to support additional security features in Windows, including Virtualization Based Security and Credential Guard. If Secure Boot is turned off, these security features will not function.

### Solution

Enable Secure Boot in the system firmware.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.2
800-171R3	03.04.02a.
800-53	CM-6b.
800-53R5	CM-6b.
CAT	III
CCI	CCI-000366
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(d)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.9
ITSG-33	CM-6b.
NESA	T3.2.1
RULE-ID	SV-205857r991589_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-00-000470
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103319
STIG-LEGACY	V-93231
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205857

### Assets

#### windows-stig-br

'True'

## WN19-AC-000010 - Windows Server 2019 account lockout duration must be configured to 15 minutes or greater.

### Info

The account lockout feature, when enabled, prevents brute-force password attacks on the system. This parameter specifies the period of time that an account will remain locked after the specified number of failed logon attempts.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Account Policies >> Account Lockout Policy >> 'Account lockout duration' to '15' minutes or greater.

A value of '0' is also acceptable, requiring an administrator to unlock the account.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.1.8
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.01.08b.
<b>800-53</b>	AC-7b.
<b>800-53R5</b>	AC-7b.
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-002238
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.2.7(f)
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.1(c)
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-03
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.5
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AC-7b.
<b>NESA</b>	T5.5.1
<b>NIAV2</b>	AM24
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	8.1.7
<b>PCI-DSSV4.0</b>	8.3.4
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205795r958736_rule
<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-AC-000010
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103233
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	V-93145
<b>TBA-FIISB</b>	36.2.4

TBA-FIISB	45.1.2
VULN-ID	V-205795

#### Assets

windows-stig-br

15

## WN19-AC-000020 - Windows Server 2019 must have the number of allowed bad logon attempts configured to three or less.

### Info

The account lockout feature, when enabled, prevents brute-force password attacks on the system. The higher this value is, the less effective the account lockout feature will be in protecting the local system. The number of bad logon attempts must be reasonably small to minimize the possibility of a successful password attack while allowing for honest errors made during normal user logon.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Account Policies >> Account Lockout Policy >> 'Account lockout threshold' to '3' or fewer invalid logon attempts (excluding '0', which is unacceptable).

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.1.8
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.01.08a.
<b>800-53</b>	AC-7a.
<b>800-53R5</b>	AC-7a.
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000044
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.1(b)
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-03
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.5
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AC-7a.
<b>NESA</b>	T5.5.1
<b>NIAV2</b>	AM24
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	8.1.6
<b>PCI-DSSV4.0</b>	8.3.4
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205629r958388_rule
<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-AC-000020
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103229
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	V-93141
<b>TBA-FIISB</b>	45.1.2

TBA-FIISB	45.2.1
TBA-FIISB	45.2.2
VULN-ID	V-205629

**Assets**

**windows-stig-br**

3

## WN19-AC-000030 - Windows Server 2019 must have the period of time before the bad logon counter is reset configured to 15 minutes or greater.

### Info

The account lockout feature, when enabled, prevents brute-force password attacks on the system. This parameter specifies the period of time that must pass after failed logon attempts before the counter is reset to '0'. The smaller this value is, the less effective the account lockout feature will be in protecting the local system.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000021-GPOS-00005, SRG-OS-000329-GPOS-00128

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Account Policies >> Account Lockout Policy >> 'Reset account lockout counter after' to at least '15' minutes.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.8
800-171R3	03.01.08a.
800-171R3	03.01.08b.
800-53	AC-7a.
800-53	AC-7b.
800-53R5	AC-7a.
800-53R5	AC-7b.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000044
CCI	CCI-002238
CN-L3	7.1.2.7(f)
CN-L3	7.1.3.1(c)
CN-L3	8.1.4.1(b)
CSF2.0	PR.AA-03
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.5
ITSG-33	AC-7a.
ITSG-33	AC-7b.
NESA	T5.5.1
NIAV2	AM24
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	8.1.6

PCI-DSSV3.2.1	8.1.7
PCI-DSSV4.0	8.3.4
RULE-ID	SV-205630r958388_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-AC-000030
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103231
STIG-LEGACY	V-93143
TBA-FIISB	36.2.4
TBA-FIISB	45.1.2
TBA-FIISB	45.2.1
TBA-FIISB	45.2.2
VULN-ID	V-205630

## Assets

windows-stig-br

## WN19-AC-000040 - Windows Server 2019 password history must be configured to 24 passwords remembered.

### Info

A system is more vulnerable to unauthorized access when system users recycle the same password several times without being required to change to a unique password on a regularly scheduled basis. This enables users to effectively negate the purpose of mandating periodic password changes. The default value is '24' for Windows domain systems. DOD has decided this is the appropriate value for all Windows systems.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Account Policies >> Password Policy >> 'Enforce password history' to '24' passwords remembered.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.5.7
800-171R3	03.05.07b.
800-53	IA-5(1)(b)
800-53R5	IA-5(1)(b)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-004061
CSF	PR.AC-1
CSF2.0	PR.AA-01
CSF2.0	PR.AA-03
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(2)(i)
HIPAA	164.312(d)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.16
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.17
ISO/IEC-27001	A.9.4.3
ITSG-33	IA-5(1)(b)
NESA	T5.2.3
NIAV2	AM22d
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205660r1000129_rule

STIG-ID	WN19-AC-000040
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103565
STIG-LEGACY	V-93479
SWIFT-CSCV1	4.1
VULN-ID	V-205660

**Assets**

**windows-stig-br**

24

## WN19-AC-000050 - Windows Server 2019 maximum password age must be configured to 60 days or less.

### Info

The longer a password is in use, the greater the opportunity for someone to gain unauthorized knowledge of the passwords. Scheduled changing of passwords hinders the ability of unauthorized system users to crack passwords and gain access to a system.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Account Policies >> Password Policy >> 'Maximum password age' to '60' days or less (excluding '0', which is unacceptable).

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.5.2
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.05.07d.
<b>800-53</b>	IA-5(1)(d)
<b>800-53R5</b>	IA-5(1)(h)
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000199
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-004066
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.2.7(e)
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.1(b)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-03
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(2)(i)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(d)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.16
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.17
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.9.4.3
<b>ITSG-33</b>	IA-5(1)(d)
<b>NESA</b>	T5.2.3
<b>NIAV2</b>	AM20

NIAV2	AM21
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205659r1051067_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-AC-000050
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103563
STIG-LEGACY	V-93477
SWIFT-CSCV1	4.1
TBA-FIISB	26.2.2
VULN-ID	V-205659

## Assets

windows-stig-br

42

## WN19-AC-000060 - Windows Server 2019 minimum password age must be configured to at least one day.

### Info

Permitting passwords to be changed in immediate succession within the same day allows users to cycle passwords through their history database. This enables users to effectively negate the purpose of mandating periodic password changes.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Account Policies >> Password Policy >> 'Minimum password age' to at least '1' day.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.5.2
800-171R3	03.05.07d.
800-53	IA-5(1)(d)
800-53R5	IA-5(1)(h)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000198
CCI	CCI-004066
CN-L3	7.1.2.7(e)
CN-L3	7.1.3.1(b)
CSF	PR.AC-1
CSF2.0	PR.AA-01
CSF2.0	PR.AA-03
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(2)(i)
HIPAA	164.312(d)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.16
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.17
ISO/IEC-27001	A.9.4.3
ITSG-33	IA-5(1)(d)
NESA	T5.2.3
NIAV2	AM20

NIAV2	AM21
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205656r1051064_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-AC-000060
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103557
STIG-LEGACY	V-93471
SWIFT-CSCV1	4.1
TBA-FIISB	26.2.2
VULN-ID	V-205656

## Assets

windows-stig-br

1

## WN19-AC-000070 - Windows Server 2019 minimum password length must be configured to 14 characters.

### Info

Information systems not protected with strong password schemes (including passwords of minimum length) provide the opportunity for anyone to crack the password, thus gaining access to the system and compromising the device, information, or the local network.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Account Policies >> Password Policy >> 'Minimum password length' to '14' characters.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.5.7
800-171R3	03.05.07a.
800-53	IA-5(1)(a)
800-53R5	IA-5(1)(h)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000205
CCI	CCI-004066
CN-L3	7.1.2.7(e)
CN-L3	7.1.3.1(b)
CSF	PR.AC-1
CSF2.0	PR.AA-01
CSF2.0	PR.AA-03
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(2)(i)
HIPAA	164.312(d)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.16
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.17
ISO/IEC-27001	A.9.4.3
ITSG-33	IA-5(1)(a)
NESA	T5.2.3
NIAV2	AM19a

NIAV2	AM19b
NIAV2	AM19c
NIAV2	AM19d
NIAV2	AM22a
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205662r1051069_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-AC-000070
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103549
STIG-LEGACY	V-93463
SWIFT-CSCV1	4.1
TBA-FIISB	26.2.1
TBA-FIISB	26.2.4
VULN-ID	V-205662

#### Assets

windows-stig-br

14

## WN19-AC-000080 - Windows Server 2019 must have the built-in Windows password complexity policy enabled.

### Info

The use of complex passwords increases their strength against attack. The built-in Windows password complexity policy requires passwords to contain at least three of the four types of characters (numbers, uppercase and lowercase letters, and special characters) and prevents the inclusion of user names or parts of user names.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000069-GPOS-00037, SRG-OS-000070-GPOS-00038, SRG-OS-000071-GPOS-00039, SRG-OS-000266-GPOS-00101

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Account Policies >> Password Policy >> 'Password must meet complexity requirements' to 'Enabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.5.7
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.05.07a.
<b>800-53</b>	IA-5(1)(a)
<b>800-53R5</b>	IA-5(1)(h)
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000192
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000193
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000194
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-001619
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-004066
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.2.7(e)
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.1(b)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-03
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(2)(i)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(d)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.16
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.17

ISO/IEC-27001	A.9.4.3
ITSG-33	IA-5(1)(a)
NESA	T5.2.3
NIAV2	AM19a
NIAV2	AM19b
NIAV2	AM19c
NIAV2	AM19d
NIAV2	AM22a
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205652r1051061_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-AC-000080
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103545
STIG-LEGACY	V-93459
SWIFT-CSCV1	4.1
TBA-FIISB	26.2.1
TBA-FIISB	26.2.4
VULN-ID	V-205652

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'enabled'

## WN19-AC-000090 - Windows Server 2019 reversible password encryption must be disabled.

### Info

Storing passwords using reversible encryption is essentially the same as storing clear-text versions of the passwords, which are easily compromised. For this reason, this policy must never be enabled.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Account Policies >> Password Policy >> 'Store passwords using reversible encryption' to 'Disabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.5.10
800-171R3	03.05.07c.
800-53	IA-5(1)(c)
800-53R5	IA-5(1)(d)
CAT	I
CCI	CCI-000196
CCI	CCI-004062
CSF	PR.AC-1
CSF2.0	PR.AA-01
CSF2.0	PR.AA-03
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(2)(i)
HIPAA	164.312(d)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.16
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.17
ITSG-33	IA-5(1)(c)
NESA	T5.2.3
NIAV2	CY6
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205653r1051062_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-AC-000090

STIG-LEGACY	SV-103551
-------------	-----------

STIG-LEGACY	V-93465
-------------	---------

SWIFT-CSCV1	4.1
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TBA-FIISB	26.1
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VULN-ID	V-205653
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## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'disabled'

## WN19-AU-000030 - Windows Server 2019 permissions for the Application event log must prevent access by non-privileged accounts.

### Info

Maintaining an audit trail of system activity logs can help identify configuration errors, troubleshoot service disruptions, and analyze compromises that have occurred, as well as detect attacks. Audit logs are necessary to provide a trail of evidence in case the system or network is compromised. The Application event log may be susceptible to tampering if proper permissions are not applied.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000057-GPOS-00027, SRG-OS-000058-GPOS-00028, SRG-OS-000059-GPOS-00029

### Solution

Configure the permissions on the Application event log file (Application.evtx) to prevent access by non-privileged accounts. The default permissions listed below satisfy this requirement:

Eventlog - Full Control SYSTEM - Full Control Administrators - Full Control

The default location is the '%SystemRoot%\System32\winevt\Logs' folder.

If the location of the logs has been changed, when adding Eventlog to the permissions, it must be entered as 'NT Service\Eventlog'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.3.8
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.03.08
<b>800-53</b>	AU-9
<b>800-53R5</b>	AU-9a.
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000162
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000163
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000164
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.2.3(d)
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.3(f)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.3.5(c)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.3(c)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.DS-10
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(b)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.33
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.15

ISO/IEC-27001	A.12.4.2
ITSG-33	AU-9
NESA	M5.2.3
NESA	M5.5.2
NESA	T3.6.4
NESA	T8.2.9
NIAV2	SM5
NIAV2	SM6
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.5
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.5.2
PCI-DSSV4.0	10.3.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205640r958434_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-AU-000030
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103277
STIG-LEGACY	V-93189
VULN-ID	V-205640

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

```
'C:\Windows\System32\winevt\Logs\Application.evtx NT SERVICE\EventLog:(I)(F)
NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:(I)(F)
BUILTIN\Administrators:(I)(F)
```

Successfully processed 1 files; Failed processing 0 files

STATUS: PASSED'

## WN19-AU-000040 - Windows Server 2019 permissions for the Security event log must prevent access by non-privileged accounts.

### Info

Maintaining an audit trail of system activity logs can help identify configuration errors, troubleshoot service disruptions, and analyze compromises that have occurred, as well as detect attacks. Audit logs are necessary to provide a trail of evidence in case the system or network is compromised. The Security event log may disclose sensitive information or be susceptible to tampering if proper permissions are not applied.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000057-GPOS-00027, SRG-OS-000058-GPOS-00028, SRG-OS-000059-GPOS-00029

### Solution

Configure the permissions on the Security event log file (Security.evtx) to prevent access by non-privileged accounts.

The default permissions listed below satisfy this requirement:

Eventlog - Full Control SYSTEM - Full Control Administrators - Full Control

The default location is the '%SystemRoot%\System32\winevt\Logs' folder.

If the location of the logs has been changed, when adding Eventlog to the permissions, it must be entered as 'NT Service\Eventlog'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.3.8
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.03.08
<b>800-53</b>	AU-9
<b>800-53R5</b>	AU-9a.
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000162
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000163
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000164
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.2.3(d)
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.3(f)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.3.5(c)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.3(c)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.DS-10
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(b)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.33
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.15

ISO/IEC-27001	A.12.4.2
ITSG-33	AU-9
NESA	M5.2.3
NESA	M5.5.2
NESA	T3.6.4
NESA	T8.2.9
NIAV2	SM5
NIAV2	SM6
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.5
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.5.2
PCI-DSSV4.0	10.3.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205641r958434_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-AU-000040
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103279
STIG-LEGACY	V-93191
VULN-ID	V-205641

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

```
'C:\Windows\System32\winevt\Logs\Security.evtx NT SERVICE\EventLog:(I)(F)
NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:(I)(F)
BUILTIN\Administrators:(I)(F)
```

Successfully processed 1 files; Failed processing 0 files

STATUS: PASSED'

## WN19-AU-000050 - Windows Server 2019 permissions for the System event log must prevent access by non-privileged accounts.

### Info

Maintaining an audit trail of system activity logs can help identify configuration errors, troubleshoot service disruptions, and analyze compromises that have occurred, as well as detect attacks. Audit logs are necessary to provide a trail of evidence in case the system or network is compromised. The System event log may be susceptible to tampering if proper permissions are not applied.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000057-GPOS-00027, SRG-OS-000058-GPOS-00028, SRG-OS-000059-GPOS-00029

### Solution

Configure the permissions on the System event log file (System.evtx) to prevent access by non-privileged accounts.

The default permissions listed below satisfy this requirement:

Eventlog - Full Control SYSTEM - Full Control Administrators - Full Control

The default location is the '%SystemRoot%\System32\winevt\Logs' folder.

If the location of the logs has been changed, when adding Eventlog to the permissions, it must be entered as 'NT Service\Eventlog'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.3.8
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.03.08
<b>800-53</b>	AU-9
<b>800-53R5</b>	AU-9a.
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000162
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000163
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000164
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.2.3(d)
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.3(f)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.3.5(c)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.3(c)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.DS-10
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(b)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.33
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.15

ISO/IEC-27001	A.12.4.2
ITSG-33	AU-9
NESA	M5.2.3
NESA	M5.5.2
NESA	T3.6.4
NESA	T8.2.9
NIAV2	SM5
NIAV2	SM6
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.5
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.5.2
PCI-DSSV4.0	10.3.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205642r958434_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-AU-000050
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103281
STIG-LEGACY	V-93193
VULN-ID	V-205642

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

```
'C:\Windows\System32\winevt\Logs\System.evtx NT SERVICE\EventLog:(I)(F)
NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:(I)(F)
BUILTIN\Administrators:(I)(F)
```

Successfully processed 1 files; Failed processing 0 files

STATUS: PASSED'

## WN19-AU-000060 - Windows Server 2019 Event Viewer must be protected from unauthorized modification and deletion.

### Info

Protecting audit information also includes identifying and protecting the tools used to view and manipulate log data. Therefore, protecting audit tools is necessary to prevent unauthorized operation on audit information. Operating systems providing tools to interface with audit information will leverage user permissions and roles identifying the user accessing the tools and the corresponding rights the user enjoys in order to make access decisions regarding the modification or deletion of audit tools.  
Satisfies: SRG-OS-000257-GPOS-00098, SRG-OS-000258-GPOS-00099

### Solution

Configure the permissions on the 'Eventvwr.exe' file to prevent modification by any groups or accounts other than TrustedInstaller. The default permissions listed below satisfy this requirement:  
TrustedInstaller - Full Control Administrators, SYSTEM, Users, ALL APPLICATION PACKAGES, ALL RESTRICTED APPLICATION PACKAGES - Read & Execute  
The default location is the '%SystemRoot%\System32' folder.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.3.8
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.03.08
<b>800-53</b>	AU-9
<b>800-53R5</b>	AU-9
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-001494
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-001495
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.2.3(d)
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.3(f)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.3.5(c)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.3(c)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.DS-10
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(b)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.33
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.15
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.2

ITSG-33	AU-9
NESA	M5.2.3
NESA	M5.5.2
NESA	T3.6.4
NESA	T8.2.9
NIAV2	SM5
NIAV2	SM6
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.5
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.5.2
PCI-DSSV4.0	10.3.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205731r991558_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-AU-000060
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103283
STIG-LEGACY	V-93195
VULN-ID	V-205731

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

```
'C:\Windows\System32\Eventvwr.exe NT SERVICE\TrustedInstaller:(F)
                                BUILTIN\Administrators:(RX)
                                NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:(RX)
                                BUILTIN\Users:(RX)
                                APPLICATION PACKAGE AUTHORITY\ALL APPLICATION PACKAGES:(RX)
                                APPLICATION PACKAGE AUTHORITY\ALL RESTRICTED APPLICATION
PACKAGES:(RX)

Successfully processed 1 files; Failed processing 0 files

STATUS: PASSED'
```

## WN19-AU-000070 - Windows Server 2019 must be configured to audit Account Logon - Credential Validation successes.

### Info

Maintaining an audit trail of system activity logs can help identify configuration errors, troubleshoot service disruptions, and analyze compromises that have occurred, as well as detect attacks. Audit logs are necessary to provide a trail of evidence in case the system or network is compromised. Collecting this data is essential for analyzing the security of information assets and detecting signs of suspicious and unexpected behavior.

Credential Validation records events related to validation tests on credentials for a user account logon.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Advanced Audit Policy Configuration >> System Audit Policies >> Account Logon >> 'Audit Credential Validation' with 'Success' selected.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171R3	03.03.03a.
800-53	AU-12c.
800-53R5	AU-12c.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000172
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(a)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(c)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(a)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(b)
CN-L3	8.1.4.3(a)
CSF	DE.CM-1
CSF	DE.CM-3
CSF	DE.CM-7
CSF	PR.PT-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-01
CSF2.0	DE.CM-03
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-04
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG

GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(b)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.15
ISO/IEC-27001	A.12.4.1
ITSG-33	AU-12c.
NESA	T3.6.2
NESA	T3.6.5
NESA	T3.6.6
NIAV2	SM8
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.1
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205832r991578_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-AU-000070
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103241
STIG-LEGACY	V-93153
SWIFT-CSCV1	6.4
TBA-FIISB	45.1.1
VULN-ID	V-205832

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'success, failure'

## WN19-AU-000080 - Windows Server 2019 must be configured to audit Account Logon - Credential Validation failures.

### Info

Maintaining an audit trail of system activity logs can help identify configuration errors, troubleshoot service disruptions, and analyze compromises that have occurred, as well as detect attacks. Audit logs are necessary to provide a trail of evidence in case the system or network is compromised. Collecting this data is essential for analyzing the security of information assets and detecting signs of suspicious and unexpected behavior.

Credential Validation records events related to validation tests on credentials for a user account logon.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Advanced Audit Policy Configuration >> System Audit Policies >> Account Logon >> 'Audit Credential Validation' with 'Failure' selected.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171R3	03.03.03a.
800-53	AU-12c.
800-53R5	AU-12c.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000172
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(a)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(c)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(a)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(b)
CN-L3	8.1.4.3(a)
CSF	DE.CM-1
CSF	DE.CM-3
CSF	DE.CM-7
CSF	PR.PT-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-01
CSF2.0	DE.CM-03
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-04
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG

GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(b)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.15
ISO/IEC-27001	A.12.4.1
ITSG-33	AU-12c.
NESA	T3.6.2
NESA	T3.6.5
NESA	T3.6.6
NIAV2	SM8
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.1
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205833r991578_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-AU-000080
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103243
STIG-LEGACY	V-93155
SWIFT-CSCV1	6.4
TBA-FIISB	45.1.1
VULN-ID	V-205833

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'success, failure'

## WN19-AU-000090 - Windows Server 2019 must be configured to audit Account Management - Other Account Management Events successes.

### Info

Maintaining an audit trail of system activity logs can help identify configuration errors, troubleshoot service disruptions, and analyze compromises that have occurred, as well as detect attacks. Audit logs are necessary to provide a trail of evidence in case the system or network is compromised. Collecting this data is essential for analyzing the security of information assets and detecting signs of suspicious and unexpected behavior.

Other Account Management Events records events such as the access of a password hash or the Password Policy Checking API being called.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000327-GPOS-00127, SRG-OS-000064-GPOS-00033, SRG-OS-000462-GPOS-00206, SRG-OS-000466-GPOS-00210

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Advanced Audit Policy Configuration >> System Audit Policies >> Account Management >> 'Audit Other Account Management Events' with 'Success' selected.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.7
800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171R3	03.01.07b.
800-171R3	03.03.03a.
800-53	AC-6(9)
800-53	AU-12c.
800-53R5	AC-6(9)
800-53R5	AU-12c.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000172
CCI	CCI-002234
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(g)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(a)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(c)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(a)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(b)
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(d)

<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.3(a)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(a)
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-1
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-3
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-7
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-03
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-04
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(b)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.2
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.18
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.1
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.3
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AC-6
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AU-12c.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.2
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.5
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.6
<b>NESA</b>	T5.1.1
<b>NESA</b>	T5.2.2
<b>NESA</b>	T5.5.4

NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SM8
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205769r958732_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-AU-000090
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103177
STIG-LEGACY	V-93089
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
SWIFT-CSCV1	6.4
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
TBA-FIISB	45.1.1
VULN-ID	V-205769

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'success, failure'

## WN19-AU-000100 - Windows Server 2019 must be configured to audit Account Management - Security Group Management successes.

### Info

Maintaining an audit trail of system activity logs can help identify configuration errors, troubleshoot service disruptions, and analyze compromises that have occurred, as well as detect attacks. Audit logs are necessary to provide a trail of evidence in case the system or network is compromised. Collecting this data is essential for analyzing the security of information assets and detecting signs of suspicious and unexpected behavior.

Security Group Management records events such as creating, deleting, or changing security groups, including changes in group members.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000004-GPOS-00004, SRG-OS-000239-GPOS-00089, SRG-OS-000240-GPOS-00090, SRG-OS-000241-GPOS-00091, SRG-OS-000303-GPOS-00120, SRG-OS-000476-GPOS-00221

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Advanced Audit Policy Configuration >> System Audit Policies >> Account Management >> 'Audit Security Group Management' with 'Success' selected.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.1
800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171R3	03.01.01
800-171R3	03.03.03a.
800-53	AC-2(4)
800-53	AU-12c.
800-53R5	AC-2(4)
800-53R5	AU-12c.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000018
CCI	CCI-000172
CCI	CCI-001403
CCI	CCI-001404
CCI	CCI-001405
CCI	CCI-002130
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(d)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(a)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(c)

<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.3.5(a)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.3.5(b)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.3(a)
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-1
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-3
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-7
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-1
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-03
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.DS-10
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-04
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(b)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.16
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.18
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.2
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.15
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.9.2.1
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.1
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AC-2(4)
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AU-12c.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.2
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.5

NESA	T3.6.6
NESA	T5.2.2
NIAV2	AM9a
NIAV2	AM9b
NIAV2	AM9c
NIAV2	AM9d
NIAV2	AM9e
NIAV2	SM8
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.1
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
QCSC-V1	15.2
RULE-ID	SV-205625r958368_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-AU-000100
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103067
STIG-LEGACY	V-92979
SWIFT-CSCV1	6.4
TBA-FIISB	36.2.3
TBA-FIISB	45.1.1
VULN-ID	V-205625

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'success, failure'

## WN19-AU-000110 - Windows Server 2019 must be configured to audit Account Management - User Account Management successes.

### Info

Maintaining an audit trail of system activity logs can help identify configuration errors, troubleshoot service disruptions, and analyze compromises that have occurred, as well as detect attacks. Audit logs are necessary to provide a trail of evidence in case the system or network is compromised. Collecting this data is essential for analyzing the security of information assets and detecting signs of suspicious and unexpected behavior.

User Account Management records events such as creating, changing, deleting, renaming, disabling, or enabling user accounts.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000004-GPOS-00004, SRG-OS-000239-GPOS-00089, SRG-OS-000240-GPOS-00090, SRG-OS-000241-GPOS-00091, SRG-OS-000303-GPOS-00120, SRG-OS-000476-GPOS-00221

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Advanced Audit Policy Configuration >> System Audit Policies >> Account Management >> 'Audit User Account Management' with 'Success' selected.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.1
800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171R3	03.01.01
800-171R3	03.03.03a.
800-53	AC-2(4)
800-53	AU-12c.
800-53R5	AC-2(4)
800-53R5	AU-12c.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000018
CCI	CCI-000172
CCI	CCI-001403
CCI	CCI-001404
CCI	CCI-001405
CCI	CCI-002130
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(d)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(a)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(c)

<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.3.5(a)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.3.5(b)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.3(a)
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-1
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-3
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-7
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-1
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-03
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.DS-10
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-04
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(b)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.16
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.18
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.2
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.15
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.9.2.1
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.1
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AC-2(4)
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AU-12c.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.2
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.5

NESA	T3.6.6
NESA	T5.2.2
NIAV2	AM9a
NIAV2	AM9b
NIAV2	AM9c
NIAV2	AM9d
NIAV2	AM9e
NIAV2	SM8
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.1
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
QCSC-V1	15.2
RULE-ID	SV-205626r958368_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-AU-000110
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103069
STIG-LEGACY	V-92981
SWIFT-CSCV1	6.4
TBA-FIISB	36.2.3
TBA-FIISB	45.1.1
VULN-ID	V-205626

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'success, failure'

## WN19-AU-000120 - Windows Server 2019 must be configured to audit Account Management - User Account Management failures.

### Info

Maintaining an audit trail of system activity logs can help identify configuration errors, troubleshoot service disruptions, and analyze compromises that have occurred, as well as detect attacks. Audit logs are necessary to provide a trail of evidence in case the system or network is compromised. Collecting this data is essential for analyzing the security of information assets and detecting signs of suspicious and unexpected behavior.

User Account Management records events such as creating, changing, deleting, renaming, disabling, or enabling user accounts.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000004-GPOS-00004, SRG-OS-000239-GPOS-00089, SRG-OS-000240-GPOS-00090, SRG-OS-000241-GPOS-00091, SRG-OS-000303-GPOS-00120, SRG-OS-000476-GPOS-00221

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Advanced Audit Policy Configuration >> System Audit Policies >> Account Management >> 'Audit User Account Management' with 'Failure' selected.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.1
800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171R3	03.01.01
800-171R3	03.03.03a.
800-53	AC-2(4)
800-53	AU-12c.
800-53R5	AC-2(4)
800-53R5	AU-12c.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000018
CCI	CCI-000172
CCI	CCI-001403
CCI	CCI-001404
CCI	CCI-001405
CCI	CCI-002130
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(d)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(a)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(c)

<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.3.5(a)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.3.5(b)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.3(a)
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-1
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-3
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-7
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-1
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-03
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.DS-10
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-04
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(b)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.16
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.18
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.2
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.15
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.9.2.1
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.1
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AC-2(4)
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AU-12c.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.2
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.5

NESA	T3.6.6
NESA	T5.2.2
NIAV2	AM9a
NIAV2	AM9b
NIAV2	AM9c
NIAV2	AM9d
NIAV2	AM9e
NIAV2	SM8
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.1
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
QCSC-V1	15.2
RULE-ID	SV-205627r958368_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-AU-000120
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103071
STIG-LEGACY	V-92983
SWIFT-CSCV1	6.4
TBA-FIISB	36.2.3
TBA-FIISB	45.1.1
VULN-ID	V-205627

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'success, failure'

## WN19-AU-000130 - Windows Server 2019 must be configured to audit Detailed Tracking - Plug and Play Events successes.

### Info

Maintaining an audit trail of system activity logs can help identify configuration errors, troubleshoot service disruptions, and analyze compromises that have occurred, as well as detect attacks. Audit logs are necessary to provide a trail of evidence in case the system or network is compromised. Collecting this data is essential for analyzing the security of information assets and detecting signs of suspicious and unexpected behavior.

Plug and Play activity records events related to the successful connection of external devices.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Advanced Audit Policy Configuration >> System Audit Policies >> Detailed Tracking >> 'Audit PNP Activity' with 'Success' selected.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171R3	03.03.03a.
800-53	AU-12c.
800-53R5	AU-12c.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000172
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(a)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(c)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(a)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(b)
CN-L3	8.1.4.3(a)
CSF	DE.CM-1
CSF	DE.CM-3
CSF	DE.CM-7
CSF	PR.PT-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-01
CSF2.0	DE.CM-03
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-04
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG

GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(b)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.15
ISO/IEC-27001	A.12.4.1
ITSG-33	AU-12c.
NESA	T3.6.2
NESA	T3.6.5
NESA	T3.6.6
NIAV2	SM8
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.1
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205839r991583_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-AU-000130
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103245
STIG-LEGACY	V-93157
SWIFT-CSCV1	6.4
TBA-FIISB	45.1.1
VULN-ID	V-205839

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'success, failure'

## WN19-AU-000140 - Windows Server 2019 must be configured to audit Detailed Tracking - Process Creation successes.

### Info

Maintaining an audit trail of system activity logs can help identify configuration errors, troubleshoot service disruptions, and analyze compromises that have occurred, as well as detect attacks. Audit logs are necessary to provide a trail of evidence in case the system or network is compromised. Collecting this data is essential for analyzing the security of information assets and detecting signs of suspicious and unexpected behavior.

Process Creation records events related to the creation of a process and the source.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000327-GPOS-00127, SRG-OS-000471-GPOS-00215

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Advanced Audit Policy Configuration >> System Audit Policies >> Detailed Tracking >> 'Audit Process Creation' with 'Success' selected.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.7
800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171R3	03.01.07b.
800-171R3	03.03.03a.
800-53	AC-6(9)
800-53	AU-12c.
800-53R5	AC-6(9)
800-53R5	AU-12c.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000172
CCI	CCI-002234
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(g)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(a)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(c)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(a)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(b)
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(d)
CN-L3	8.1.4.3(a)

<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(a)
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-1
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-3
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-7
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-03
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-04
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(b)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.2
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.18
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.1
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.3
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AC-6
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AU-12c.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.2
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.5
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.6
<b>NESA</b>	T5.1.1
<b>NESA</b>	T5.2.2
<b>NESA</b>	T5.5.4
<b>NESA</b>	T7.5.3

NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SM8
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205770r958732_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-AU-000140
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103179
STIG-LEGACY	V-93091
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
SWIFT-CSCV1	6.4
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
TBA-FIISB	45.1.1
VULN-ID	V-205770

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'success'

## WN19-AU-000160 - Windows Server 2019 must be configured to audit Logon/Logoff - Account Lockout failures.

### Info

Maintaining an audit trail of system activity logs can help identify configuration errors, troubleshoot service disruptions, and analyze compromises that have occurred, as well as detect attacks. Audit logs are necessary to provide a trail of evidence in case the system or network is compromised. Collecting this data is essential for analyzing the security of information assets and detecting signs of suspicious and unexpected behavior.

Account Lockout events can be used to identify potentially malicious logon attempts.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000240-GPOS-00090, SRG-OS-000470-GPOS-00214

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Advanced Audit Policy Configuration >> System Audit Policies >> Logon/Logoff >> 'Audit Account Lockout' with 'Failure' selected.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.1
800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171R3	03.01.01
800-171R3	03.03.03a.
800-53	AC-2(4)
800-53	AU-12c.
800-53R5	AC-2(4)
800-53R5	AU-12c.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000172
CCI	CCI-001404
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(d)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(a)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(c)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(a)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(b)
CN-L3	8.1.4.3(a)
CSF	DE.CM-1
CSF	DE.CM-3
CSF	DE.CM-7

<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-1
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-03
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.DS-10
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-04
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(b)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.16
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.18
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.2
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.15
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.9.2.1
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.1
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AC-2(4)
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AU-12c.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.2
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.5
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.6
<b>NESA</b>	T5.2.2
<b>NIAV2</b>	AM9a
<b>NIAV2</b>	AM9b
<b>NIAV2</b>	AM9c
<b>NIAV2</b>	AM9d

NIAV2	AM9e
NIAV2	SM8
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.1
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
QCSC-V1	15.2
RULE-ID	SV-205730r991552_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-AU-000160
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103077
STIG-LEGACY	V-92989
SWIFT-CSCV1	6.4
TBA-FIISB	36.2.3
TBA-FIISB	45.1.1
VULN-ID	V-205730

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'success, failure'

## WN19-AU-000180 - Windows Server 2019 must be configured to audit logoff successes.

### Info

Maintaining an audit trail of system activity logs can help identify configuration errors, troubleshoot service disruptions, and analyze compromises that have occurred, as well as detect attacks. Audit logs are necessary to provide a trail of evidence in case the system or network is compromised. Collecting this data is essential for analyzing the security of information assets and detecting signs of suspicious and unexpected behavior.

Logoff records user logoffs. If this is an interactive logoff, it is recorded on the local system. If it is to a network share, it is recorded on the system accessed.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000472-GPOS-00217, SRG-OS-000480-GPOS-00227

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Advanced Audit Policy Configuration >> System Audit Policies >> Logon/Logoff >> 'Audit Logoff' with 'Success' selected.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171	3.4.2
800-171R3	03.03.03a.
800-171R3	03.04.02a.
800-53	AU-12c.
800-53	CM-6b.
800-53R5	AU-12c.
800-53R5	CM-6b.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000172
CCI	CCI-000366
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(a)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(c)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(a)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(b)
CN-L3	8.1.4.3(a)
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(d)
CSF	DE.CM-1
CSF	DE.CM-3
CSF	DE.CM-7

<b>CSF</b>	PR.IP-1
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-03
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-04
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(b)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.9
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.15
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.1
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AU-12c.
<b>ITSG-33</b>	CM-6b.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.2.1
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.2
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.5
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.6
<b>NIAV2</b>	SM8
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	10.1
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	3.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	6.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	8.2.1
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	13.2
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205838r991581_rule
<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-AU-000180
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103259
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	V-93171
<b>SWIFT-CSCV1</b>	2.3

SWIFT-CSCV1

6.4

TBA-FIISB

45.1.1

VULN-ID

V-205838

## Assets

windows-stig-br

'success'

## WN19-AU-000190 - Windows Server 2019 must be configured to audit logon successes.

### Info

Maintaining an audit trail of system activity logs can help identify configuration errors, troubleshoot service disruptions, and analyze compromises that have occurred, as well as detect attacks. Audit logs are necessary to provide a trail of evidence in case the system or network is compromised. Collecting this data is essential for analyzing the security of information assets and detecting signs of suspicious and unexpected behavior.

Logon records user logons. If this is an interactive logon, it is recorded on the local system. If it is to a network share, it is recorded on the system accessed.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000032-GPOS-00013, SRG-OS-000470-GPOS-00214, SRG-OS-000472-GPOS-00217, SRG-OS-000473-GPOS-00218, SRG-OS-000475-GPOS-00220

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Advanced Audit Policy Configuration >> System Audit Policies >> Logon/Logoff >> 'Audit Logon' with 'Success' selected.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.12
800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171R3	03.01.12
800-171R3	03.03.03a.
800-53	AC-17(1)
800-53	AU-12c.
800-53R5	AC-17(1)
800-53R5	AU-12c.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000067
CCI	CCI-000172
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(a)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(c)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(a)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(b)
CN-L3	8.1.4.3(a)
CN-L3	8.1.4.4(c)
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(i)
CSF	DE.CM-1

<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-3
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-7
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-3
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-1
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-4
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-03
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-04
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(b)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.16
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.6.2.2
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.1
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AC-17(1)
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AU-12c.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.2
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.5
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.6
<b>NESA</b>	T5.4.4
<b>NIAV2</b>	SM8
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	10.1
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	3.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	5.2.1
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	5.2.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	6.2

QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205634r958406_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-AU-000190
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103055
STIG-LEGACY	V-92967
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.6
SWIFT-CSCV1	6.4
TBA-FIISB	45.1.1
VULN-ID	V-205634

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'success, failure'

## WN19-AU-000200 - Windows Server 2019 must be configured to audit logon failures.

### Info

Maintaining an audit trail of system activity logs can help identify configuration errors, troubleshoot service disruptions, and analyze compromises that have occurred, as well as detect attacks. Audit logs are necessary to provide a trail of evidence in case the system or network is compromised. Collecting this data is essential for analyzing the security of information assets and detecting signs of suspicious and unexpected behavior.

Logon records user logons. If this is an interactive logon, it is recorded on the local system. If it is to a network share, it is recorded on the system accessed.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000032-GPOS-00013, SRG-OS-000470-GPOS-00214, SRG-OS-000472-GPOS-00217, SRG-OS-000473-GPOS-00218, SRG-OS-000475-GPOS-00220

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Advanced Audit Policy Configuration >> System Audit Policies >> Logon/Logoff >> 'Audit Logon' with 'Failure' selected.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.12
800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171R3	03.01.12
800-171R3	03.03.03a.
800-53	AC-17(1)
800-53	AU-12c.
800-53R5	AC-17(1)
800-53R5	AU-12c.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000067
CCI	CCI-000172
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(a)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(c)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(a)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(b)
CN-L3	8.1.4.3(a)
CN-L3	8.1.4.4(c)
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(i)
CSF	DE.CM-1

<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-3
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-7
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-3
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-1
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-4
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-03
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-04
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(b)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.16
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.6.2.2
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.1
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AC-17(1)
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AU-12c.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.2
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.5
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.6
<b>NESA</b>	T5.4.4
<b>NIAV2</b>	SM8
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	10.1
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	3.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	5.2.1
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	5.2.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	6.2

QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205635r958406_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-AU-000200
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103057
STIG-LEGACY	V-92969
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.6
SWIFT-CSCV1	6.4
TBA-FIISB	45.1.1
VULN-ID	V-205635

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'success, failure'

## WN19-AU-000210 - Windows Server 2019 must be configured to audit Logon/Logoff - Special Logon successes.

### Info

Maintaining an audit trail of system activity logs can help identify configuration errors, troubleshoot service disruptions, and analyze compromises that have occurred, as well as detect attacks. Audit logs are necessary to provide a trail of evidence in case the system or network is compromised. Collecting this data is essential for analyzing the security of information assets and detecting signs of suspicious and unexpected behavior.

Special Logon records special logons that have administrative privileges and can be used to elevate processes.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000470-GPOS-00214, SRG-OS-000472-GPOS-00217, SRG-OS-000473-GPOS-00218, SRG-OS-000475-GPOS-00220

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Advanced Audit Policy Configuration >> System Audit Policies >> Logon/Logoff >> 'Audit Special Logon' with 'Success' selected.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171R3	03.03.03a.
800-53	AU-12c.
800-53R5	AU-12c.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000172
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(a)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(c)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(a)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(b)
CN-L3	8.1.4.3(a)
CSF	DE.CM-1
CSF	DE.CM-3
CSF	DE.CM-7
CSF	PR.PT-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-01
CSF2.0	DE.CM-03
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-04

<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(b)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.15
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.1
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AU-12c.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.2
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.5
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.6
<b>NIAV2</b>	SM8
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	10.1
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	3.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	6.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	8.2.1
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	13.2
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205835r991578_rule
<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-AU-000210
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103249
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	V-93161
<b>SWIFT-CSCV1</b>	6.4
<b>TBA-FIISB</b>	45.1.1
<b>VULN-ID</b>	V-205835

## Assets

windows-stig-br

'success'

## WN19-AU-000220 - Windows Server 2019 must be configured to audit Object Access - Other Object Access Events successes.

### Info

Maintaining an audit trail of system activity logs can help identify configuration errors, troubleshoot service disruptions, and analyze compromises that have occurred, as well as detect attacks. Audit logs are necessary to provide a trail of evidence in case the system or network is compromised. Collecting this data is essential for analyzing the security of information assets and detecting signs of suspicious and unexpected behavior.

Auditing for other object access records events related to the management of task scheduler jobs and COM+ objects.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Advanced Audit Policy Configuration >> System Audit Policies >> Object Access >> 'Audit Other Object Access Events' with 'Success' selected.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171R3	03.03.03a.
800-53	AU-12c.
800-53R5	AU-12c.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000172
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(a)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(c)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(a)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(b)
CN-L3	8.1.4.3(a)
CSF	DE.CM-1
CSF	DE.CM-3
CSF	DE.CM-7
CSF	PR.PT-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-01
CSF2.0	DE.CM-03
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-04
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG

GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(b)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.15
ISO/IEC-27001	A.12.4.1
ITSG-33	AU-12c.
NESA	T3.6.2
NESA	T3.6.5
NESA	T3.6.6
NIAV2	SM8
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.1
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205836r991578_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-AU-000220
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103251
STIG-LEGACY	V-93163
SWIFT-CSCV1	6.4
TBA-FIISB	45.1.1
VULN-ID	V-205836

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'success, failure'

## WN19-AU-000230 - Windows Server 2019 must be configured to audit Object Access - Other Object Access Events failures.

### Info

Maintaining an audit trail of system activity logs can help identify configuration errors, troubleshoot service disruptions, and analyze compromises that have occurred, as well as detect attacks. Audit logs are necessary to provide a trail of evidence in case the system or network is compromised. Collecting this data is essential for analyzing the security of information assets and detecting signs of suspicious and unexpected behavior.

Auditing for other object access records events related to the management of task scheduler jobs and COM+ objects.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Advanced Audit Policy Configuration >> System Audit Policies >> Object Access >> 'Audit Other Object Access Events' with 'Failure' selected.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171R3	03.03.03a.
800-53	AU-12c.
800-53R5	AU-12c.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000172
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(a)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(c)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(a)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(b)
CN-L3	8.1.4.3(a)
CSF	DE.CM-1
CSF	DE.CM-3
CSF	DE.CM-7
CSF	PR.PT-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-01
CSF2.0	DE.CM-03
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-04
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG

GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(b)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.15
ISO/IEC-27001	A.12.4.1
ITSG-33	AU-12c.
NESA	T3.6.2
NESA	T3.6.5
NESA	T3.6.6
NIAV2	SM8
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.1
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205837r991578_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-AU-000230
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103253
STIG-LEGACY	V-93165
SWIFT-CSCV1	6.4
TBA-FIISB	45.1.1
VULN-ID	V-205837

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'success, failure'

## WN19-AU-000260 - Windows Server 2019 must be configured to audit Policy Change - Audit Policy Change successes.

### Info

Maintaining an audit trail of system activity logs can help identify configuration errors, troubleshoot service disruptions, and analyze compromises that have occurred, as well as detect attacks. Audit logs are necessary to provide a trail of evidence in case the system or network is compromised. Collecting this data is essential for analyzing the security of information assets and detecting signs of suspicious and unexpected behavior.

Audit Policy Change records events related to changes in audit policy.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000327-GPOS-00127, SRG-OS-000458-GPOS-00203, SRG-OS-000463-GPOS-00207, SRG-OS-000468-GPOS-00212

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Advanced Audit Policy Configuration >> System Audit Policies >> Policy Change >> 'Audit Audit Policy Change' with 'Success' selected.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.7
800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171R3	03.01.07b.
800-171R3	03.03.03a.
800-53	AC-6(9)
800-53	AU-12c.
800-53R5	AC-6(9)
800-53R5	AU-12c.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000172
CCI	CCI-002234
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(g)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(a)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(c)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(a)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(b)
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(d)
CN-L3	8.1.4.3(a)

<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(a)
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-1
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-3
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-7
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-03
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-04
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(b)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.2
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.18
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.1
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.3
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AC-6
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AU-12c.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.2
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.5
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.6
<b>NESA</b>	T5.1.1
<b>NESA</b>	T5.2.2
<b>NESA</b>	T5.5.4
<b>NESA</b>	T7.5.3

NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SM8
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205771r958732_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-AU-000260
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103181
STIG-LEGACY	V-93093
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
SWIFT-CSCV1	6.4
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
TBA-FIISB	45.1.1
VULN-ID	V-205771

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'success, failure'

## WN19-AU-000270 - Windows Server 2019 must be configured to audit Policy Change - Audit Policy Change failures.

### Info

Maintaining an audit trail of system activity logs can help identify configuration errors, troubleshoot service disruptions, and analyze compromises that have occurred, as well as detect attacks. Audit logs are necessary to provide a trail of evidence in case the system or network is compromised. Collecting this data is essential for analyzing the security of information assets and detecting signs of suspicious and unexpected behavior.

Audit Policy Change records events related to changes in audit policy.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000327-GPOS-00127, SRG-OS-000458-GPOS-00203, SRG-OS-000463-GPOS-00207, SRG-OS-000468-GPOS-00212

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Advanced Audit Policy Configuration >> System Audit Policies >> Policy Change >> 'Audit Audit Policy Change' with 'Failure' selected.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.7
800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171R3	03.01.07b.
800-171R3	03.03.03a.
800-53	AC-6(9)
800-53	AU-12c.
800-53R5	AC-6(9)
800-53R5	AU-12c.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000172
CCI	CCI-002234
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(g)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(a)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(c)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(a)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(b)
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(d)
CN-L3	8.1.4.3(a)

<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(a)
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-1
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-3
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-7
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-03
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-04
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(b)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.2
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.18
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.1
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.3
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AC-6
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AU-12c.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.2
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.5
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.6
<b>NESA</b>	T5.1.1
<b>NESA</b>	T5.2.2
<b>NESA</b>	T5.5.4
<b>NESA</b>	T7.5.3

NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SM8
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205772r958732_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-AU-000270
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103183
STIG-LEGACY	V-93095
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
SWIFT-CSCV1	6.4
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
TBA-FIISB	45.1.1
VULN-ID	V-205772

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'success, failure'

## WN19-AU-000280 - Windows Server 2019 must be configured to audit Policy Change - Authentication Policy Change successes.

### Info

Maintaining an audit trail of system activity logs can help identify configuration errors, troubleshoot service disruptions, and analyze compromises that have occurred, as well as detect attacks. Audit logs are necessary to provide a trail of evidence in case the system or network is compromised. Collecting this data is essential for analyzing the security of information assets and detecting signs of suspicious and unexpected behavior.

Authentication Policy Change records events related to changes in authentication policy, including Kerberos policy and Trust changes.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000327-GPOS-00127, SRG-OS-000064-GPOS-00033, SRG-OS-000462-GPOS-00206, SRG-OS-000466-GPOS-00210

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Advanced Audit Policy Configuration >> System Audit Policies >> Policy Change >> 'Audit Authentication Policy Change' with 'Success' selected.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.7
800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171R3	03.01.07b.
800-171R3	03.03.03a.
800-53	AC-6(9)
800-53	AU-12c.
800-53R5	AC-6(9)
800-53R5	AU-12c.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000172
CCI	CCI-002234
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(g)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(a)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(c)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(a)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(b)
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(d)

<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.3(a)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(a)
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-1
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-3
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-7
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-03
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-04
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(b)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.2
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.18
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.1
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.3
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AC-6
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AU-12c.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.2
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.5
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.6
<b>NESA</b>	T5.1.1
<b>NESA</b>	T5.2.2
<b>NESA</b>	T5.5.4

NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SM8
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205773r958732_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-AU-000280
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103185
STIG-LEGACY	V-93097
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
SWIFT-CSCV1	6.4
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
TBA-FIISB	45.1.1
VULN-ID	V-205773

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'success'

## WN19-AU-000340 - Windows Server 2019 must be configured to audit System - Other System Events successes.

### Info

Maintaining an audit trail of system activity logs can help identify configuration errors, troubleshoot service disruptions, and analyze compromises that have occurred, as well as detect attacks. Audit logs are necessary to provide a trail of evidence in case the system or network is compromised. Collecting this data is essential for analyzing the security of information assets and detecting signs of suspicious and unexpected behavior.

Audit Other System Events records information related to cryptographic key operations and the Windows Firewall service.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000327-GPOS-00127, SRG-OS-000458-GPOS-00203, SRG-OS-000463-GPOS-00207, SRG-OS-000468-GPOS-00212

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Advanced Audit Policy Configuration >> System Audit Policies >> System >> 'Audit Other System Events' with 'Success' selected.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.7
800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171R3	03.01.07b.
800-171R3	03.03.03a.
800-53	AC-6(9)
800-53	AU-12c.
800-53R5	AC-6(9)
800-53R5	AU-12c.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000172
CCI	CCI-002234
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(g)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(a)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(c)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(a)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(b)
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(d)
CN-L3	8.1.4.3(a)

<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(a)
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-1
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-3
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-7
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-03
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-04
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(b)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.2
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.18
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.1
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.3
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AC-6
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AU-12c.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.2
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.5
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.6
<b>NESA</b>	T5.1.1
<b>NESA</b>	T5.2.2
<b>NESA</b>	T5.5.4
<b>NESA</b>	T7.5.3

NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SM8
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205779r958732_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-AU-000340
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103197
STIG-LEGACY	V-93109
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
SWIFT-CSCV1	6.4
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
TBA-FIISB	45.1.1
VULN-ID	V-205779

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'success, failure'

## WN19-AU-000350 - Windows Server 2019 must be configured to audit System - Other System Events failures.

### Info

Maintaining an audit trail of system activity logs can help identify configuration errors, troubleshoot service disruptions, and analyze compromises that have occurred, as well as detect attacks. Audit logs are necessary to provide a trail of evidence in case the system or network is compromised. Collecting this data is essential for analyzing the security of information assets and detecting signs of suspicious and unexpected behavior.

Audit Other System Events records information related to cryptographic key operations and the Windows Firewall service.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000327-GPOS-00127, SRG-OS-000458-GPOS-00203, SRG-OS-000463-GPOS-00207, SRG-OS-000468-GPOS-00212

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Advanced Audit Policy Configuration >> System Audit Policies >> System >> 'Audit Other System Events' with 'Failure' selected.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.7
800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171R3	03.01.07b.
800-171R3	03.03.03a.
800-53	AC-6(9)
800-53	AU-12c.
800-53R5	AC-6(9)
800-53R5	AU-12c.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000172
CCI	CCI-002234
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(g)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(a)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(c)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(a)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(b)
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(d)
CN-L3	8.1.4.3(a)

<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(a)
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-1
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-3
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-7
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-03
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-04
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(b)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.2
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.18
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.1
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.3
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AC-6
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AU-12c.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.2
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.5
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.6
<b>NESA</b>	T5.1.1
<b>NESA</b>	T5.2.2
<b>NESA</b>	T5.5.4
<b>NESA</b>	T7.5.3

NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SM8
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205780r958732_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-AU-000350
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103199
STIG-LEGACY	V-93111
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
SWIFT-CSCV1	6.4
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
TBA-FIISB	45.1.1
VULN-ID	V-205780

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'success, failure'

## WN19-AU-000360 - Windows Server 2019 must be configured to audit System - Security State Change successes.

### Info

Maintaining an audit trail of system activity logs can help identify configuration errors, troubleshoot service disruptions, and analyze compromises that have occurred, as well as detect attacks. Audit logs are necessary to provide a trail of evidence in case the system or network is compromised. Collecting this data is essential for analyzing the security of information assets and detecting signs of suspicious and unexpected behavior.

Security State Change records events related to changes in the security state, such as startup and shutdown of the system.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000327-GPOS-00127, SRG-OS-000458-GPOS-00203, SRG-OS-000463-GPOS-00207, SRG-OS-000468-GPOS-00212

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Advanced Audit Policy Configuration >> System Audit Policies >> System >> 'Audit Security State Change' with 'Success' selected.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.7
800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171R3	03.01.07b.
800-171R3	03.03.03a.
800-53	AC-6(9)
800-53	AU-12c.
800-53R5	AC-6(9)
800-53R5	AU-12c.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000172
CCI	CCI-002234
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(g)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(a)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(c)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(a)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(b)
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(d)
CN-L3	8.1.4.3(a)

<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(a)
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-1
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-3
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-7
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-03
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-04
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(b)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.2
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.18
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.1
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.3
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AC-6
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AU-12c.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.2
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.5
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.6
<b>NESA</b>	T5.1.1
<b>NESA</b>	T5.2.2
<b>NESA</b>	T5.5.4
<b>NESA</b>	T7.5.3

NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SM8
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205781r958732_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-AU-000360
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103201
STIG-LEGACY	V-93113
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
SWIFT-CSCV1	6.4
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
TBA-FIISB	45.1.1
VULN-ID	V-205781

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'success'

## WN19-AU-000370 - Windows Server 2019 must be configured to audit System - Security System Extension successes.

### Info

Maintaining an audit trail of system activity logs can help identify configuration errors, troubleshoot service disruptions, and analyze compromises that have occurred, as well as detect attacks. Audit logs are necessary to provide a trail of evidence in case the system or network is compromised. Collecting this data is essential for analyzing the security of information assets and detecting signs of suspicious and unexpected behavior.

Security System Extension records events related to extension code being loaded by the security subsystem.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000327-GPOS-00127, SRG-OS-000458-GPOS-00203, SRG-OS-000463-GPOS-00207, SRG-OS-000468-GPOS-00212

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Advanced Audit Policy Configuration >> System Audit Policies >> System >> 'Audit Security System Extension' with 'Success' selected.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.7
800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171R3	03.01.07b.
800-171R3	03.03.03a.
800-53	AC-6(9)
800-53	AU-12c.
800-53R5	AC-6(9)
800-53R5	AU-12c.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000172
CCI	CCI-002234
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(g)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(a)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(c)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(a)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(b)
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(d)
CN-L3	8.1.4.3(a)

<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(a)
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-1
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-3
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-7
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-03
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-04
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(b)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.2
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.18
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.1
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.3
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AC-6
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AU-12c.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.2
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.5
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.6
<b>NESA</b>	T5.1.1
<b>NESA</b>	T5.2.2
<b>NESA</b>	T5.5.4
<b>NESA</b>	T7.5.3

NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SM8
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205782r958732_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-AU-000370
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103203
STIG-LEGACY	V-93115
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
SWIFT-CSCV1	6.4
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
TBA-FIISB	45.1.1
VULN-ID	V-205782

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'success, failure'

## WN19-AU-000380 - Windows Server 2019 must be configured to audit System - System Integrity successes.

### Info

Maintaining an audit trail of system activity logs can help identify configuration errors, troubleshoot service disruptions, and analyze compromises that have occurred, as well as detect attacks. Audit logs are necessary to provide a trail of evidence in case the system or network is compromised. Collecting this data is essential for analyzing the security of information assets and detecting signs of suspicious and unexpected behavior.

System Integrity records events related to violations of integrity to the security subsystem.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000327-GPOS-00127, SRG-OS-000471-GPOS-00215, SRG-OS-000471-GPOS-00216, SRG-OS-000477-GPOS-00222

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Advanced Audit Policy Configuration >> System Audit Policies >> System >> 'Audit System Integrity' with 'Success' selected.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.7
800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171R3	03.01.07b.
800-171R3	03.03.03a.
800-53	AC-6(9)
800-53	AU-12c.
800-53R5	AC-6(9)
800-53R5	AU-12c.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000172
CCI	CCI-002234
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(g)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(a)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(c)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(a)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(b)
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(d)
CN-L3	8.1.4.3(a)

<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(a)
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-1
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-3
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-7
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-03
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-04
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(b)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.2
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.18
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.1
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.3
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AC-6
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AU-12c.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.2
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.5
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.6
<b>NESA</b>	T5.1.1
<b>NESA</b>	T5.2.2
<b>NESA</b>	T5.5.4
<b>NESA</b>	T7.5.3

NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SM8
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205783r958732_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-AU-000380
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103205
STIG-LEGACY	V-93117
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
SWIFT-CSCV1	6.4
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
TBA-FIISB	45.1.1
VULN-ID	V-205783

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'success, failure'

## WN19-AU-000390 - Windows Server 2019 must be configured to audit System - System Integrity failures.

### Info

Maintaining an audit trail of system activity logs can help identify configuration errors, troubleshoot service disruptions, and analyze compromises that have occurred, as well as detect attacks. Audit logs are necessary to provide a trail of evidence in case the system or network is compromised. Collecting this data is essential for analyzing the security of information assets and detecting signs of suspicious and unexpected behavior.

System Integrity records events related to violations of integrity to the security subsystem.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000327-GPOS-00127, SRG-OS-000471-GPOS-00215, SRG-OS-000471-GPOS-00216, SRG-OS-000477-GPOS-00222

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Advanced Audit Policy Configuration >> System Audit Policies >> System >> 'Audit System Integrity' with 'Failure' selected.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.7
800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171R3	03.01.07b.
800-171R3	03.03.03a.
800-53	AC-6(9)
800-53	AU-12c.
800-53R5	AC-6(9)
800-53R5	AU-12c.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000172
CCI	CCI-002234
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(g)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(a)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(c)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(a)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(b)
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(d)
CN-L3	8.1.4.3(a)

<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(a)
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-1
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-3
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-7
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-03
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-04
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(b)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.2
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.18
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.1
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.3
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AC-6
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AU-12c.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.2
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.5
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.6
<b>NESA</b>	T5.1.1
<b>NESA</b>	T5.2.2
<b>NESA</b>	T5.5.4
<b>NESA</b>	T7.5.3

NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SM8
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205784r958732_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-AU-000390
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103207
STIG-LEGACY	V-93119
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
SWIFT-CSCV1	6.4
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
TBA-FIISB	45.1.1
VULN-ID	V-205784

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'success, failure'

## WN19-CC-000110 - Windows Server 2019 virtualization-based security must be enabled with the platform security level configured to Secure Boot or Secure Boot with DMA Protection.

### Info

Virtualization-based security (VBS) provides the platform for the additional security features Credential Guard and virtualization-based protection of code integrity. Secure Boot is the minimum security level, with DMA protection providing additional memory protection. DMA Protection requires a CPU that supports input/output memory management unit (IOMMU).

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> System >> Device Guard >> 'Turn On Virtualization Based Security' to 'Enabled' with 'Secure Boot' or 'Secure Boot and DMA Protection' selected. A Microsoft TechNet article on Credential Guard, including system requirement details, can be found at the following link:

<https://technet.microsoft.com/itpro/windows/keep-secure/credential-guard>

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.4.2
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.04.02a.
<b>800-53</b>	CM-6b.
<b>800-53R5</b>	CM-6b.
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000366
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(d)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.IP-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-01
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.9
<b>ITSG-33</b>	CM-6b.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.2.1
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205864r991589_rule
<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-CC-000110
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103333
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	V-93245
<b>SWIFT-CSCV1</b>	2.3

VULN-ID

V-205864

Assets

windows-stig-br

PASSED

## WN19-CC-000130 - Windows Server 2019 Early Launch Antimalware, Boot-Start Driver Initialization Policy must prevent boot drivers identified as bad.

### Info

Compromised boot drivers can introduce malware prior to protection mechanisms that load after initialization. The Early Launch Antimalware driver can limit allowed drivers based on classifications determined by the malware protection application. At a minimum, drivers determined to be bad must not be allowed.

### Solution

The default behavior is for Early Launch Antimalware - Boot-Start Driver Initialization policy to enforce 'Good, unknown and bad but critical' (preventing 'bad').

If this needs to be corrected or a more secure setting is desired, configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> System >> Early Launch Antimalware >> 'Boot-Start Driver Initialization Policy' to 'Not Configured' or 'Enabled' with any option other than 'All' selected.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.4.2
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.04.02a.
<b>800-53</b>	CM-6b.
<b>800-53R5</b>	CM-6b.
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000366
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(d)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.IP-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-01
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.9
<b>ITSG-33</b>	CM-6b.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.2.1
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205865r991589_rule
<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-CC-000130
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103337
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	V-93249
<b>SWIFT-CSCV1</b>	2.3
<b>VULN-ID</b>	V-205865

Assets

windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-CC-000310 - Windows Server 2019 Explorer Data Execution Prevention must be enabled.

### Info

Data Execution Prevention provides additional protection by performing checks on memory to help prevent malicious code from running. This setting will prevent Data Execution Prevention from being turned off for File Explorer.

### Solution

The default behavior is for data execution prevention to be turned on for File Explorer.

If this needs to be corrected, configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> Windows Components >> File Explorer >> 'Turn off Data Execution Prevention for Explorer' to 'Not Configured' or 'Disabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-53	SI-16
800-53R5	SI-16
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-002824
CSF2.0	PR.DS-10
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ITSG-33	SI-16
RULE-ID	SV-205830r958928_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-CC-000310
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103649
STIG-LEGACY	V-93563
VULN-ID	V-205830

### Assets

windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-CC-000320 - Windows Server 2019 Turning off File Explorer heap termination on corruption must be disabled.

### Info

Legacy plug-in applications may continue to function when a File Explorer session has become corrupt. Disabling this feature will prevent this.

### Solution

The default behavior is for File Explorer heap termination on corruption to be disabled.  
If this needs to be corrected, configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> Windows Components >> File Explorer >> 'Turn off heap termination on corruption' to 'Not Configured' or 'Disabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.2
800-171R3	03.04.02a.
800-53	CM-6b.
800-53R5	CM-6b.
CAT	III
CCI	CCI-000366
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(d)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.9
ITSG-33	CM-6b.
NESA	T3.2.1
RULE-ID	SV-205871r991589_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-CC-000320
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103349
STIG-LEGACY	V-93261
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205871

### Assets

windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-CC-000330 - Windows Server 2019 File Explorer shell protocol must run in protected mode.

### Info

The shell protocol will limit the set of folders that applications can open when run in protected mode. Restricting files an application can open to a limited set of folders increases the security of Windows.

### Solution

The default behavior is for shell protected mode to be turned on for File Explorer.

If this needs to be corrected, configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> Windows Components >> File Explorer >> 'Turn off shell protocol protected mode' to 'Not Configured' or 'Disabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.2
800-171R3	03.04.02a.
800-53	CM-6b.
800-53R5	CM-6b.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000366
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(d)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.9
ITSG-33	CM-6b.
NESA	T3.2.1
RULE-ID	SV-205872r991589_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-CC-000330
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103351
STIG-LEGACY	V-93263
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205872

### Assets

windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-CC-000400 - Windows Server 2019 must disable Basic authentication for RSS feeds over HTTP.

### Info

Basic authentication uses plain-text passwords that could be used to compromise a system. Disabling Basic authentication will reduce this potential.

### Solution

The default behavior is for the Windows RSS platform to not use Basic authentication over HTTP connections. If this needs to be corrected, configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> Windows Components >> RSS Feeds >> 'Turn on Basic feed authentication over HTTP' to 'Not Configured' or 'Disabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.6
800-171	3.4.7
800-171R3	03.04.06a.
800-53	CM-7a.
800-53R5	CM-7a.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000381
CN-L3	7.1.3.5(c)
CN-L3	8.1.4.4(a)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF	PR.PT-3
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ITSG-33	CM-7a.
NIAV2	SS15a
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	2.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	2.2.3
QCSC-V1	3.2
RULE-ID	SV-205693r958478_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-CC-000400
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103499

STIG-LEGACY	V-93413
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205693

#### Assets

windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-CC-000440 - Windows Server 2019 users must be notified if a web-based program attempts to install software.

### Info

Web-based programs may attempt to install malicious software on a system. Ensuring users are notified if a web-based program attempts to install software allows them to refuse the installation.

### Solution

The default behavior is for Internet Explorer to warn users and select whether to allow or refuse installation when a web-based program attempts to install software on the system.

If this needs to be corrected, configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> Windows Components >> Windows Installer >> 'Prevent Internet Explorer security prompt for Windows Installer scripts' to 'Not Configured' or 'Disabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.2
800-171R3	03.04.02a.
800-53	CM-6b.
800-53R5	CM-6b.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000366
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(d)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.9
ITSG-33	CM-6b.
NESA	T3.2.1
RULE-ID	SV-205874r991589_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-CC-000440
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103355
STIG-LEGACY	V-93267
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205874

### Assets



## WN19-CC-000450 - Windows Server 2019 must disable automatically signing in the last interactive user after a system-initiated restart.

### Info

Windows can be configured to automatically sign the user back in after a Windows Update restart. Some protections are in place to help ensure this is done in a secure fashion; however, disabling this will prevent the caching of credentials for this purpose and also ensure the user is aware of the restart.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> Windows Components >> Windows Logon Options >> 'Sign-in last interactive user automatically after a system-initiated restart' to 'Disabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.2
800-171R3	03.04.02a.
800-53	CM-6b.
800-53R5	CM-6b.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000366
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(d)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.9
ITSG-33	CM-6b.
NESA	T3.2.1
RULE-ID	SV-205925r991591_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-CC-000450
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103357
STIG-LEGACY	V-93269
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205925

### Assets

windows-stig-br



## WN19-DC-000010 - Windows Server 2019 must only allow administrators responsible for the domain controller to have Administrator rights on the system.

### Info

An account that does not have Administrator duties must not have Administrator rights. Such rights would allow the account to bypass or modify required security restrictions on that machine and make it vulnerable to attack. System administrators must log on to systems using only accounts with the minimum level of authority necessary. Standard user accounts must not be members of the built-in Administrators group.

### Solution

Configure the Administrators group to include only administrator groups or accounts that are responsible for the system.  
Remove any standard user accounts.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.7
800-171R3	03.01.07a.
800-53	AC-6(10)
800-53R5	AC-6(10)
CAT	I
CCI	CCI-002235
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(g)
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(d)
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(a)
CSF	PR.AC-4
CSF2.0	PR.AA-05
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.15
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.2
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.18
ITSG-33	AC-6
NESA	T5.1.1
NESA	T5.2.2

NESA	T5.4.1
NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
RULE-ID	SV-205738r958726_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-DC-000010
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103115
STIG-LEGACY	V-93027
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
VULN-ID	V-205738

#### Assets

##### windows-stig-br

PASSED

## WN19-DC-000020 - Windows Server 2019 Kerberos user logon restrictions must be enforced.

### Info

This policy setting determines whether the Kerberos Key Distribution Center (KDC) validates every request for a session ticket against the user rights policy of the target computer. The policy is enabled by default, which is the most secure setting for validating that access to target resources is not circumvented.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000112-GPOS-00057, SRG-OS-000113-GPOS-00058

### Solution

Configure the policy value in the Default Domain Policy for Computer Configuration >> Policies >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Account Policies >> Kerberos Policy >> 'Enforce user logon restrictions' to 'Enabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.5.4
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.05.04
<b>800-53</b>	IA-2(9)
<b>800-53R5</b>	IA-2(8)
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-001942
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.1(a)
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.1(e)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.1(a)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.2(a)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.5.4.1(a)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-03
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(2)(i)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(d)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.16
<b>ITSG-33</b>	IA-2(9)
<b>NESA</b>	T2.3.8
<b>NESA</b>	T5.3.1

NESA	T5.4.2
NESA	T5.5.1
NESA	T5.5.2
NESA	T5.5.3
NIAV2	AM18
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205702r1051071_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-DC-000020
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103529
STIG-LEGACY	V-93443
SWIFT-CSCV1	4.2
TBA-FIISB	35.1
TBA-FIISB	36.1
VULN-ID	V-205702

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

PASSED

## WN19-DC-000030 - Windows Server 2019 Kerberos service ticket maximum lifetime must be limited to 600 minutes or less.

### Info

This setting determines the maximum amount of time (in minutes) that a granted session ticket can be used to access a particular service. Session tickets are used only to authenticate new connections with servers. Ongoing operations are not interrupted if the session ticket used to authenticate the connection expires during the connection.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000112-GPOS-00057, SRG-OS-000113-GPOS-00058

### Solution

Configure the policy value in the Default Domain Policy for Computer Configuration >> Policies >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Account Policies >> Kerberos Policy >> 'Maximum lifetime for service ticket' to a maximum of '600' minutes, but not '0', which equates to 'Ticket doesn't expire'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.5.4
800-171R3	03.05.04
800-53	IA-2(8)
800-53	IA-2(9)
800-53R5	IA-2(8)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-001941
CCI	CCI-001942
CN-L3	7.1.3.1(a)
CN-L3	7.1.3.1(e)
CN-L3	8.1.4.1(a)
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(a)
CN-L3	8.5.4.1(a)
CSF	PR.AC-1
CSF2.0	PR.AA-01
CSF2.0	PR.AA-03
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(2)(i)
HIPAA	164.312(d)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.16

ITSG-33	IA-2(8)
ITSG-33	IA-2(9)
NESA	T2.3.8
NESA	T5.3.1
NESA	T5.4.2
NESA	T5.5.1
NESA	T5.5.2
NESA	T5.5.3
NIAV2	AM18
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205703r1051072_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-DC-000030
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103531
STIG-LEGACY	V-93445
SWIFT-CSCV1	4.2
TBA-FIISB	35.1
TBA-FIISB	36.1
VULN-ID	V-205703

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

PASSED

## WN19-DC-000040 - Windows Server 2019 Kerberos user ticket lifetime must be limited to 10 hours or less.

### Info

In Kerberos, there are two types of tickets: Ticket Granting Tickets (TGTs) and Service Tickets. Kerberos tickets have a limited lifetime so the time an attacker has to implement an attack is limited. This policy controls how long TGTs can be renewed. With Kerberos, the user's initial authentication to the domain controller results in a TGT, which is then used to request Service Tickets to resources. Upon startup, each computer gets a TGT before requesting a service ticket to the domain controller and any other computers it needs to access. For services that start up under a specified user account, users must always get a TGT first and then get Service Tickets to all computers and services accessed. Satisfies: SRG-OS-000112-GPOS-00057, SRG-OS-000113-GPOS-00058

### Solution

Configure the policy value in the Default Domain Policy for Computer Configuration >> Policies >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Account Policies >> Kerberos Policy >> 'Maximum lifetime for user ticket' to a maximum of '10' hours but not '0', which equates to 'Ticket doesn't expire'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.5.4
800-171R3	03.05.04
800-53	IA-2(8)
800-53	IA-2(9)
800-53R5	IA-2(8)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-001941
CCI	CCI-001942
CN-L3	7.1.3.1(a)
CN-L3	7.1.3.1(e)
CN-L3	8.1.4.1(a)
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(a)
CN-L3	8.5.4.1(a)
CSF	PR.AC-1
CSF2.0	PR.AA-01
CSF2.0	PR.AA-03
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(2)(i)
HIPAA	164.312(d)

ISO-27001-2022	A.5.16
ITSG-33	IA-2(8)
ITSG-33	IA-2(9)
NESA	T2.3.8
NESA	T5.3.1
NESA	T5.4.2
NESA	T5.5.1
NESA	T5.5.2
NESA	T5.5.3
NIAV2	AM18
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205704r1051073_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-DC-000040
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103533
STIG-LEGACY	V-93447
SWIFT-CSCV1	4.2
TBA-FIISB	35.1
TBA-FIISB	36.1
VULN-ID	V-205704

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

PASSED

## WN19-DC-000050 - Windows Server 2019 Kerberos policy user ticket renewal maximum lifetime must be limited to seven days or less.

### Info

This setting determines the period of time (in days) during which a user's TGT may be renewed. This security configuration limits the amount of time an attacker has to crack the TGT and gain access.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000112-GPOS-00057, SRG-OS-000113-GPOS-00058

### Solution

Configure the policy value in the Default Domain Policy for Computer Configuration >> Policies >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Account Policies >> Kerberos Policy >> 'Maximum lifetime for user ticket renewal' to a maximum of '7' days or less.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.5.4
800-171R3	03.05.04
800-53	IA-2(8)
800-53	IA-2(9)
800-53R5	IA-2(8)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-001941
CCI	CCI-001942
CN-L3	7.1.3.1(a)
CN-L3	7.1.3.1(e)
CN-L3	8.1.4.1(a)
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(a)
CN-L3	8.5.4.1(a)
CSF	PR.AC-1
CSF2.0	PR.AA-01
CSF2.0	PR.AA-03
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(2)(i)
HIPAA	164.312(d)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.16
ITSG-33	IA-2(8)

ITSG-33	IA-2(9)
NESA	T2.3.8
NESA	T5.3.1
NESA	T5.4.2
NESA	T5.5.1
NESA	T5.5.2
NESA	T5.5.3
NIAV2	AM18
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205705r1051074_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-DC-000050
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103535
STIG-LEGACY	V-93449
SWIFT-CSCV1	4.2
TBA-FIISB	35.1
TBA-FIISB	36.1
VULN-ID	V-205705

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

PASSED

## WN19-DC-000060 - Windows Server 2019 computer clock synchronization tolerance must be limited to five minutes or less.

### Info

This setting determines the maximum time difference (in minutes) that Kerberos will tolerate between the time on a client's clock and the time on a server's clock while still considering the two clocks synchronous. To prevent replay attacks, Kerberos uses timestamps as part of its protocol definition. For timestamps to work properly, the clocks of the client and the server need to be in sync as much as possible.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000112-GPOS-00057, SRG-OS-000113-GPOS-00058

### Solution

Configure the policy value in the Default Domain Policy for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Account Policies >> Kerberos Policy >> 'Maximum tolerance for computer clock synchronization' to a maximum of '5' minutes or less.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.5.4
800-171R3	03.05.04
800-53	IA-2(8)
800-53	IA-2(9)
800-53R5	IA-2(8)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-001941
CCI	CCI-001942
CN-L3	7.1.3.1(a)
CN-L3	7.1.3.1(e)
CN-L3	8.1.4.1(a)
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(a)
CN-L3	8.5.4.1(a)
CSF	PR.AC-1
CSF2.0	PR.AA-01
CSF2.0	PR.AA-03
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(2)(i)
HIPAA	164.312(d)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.16

ITSG-33	IA-2(8)
ITSG-33	IA-2(9)
NESA	T2.3.8
NESA	T5.3.1
NESA	T5.4.2
NESA	T5.5.1
NESA	T5.5.2
NESA	T5.5.3
NIAV2	AM18
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205706r1051075_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-DC-000060
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103537
STIG-LEGACY	V-93451
SWIFT-CSCV1	4.2
TBA-FIISB	35.1
TBA-FIISB	36.1
VULN-ID	V-205706

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

PASSED

## WN19-DC-000070 - Windows Server 2019 permissions on the Active Directory data files must only allow System and Administrators access.

### Info

Improper access permissions for directory data-related files could allow unauthorized users to read, modify, or delete directory data or audit trails.

### Solution

Maintain the permissions on NTDS database and log files as follows:

NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:(I)(F) BUILTIN\Administrators:(I)(F)

(I) - permission inherited from parent container (F) - full access

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.7
800-171R3	03.01.07a.
800-53	AC-6(10)
800-53R5	AC-6(10)
CAT	I
CCI	CCI-002235
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(g)
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(d)
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(a)
CSF	PR.AC-4
CSF2.0	PR.AA-05
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.15
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.2
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.18
ITSG-33	AC-6
NESA	T5.1.1
NESA	T5.2.2
NESA	T5.4.1

NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
RULE-ID	SV-205739r958726_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-DC-000070
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103117
STIG-LEGACY	V-93029
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
VULN-ID	V-205739

#### Assets

##### windows-stig-br

PASSED

## WN19-DC-000080 - Windows Server 2019 Active Directory SYSVOL directory must have the proper access control permissions.

### Info

Improper access permissions for directory data files could allow unauthorized users to read, modify, or delete directory data.

The SYSVOL directory contains public files (to the domain) such as policies and logon scripts. Data in shared subdirectories are replicated to all domain controllers in a domain.

### Solution

Maintain the permissions on the SYSVOL directory. Do not allow greater than 'Read & execute' permissions for standard user accounts or groups. The defaults below meet this requirement:

C:\Windows\SYSVOL Type - 'Allow' for all Inherited from - 'None' for all

Principal - Access - Applies to

Authenticated Users - Read & execute - This folder, subfolder, and files Server Operators - Read & execute- This folder, subfolder, and files Administrators - Special - This folder only (Special = Basic Permissions: all selected except Full control) CREATOR OWNER - Full control - Subfolders and files only Administrators - Full control - Subfolders and files only SYSTEM - Full control - This folder, subfolders, and files

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.1.7
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.01.07a.
<b>800-53</b>	AC-6(10)
<b>800-53R5</b>	AC-6(10)
<b>CAT</b>	I
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-002235
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.2(b)
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.2(g)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.2(d)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(a)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.2
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.18
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AC-6

NESA	T5.1.1
NESA	T5.2.2
NESA	T5.4.1
NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
RULE-ID	SV-205740r958726_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-DC-000080
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103119
STIG-LEGACY	V-93031
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
VULN-ID	V-205740

#### Assets

#### windows-stig-br

PASSED

## WN19-DC-000090 - Windows Server 2019 Active Directory Group Policy objects must have proper access control permissions.

### Info

When directory service database objects do not have appropriate access control permissions, it may be possible for malicious users to create, read, update, or delete the objects and degrade or destroy the integrity of the data. When the directory service is used for identification, authentication, or authorization functions, a compromise of the database objects could lead to a compromise of all systems relying on the directory service.

For Active Directory (AD), the Group Policy objects require special attention. In a distributed administration model (i.e., help desk), Group Policy objects are more likely to have access permissions changed from the secure defaults. If inappropriate access permissions are defined for Group Policy objects, this could allow an intruder to change the security policy applied to all domain client computers (workstations and servers).

### Solution

Maintain the permissions on Group Policy objects to not allow greater than 'Read' and 'Apply group policy' for standard user accounts or groups. The default permissions below meet this requirement:

Authenticated Users - Read, Apply group policy, Special permissions

The special permissions for Authenticated Users are for Read-type Properties.

CREATOR OWNER - Special permissions SYSTEM - Read, Write, Create all child objects, Delete all child objects,

Special permissions Domain Admins - Read, Write, Create all child objects, Delete all child objects, Special

permissions Enterprise Admins - Read, Write, Create all child objects, Delete all child objects, Special permissions

ENTERPRISE DOMAIN CONTROLLERS - Read, Special permissions

Document any other access permissions that allow the objects to be updated with the ISSO.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.1.7
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.01.07a.
<b>800-53</b>	AC-6(10)
<b>800-53R5</b>	AC-6(10)
<b>CAT</b>	I
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-002235
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.2(b)
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.2(g)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.2(d)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(a)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.2

ISO-27001-2022	A.8.18
ITSG-33	AC-6
NESA	T5.1.1
NESA	T5.2.2
NESA	T5.4.1
NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
RULE-ID	SV-205741r1081998_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-DC-000090
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103121
STIG-LEGACY	V-93033
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
VULN-ID	V-205741

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

PASSED

## WN19-DC-000100 - Windows Server 2019 Active Directory Domain Controllers Organizational Unit (OU) object must have the proper access control permissions.

### Info

When Active Directory objects do not have appropriate access control permissions, it may be possible for malicious users to create, read, update, or delete the objects and degrade or destroy the integrity of the data. When the directory service is used for identification, authentication, or authorization functions, a compromise of the database objects could lead to a compromise of all systems that rely on the directory service.

The Domain Controllers OU object requires special attention as the Domain Controllers are central to the configuration and management of the domain. Inappropriate access permissions defined for the Domain Controllers OU could allow an intruder or unauthorized personnel to make changes that could lead to the compromise of the domain.

### Solution

Limit the permissions on the Domain Controllers OU to restrict changes to System, Domain Admins, Enterprise Admins and Administrators.

The default permissions listed below satisfy this requirement.

Domains supporting Microsoft Exchange will have additional Exchange related permissions on the Domain Controllers OU. These may include some change related permissions.

CREATOR OWNER - Special permissions

SELF - Special permissions

Authenticated Users - Read, Special permissions

The special permissions for Authenticated Users are Read types.

SYSTEM - Full Control

Domain Admins - Read, Write, Create all child objects, Generate resultant set of policy (logging), Generate resultant set of policy (planning), Special permissions

Enterprise Admins - Full Control

Key Admins - Special permissions

Enterprise Key Admins - Special permissions

Administrators - Read, Write, Create all child objects, Generate resultant set of policy (logging), Generate resultant set of policy (planning), Special permissions

Pre-Windows 2000 Compatible Access - Special permissions

The special permissions for Pre-Windows 2000 Compatible Access are Read types.

ENTERPRISE DOMAIN CONTROLLERS - Read, Special permissions

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.1.7
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.01.07a.
<b>800-53</b>	AC-6(10)
<b>800-53R5</b>	AC-6(10)
<b>CAT</b>	I
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-002235
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.2(b)
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.2(g)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.2(d)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(a)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG

<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.2
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.18
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AC-6
<b>NESA</b>	T5.1.1
<b>NESA</b>	T5.2.2
<b>NESA</b>	T5.4.1
<b>NESA</b>	T5.4.4
<b>NESA</b>	T5.4.5
<b>NESA</b>	T5.5.4
<b>NESA</b>	T5.6.1
<b>NESA</b>	T7.5.3
<b>NIAV2</b>	AM1
<b>NIAV2</b>	AM23f
<b>NIAV2</b>	SS13c
<b>NIAV2</b>	SS15c
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	7.1.2
<b>PCI-DSSV4.0</b>	7.2.1
<b>PCI-DSSV4.0</b>	7.2.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	5.2.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	6.2
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205742r958726_rule
<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-DC-000100
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103123
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	V-93035
<b>SWIFT-CSCV1</b>	5.1
<b>TBA-FIISB</b>	31.4.2
<b>TBA-FIISB</b>	31.4.3

VULN-ID

V-205742

**Assets**

**windows-stig-br**

PASSED

## WN19-DC-000110 - Windows Server 2019 organization created Active Directory Organizational Unit (OU) objects must have proper access control permissions.

### Info

When directory service database objects do not have appropriate access control permissions, it may be possible for malicious users to create, read, update, or delete the objects and degrade or destroy the integrity of the data. When the directory service is used for identification, authentication, or authorization functions, a compromise of the database objects could lead to a compromise of all systems that rely on the directory service.

For Active Directory, the OU objects require special attention. In a distributed administration model (i.e., help desk), OU objects are more likely to have access permissions changed from the secure defaults. If inappropriate access permissions are defined for OU objects, it could allow an intruder to add or delete users in the OU. This could result in unauthorized access to data or a denial of service (DoS) to authorized users.

### Solution

Maintain the Allow type permissions on domain-defined OUs to be at least as restrictive as the defaults below.

Document any additional permissions above Read with the ISSO if an approved distributed administration model (help desk or other user support staff) is implemented.

CREATOR OWNER - Special permissions

Self - Special permissions

Authenticated Users - Read, Special permissions

The special permissions for Authenticated Users are Read type.

SYSTEM - Full Control

Domain Admins - Full Control

Enterprise Admins - Full Control

Key Admins - Special permissions

Enterprise Key Admins - Special permissions

Administrators - Read, Write, Create all child objects, Generate resultant set of policy (logging), Generate resultant set of policy (planning), Special permissions

Pre-Windows 2000 Compatible Access - Special permissions

The special permissions for Pre-Windows 2000 Compatible Access are for Read types.

ENTERPRISE DOMAIN CONTROLLERS - Read, Special permissions

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.1.7
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.01.07a.
<b>800-53</b>	AC-6(10)
<b>800-53R5</b>	AC-6(10)
<b>CAT</b>	I
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-002235
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.2(b)
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.2(g)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.2(d)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(a)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b

HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.15
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.2
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.18
ITSG-33	AC-6
NESA	T5.1.1
NESA	T5.2.2
NESA	T5.4.1
NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
RULE-ID	SV-205743r958726_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-DC-000110
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103125
STIG-LEGACY	V-93037
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
VULN-ID	V-205743

## Assets



## WN19-DC-000120 - Windows Server 2019 data files owned by users must be on a different logical partition from the directory server data files.

### Info

When directory service data files, especially for directories used for identification, authentication, or authorization, reside on the same logical partition as user-owned files, the directory service data may be more vulnerable to unauthorized access or other availability compromises. Directory service and user-owned data files sharing a partition may be configured with less restrictive permissions in order to allow access to the user data.

The directory service may be vulnerable to a denial of service attack when user-owned files on a common partition are expanded to an extent preventing the directory service from acquiring more space for directory or audit data.

### Solution

Move shares used to store files owned by users to a different logical partition than the directory server data files.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.13.4
800-171R3	03.13.04
800-53	SC-4
800-53R5	SC-4
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-001090
CSF2.0	PR.DS-01
CSF2.0	PR.DS-02
CSF2.0	PR.DS-10
CSF2.0	PR.IR-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ITSG-33	SC-4
ITSG-33	SC-4a.
RULE-ID	SV-205723r958524_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-DC-000120
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103621
STIG-LEGACY	V-93535
VULN-ID	V-205723

### Assets

#### windows-stig-br

PASSED

## WN19-DC-000130 - Windows Server 2019 domain controllers must run on a machine dedicated to that function.

### Info

Executing application servers on the same host machine with a directory server may substantially weaken the security of the directory server. Web or database server applications usually require the addition of many programs and accounts, increasing the attack surface of the computer.

Some applications require the addition of privileged accounts, providing potential sources of compromise. Some applications (such as Microsoft Exchange) may require the use of network ports or services conflicting with the directory server. In this case, non-standard ports might be selected, and this could interfere with intrusion detection or prevention services.

### Solution

Remove additional roles or applications such as web, database, and email from the domain controller.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.6
800-171	3.4.7
800-171R3	03.04.06a.
800-53	CM-7a.
800-53R5	CM-7a.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000381
CN-L3	7.1.3.5(c)
CN-L3	8.1.4.4(a)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF	PR.PT-3
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ITSG-33	CM-7a.
NIAV2	SS15a
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	2.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	2.2.3
QCSC-V1	3.2
RULE-ID	SV-205695r958478_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-DC-000130

STIG-LEGACY	SV-103503
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STIG-LEGACY	V-93417
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SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
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VULN-ID	V-205695
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#### Assets

**windows-stig-br**

PASSED

**WN19-DC-000140 - Windows Server 2019 must use separate, NSA-approved (Type 1) cryptography to protect the directory data in transit for directory service implementations at a classified confidentiality level when replication data traverses a network cleared to a lower level than the data.**

**Info**

Directory data that is not appropriately encrypted is subject to compromise. Commercial-grade encryption does not provide adequate protection when the classification level of directory data in transit is higher than the level of the network.

**Solution**

Configure NSA-approved (Type 1) cryptography to protect the directory data in transit for directory service implementations at a classified confidentiality level that transfer replication data through a network cleared to a lower level than the data.

**See Also**

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

**References**

<b>800-171</b>	3.13.11
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.13.11
<b>800-53</b>	SC-13
<b>800-53R5</b>	SC-13b.
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-002450
<b>CSF</b>	PR.DS-5
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.DS-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.DS-02
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.DS-10
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.a
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(2)(iv)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(e)(2)(ii)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.24
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.10.1.1
<b>ITSG-33</b>	SC-13
<b>ITSG-33</b>	SC-13a.
<b>NESA</b>	M5.2.6
<b>NESA</b>	T7.4.1

NIAV2	CY3
NIAV2	CY4
NIAV2	CY5b
NIAV2	CY5c
NIAV2	CY5d
NIAV2	CY7
NIAV2	NS5e
QCSC-V1	6.2
RULE-ID	SV-205818r987791_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-DC-000140
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103599
STIG-LEGACY	V-93513
VULN-ID	V-205818

#### Assets

windows-stig-br

PASSED

## WN19-DC-000150 - Windows Server 2019 directory data (outside the root DSE) of a non-public directory must be configured to prevent anonymous access.

### Info

To the extent that anonymous access to directory data (outside the root DSE) is permitted, read access control of the data is effectively disabled. If other means of controlling access (such as network restrictions) are compromised, there may be nothing else to protect the confidentiality of sensitive directory data.

### Solution

Configure directory data (outside the root DSE) of a non-public directory to prevent anonymous access.

For AD, there are multiple configuration items that could enable anonymous access.

Changing the access permissions on the domain naming context object (from the secure defaults) could enable anonymous access. If the check procedures indicate this is the cause, the process that was used to change the permissions should be reversed. This could have been through the Windows Support Tools ADSI Edit console (adsiedit.msc).

The dsHeuristics option is used. This is addressed in check V-8555 in the AD Forest STIG.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.4.2
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.04.02a.
<b>800-53</b>	CM-6b.
<b>800-53R5</b>	CM-6b.
<b>CAT</b>	I
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000366
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(d)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.IP-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-01
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.9
<b>ITSG-33</b>	CM-6b.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.2.1
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205875r991589_rule
<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-DC-000150
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103359
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	V-93271
<b>SWIFT-CSCV1</b>	2.3

VULN-ID

V-205875

Assets

windows-stig-br

PASSED

## WN19-DC-000160 - Windows Server 2019 directory service must be configured to terminate LDAP-based network connections to the directory server after five minutes of inactivity.

### Info

The failure to terminate inactive network connections increases the risk of a successful attack on the directory server. The longer an established session is in progress, the more time an attacker has to hijack the session, implement a means to passively intercept data, or compromise any protections on client access. For example, if an attacker gains control of a client computer, an existing (already authenticated) session with the directory server could allow access to the directory. The lack of confidentiality protection in LDAP-based sessions increases exposure to this vulnerability.

### Solution

Configure the directory service to terminate LDAP-based network connections to the directory server after 5 minutes of inactivity.

Open an elevated 'Command prompt' (run as administrator).

Enter 'ntdsutil'.

At the 'ntdsutil:' prompt, enter 'LDAP policies'.

At the 'ldap policy:' prompt, enter 'connections'.

At the 'server connections:' prompt, enter 'connect to server [host-name]' (where [host-name] is the computer name of the domain controller).

At the 'server connections:' prompt, enter 'q'.

At the 'ldap policy:' prompt, enter 'Set MaxConnIdleTime to 300'.

Enter 'Commit Changes' to save.

Enter 'Show values' to verify changes.

Enter 'q' at the 'ldap policy:' and 'ntdsutil:' prompts to exit.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.13.9
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.13.09
<b>800-53</b>	SC-10
<b>800-53R5</b>	SC-10
<b>CAT</b>	III
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-001133
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.20
<b>ITSG-33</b>	SC-10
<b>ITSG-33</b>	SC-10a.
<b>NESA</b>	T2.3.8
<b>NESA</b>	T4.5.1
<b>NESA</b>	T5.5.1
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205726r970703_rule
<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-DC-000160

STIG-LEGACY	SV-103595
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STIG-LEGACY	V-93509
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SWIFT-CSCV1	2.6
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VULN-ID	V-205726
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## Assets

**windows-stig-br**

PASSED

## WN19-DC-000170 - Windows Server 2019 Active Directory Group Policy objects must be configured with proper audit settings.

### Info

When inappropriate audit settings are configured for directory service database objects, it may be possible for a user or process to update the data without generating any tracking data. The impact of missing audit data is related to the type of object. A failure to capture audit data for objects used by identification, authentication, or authorization functions could degrade or eliminate the ability to track changes to access policy for systems or data.

For Active Directory (AD), there are a number of critical object types in the domain naming context of the AD database for which auditing is essential. This includes Group Policy objects. Because changes to these objects can significantly impact access controls or the availability of systems, the absence of auditing data makes it impossible to identify the source of changes that impact the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of data and systems throughout an AD domain. The lack of proper auditing can result in insufficient forensic evidence needed to investigate an incident and prosecute the intruder.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000327-GPOS-00127, SRG-OS-000458-GPOS-00203, SRG-OS-000463-GPOS-00207, SRG-OS-000468-GPOS-00212

### Solution

Configure the audit settings for Group Policy objects to include the following:

This can be done at the Policy level in Active Directory to apply to all group policies.

Open 'Active Directory Users and Computers' (available from various menus or run 'dsa.msc').

Select 'Advanced Features' from the 'View' Menu.

Navigate to [Domain] >> System >> Policies in the left panel.

Right click 'Policies', select 'Properties'.

Select the 'Security' tab.

Select the 'Advanced' button.

Select the 'Auditing' tab.

Type - Fail Principal - Everyone Access - Full Control Applies to - This object and all descendant objects or Descendant groupPolicyContainer objects

The three Success types listed below are defaults inherited from the Parent Object. Where Special is listed in the summary screens for Access, detailed Permissions are provided for reference.

Type - Success Principal - Everyone Access - Special (Permissions: Write all properties, Modify permissions; Properties: all 'Write' type selected) Inherited from - Parent Object Applies to - Descendant groupPolicyContainer objects

Two instances with the following summary information will be listed:

Type - Success Principal - Everyone Access - blank (Permissions: none selected; Properties: one instance - Write gPLink, one instance - Write gPOptions) Inherited from - Parent Object Applies to - Descendant Organization Unit Objects

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.7
800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171R3	03.01.07b.
800-171R3	03.03.03a.
800-53	AC-6(9)
800-53	AU-12c.
800-53R5	AC-6(9)
800-53R5	AU-12c.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000172

<b>CCI</b>	CCI-002234
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.2(b)
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.2(g)
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.3(a)
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.3(b)
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.3(c)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.3.5(a)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.3.5(b)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.2(d)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.3(a)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(a)
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-1
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-3
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-7
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-03
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-04
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(b)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.2
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.18
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.1

<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.3
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AC-6
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AU-12c.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.2
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.5
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.6
<b>NESA</b>	T5.1.1
<b>NESA</b>	T5.2.2
<b>NESA</b>	T5.5.4
<b>NESA</b>	T7.5.3
<b>NIAV2</b>	AM1
<b>NIAV2</b>	AM23f
<b>NIAV2</b>	SM8
<b>NIAV2</b>	SS13c
<b>NIAV2</b>	SS15c
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	7.1.2
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	10.1
<b>PCI-DSSV4.0</b>	7.2.1
<b>PCI-DSSV4.0</b>	7.2.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	3.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	5.2.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	6.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	8.2.1
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	13.2
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205785r958732_rule
<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-DC-000170
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103209
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	V-93121
<b>SWIFT-CSCV1</b>	5.1
<b>SWIFT-CSCV1</b>	6.4
<b>TBA-FIISB</b>	31.4.2

TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
TBA-FIISB	45.1.1
VULN-ID	V-205785

**Assets**

**windows-stig-br**

PASSED

## WN19-DC-000180 - Windows Server 2019 Active Directory Domain object must be configured with proper audit settings.

### Info

When inappropriate audit settings are configured for directory service database objects, it may be possible for a user or process to update the data without generating any tracking data. The impact of missing audit data is related to the type of object. A failure to capture audit data for objects used by identification, authentication, or authorization functions could degrade or eliminate the ability to track changes to access policy for systems or data.

For Active Directory (AD), there are a number of critical object types in the domain naming context of the AD database for which auditing is essential. This includes the Domain object. Because changes to these objects can significantly impact access controls or the availability of systems, the absence of auditing data makes it impossible to identify the source of changes that impact the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of data and systems throughout an AD domain. The lack of proper auditing can result in insufficient forensic evidence needed to investigate an incident and prosecute the intruder.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000327-GPOS-00127, SRG-OS-000458-GPOS-00203, SRG-OS-000463-GPOS-00207, SRG-OS-000468-GPOS-00212

### Solution

Open 'Active Directory Users and Computers' (available from various menus or run 'dsa.msc').

Ensure 'Advanced Features' is selected in the 'View' menu.

Select the domain being reviewed in the left pane.

Right-click the domain name and select 'Properties'.

Select the 'Security' tab.

Select the 'Advanced' button and then the 'Auditing' tab.

Configure the audit settings for Domain object to include the following:

Type - Fail Principal - Everyone Access - Full Control Inherited from - None Applies to - This object only

The success types listed below are defaults. Where Special is listed in the summary screens for Access, detailed Permissions are provided for reference. Various Properties selections may also exist by default.

Two instances with the following summary information will be listed:

Type - Success Principal - Everyone Access - (blank) Inherited from - None Applies to - Special

Type - Success Principal - Domain Users Access - All extended rights Inherited from - None Applies to - This object only

Type - Success Principal - Administrators Access - All extended rights Inherited from - None Applies to - This object only

Type - Success Principal - Everyone Access - Special Inherited from - None Applies to - This object only (Access - Special = Permissions: Write all properties, Modify permissions, Modify owner.)

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.7
800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171R3	03.01.07b.
800-171R3	03.03.03a.
800-53	AC-6(9)
800-53	AU-12c.
800-53R5	AC-6(9)
800-53R5	AU-12c.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000172

<b>CCI</b>	CCI-002234
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.2(b)
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.2(g)
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.3(a)
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.3(b)
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.3(c)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.3.5(a)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.3.5(b)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.2(d)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.3(a)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(a)
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-1
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-3
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-7
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-03
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-04
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(b)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.2
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.18
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.1

<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.3
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AC-6
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AU-12c.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.2
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.5
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.6
<b>NESA</b>	T5.1.1
<b>NESA</b>	T5.2.2
<b>NESA</b>	T5.5.4
<b>NESA</b>	T7.5.3
<b>NIAV2</b>	AM1
<b>NIAV2</b>	AM23f
<b>NIAV2</b>	SM8
<b>NIAV2</b>	SS13c
<b>NIAV2</b>	SS15c
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	7.1.2
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	10.1
<b>PCI-DSSV4.0</b>	7.2.1
<b>PCI-DSSV4.0</b>	7.2.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	3.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	5.2.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	6.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	8.2.1
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	13.2
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205786r958732_rule
<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-DC-000180
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103211
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	V-93123
<b>SWIFT-CSCV1</b>	5.1
<b>SWIFT-CSCV1</b>	6.4
<b>TBA-FIISB</b>	31.4.2

TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
TBA-FIISB	45.1.1
VULN-ID	V-205786

**Assets**

**windows-stig-br**

PASSED

## WN19-DC-000190 - Windows Server 2019 Active Directory Infrastructure object must be configured with proper audit settings.

### Info

When inappropriate audit settings are configured for directory service database objects, it may be possible for a user or process to update the data without generating any tracking data. The impact of missing audit data is related to the type of object. A failure to capture audit data for objects used by identification, authentication, or authorization functions could degrade or eliminate the ability to track changes to access policy for systems or data.

For Active Directory (AD), there are a number of critical object types in the domain naming context of the AD database for which auditing is essential. This includes the Infrastructure object. Because changes to these objects can significantly impact access controls or the availability of systems, the absence of auditing data makes it impossible to identify the source of changes that impact the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of data and systems throughout an AD domain. The lack of proper auditing can result in insufficient forensic evidence needed to investigate an incident and prosecute the intruder.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000327-GPOS-00127, SRG-OS-000458-GPOS-00203, SRG-OS-000463-GPOS-00207, SRG-OS-000468-GPOS-00212

### Solution

Open 'Active Directory Users and Computers' (available from various menus or run 'dsa.msc').

Ensure 'Advanced Features' is selected in the 'View' menu.

Select the domain being reviewed in the left pane.

Right-click the 'Infrastructure' object in the right pane and select 'Properties'.

Select the 'Security' tab.

Select the 'Advanced' button and then the 'Auditing' tab.

Configure the audit settings for Infrastructure object to include the following:

Type - Fail Principal - Everyone Access - Full Control Inherited from - None

The success types listed below are defaults. Where Special is listed in the summary screens for Access, detailed Permissions are provided for reference. Various Properties selections may also exist by default.

Type - Success Principal - Everyone Access - Special Inherited from - None (Access - Special = Permissions: Write all properties, All extended rights, Change infrastructure master)

Two instances with the following summary information will be listed:

Type - Success Principal - Everyone Access - (blank) Inherited from - (CN of domain)

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.7
800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171R3	03.01.07b.
800-171R3	03.03.03a.
800-53	AC-6(9)
800-53	AU-12c.
800-53R5	AC-6(9)
800-53R5	AU-12c.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000172
CCI	CCI-002234
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(b)

<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.2(g)
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.3(a)
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.3(b)
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.3(c)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.3.5(a)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.3.5(b)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.2(d)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.3(a)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(a)
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-1
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-3
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-7
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-03
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-04
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(b)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.2
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.18
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.1
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.3
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AC-6

<b>ITSG-33</b>	AU-12c.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.2
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.5
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.6
<b>NESA</b>	T5.1.1
<b>NESA</b>	T5.2.2
<b>NESA</b>	T5.5.4
<b>NESA</b>	T7.5.3
<b>NIAV2</b>	AM1
<b>NIAV2</b>	AM23f
<b>NIAV2</b>	SM8
<b>NIAV2</b>	SS13c
<b>NIAV2</b>	SS15c
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	7.1.2
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	10.1
<b>PCI-DSSV4.0</b>	7.2.1
<b>PCI-DSSV4.0</b>	7.2.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	3.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	5.2.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	6.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	8.2.1
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	13.2
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205787r958732_rule
<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-DC-000190
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103213
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	V-93125
<b>SWIFT-CSCV1</b>	5.1
<b>SWIFT-CSCV1</b>	6.4
<b>TBA-FIISB</b>	31.4.2
<b>TBA-FIISB</b>	31.4.3
<b>TBA-FIISB</b>	45.1.1

VULN-ID

V-205787

Assets

windows-stig-br

PASSED

## WN19-DC-000200 - Windows Server 2019 Active Directory Domain Controllers Organizational Unit (OU) object must be configured with proper audit settings.

### Info

When inappropriate audit settings are configured for directory service database objects, it may be possible for a user or process to update the data without generating any tracking data. The impact of missing audit data is related to the type of object. A failure to capture audit data for objects used by identification, authentication, or authorization functions could degrade or eliminate the ability to track changes to access policy for systems or data.

For Active Directory (AD), there are a number of critical object types in the domain naming context of the AD database for which auditing is essential. This includes the Domain Controller OU object. Because changes to these objects can significantly impact access controls or the availability of systems, the absence of auditing data makes it impossible to identify the source of changes that impact the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of data and systems throughout an AD domain. The lack of proper auditing can result in insufficient forensic evidence needed to investigate an incident and prosecute the intruder.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000327-GPOS-00127, SRG-OS-000458-GPOS-00203, SRG-OS-000463-GPOS-00207, SRG-OS-000468-GPOS-00212

### Solution

Open 'Active Directory Users and Computers' (available from various menus or run 'dsa.msc').

Ensure 'Advanced Features' is selected in the 'View' menu.

Select the 'Domain Controllers OU' under the domain being reviewed in the left pane.

Right-click the 'Domain Controllers OU' object and select 'Properties'.

Select the 'Security' tab.

Select the 'Advanced' button and then the 'Auditing' tab.

Configure the audit settings for Domain Controllers OU object to include the following:

Type - Fail Principal - Everyone Access - Full Control Inherited from - None

The success types listed below are defaults. Where Special is listed in the summary screens for Access, detailed Permissions are provided for reference. Various Properties selections may also exist by default.

Type - Success Principal - Everyone Access - Special Inherited from - None Applies to - This object only (Access - Special = Permissions: all create, delete and modify permissions)

Type - Success Principal - Everyone Access - Write all properties Inherited from - None Applies to - This object and all descendant objects

Two instances with the following summary information will be listed:

Type - Success Principal - Everyone Access - (blank) Inherited from - (CN of domain) Applies to - Descendant Organizational Unit objects

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.7
800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171R3	03.01.07b.
800-171R3	03.03.03a.
800-53	AC-6(9)
800-53	AU-12c.
800-53R5	AC-6(9)
800-53R5	AU-12c.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000172
CCI	CCI-002234

<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.2(b)
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.2(g)
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.3(a)
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.3(b)
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.3(c)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.3.5(a)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.3.5(b)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.2(d)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.3(a)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(a)
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-1
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-3
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-7
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-03
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-04
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(b)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.2
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.18
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.1
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.3

<b>ITSG-33</b>	AC-6
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AU-12c.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.2
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.5
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.6
<b>NESA</b>	T5.1.1
<b>NESA</b>	T5.2.2
<b>NESA</b>	T5.5.4
<b>NESA</b>	T7.5.3
<b>NIAV2</b>	AM1
<b>NIAV2</b>	AM23f
<b>NIAV2</b>	SM8
<b>NIAV2</b>	SS13c
<b>NIAV2</b>	SS15c
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	7.1.2
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	10.1
<b>PCI-DSSV4.0</b>	7.2.1
<b>PCI-DSSV4.0</b>	7.2.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	3.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	5.2.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	6.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	8.2.1
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	13.2
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205788r958732_rule
<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-DC-000200
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103215
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	V-93127
<b>SWIFT-CSCV1</b>	5.1
<b>SWIFT-CSCV1</b>	6.4
<b>TBA-FIISB</b>	31.4.2
<b>TBA-FIISB</b>	31.4.3

TBA-FIISB

45.1.1

VULN-ID

V-205788

### Assets

**windows-stig-br**

PASSED

## WN19-DC-000210 - Windows Server 2019 Active Directory AdminSDHolder object must be configured with proper audit settings.

### Info

When inappropriate audit settings are configured for directory service database objects, it may be possible for a user or process to update the data without generating any tracking data. The impact of missing audit data is related to the type of object. A failure to capture audit data for objects used by identification, authentication, or authorization functions could degrade or eliminate the ability to track changes to access policy for systems or data.

For Active Directory (AD), there are a number of critical object types in the domain naming context of the AD database for which auditing is essential. This includes the AdminSDHolder object. Because changes to these objects can significantly impact access controls or the availability of systems, the absence of auditing data makes it impossible to identify the source of changes that impact the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of data and systems throughout an AD domain. The lack of proper auditing can result in insufficient forensic evidence needed to investigate an incident and prosecute the intruder.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000327-GPOS-00127, SRG-OS-000458-GPOS-00203, SRG-OS-000463-GPOS-00207, SRG-OS-000468-GPOS-00212

### Solution

Open 'Active Directory Users and Computers' (available from various menus or run 'dsa.msc').

Ensure 'Advanced Features' is selected in the 'View' menu.

Select 'System' under the domain being reviewed in the left pane.

Right-click the 'AdminSDHolder' object in the right pane and select 'Properties'.

Select the 'Security' tab.

Select the 'Advanced' button and then the 'Auditing' tab.

Configure the audit settings for AdminSDHolder object to include the following:

Type - Fail Principal - Everyone Access - Full Control Inherited from - None Applies to - This object only

The success types listed below are defaults. Where Special is listed in the summary screens for Access, detailed Permissions are provided for reference. Various Properties selections may also exist by default.

Type - Success Principal - Everyone Access - Special Inherited from - None Applies to - This object only (Access - Special = Write all properties, Modify permissions, Modify owner)

Two instances with the following summary information will be listed:

Type - Success Principal - Everyone Access - (blank) Inherited from - (CN of domain) Applies to - Descendant Organizational Unit objects

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.7
800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171R3	03.01.07b.
800-171R3	03.03.03a.
800-53	AC-6(9)
800-53	AU-12c.
800-53R5	AC-6(9)
800-53R5	AU-12c.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000172
CCI	CCI-002234
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(b)

<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.2(g)
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.3(a)
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.3(b)
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.3(c)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.3.5(a)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.3.5(b)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.2(d)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.3(a)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(a)
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-1
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-3
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-7
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-03
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-04
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(b)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.2
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.18
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.1
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.3
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AC-6

<b>ITSG-33</b>	AU-12c.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.2
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.5
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.6
<b>NESA</b>	T5.1.1
<b>NESA</b>	T5.2.2
<b>NESA</b>	T5.5.4
<b>NESA</b>	T7.5.3
<b>NIAV2</b>	AM1
<b>NIAV2</b>	AM23f
<b>NIAV2</b>	SM8
<b>NIAV2</b>	SS13c
<b>NIAV2</b>	SS15c
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	7.1.2
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	10.1
<b>PCI-DSSV4.0</b>	7.2.1
<b>PCI-DSSV4.0</b>	7.2.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	3.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	5.2.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	6.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	8.2.1
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	13.2
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205789r958732_rule
<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-DC-000210
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103217
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	V-93129
<b>SWIFT-CSCV1</b>	5.1
<b>SWIFT-CSCV1</b>	6.4
<b>TBA-FIISB</b>	31.4.2
<b>TBA-FIISB</b>	31.4.3
<b>TBA-FIISB</b>	45.1.1

VULN-ID

V-205789

Assets

windows-stig-br

PASSED

## WN19-DC-000220 - Windows Server 2019 Active Directory RID Manager\$ object must be configured with proper audit settings.

### Info

When inappropriate audit settings are configured for directory service database objects, it may be possible for a user or process to update the data without generating any tracking data. The impact of missing audit data is related to the type of object. A failure to capture audit data for objects used by identification, authentication, or authorization functions could degrade or eliminate the ability to track changes to access policy for systems or data.

For Active Directory (AD), there are a number of critical object types in the domain naming context of the AD database for which auditing is essential. This includes the RID Manager\$ object. Because changes to these objects can significantly impact access controls or the availability of systems, the absence of auditing data makes it impossible to identify the source of changes that impact the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of data and systems throughout an AD domain. The lack of proper auditing can result in insufficient forensic evidence needed to investigate an incident and prosecute the intruder.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000327-GPOS-00127, SRG-OS-000458-GPOS-00203, SRG-OS-000463-GPOS-00207, SRG-OS-000468-GPOS-00212

### Solution

Open 'Active Directory Users and Computers' (available from various menus or run 'dsa.msc').

Ensure 'Advanced Features' is selected in the 'View' menu.

Select 'System' under the domain being reviewed in the left pane.

Right-click the 'RID Manager\$' object in the right pane and select 'Properties'.

Select the 'Security' tab.

Select the 'Advanced' button and then the 'Auditing' tab.

Configure the audit settings for RID Manager\$ object to include the following:

Type - Fail Principal - Everyone Access - Full Control Inherited from - None

The success types listed below are defaults. Where Special is listed in the summary screens for Access, detailed Permissions are provided for reference. Various Properties selections may also exist by default.

Type - Success Principal - Everyone Access - Special Inherited from - None (Access - Special = Write all properties, All extended rights, Change RID master)

Two instances with the following summary information will be listed:

Type - Success Principal - Everyone Access - (blank) Inherited from - (CN of domain)

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.7
800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171R3	03.01.07b.
800-171R3	03.03.03a.
800-53	AC-6(9)
800-53	AU-12c.
800-53R5	AC-6(9)
800-53R5	AU-12c.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000172
CCI	CCI-002234
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(b)

<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.2(g)
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.3(a)
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.3(b)
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.3(c)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.3.5(a)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.3.5(b)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.2(d)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.3(a)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(a)
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-1
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-3
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-7
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-03
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-04
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(b)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.2
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.18
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.1
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.3
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AC-6

<b>ITSG-33</b>	AU-12c.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.2
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.5
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.6
<b>NESA</b>	T5.1.1
<b>NESA</b>	T5.2.2
<b>NESA</b>	T5.5.4
<b>NESA</b>	T7.5.3
<b>NIAV2</b>	AM1
<b>NIAV2</b>	AM23f
<b>NIAV2</b>	SM8
<b>NIAV2</b>	SS13c
<b>NIAV2</b>	SS15c
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	7.1.2
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	10.1
<b>PCI-DSSV4.0</b>	7.2.1
<b>PCI-DSSV4.0</b>	7.2.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	3.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	5.2.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	6.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	8.2.1
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	13.2
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205790r958732_rule
<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-DC-000220
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103219
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	V-93131
<b>SWIFT-CSCV1</b>	5.1
<b>SWIFT-CSCV1</b>	6.4
<b>TBA-FIISB</b>	31.4.2
<b>TBA-FIISB</b>	31.4.3
<b>TBA-FIISB</b>	45.1.1

VULN-ID

V-205790

Assets

windows-stig-br

PASSED

## WN19-DC-000230 - Windows Server 2019 must be configured to audit Account Management - Computer Account Management successes.

### Info

Maintaining an audit trail of system activity logs can help identify configuration errors, troubleshoot service disruptions, and analyze compromises that have occurred, as well as detect attacks. Audit logs are necessary to provide a trail of evidence in case the system or network is compromised. Collecting this data is essential for analyzing the security of information assets and detecting signs of suspicious and unexpected behavior.

Computer Account Management records events such as creating, changing, deleting, renaming, disabling, or enabling computer accounts.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000004-GPOS-00004, SRG-OS-000239-GPOS-00089, SRG-OS-000240-GPOS-00090, SRG-OS-000241-GPOS-00091, SRG-OS-000303-GPOS-00120, SRG-OS-000476-GPOS-00221

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Advanced Audit Policy Configuration >> System Audit Policies >> Account Management >> 'Audit Computer Account Management' with 'Success' selected.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.1
800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171R3	03.01.01
800-171R3	03.03.03a.
800-53	AC-2(4)
800-53	AU-12c.
800-53R5	AC-2(4)
800-53R5	AU-12c.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000018
CCI	CCI-000172
CCI	CCI-001403
CCI	CCI-001404
CCI	CCI-001405
CCI	CCI-002130
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(d)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(a)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(c)

<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.3.5(a)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.3.5(b)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.3(a)
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-1
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-3
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-7
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-1
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-03
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.DS-10
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-04
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(b)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.16
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.18
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.2
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.15
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.9.2.1
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.1
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AC-2(4)
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AU-12c.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.2
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.5

NESA	T3.6.6
NESA	T5.2.2
NIAV2	AM9a
NIAV2	AM9b
NIAV2	AM9c
NIAV2	AM9d
NIAV2	AM9e
NIAV2	SM8
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.1
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
QCSC-V1	15.2
RULE-ID	SV-205628r958368_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-DC-000230
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103073
STIG-LEGACY	V-92985
SWIFT-CSCV1	6.4
TBA-FIISB	36.2.3
TBA-FIISB	45.1.1
VULN-ID	V-205628

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

PASSED

## WN19-DC-000240 - Windows Server 2019 must be configured to audit DS Access - Directory Service Access successes.

### Info

Maintaining an audit trail of system activity logs can help identify configuration errors, troubleshoot service disruptions, and analyze compromises that have occurred, as well as detect attacks. Audit logs are necessary to provide a trail of evidence in case the system or network is compromised. Collecting this data is essential for analyzing the security of information assets and detecting signs of suspicious and unexpected behavior.

Audit Directory Service Access records events related to users accessing an Active Directory object.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000327-GPOS-00127, SRG-OS-000458-GPOS-00203, SRG-OS-000463-GPOS-00207, SRG-OS-000468-GPOS-00212

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Advanced Audit Policy Configuration >> System Audit Policies >> DS Access >> 'Directory Service Access' with 'Success' selected.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.7
800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171R3	03.01.07b.
800-171R3	03.03.03a.
800-53	AC-6(9)
800-53	AU-12c.
800-53R5	AC-6(9)
800-53R5	AU-12c.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000172
CCI	CCI-002234
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(g)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(a)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(c)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(a)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(b)
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(d)
CN-L3	8.1.4.3(a)

<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(a)
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-1
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-3
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-7
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-03
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-04
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(b)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.2
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.18
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.1
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.3
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AC-6
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AU-12c.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.2
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.5
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.6
<b>NESA</b>	T5.1.1
<b>NESA</b>	T5.2.2
<b>NESA</b>	T5.5.4
<b>NESA</b>	T7.5.3

NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SM8
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205791r958732_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-DC-000240
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103221
STIG-LEGACY	V-93133
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
SWIFT-CSCV1	6.4
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
TBA-FIISB	45.1.1
VULN-ID	V-205791

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

PASSED

## WN19-DC-000250 - Windows Server 2019 must be configured to audit DS Access - Directory Service Access failures.

### Info

Maintaining an audit trail of system activity logs can help identify configuration errors, troubleshoot service disruptions, and analyze compromises that have occurred, as well as detect attacks. Audit logs are necessary to provide a trail of evidence in case the system or network is compromised. Collecting this data is essential for analyzing the security of information assets and detecting signs of suspicious and unexpected behavior.

Audit Directory Service Access records events related to users accessing an Active Directory object.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000327-GPOS-00127, SRG-OS-000458-GPOS-00203, SRG-OS-000463-GPOS-00207, SRG-OS-000468-GPOS-00212

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Advanced Audit Policy Configuration >> System Audit Policies >> DS Access >> 'Directory Service Access' with 'Failure' selected.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.7
800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171R3	03.01.07b.
800-171R3	03.03.03a.
800-53	AC-6(9)
800-53	AU-12c.
800-53R5	AC-6(9)
800-53R5	AU-12c.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000172
CCI	CCI-002234
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(g)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(a)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(c)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(a)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(b)
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(d)
CN-L3	8.1.4.3(a)

<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(a)
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-1
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-3
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-7
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-03
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-04
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(b)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.2
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.18
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.1
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.3
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AC-6
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AU-12c.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.2
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.5
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.6
<b>NESA</b>	T5.1.1
<b>NESA</b>	T5.2.2
<b>NESA</b>	T5.5.4
<b>NESA</b>	T7.5.3

NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SM8
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205792r958732_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-DC-000250
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103223
STIG-LEGACY	V-93135
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
SWIFT-CSCV1	6.4
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
TBA-FIISB	45.1.1
VULN-ID	V-205792

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

PASSED

## WN19-DC-000260 - Windows Server 2019 must be configured to audit DS Access - Directory Service Changes successes.

### Info

Maintaining an audit trail of system activity logs can help identify configuration errors, troubleshoot service disruptions, and analyze compromises that have occurred, as well as detect attacks. Audit logs are necessary to provide a trail of evidence in case the system or network is compromised. Collecting this data is essential for analyzing the security of information assets and detecting signs of suspicious and unexpected behavior.

Audit Directory Service Changes records events related to changes made to objects in Active Directory Domain Services.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000327-GPOS-00127, SRG-OS-000458-GPOS-00203, SRG-OS-000463-GPOS-00207, SRG-OS-000468-GPOS-00212

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Advanced Audit Policy Configuration >> System Audit Policies >> DS Access >> 'Directory Service Changes' with 'Success' selected.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.7
800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171R3	03.01.07b.
800-171R3	03.03.03a.
800-53	AC-6(9)
800-53	AU-12c.
800-53R5	AC-6(9)
800-53R5	AU-12c.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000172
CCI	CCI-002234
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(g)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(a)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(c)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(a)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(b)
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(d)
CN-L3	8.1.4.3(a)

<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(a)
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-1
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-3
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-7
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-03
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-04
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(b)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.2
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.18
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.1
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.3
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AC-6
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AU-12c.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.2
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.5
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.6
<b>NESA</b>	T5.1.1
<b>NESA</b>	T5.2.2
<b>NESA</b>	T5.5.4
<b>NESA</b>	T7.5.3

NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SM8
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	10.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205793r958732_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-DC-000260
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103225
STIG-LEGACY	V-93137
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
SWIFT-CSCV1	6.4
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
TBA-FIISB	45.1.1
VULN-ID	V-205793

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

PASSED

## WN19-DC-000280 - Windows Server 2019 domain controllers must have a PKI server certificate.

### Info

Domain controllers are part of the chain of trust for PKI authentications. Without the appropriate certificate, the authenticity of the domain controller cannot be verified. Domain controllers must have a server certificate to establish authenticity as part of PKI authentications in the domain.

### Solution

Obtain a server certificate for the domain controller.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.5.2
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.05.12
<b>800-53</b>	IA-5(2)(a)
<b>800-53R5</b>	IA-5(2)(b)(1)
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000185
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-03
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(2)(i)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(d)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.16
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.17
<b>ITSG-33</b>	IA-5(2)(a)
<b>NESA</b>	T5.2.3
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	5.2.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	13.2
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205645r958448_rule
<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-DC-000280
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103567
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	V-93481

VULN-ID

V-205645

Assets

windows-stig-br

PASSED

## WN19-DC-000290 - Windows Server 2019 domain Controller PKI certificates must be issued by the DoD PKI or an approved External Certificate Authority (ECA).

### Info

A PKI implementation depends on the practices established by the Certificate Authority (CA) to ensure the implementation is secure. Without proper practices, the certificates issued by a CA have limited value in authentication functions. The use of multiple CAs from separate PKI implementations results in interoperability issues. If servers and clients do not have a common set of root CA certificates, they are not able to authenticate each other.

### Solution

Obtain a server certificate for the domain controller issued by the DoD PKI or an approved ECA.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.5.2
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.05.12
<b>800-53</b>	IA-5(2)(a)
<b>800-53R5</b>	IA-5(2)(b)(1)
<b>CAT</b>	I
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000185
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-03
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(2)(i)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(d)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.16
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.17
<b>ITSG-33</b>	IA-5(2)(a)
<b>NESA</b>	T5.2.3
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	5.2.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	13.2
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205646r958448_rule
<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-DC-000290
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103569

STIG-LEGACY

V-93483

VULN-ID

V-205646

Assets

windows-stig-br

PASSED

## WN19-DC-000300 - Windows Server 2019 PKI certificates associated with user accounts must be issued by a DoD PKI or an approved External Certificate Authority (ECA).

### Info

A PKI implementation depends on the practices established by the Certificate Authority (CA) to ensure the implementation is secure. Without proper practices, the certificates issued by a CA have limited value in authentication functions.

### Solution

Map user accounts to PKI certificates using the appropriate User Principal Name (UPN) for the network. See PKE documentation for details.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.5.2
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.05.12
<b>800-53</b>	IA-5(2)(a)
<b>800-53R5</b>	IA-5(2)(b)(1)
<b>CAT</b>	I
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000185
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-03
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(2)(i)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(d)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.16
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.17
<b>ITSG-33</b>	IA-5(2)(a)
<b>NESA</b>	T5.2.3
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	5.2.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	13.2
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205647r958448_rule
<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-DC-000300
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103571

STIG-LEGACY

V-93485

VULN-ID

V-205647

Assets

windows-stig-br

PASSED

**WN19-DC-000310 - Windows Server 2019 Active Directory user accounts, including administrators, must be configured to require the use of a Common Access Card (CAC), Personal Identity Verification (PIV)-compliant hardware token, or Alternate Logon Token (ALT) for user authentication.**

**Info**

Smart cards such as the CAC support a two-factor authentication technique. This provides a higher level of trust in the asserted identity than use of the username and password for authentication.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000105-GPOS-00052, SRG-OS-000106-GPOS-00053, SRG-OS-000107-GPOS-00054, SRG-OS-000108-GPOS-00055, SRG-OS-000375-GPOS-00160

**Solution**

Configure all user accounts, including administrator accounts, in Active Directory to enable the option 'Smart card is required for interactive logon'.

Run 'Active Directory Users and Computers' (available from various menus or run 'dsa.msc'):

Select the OU where the user accounts are located. (By default this is the Users node; however, accounts may be under other organization-defined OUs.)

Right-click the user account and select 'Properties'.

Select the 'Account' tab.

Check 'Smart card is required for interactive logon' in the 'Account Options' area.

**See Also**

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

**References**

<b>800-171</b>	3.5.1
<b>800-171</b>	3.5.3
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.05.01a.
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.05.03
<b>800-53</b>	IA-2(3)
<b>800-53</b>	IA-2(4)
<b>800-53</b>	IA-2(11)
<b>800-53R5</b>	IA-2(1)
<b>800-53R5</b>	IA-2(2)
<b>800-53R5</b>	IA-2(6)
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000767
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000768
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-001948
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.1(a)
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.1(e)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.1(a)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.1(d)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.2(a)

<b>CN-L3</b>	8.5.4.1(a)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-03
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(2)(i)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(d)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.16
<b>ITSG-33</b>	IA-2(3)
<b>ITSG-33</b>	IA-2(4)
<b>ITSG-33</b>	IA-2(100)
<b>NESA</b>	T2.3.8
<b>NESA</b>	T5.3.1
<b>NESA</b>	T5.4.2
<b>NESA</b>	T5.5.1
<b>NESA</b>	T5.5.2
<b>NESA</b>	T5.5.3
<b>NIAV2</b>	AM2
<b>NIAV2</b>	AM8
<b>NIAV2</b>	AM14b
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	8.3
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	8.3.1
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	8.3.2
<b>PCI-DSSV4.0</b>	8.4.1
<b>PCI-DSSV4.0</b>	8.4.3
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	5.2.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	13.2
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205701r1051070_rule
<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-DC-000310

STIG-LEGACY	SV-103527
STIG-LEGACY	V-93441
SWIFT-CSCV1	1.2
SWIFT-CSCV1	4.2
TBA-FIISB	35.1
TBA-FIISB	36.1
VULN-ID	V-205701

**Assets**

**windows-stig-br**

PASSED

## WN19-DC-000320 - Windows Server 2019 domain controllers must require LDAP access signing.

### Info

Unsigned network traffic is susceptible to man-in-the-middle attacks, where an intruder captures packets between the server and the client and modifies them before forwarding them to the client. In the case of an LDAP server, this means that an attacker could cause a client to make decisions based on false records from the LDAP directory. The risk of an attacker pulling this off can be decreased by implementing strong physical security measures to protect the network infrastructure. Furthermore, implementing Internet Protocol security (IPsec) authentication header mode (AH), which performs mutual authentication and packet integrity for Internet Protocol (IP) traffic, can make all types of man-in-the-middle attacks extremely difficult.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000423-GPOS-00187, SRG-OS-000424-GPOS-00188

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'Domain controller: LDAP server signing requirements' to 'Require signing'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.13.8
800-171R3	03.13.08
800-53	SC-8
800-53	SC-8(1)
800-53R5	SC-8
800-53R5	SC-8(1)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-002418
CCI	CCI-002421
CN-L3	8.1.2.2(a)
CN-L3	8.1.2.2(b)
CN-L3	8.1.4.7(a)
CN-L3	8.1.4.8(a)
CN-L3	8.2.4.5(c)
CN-L3	8.2.4.5(d)
CN-L3	8.5.2.2
CSF	PR.DS-2
CSF	PR.DS-5
CSF2.0	PR.DS-02
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.a

<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(e)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(e)(2)(i)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.10
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.14
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.33
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.20
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.10.1.1
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.13.2.3
<b>ITSG-33</b>	SC-8
<b>ITSG-33</b>	SC-8a.
<b>ITSG-33</b>	SC-8(1)
<b>NESA</b>	T4.3.1
<b>NESA</b>	T4.3.2
<b>NESA</b>	T4.5.1
<b>NESA</b>	T4.5.2
<b>NESA</b>	T7.3.3
<b>NESA</b>	T7.4.1
<b>NIAV2</b>	IE8
<b>NIAV2</b>	IE9
<b>NIAV2</b>	IE12
<b>NIAV2</b>	NS5d
<b>NIAV2</b>	NS6b
<b>NIAV2</b>	NS29
<b>NIAV2</b>	SS24
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	2.3
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	4.1
<b>PCI-DSSV4.0</b>	2.2.7
<b>PCI-DSSV4.0</b>	4.2.1
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	5.2.2

<b>QCSC-V1</b>	6.2
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205820r958908_rule
<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-DC-000320
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103631
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	V-93545
<b>SWIFT-CSCV1</b>	2.1
<b>TBA-FIISB</b>	29.1
<b>VULN-ID</b>	V-205820

#### Assets

#### windows-stig-br

PASSED

## WN19-DC-000330 - Windows Server 2019 domain controllers must be configured to allow reset of machine account passwords.

### Info

Enabling this setting on all domain controllers in a domain prevents domain members from changing their computer account passwords. If these passwords are weak or compromised, the inability to change them may leave these computers vulnerable.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'Domain controller: Refuse machine account password changes' to 'Disabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.2
800-171R3	03.04.02a.
800-53	CM-6b.
800-53R5	CM-6b.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000366
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(d)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.9
ITSG-33	CM-6b.
NESA	T3.2.1
RULE-ID	SV-205876r991589_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-DC-000330
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103361
STIG-LEGACY	V-93273
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205876

### Assets

windows-stig-br

PASSED

## WN19-DC-000340 - Windows Server 2019 Access this computer from the network user right must only be assigned to the Administrators, Authenticated Users, and Enterprise Domain Controllers groups on domain controllers.

### Info

Inappropriate granting of user rights can provide system, administrative, and other high-level capabilities. Accounts with the 'Access this computer from the network' right may access resources on the system, and this right must be limited to those requiring it.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> User Rights Assignment >> 'Access this computer from the network' to include only the following accounts or groups:

- Administrators
- Authenticated Users
- Enterprise Domain Controllers

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.1
800-171R3	03.01.02
800-53	AC-3
800-53R5	AC-3
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000213
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(f)
CN-L3	8.1.4.11(b)
CN-L3	8.1.10.2(c)
CN-L3	8.5.3.1
CN-L3	8.5.4.1(a)
CSF	PR.AC-4
CSF	PR.PT-3
CSF2.0	PR.AA-05
CSF2.0	PR.DS-10
CSF2.0	PR.IR-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.15

ISO-27001-2022	A.5.33
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.3
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.18
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.20
ISO/IEC-27001	A.9.4.1
ISO/IEC-27001	A.9.4.5
ITSG-33	AC-3
NESA	T4.2.1
NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.2
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM3
NIAV2	SS29
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205665r958472_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-DC-000340
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103083
STIG-LEGACY	V-92995
TBA-FIISB	31.1
VULN-ID	V-205665

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

PASSED

## WN19-DC-000350 - Windows Server 2019 Add workstations to domain user right must only be assigned to the Administrators group on domain controllers.

### Info

Inappropriate granting of user rights can provide system, administrative, and other high-level capabilities. Accounts with the 'Add workstations to domain' right may add computers to a domain. This could result in unapproved or incorrectly configured systems being added to a domain.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> User Rights Assignment >> 'Add workstations to domain' to include only the following accounts or groups:

- Administrators

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.1.7
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.01.07a.
<b>800-53</b>	AC-6(10)
<b>800-53R5</b>	AC-6(10)
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-002235
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.2(b)
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.2(g)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.2(d)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(a)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.2
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.18
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AC-6
<b>NESA</b>	T5.1.1
<b>NESA</b>	T5.2.2
<b>NESA</b>	T5.4.1

NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
RULE-ID	SV-205744r958726_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-DC-000350
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103127
STIG-LEGACY	V-93039
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
VULN-ID	V-205744

#### Assets

##### windows-stig-br

PASSED

## WN19-DC-000360 - Windows Server 2019 Allow log on through Remote Desktop Services user right must only be assigned to the Administrators group on domain controllers.

### Info

Inappropriate granting of user rights can provide system, administrative, and other high-level capabilities. Accounts with the 'Allow log on through Remote Desktop Services' user right can access a system through Remote Desktop.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> User Rights Assignment >> 'Allow log on through Remote Desktop Services' to include only the following accounts or groups:

- Administrators

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.1
800-171R3	03.01.02
800-53	AC-3
800-53R5	AC-3
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000213
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(f)
CN-L3	8.1.4.11(b)
CN-L3	8.1.10.2(c)
CN-L3	8.5.3.1
CN-L3	8.5.4.1(a)
CSF	PR.AC-4
CSF	PR.PT-3
CSF2.0	PR.AA-05
CSF2.0	PR.DS-10
CSF2.0	PR.IR-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.15
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.33

ISO-27001-2022	A.8.3
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.18
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.20
ISO/IEC-27001	A.9.4.1
ISO/IEC-27001	A.9.4.5
ITSG-33	AC-3
NESA	T4.2.1
NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.2
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM3
NIAV2	SS29
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205666r958472_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-DC-000360
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103085
STIG-LEGACY	V-92997
TBA-FIISB	31.1
VULN-ID	V-205666

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

PASSED

## WN19-DC-000370 - Windows Server 2019 Deny access to this computer from the network user right on domain controllers must be configured to prevent unauthenticated access.

### Info

Inappropriate granting of user rights can provide system, administrative, and other high-level capabilities. The 'Deny access to this computer from the network' user right defines the accounts that are prevented from logging on from the network. The Guests group must be assigned this right to prevent unauthenticated access.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> User Rights Assignment >> 'Deny access to this computer from the network' to include the following:  
- Guests Group

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.1
800-171R3	03.01.02
800-53	AC-3
800-53R5	AC-3
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000213
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(f)
CN-L3	8.1.4.11(b)
CN-L3	8.1.10.2(c)
CN-L3	8.5.3.1
CN-L3	8.5.4.1(a)
CSF	PR.AC-4
CSF	PR.PT-3
CSF2.0	PR.AA-05
CSF2.0	PR.DS-10
CSF2.0	PR.IR-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.15
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.33

ISO-27001-2022	A.8.3
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.18
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.20
ISO/IEC-27001	A.9.4.1
ISO/IEC-27001	A.9.4.5
ITSG-33	AC-3
NESA	T4.2.1
NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.2
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM3
NIAV2	SS29
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205667r958472_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-DC-000370
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103087
STIG-LEGACY	V-92999
TBA-FIISB	31.1
VULN-ID	V-205667

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

PASSED

## WN19-DC-000380 - Windows Server 2019 Deny log on as a batch job user right on domain controllers must be configured to prevent unauthenticated access.

### Info

Inappropriate granting of user rights can provide system, administrative, and other high-level capabilities. The 'Deny log on as a batch job' user right defines accounts that are prevented from logging on to the system as a batch job, such as Task Scheduler. The Guests group must be assigned to prevent unauthenticated access.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> User Rights Assignment >> 'Deny log on as a batch job' to include the following:

- Guests Group

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.1
800-171R3	03.01.02
800-53	AC-3
800-53R5	AC-3
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000213
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(f)
CN-L3	8.1.4.11(b)
CN-L3	8.1.10.2(c)
CN-L3	8.5.3.1
CN-L3	8.5.4.1(a)
CSF	PR.AC-4
CSF	PR.PT-3
CSF2.0	PR.AA-05
CSF2.0	PR.DS-10
CSF2.0	PR.IR-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.15
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.33

ISO-27001-2022	A.8.3
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.18
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.20
ISO/IEC-27001	A.9.4.1
ISO/IEC-27001	A.9.4.5
ITSG-33	AC-3
NESA	T4.2.1
NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.2
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM3
NIAV2	SS29
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205668r958472_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-DC-000380
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103089
STIG-LEGACY	V-93001
TBA-FIISB	31.1
VULN-ID	V-205668

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

PASSED

## WN19-DC-000390 - Windows Server 2019 Deny log on as a service user right must be configured to include no accounts or groups (blank) on domain controllers.

### Info

Inappropriate granting of user rights can provide system, administrative, and other high-level capabilities. The 'Deny log on as a service' user right defines accounts that are denied logon as a service. Incorrect configurations could prevent services from starting and result in a denial of service.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> User Rights Assignment >> 'Deny log on as a service' to include no entries (blank).

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.1
800-171R3	03.01.02
800-53	AC-3
800-53R5	AC-3
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000213
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(f)
CN-L3	8.1.4.11(b)
CN-L3	8.1.10.2(c)
CN-L3	8.5.3.1
CN-L3	8.5.4.1(a)
CSF	PR.AC-4
CSF	PR.PT-3
CSF2.0	PR.AA-05
CSF2.0	PR.DS-10
CSF2.0	PR.IR-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.15
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.33
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.3

ISO-27001-2022	A.8.18
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.20
ISO/IEC-27001	A.9.4.1
ISO/IEC-27001	A.9.4.5
ITSG-33	AC-3
NESA	T4.2.1
NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.2
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM3
NIAV2	SS29
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205669r958472_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-DC-000390
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103091
STIG-LEGACY	V-93003
TBA-FIISB	31.1
VULN-ID	V-205669

#### Assets

#### windows-stig-br

PASSED

## WN19-DC-000391 - Windows Server 2019 must be configured for certificate-based authentication for domain controllers.

### Info

Active Directory domain services elevation of privilege vulnerability could allow a user rights to the system, such as administrative and other high-level capabilities.

### Solution

Configure the registry value.

Registry Hive: HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE Registry Path: SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\Kdc

Value Name: StrongCertificateBindingEnforcement

Value Type: REG\_DWORD Value: 0x00000001 (1) or 0x00000002 (2)

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.1
800-171R3	03.01.02
800-53	AC-3
800-53R5	AC-3
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000213
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(f)
CN-L3	8.1.4.11(b)
CN-L3	8.1.10.2(c)
CN-L3	8.5.3.1
CN-L3	8.5.4.1(a)
CSF	PR.AC-4
CSF	PR.PT-3
CSF2.0	PR.AA-05
CSF2.0	PR.DS-10
CSF2.0	PR.IR-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.15
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.33
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.3

ISO-27001-2022	A.8.18
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.20
ISO/IEC-27001	A.9.4.1
ISO/IEC-27001	A.9.4.5
ITSG-33	AC-3
NESA	T4.2.1
NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.2
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM3
NIAV2	SS29
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-271428r1059563_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-DC-000391
TBA-FIISB	31.1
VULN-ID	V-271428

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

PASSED

## WN19-DC-000400 - Windows Server 2019 Deny log on locally user right on domain controllers must be configured to prevent unauthenticated access.

### Info

Inappropriate granting of user rights can provide system, administrative, and other high-level capabilities. The 'Deny log on locally' user right defines accounts that are prevented from logging on interactively. The Guests group must be assigned this right to prevent unauthenticated access.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> User Rights Assignment >> 'Deny log on locally' to include the following:  
- Guests Group

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.1
800-171R3	03.01.02
800-53	AC-3
800-53R5	AC-3
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000213
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(f)
CN-L3	8.1.4.11(b)
CN-L3	8.1.10.2(c)
CN-L3	8.5.3.1
CN-L3	8.5.4.1(a)
CSF	PR.AC-4
CSF	PR.PT-3
CSF2.0	PR.AA-05
CSF2.0	PR.DS-10
CSF2.0	PR.IR-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.15
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.33
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.3

ISO-27001-2022	A.8.18
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.20
ISO/IEC-27001	A.9.4.1
ISO/IEC-27001	A.9.4.5
ITSG-33	AC-3
NESA	T4.2.1
NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.2
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM3
NIAV2	SS29
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205670r958472_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-DC-000400
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103093
STIG-LEGACY	V-93005
TBA-FIISB	31.1
VULN-ID	V-205670

#### Assets

#### windows-stig-br

PASSED

## WN19-DC-000401 - Windows Server 2019 must be configured for named-based strong mappings for certificates.

### Info

Weak mappings give rise to security vulnerabilities and demand hardening measures. Certificate names must be correctly mapped to the intended user account in Active Directory. A lack of strong name-based mappings allows certain weak certificate mappings, such as Issuer/Subject AltSecID and User Principal Names (UPN) mappings, to be treated as strong mappings.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Template >> System >> KDC >> Allow name-based strong mappings for certificates to 'Enabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.1.1
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.01.02
<b>800-53</b>	AC-3
<b>800-53R5</b>	AC-3
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000213
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.2(f)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.11(b)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.2(c)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.5.3.1
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.5.4.1(a)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-3
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.DS-10
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.IR-01
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.33
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.3

ISO-27001-2022	A.8.18
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.20
ISO/IEC-27001	A.9.4.1
ISO/IEC-27001	A.9.4.5
ITSG-33	AC-3
NESA	T4.2.1
NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.2
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM3
NIAV2	SS29
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-271429r1106520_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-DC-000401
TBA-FIISB	31.1
VULN-ID	V-271429

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

PASSED

## WN19-DC-000410 - Windows Server 2019 Deny log on through Remote Desktop Services user right on domain controllers must be configured to prevent unauthenticated access.

### Info

Inappropriate granting of user rights can provide system, administrative, and other high-level capabilities. The 'Deny log on through Remote Desktop Services' user right defines the accounts that are prevented from logging on using Remote Desktop Services. The Guests group must be assigned this right to prevent unauthenticated access.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> User Rights Assignment >> 'Deny log on through Remote Desktop Services' to include the following:  
- Guests Group

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.12
800-171R3	03.01.12
800-53	AC-17(1)
800-53R5	AC-17(1)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-002314
CN-L3	8.1.4.4(c)
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(i)
CSF	PR.AC-3
CSF	PR.PT-4
CSF2.0	PR.AA-05
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.16
ISO/IEC-27001	A.6.2.2
ITSG-33	AC-17(1)
NESA	T5.4.4
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.1
QCSC-V1	5.2.2

<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205732r958672_rule
<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-DC-000410
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103051
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	V-92963
<b>SWIFT-CSCV1</b>	2.6
<b>VULN-ID</b>	V-205732

#### Assets

**windows-stig-br**

PASSED

## WN19-DC-000420 - Windows Server 2019 Enable computer and user accounts to be trusted for delegation user right must only be assigned to the Administrators group on domain controllers.

### Info

Inappropriate granting of user rights can provide system, administrative, and other high-level capabilities. The 'Enable computer and user accounts to be trusted for delegation' user right allows the 'Trusted for Delegation' setting to be changed. This could allow unauthorized users to impersonate other users.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> User Rights Assignment >> 'Enable computer and user accounts to be trusted for delegation' to include only the following accounts or groups:

- Administrators

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.7
800-171R3	03.01.07a.
800-53	AC-6(10)
800-53R5	AC-6(10)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-002235
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(g)
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(d)
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(a)
CSF	PR.AC-4
CSF2.0	PR.AA-05
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.15
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.2
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.18
ITSG-33	AC-6
NESA	T5.1.1
NESA	T5.2.2

NESA	T5.4.1
NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
RULE-ID	SV-205745r958726_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-DC-000420
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103129
STIG-LEGACY	V-93041
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
VULN-ID	V-205745

#### Assets

##### windows-stig-br

PASSED

## WN19-DC-000430 - The password for the krbtgt account on a domain must be reset at least every 180 days.

### Info

The krbtgt account acts as a service account for the Kerberos Key Distribution Center (KDC) service. The account and password are created when a domain is created and the password is typically not changed. If the krbtgt account is compromised, attackers can create valid Kerberos Ticket Granting Tickets (TGT).

The password must be changed twice to effectively remove the password history. Changing once, waiting for replication to complete and the amount of time equal to or greater than the maximum Kerberos ticket lifetime, and changing again reduces the risk of issues.

### Solution

Reset the password for the krbtgt account a least every 180 days. The password must be changed twice to effectively remove the password history. Changing once, waiting for replication to complete and changing again reduces the risk of issues. Changing twice in rapid succession forces clients to reauthenticate (including application services) but is desired if a compromise is suspected.

PowerShell scripts are available to accomplish this such as at the following link:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/97108/resetting-the-krbtgt-account-password-in-a-domain.html>

All scripts should be tested.

Open 'Active Directory Users and Computers' (available from various menus or run 'dsa.msc').

Select 'Advanced Features' in the 'View' menu if not previously selected.

Select the 'Users' node.

Right-click on the krbtgt account and select 'Reset password'.

Enter a password that meets password complexity requirements.

Clear the 'User must change password at next logon' check box.

The system will automatically change this to a system-generated complex password.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.4.2
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.04.02a.
<b>800-53</b>	CM-6b.
<b>800-53R5</b>	CM-6b.
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000366
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(d)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.IP-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-01
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.9
<b>ITSG-33</b>	CM-6b.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.2.1

<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205877r991589_rule
<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-DC-000430
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103299
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	V-93211
<b>SWIFT-CSCV1</b>	2.3
<b>VULN-ID</b>	V-205877

#### Assets

**windows-stig-br**

PASSED

## WN19-MS-000020 - Windows Server 2019 local administrator accounts must have their privileged token filtered to prevent elevated privileges from being used over the network on domain-joined member servers.

### Info

A compromised local administrator account can provide means for an attacker to move laterally between domain systems.

With User Account Control enabled, filtering the privileged token for local administrator accounts will prevent the elevated privileges of these accounts from being used over the network.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> MS Security Guide >> 'Apply UAC restrictions to local accounts on network logons' to 'Enabled'.

This policy setting requires the installation of the SecGuide custom templates included with the STIG package. 'SecGuide.admx' and 'SecGuide.adml' must be copied to the \Windows\PolicyDefinitions and \Windows\PolicyDefinitions\en-US directories respectively.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-53	SC-3
800-53R5	SC-3
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-001084
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ITSG-33	SC-3
ITSG-33	SC-3a.
NESA	T3.4.1
NESA	T4.3.1
NESA	T4.3.2
RULE-ID	SV-205715r958518_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-MS-000020
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103605
STIG-LEGACY	V-93519
VULN-ID	V-205715

### Assets

#### windows-stig-br

PASSED

## WN19-MS-000030 - Windows Server 2019 local users on domain-joined member servers must not be enumerated.

### Info

The username is one part of logon credentials that could be used to gain access to a system. Preventing the enumeration of users limits this information to authorized personnel.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> System >> Logon >> 'Enumerate local users on domain-joined computers' to 'Disabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.6
800-171	3.4.7
800-171R3	03.04.06a.
800-53	CM-7a.
800-53R5	CM-7a.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000381
CN-L3	7.1.3.5(c)
CN-L3	8.1.4.4(a)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF	PR.PT-3
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ITSG-33	CM-7a.
NIAV2	SS15a
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	2.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	2.2.3
QCSC-V1	3.2
RULE-ID	SV-205696r958478_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-MS-000030
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103505
STIG-LEGACY	V-93419

SWIFT-CSCV1

2.3

VULN-ID

V-205696

Assets

windows-stig-br

PASSED

## WN19-MS-000050 - Windows Server 2019 must limit the caching of logon credentials to four or less on domain-joined member servers.

### Info

The default Windows configuration caches the last logon credentials for users who log on interactively to a system. This feature is provided for system availability reasons, such as the user's machine being disconnected from the network or domain controllers being unavailable. Even though the credential cache is well protected, if a system is attacked, an unauthorized individual may isolate the password to a domain user account using a password-cracking program and gain access to the domain.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'Interactive Logon: Number of previous logons to cache (in case Domain Controller is not available)' to '4' logons or less.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.4.2
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.04.02a.
<b>800-53</b>	CM-6b.
<b>800-53R5</b>	CM-6b.
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000366
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(d)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.IP-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-01
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.9
<b>ITSG-33</b>	CM-6b.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.2.1
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205906r991589_rule
<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-MS-000050
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103363
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	V-93275
<b>SWIFT-CSCV1</b>	2.3
<b>VULN-ID</b>	V-205906

Assets

windows-stig-br

PASSED

**WN19-MS-000100 - Windows Server 2019 'Deny log on as a service' user right on domain-joined member servers must be configured to prevent access from highly privileged domain accounts. No other groups or accounts must be assigned this right.**

**Info**

Inappropriate granting of user rights can provide system, administrative, and other high-level capabilities. The 'Deny log on as a service' user right defines accounts that are denied logon as a service. In an Active Directory Domain, denying logons to the Enterprise Admins and Domain Admins groups on lower-trust systems helps mitigate the risk of privilege escalation from credential theft attacks, which could lead to the compromise of an entire domain. Incorrect configurations could prevent services from starting and result in a denial of service.

**Solution**

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> User Rights Assignment >> 'Deny log on as a service' to include the following:

Domain systems:

- Enterprise Admins Group
- Domain Admins Group

**See Also**

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

**References**

<b>800-171</b>	3.1.1
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.01.02
<b>800-53</b>	AC-3
<b>800-53R5</b>	AC-3
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000213
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.2(f)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.11(b)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.2(c)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.5.3.1
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.5.4.1(a)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-3
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.DS-10
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.IR-01
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)

ISO-27001-2022	A.5.15
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.33
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.3
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.18
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.20
ISO/IEC-27001	A.9.4.1
ISO/IEC-27001	A.9.4.5
ITSG-33	AC-3
NESA	T4.2.1
NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.2
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM3
NIAV2	SS29
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205674r958472_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-MS-000100
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103101
STIG-LEGACY	V-93013
TBA-FIISB	31.1
VULN-ID	V-205674

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

PASSED

## WN19-MS-000130 - Windows Server 2019 'Enable computer and user accounts to be trusted for delegation' user right must not be assigned to any groups or accounts on domain-joined member servers and standalone or nondomain-joined systems.

### Info

Inappropriate granting of user rights can provide system, administrative, and other high-level capabilities. The 'Enable computer and user accounts to be trusted for delegation' user right allows the 'Trusted for Delegation' setting to be changed. This could allow unauthorized users to impersonate other users.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> User Rights Assignment >> 'Enable computer and user accounts to be trusted for delegation' to be defined but containing no entries (blank).

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.1.7
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.01.07a.
<b>800-53</b>	AC-6(10)
<b>800-53R5</b>	AC-6(10)
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-002235
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.2(b)
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.2(g)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.2(d)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(a)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.2
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.18
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AC-6
<b>NESA</b>	T5.1.1
<b>NESA</b>	T5.2.2

NESA	T5.4.1
NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
RULE-ID	SV-205748r958726_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-MS-000130
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103135
STIG-LEGACY	V-93047
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
VULN-ID	V-205748

#### Assets

##### windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-MS-000140 - Windows Server 2019 must be running Credential Guard on domain-joined member servers.

### Info

Credential Guard uses virtualization-based security to protect data that could be used in credential theft attacks if compromised. This authentication information, which was stored in the Local Security Authority (LSA) in previous versions of Windows, is isolated from the rest of operating system and can only be accessed by privileged system software.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> System >> Device Guard >> 'Turn On Virtualization Based Security' to 'Enabled' with 'Enabled with UEFI lock' selected for 'Credential Guard Configuration'.

A Microsoft article on Credential Guard system requirement can be found at the following link:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/identity-protection/credential-guard/credential-guard-requirements>

Severity Override Guidance: The AO can allow the severity override if they have reviewed the overall protection provided to the affected servers that are not capable of complying with the Credential Guard requirement. Items that should be reviewed/considered for compliance or mitigation for non-Credential Guard compliance are:

The use of Microsoft Local Administrator Password Solution (LAPS) or similar products to control different local administrative passwords for all affected servers. This is to include a strict password change requirement (60 days or less).

....

Strict separation of roles and duties. Server administrator credentials cannot be used on Windows 10 desktop to administer it. Documentation of all exceptions should be supplied.

....

Use of a Privileged Access Workstation (PAW) and adherence to the Clean Source principle for administering affected servers.

....

Boundary Protection that is currently in place to protect from vulnerabilities in the network/servers.

....

Windows Defender rule block credential stealing from LSASS.exe is applied. This rule can only be applied if Windows Defender is in use.

....

The overall number of vulnerabilities that are unmitigated on the network/servers.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.4.2
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.04.02a.
<b>800-53</b>	CM-6b.
<b>800-53R5</b>	CM-6b.
<b>CAT</b>	I
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000366
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(d)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.IP-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-01
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b

HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.9
ITSG-33	CM-6b.
NESA	T3.2.1
RULE-ID	SV-205907r991589_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-MS-000140
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103365
STIG-LEGACY	V-93277
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205907

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

PASSED

## WN19-SO-000010 - Windows Server 2019 must have the built-in guest account disabled.

### Info

A system faces an increased vulnerability threat if the built-in guest account is not disabled. This is a known account that exists on all Windows systems and cannot be deleted. This account is initialized during the installation of the operating system with no password assigned.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'Accounts: Guest account status' to 'Disabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-53	IA-8
800-53R5	IA-8
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000804
CSF	PR.AC-1
CSF2.0	PR.AA-01
CSF2.0	PR.AA-03
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(2)(i)
HIPAA	164.312(d)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.16
ITSG-33	IA-8
ITSG-33	IA-8a.
NESA	T4.3.1
NESA	T5.4.2
NESA	T5.5.1
NESA	T5.5.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205709r958504_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-SO-000010
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103583

STIG-LEGACY	V-93497
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.8
VULN-ID	V-205709

**Assets**

**windows-stig-br**

'disabled'

## WN19-SO-000020 - Windows Server 2019 must prevent local accounts with blank passwords from being used from the network.

### Info

An account without a password can allow unauthorized access to a system as only the username would be required. Password policies should prevent accounts with blank passwords from existing on a system. However, if a local account with a blank password does exist, enabling this setting will prevent network access, limiting the account to local console logon only.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'Accounts: Limit local account use of blank passwords to console logon only' to 'Enabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.2
800-171R3	03.04.02a.
800-53	CM-6b.
800-53R5	CM-6b.
CAT	I
CCI	CCI-000366
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(d)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.9
ITSG-33	CM-6b.
NESA	T3.2.1
RULE-ID	SV-205908r991589_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-SO-000020
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103367
STIG-LEGACY	V-93279
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205908

### Assets

windows-stig-br



## WN19-SO-000030 - Windows Server 2019 built-in administrator account must be renamed.

### Info

The built-in administrator account is a well-known account subject to attack. Renaming this account to an unidentified name improves the protection of this account and the system.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'Accounts: Rename administrator account' to a name other than 'Administrator'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.2
800-171R3	03.04.02a.
800-53	CM-6b.
800-53R5	CM-6b.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000366
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(d)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.9
ITSG-33	CM-6b.
NESA	T3.2.1
RULE-ID	SV-205909r991589_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-SO-000030
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103369
STIG-LEGACY	V-93281
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205909

### Assets

#### windows-stig-br

'adminbryan'

## WN19-SO-000060 - Windows Server 2019 setting Domain member: Digitally encrypt or sign secure channel data (always) must be configured to Enabled.

### Info

Requests sent on the secure channel are authenticated, and sensitive information (such as passwords) is encrypted, but not all information is encrypted. If this policy is enabled, outgoing secure channel traffic will be encrypted and signed.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000423-GPOS-00187, SRG-OS-000424-GPOS-00188

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'Domain member: Digitally encrypt or sign secure channel data (always)' to 'Enabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.13.8
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.13.08
<b>800-53</b>	SC-8
<b>800-53</b>	SC-8(1)
<b>800-53R5</b>	SC-8
<b>800-53R5</b>	SC-8(1)
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-002418
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-002421
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.2.2(a)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.2.2(b)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.7(a)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.8(a)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.2.4.5(c)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.2.4.5(d)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.5.2.2
<b>CSF</b>	PR.DS-2
<b>CSF</b>	PR.DS-5
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.DS-02
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.a
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)

<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(e)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(e)(2)(i)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.10
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.14
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.33
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.20
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.10.1.1
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.13.2.3
<b>ITSG-33</b>	SC-8
<b>ITSG-33</b>	SC-8a.
<b>ITSG-33</b>	SC-8(1)
<b>NESA</b>	T4.3.1
<b>NESA</b>	T4.3.2
<b>NESA</b>	T4.5.1
<b>NESA</b>	T4.5.2
<b>NESA</b>	T7.3.3
<b>NESA</b>	T7.4.1
<b>NIAV2</b>	IE8
<b>NIAV2</b>	IE9
<b>NIAV2</b>	IE12
<b>NIAV2</b>	NS5d
<b>NIAV2</b>	NS6b
<b>NIAV2</b>	NS29
<b>NIAV2</b>	SS24
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	2.3
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	4.1
<b>PCI-DSSV4.0</b>	2.2.7
<b>PCI-DSSV4.0</b>	4.2.1
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	5.2.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	6.2
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205821r958908_rule

STIG-ID	WN19-SO-000060
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103633
STIG-LEGACY	V-93547
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.1
TBA-FIISB	29.1
VULN-ID	V-205821

**Assets**

**windows-stig-br**

1

## WN19-SO-000070 - Windows Server 2019 setting Domain member: Digitally encrypt secure channel data (when possible) must be configured to enabled.

### Info

Requests sent on the secure channel are authenticated, and sensitive information (such as passwords) is encrypted, but not all information is encrypted. If this policy is enabled, outgoing secure channel traffic will be encrypted.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000423-GPOS-00187, SRG-OS-000424-GPOS-00188

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'Domain member: Digitally encrypt secure channel data (when possible)' to 'Enabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.13.8
800-171R3	03.13.08
800-53	SC-8
800-53	SC-8(1)
800-53R5	SC-8
800-53R5	SC-8(1)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-002418
CCI	CCI-002421
CN-L3	8.1.2.2(a)
CN-L3	8.1.2.2(b)
CN-L3	8.1.4.7(a)
CN-L3	8.1.4.8(a)
CN-L3	8.2.4.5(c)
CN-L3	8.2.4.5(d)
CN-L3	8.5.2.2
CSF	PR.DS-2
CSF	PR.DS-5
CSF2.0	PR.DS-02
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.a
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)

<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(e)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(e)(2)(i)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.10
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.14
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.33
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.20
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.10.1.1
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.13.2.3
<b>ITSG-33</b>	SC-8
<b>ITSG-33</b>	SC-8a.
<b>ITSG-33</b>	SC-8(1)
<b>NESA</b>	T4.3.1
<b>NESA</b>	T4.3.2
<b>NESA</b>	T4.5.1
<b>NESA</b>	T4.5.2
<b>NESA</b>	T7.3.3
<b>NESA</b>	T7.4.1
<b>NIAV2</b>	IE8
<b>NIAV2</b>	IE9
<b>NIAV2</b>	IE12
<b>NIAV2</b>	NS5d
<b>NIAV2</b>	NS6b
<b>NIAV2</b>	NS29
<b>NIAV2</b>	SS24
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	2.3
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	4.1
<b>PCI-DSSV4.0</b>	2.2.7
<b>PCI-DSSV4.0</b>	4.2.1
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	5.2.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	6.2
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205822r958908_rule

STIG-ID	WN19-SO-000070
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103635
STIG-LEGACY	V-93549
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.1
TBA-FIISB	29.1
VULN-ID	V-205822

**Assets**

**windows-stig-br**

1

## WN19-SO-000080 - Windows Server 2019 setting Domain member: Digitally sign secure channel data (when possible) must be configured to Enabled.

### Info

Requests sent on the secure channel are authenticated, and sensitive information (such as passwords) is encrypted, but the channel is not integrity checked. If this policy is enabled, outgoing secure channel traffic will be signed.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000423-GPOS-00187, SRG-OS-000424-GPOS-00188

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'Domain member: Digitally sign secure channel data (when possible)' to 'Enabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.13.8
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.13.08
<b>800-53</b>	SC-8
<b>800-53</b>	SC-8(1)
<b>800-53R5</b>	SC-8
<b>800-53R5</b>	SC-8(1)
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-002418
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-002421
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.2.2(a)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.2.2(b)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.7(a)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.8(a)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.2.4.5(c)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.2.4.5(d)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.5.2.2
<b>CSF</b>	PR.DS-2
<b>CSF</b>	PR.DS-5
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.DS-02
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.a
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)

<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(e)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(e)(2)(i)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.10
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.14
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.33
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.20
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.10.1.1
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.13.2.3
<b>ITSG-33</b>	SC-8
<b>ITSG-33</b>	SC-8a.
<b>ITSG-33</b>	SC-8(1)
<b>NESA</b>	T4.3.1
<b>NESA</b>	T4.3.2
<b>NESA</b>	T4.5.1
<b>NESA</b>	T4.5.2
<b>NESA</b>	T7.3.3
<b>NESA</b>	T7.4.1
<b>NIAV2</b>	IE8
<b>NIAV2</b>	IE9
<b>NIAV2</b>	IE12
<b>NIAV2</b>	NS5d
<b>NIAV2</b>	NS6b
<b>NIAV2</b>	NS29
<b>NIAV2</b>	SS24
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	2.3
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	4.1
<b>PCI-DSSV4.0</b>	2.2.7
<b>PCI-DSSV4.0</b>	4.2.1
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	5.2.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	6.2
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205823r958908_rule

STIG-ID	WN19-SO-000080
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103637
STIG-LEGACY	V-93551
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.1
TBA-FIISB	29.1
VULN-ID	V-205823

**Assets**

**windows-stig-br**

1

## WN19-SO-000090 - Windows Server 2019 computer account password must not be prevented from being reset.

### Info

Computer account passwords are changed automatically on a regular basis. Disabling automatic password changes can make the system more vulnerable to malicious access. Frequent password changes can be a significant safeguard for the system. A new password for the computer account will be generated every 30 days.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'Domain member: Disable machine account password changes' to 'Disabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171R3	03.05.02
800-53	IA-3(1)
800-53R5	IA-3(1)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-001967
CSF	PR.AC-1
CSF2.0	PR.AA-01
CSF2.0	PR.AA-03
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(2)(i)
HIPAA	164.312(d)
ITSG-33	IA-3(1)
NESA	T5.4.3
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205815r971545_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-SO-000090
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103541
STIG-LEGACY	V-93455
TBA-FIISB	27.1
VULN-ID	V-205815

### Assets

windows-stig-br



## WN19-SO-000100 - Windows Server 2019 maximum age for machine account passwords must be configured to 30 days or less.

### Info

Computer account passwords are changed automatically on a regular basis. This setting controls the maximum password age that a machine account may have. This must be set to no more than 30 days, ensuring the machine changes its password monthly.

### Solution

This is the default configuration for this setting (30 days).

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'Domain member: Maximum machine account password age' to '30' or less (excluding '0', which is unacceptable).

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.2
800-171R3	03.04.02a.
800-53	CM-6b.
800-53R5	CM-6b.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000366
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(d)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.9
ITSG-33	CM-6b.
NESA	T3.2.1
RULE-ID	SV-205911r991589_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-SO-000100
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103373
STIG-LEGACY	V-93285
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205911

### Assets



## WN19-SO-000110 - Windows Server 2019 must be configured to require a strong session key.

### Info

A computer connecting to a domain controller will establish a secure channel. The secure channel connection may be subject to compromise, such as hijacking or eavesdropping, if strong session keys are not used to establish the connection. Requiring strong session keys enforces 128-bit encryption between systems.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000423-GPOS-00187, SRG-OS-000424-GPOS-00188

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'Domain member: Require strong (Windows 2000 or Later) session key' to 'Enabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.13.8
800-171R3	03.13.08
800-53	SC-8
800-53	SC-8(1)
800-53R5	SC-8
800-53R5	SC-8(1)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-002418
CCI	CCI-002421
CN-L3	8.1.2.2(a)
CN-L3	8.1.2.2(b)
CN-L3	8.1.4.7(a)
CN-L3	8.1.4.8(a)
CN-L3	8.2.4.5(c)
CN-L3	8.2.4.5(d)
CN-L3	8.5.2.2
CSF	PR.DS-2
CSF	PR.DS-5
CSF2.0	PR.DS-02
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.a
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)

<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(e)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(e)(2)(i)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.10
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.14
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.33
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.20
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.10.1.1
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.13.2.3
<b>ITSG-33</b>	SC-8
<b>ITSG-33</b>	SC-8a.
<b>ITSG-33</b>	SC-8(1)
<b>NESA</b>	T4.3.1
<b>NESA</b>	T4.3.2
<b>NESA</b>	T4.5.1
<b>NESA</b>	T4.5.2
<b>NESA</b>	T7.3.3
<b>NESA</b>	T7.4.1
<b>NIAV2</b>	IE8
<b>NIAV2</b>	IE9
<b>NIAV2</b>	IE12
<b>NIAV2</b>	NS5d
<b>NIAV2</b>	NS6b
<b>NIAV2</b>	NS29
<b>NIAV2</b>	SS24
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	2.3
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	4.1
<b>PCI-DSSV4.0</b>	2.2.7
<b>PCI-DSSV4.0</b>	4.2.1
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	5.2.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	6.2
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205824r958908_rule

STIG-ID	WN19-SO-000110
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103639
STIG-LEGACY	V-93553
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.1
TBA-FIISB	29.1
VULN-ID	V-205824

**Assets**

**windows-stig-br**

1

## WN19-SO-000170 - Windows Server 2019 setting Microsoft network client: Digitally sign communications (if server agrees) must be configured to Enabled.

### Info

The server message block (SMB) protocol provides the basis for many network operations. If this policy is enabled, the SMB client will request packet signing when communicating with an SMB server that is enabled or required to perform SMB packet signing.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000423-GPOS-00187, SRG-OS-000424-GPOS-00188

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'Microsoft network client: Digitally sign communications (if server agrees)' to 'Enabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.13.8
800-171R3	03.13.08
800-53	SC-8
800-53	SC-8(1)
800-53R5	SC-8
800-53R5	SC-8(1)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-002418
CCI	CCI-002421
CN-L3	8.1.2.2(a)
CN-L3	8.1.2.2(b)
CN-L3	8.1.4.7(a)
CN-L3	8.1.4.8(a)
CN-L3	8.2.4.5(c)
CN-L3	8.2.4.5(d)
CN-L3	8.5.2.2
CSF	PR.DS-2
CSF	PR.DS-5
CSF2.0	PR.DS-02
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.a
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)

<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(e)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(e)(2)(i)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.10
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.14
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.33
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.20
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.10.1.1
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.13.2.3
<b>ITSG-33</b>	SC-8
<b>ITSG-33</b>	SC-8a.
<b>ITSG-33</b>	SC-8(1)
<b>NESA</b>	T4.3.1
<b>NESA</b>	T4.3.2
<b>NESA</b>	T4.5.1
<b>NESA</b>	T4.5.2
<b>NESA</b>	T7.3.3
<b>NESA</b>	T7.4.1
<b>NIAV2</b>	IE8
<b>NIAV2</b>	IE9
<b>NIAV2</b>	IE12
<b>NIAV2</b>	NS5d
<b>NIAV2</b>	NS6b
<b>NIAV2</b>	NS29
<b>NIAV2</b>	SS24
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	2.3
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	4.1
<b>PCI-DSSV4.0</b>	2.2.7
<b>PCI-DSSV4.0</b>	4.2.1
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	5.2.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	6.2
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205826r958908_rule

STIG-ID	WN19-SO-000170
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103643
STIG-LEGACY	V-93557
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.1
TBA-FIISB	29.1
VULN-ID	V-205826

**Assets**

**windows-stig-br**

1

## WN19-SO-000180 - Windows Server 2019 unencrypted passwords must not be sent to third-party Server Message Block (SMB) servers.

### Info

Some non-Microsoft SMB servers only support unencrypted (plain-text) password authentication. Sending plain-text passwords across the network when authenticating to an SMB server reduces the overall security of the environment. Check with the vendor of the SMB server to determine if there is a way to support encrypted password authentication.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'Microsoft Network Client: Send unencrypted password to third-party SMB servers' to 'Disabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.5.10
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.05.07c.
<b>800-53</b>	IA-5(1)(c)
<b>800-53R5</b>	IA-5(1)(c)
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000197
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-03
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(2)(i)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(d)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.16
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.17
<b>ITSG-33</b>	IA-5(1)(c)
<b>NESA</b>	T5.2.3
<b>NIAV2</b>	CY6
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	5.2.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	13.2
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205655r987796_rule
<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-SO-000180

STIG-LEGACY	SV-103555
STIG-LEGACY	V-93469
SWIFT-CSCV1	4.1
TBA-FIISB	26.1
VULN-ID	V-205655

**Assets**

**windows-stig-br**

0

## WN19-SO-000190 - Windows Server 2019 setting Microsoft network server: Digitally sign communications (always) must be configured to Enabled.

### Info

The server message block (SMB) protocol provides the basis for many network operations. Digitally signed SMB packets aid in preventing man-in-the-middle attacks. If this policy is enabled, the SMB server will only communicate with an SMB client that performs SMB packet signing.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000423-GPOS-00187, SRG-OS-000424-GPOS-00188

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'Microsoft network server: Digitally sign communications (always)' to 'Enabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.13.8
800-171R3	03.13.08
800-53	SC-8
800-53	SC-8(1)
800-53R5	SC-8
800-53R5	SC-8(1)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-002418
CCI	CCI-002421
CN-L3	8.1.2.2(a)
CN-L3	8.1.2.2(b)
CN-L3	8.1.4.7(a)
CN-L3	8.1.4.8(a)
CN-L3	8.2.4.5(c)
CN-L3	8.2.4.5(d)
CN-L3	8.5.2.2
CSF	PR.DS-2
CSF	PR.DS-5
CSF2.0	PR.DS-02
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.a
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)

<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(e)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(e)(2)(i)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.10
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.14
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.33
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.20
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.10.1.1
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.13.2.3
<b>ITSG-33</b>	SC-8
<b>ITSG-33</b>	SC-8a.
<b>ITSG-33</b>	SC-8(1)
<b>NESA</b>	T4.3.1
<b>NESA</b>	T4.3.2
<b>NESA</b>	T4.5.1
<b>NESA</b>	T4.5.2
<b>NESA</b>	T7.3.3
<b>NESA</b>	T7.4.1
<b>NIAV2</b>	IE8
<b>NIAV2</b>	IE9
<b>NIAV2</b>	IE12
<b>NIAV2</b>	NS5d
<b>NIAV2</b>	NS6b
<b>NIAV2</b>	NS29
<b>NIAV2</b>	SS24
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	2.3
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	4.1
<b>PCI-DSSV4.0</b>	2.2.7
<b>PCI-DSSV4.0</b>	4.2.1
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	5.2.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	6.2
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205827r958908_rule

STIG-ID	WN19-SO-000190
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103645
STIG-LEGACY	V-93559
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.1
TBA-FIISB	29.1
VULN-ID	V-205827

**Assets**

**windows-stig-br**

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## WN19-SO-000200 - Windows Server 2019 setting Microsoft network server: Digitally sign communications (if client agrees) must be configured to Enabled.

### Info

The server message block (SMB) protocol provides the basis for many network operations. Digitally signed SMB packets aid in preventing man-in-the-middle attacks. If this policy is enabled, the SMB server will negotiate SMB packet signing as requested by the client.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000423-GPOS-00187, SRG-OS-000424-GPOS-00188

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'Microsoft network server: Digitally sign communications (if client agrees)' to 'Enabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.13.8
800-171R3	03.13.08
800-53	SC-8
800-53	SC-8(1)
800-53R5	SC-8
800-53R5	SC-8(1)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-002418
CCI	CCI-002421
CN-L3	8.1.2.2(a)
CN-L3	8.1.2.2(b)
CN-L3	8.1.4.7(a)
CN-L3	8.1.4.8(a)
CN-L3	8.2.4.5(c)
CN-L3	8.2.4.5(d)
CN-L3	8.5.2.2
CSF	PR.DS-2
CSF	PR.DS-5
CSF2.0	PR.DS-02
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.a
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)

<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(e)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(e)(2)(i)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.10
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.14
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.33
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.20
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.10.1.1
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.13.2.3
<b>ITSG-33</b>	SC-8
<b>ITSG-33</b>	SC-8a.
<b>ITSG-33</b>	SC-8(1)
<b>NESA</b>	T4.3.1
<b>NESA</b>	T4.3.2
<b>NESA</b>	T4.5.1
<b>NESA</b>	T4.5.2
<b>NESA</b>	T7.3.3
<b>NESA</b>	T7.4.1
<b>NIAV2</b>	IE8
<b>NIAV2</b>	IE9
<b>NIAV2</b>	IE12
<b>NIAV2</b>	NS5d
<b>NIAV2</b>	NS6b
<b>NIAV2</b>	NS29
<b>NIAV2</b>	SS24
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	2.3
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	4.1
<b>PCI-DSSV4.0</b>	2.2.7
<b>PCI-DSSV4.0</b>	4.2.1
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	5.2.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	6.2
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205828r958908_rule

STIG-ID	WN19-SO-000200
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103647
STIG-LEGACY	V-93561
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.1
TBA-FIISB	29.1
VULN-ID	V-205828

**Assets**

**windows-stig-br**

1

## WN19-SO-000210 - Windows Server 2019 must not allow anonymous SID/Name translation.

### Info

Allowing anonymous SID/Name translation can provide sensitive information for accessing a system. Only authorized users must be able to perform such translations.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'Network access: Allow anonymous SID/Name translation' to 'Disabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.2
800-171R3	03.04.02a.
800-53	CM-6b.
800-53R5	CM-6b.
CAT	I
CCI	CCI-000366
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(d)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.9
ITSG-33	CM-6b.
NESA	T3.2.1
RULE-ID	SV-205913r991589_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-SO-000210
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103377
STIG-LEGACY	V-93289
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205913

### Assets

#### windows-stig-br

'disabled'

## WN19-SO-000220 - Windows Server 2019 must not allow anonymous enumeration of Security Account Manager (SAM) accounts.

### Info

Anonymous enumeration of SAM accounts allows anonymous logon users (null session connections) to list all accounts names, thus providing a list of potential points to attack the system.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'Network access: Do not allow anonymous enumeration of SAM accounts' to 'Enabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.2
800-171R3	03.04.02a.
800-53	CM-6b.
800-53R5	CM-6b.
CAT	I
CCI	CCI-000366
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(d)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.9
ITSG-33	CM-6b.
NESA	T3.2.1
RULE-ID	SV-205914r991589_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-SO-000220
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103379
STIG-LEGACY	V-93291
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205914

### Assets

windows-stig-br

## WN19-SO-000240 - Windows Server 2019 must be configured to prevent anonymous users from having the same permissions as the Everyone group.

### Info

Access by anonymous users must be restricted. If this setting is enabled, anonymous users have the same rights and permissions as the built-in Everyone group. Anonymous users must not have these permissions or rights.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'Network access: Let Everyone permissions apply to anonymous users' to 'Disabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.2
800-171R3	03.04.02a.
800-53	CM-6b.
800-53R5	CM-6b.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000366
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(d)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.9
ITSG-33	CM-6b.
NESA	T3.2.1
RULE-ID	SV-205915r991589_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-SO-000240
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103381
STIG-LEGACY	V-93293
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205915

### Assets

windows-stig-br

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## WN19-SO-000250 - Windows Server 2019 must restrict anonymous access to Named Pipes and Shares.

### Info

Allowing anonymous access to named pipes or shares provides the potential for unauthorized system access. This setting restricts access to those defined in 'Network access: Named Pipes that can be accessed anonymously' and 'Network access: Shares that can be accessed anonymously', both of which must be blank under other requirements.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'Network access: Restrict anonymous access to Named Pipes and Shares' to 'Enabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.13.4
800-171R3	03.13.04
800-53	SC-4
800-53R5	SC-4
CAT	I
CCI	CCI-001090
CSF2.0	PR.DS-01
CSF2.0	PR.DS-02
CSF2.0	PR.DS-10
CSF2.0	PR.IR-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ITSG-33	SC-4
ITSG-33	SC-4a.
RULE-ID	SV-205725r958524_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-SO-000250
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103625
STIG-LEGACY	V-93539
VULN-ID	V-205725

### Assets

windows-stig-br

## WN19-SO-000300 - Windows Server 2019 must be configured to prevent the storage of the LAN Manager hash of passwords.

### Info

The LAN Manager hash uses a weak encryption algorithm and there are several tools available that use this hash to retrieve account passwords. This setting controls whether a LAN Manager hash of the password is stored in the SAM the next time the password is changed.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'Network security: Do not store LAN Manager hash value on next password change' to 'Enabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.5.10
800-171R3	03.05.07c.
800-53	IA-5(1)(c)
800-53R5	IA-5(1)(d)
CAT	I
CCI	CCI-000196
CCI	CCI-004062
CSF	PR.AC-1
CSF2.0	PR.AA-01
CSF2.0	PR.AA-03
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(2)(i)
HIPAA	164.312(d)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.16
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.17
ITSG-33	IA-5(1)(c)
NESA	T5.2.3
NIAV2	CY6
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205654r1051063_rule

STIG-ID	WN19-SO-000300
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103553
STIG-LEGACY	V-93467
SWIFT-CSCV1	4.1
TBA-FIISB	26.1
VULN-ID	V-205654

**Assets**

**windows-stig-br**

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## WN19-SO-000320 - Windows Server 2019 must be configured to at least negotiate signing for LDAP client signing.

### Info

This setting controls the signing requirements for LDAP clients. This must be set to 'Negotiate signing' or 'Require signing', depending on the environment and type of LDAP server in use.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'Network security: LDAP client signing requirements' to 'Negotiate signing' at a minimum.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.2
800-171R3	03.04.02a.
800-53	CM-6b.
800-53R5	CM-6b.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000366
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(d)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.9
ITSG-33	CM-6b.
NESA	T3.2.1
RULE-ID	SV-205920r991589_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-SO-000320
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103391
STIG-LEGACY	V-93303
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205920

### Assets

windows-stig-br

## WN19-SO-000370 - Windows Server 2019 default permissions of global system objects must be strengthened.

### Info

Windows systems maintain a global list of shared system resources such as DOS device names, mutexes, and semaphores. Each type of object is created with a default Discretionary Access Control List (DACL) that specifies who can access the objects with what permissions. When this policy is enabled, the default DACL is stronger, allowing non-administrative users to read shared objects but not to modify shared objects they did not create.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'System objects: Strengthen default permissions of internal system objects (e.g., Symbolic Links)' to 'Enabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.2
800-171R3	03.04.02a.
800-53	CM-6b.
800-53R5	CM-6b.
CAT	III
CCI	CCI-000366
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(d)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.9
ITSG-33	CM-6b.
NESA	T3.2.1
RULE-ID	SV-205923r991589_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-SO-000370
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103397
STIG-LEGACY	V-93309
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205923

### Assets



## WN19-SO-000390 - Windows Server 2019 UIAccess applications must not be allowed to prompt for elevation without using the secure desktop.

### Info

User Account Control (UAC) is a security mechanism for limiting the elevation of privileges, including administrative accounts, unless authorized. This setting prevents User Interface Accessibility programs from disabling the secure desktop for elevation prompts.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'User Account Control: Allow UIAccess applications to prompt for elevation without using the secure desktop' to 'Disabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-53	SC-3
800-53R5	SC-3
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-001084
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ITSG-33	SC-3
ITSG-33	SC-3a.
NESA	T3.4.1
NESA	T4.3.1
NESA	T4.3.2
RULE-ID	SV-205716r958518_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-SO-000390
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103607
STIG-LEGACY	V-93521
VULN-ID	V-205716

### Assets

windows-stig-br

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## WN19-SO-000420 - Windows Server 2019 User Account Control must be configured to detect application installations and prompt for elevation.

### Info

User Account Control (UAC) is a security mechanism for limiting the elevation of privileges, including administrative accounts, unless authorized. This setting requires Windows to respond to application installation requests by prompting for credentials.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'User Account Control: Detect application installations and prompt for elevation' to 'Enabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-53	SC-3
800-53R5	SC-3
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-001084
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ITSG-33	SC-3
ITSG-33	SC-3a.
NESA	T3.4.1
NESA	T4.3.1
NESA	T4.3.2
RULE-ID	SV-205718r958518_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-SO-000420
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103611
STIG-LEGACY	V-93525
VULN-ID	V-205718

### Assets

windows-stig-br

## WN19-SO-000430 - Windows Server 2019 User Account Control (UAC) must only elevate UIAccess applications that are installed in secure locations.

### Info

UAC is a security mechanism for limiting the elevation of privileges, including administrative accounts, unless authorized. This setting configures Windows to only allow applications installed in a secure location on the file system, such as the Program Files or the Windows\System32 folders, to run with elevated privileges.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'User Account Control: Only elevate UIAccess applications that are installed in secure locations' to 'Enabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-53	SC-3
800-53R5	SC-3
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-001084
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ITSG-33	SC-3
ITSG-33	SC-3a.
NESA	T3.4.1
NESA	T4.3.1
NESA	T4.3.2
RULE-ID	SV-205719r958518_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-SO-000430
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103613
STIG-LEGACY	V-93527
VULN-ID	V-205719

### Assets

windows-stig-br

## WN19-SO-000440 - Windows Server 2019 User Account Control must run all administrators in Admin Approval Mode, enabling UAC.

### Info

User Account Control (UAC) is a security mechanism for limiting the elevation of privileges, including administrative accounts, unless authorized. This setting enables UAC.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000373-GPOS-00157, SRG-OS-000373-GPOS-00156

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'User Account Control: Run all administrators in Admin Approval Mode' to 'Enabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171R3</b>	03.05.01b.
<b>800-53</b>	IA-11
<b>800-53R5</b>	IA-11
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-002038
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-03
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(d)
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	13.2
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205813r1051085_rule
<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-SO-000440
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103521
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	V-93435
<b>VULN-ID</b>	V-205813

### Assets

windows-stig-br

## WN19-SO-000450 - Windows Server 2019 User Account Control (UAC) must virtualize file and registry write failures to per-user locations.

### Info

UAC is a security mechanism for limiting the elevation of privileges, including administrative accounts, unless authorized. This setting configures non-UAC-compliant applications to run in virtualized file and registry entries in per-user locations, allowing them to run.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> Security Options >> 'User Account Control: Virtualize file and registry write failures to per-user locations' to 'Enabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-53	SC-3
800-53R5	SC-3
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-001084
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ITSG-33	SC-3
ITSG-33	SC-3a.
NESA	T3.4.1
NESA	T4.3.1
NESA	T4.3.2
RULE-ID	SV-205720r958518_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-SO-000450
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103615
STIG-LEGACY	V-93529
VULN-ID	V-205720

### Assets

windows-stig-br

## WN19-UC-000010 - Windows Server 2019 must preserve zone information when saving attachments.

### Info

Attachments from outside sources may contain malicious code. Preserving zone of origin (Internet, intranet, local, restricted) information on file attachments allows Windows to determine risk.

### Solution

The default behavior is for Windows to mark file attachments with their zone information.

If this needs to be corrected, configure the policy value for User Configuration >> Administrative Templates >> Windows Components >> Attachment Manager >> 'Do not preserve zone information in file attachments' to 'Not Configured' or 'Disabled'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.2
800-171R3	03.04.02a.
800-53	CM-6b.
800-53R5	CM-6b.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000366
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(d)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.9
ITSG-33	CM-6b.
NESA	T3.2.1
RULE-ID	SV-205924r991589_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-UC-000010
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103399
STIG-LEGACY	V-93311
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205924

### Assets

#### windows-stig-br

Compliant items:

HKU\S-1-5-21-2761413244-2024134934-2587872006-500\Software\Microsoft\Windows\Currentversion  
\Policies\Attachments -

## WN19-UR-000010 - Windows Server 2019 Access Credential Manager as a trusted caller user right must not be assigned to any groups or accounts.

### Info

Inappropriate granting of user rights can provide system, administrative, and other high-level capabilities. Accounts with the 'Access Credential Manager as a trusted caller' user right may be able to retrieve the credentials of other accounts from Credential Manager.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> User Rights Assignment >> 'Access Credential Manager as a trusted caller' to be defined but containing no entries (blank).

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.7
800-171R3	03.01.07a.
800-53	AC-6(10)
800-53R5	AC-6(10)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-002235
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(g)
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(d)
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(a)
CSF	PR.AC-4
CSF2.0	PR.AA-05
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.15
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.2
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.18
ITSG-33	AC-6
NESA	T5.1.1
NESA	T5.2.2
NESA	T5.4.1

NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
RULE-ID	SV-205749r958726_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-UR-000010
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103137
STIG-LEGACY	V-93049
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
VULN-ID	V-205749

#### Assets

windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-UR-000020 - Windows Server 2019 Act as part of the operating system user right must not be assigned to any groups or accounts.

### Info

Inappropriate granting of user rights can provide system, administrative, and other high-level capabilities. Accounts with the 'Act as part of the operating system' user right can assume the identity of any user and gain access to resources that the user is authorized to access. Any accounts with this right can take complete control of a system.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> User Rights Assignment >> 'Act as part of the operating system' to be defined but containing no entries (blank).

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.7
800-171R3	03.01.07a.
800-53	AC-6(10)
800-53R5	AC-6(10)
CAT	I
CCI	CCI-002235
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(g)
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(d)
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(a)
CSF	PR.AC-4
CSF2.0	PR.AA-05
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.15
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.2
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.18
ITSG-33	AC-6
NESA	T5.1.1
NESA	T5.2.2
NESA	T5.4.1

NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
RULE-ID	SV-205750r958726_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-UR-000020
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103139
STIG-LEGACY	V-93051
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
VULN-ID	V-205750

#### Assets

windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-UR-000050 - Windows Server 2019 Create a pagefile user right must only be assigned to the Administrators group.

### Info

Inappropriate granting of user rights can provide system, administrative, and other high-level capabilities. Accounts with the 'Create a pagefile' user right can change the size of a pagefile, which could affect system performance.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> User Rights Assignment >> 'Create a pagefile' to include only the following accounts or groups:  
- Administrators

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.7
800-171R3	03.01.07a.
800-53	AC-6(10)
800-53R5	AC-6(10)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-002235
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(g)
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(d)
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(a)
CSF	PR.AC-4
CSF2.0	PR.AA-05
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.15
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.2
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.18
ITSG-33	AC-6
NESA	T5.1.1
NESA	T5.2.2
NESA	T5.4.1

NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
RULE-ID	SV-205752r958726_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-UR-000050
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103143
STIG-LEGACY	V-93055
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
VULN-ID	V-205752

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'administrators'

## WN19-UR-000060 - Windows Server 2019 Create a token object user right must not be assigned to any groups or accounts.

### Info

Inappropriate granting of user rights can provide system, administrative, and other high-level capabilities. The 'Create a token object' user right allows a process to create an access token. This could be used to provide elevated rights and compromise a system.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> User Rights Assignment >> 'Create a token object' to be defined but containing no entries (blank).

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.7
800-171R3	03.01.07a.
800-53	AC-6(10)
800-53R5	AC-6(10)
CAT	I
CCI	CCI-002235
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(g)
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(d)
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(a)
CSF	PR.AC-4
CSF2.0	PR.AA-05
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.15
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.2
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.18
ITSG-33	AC-6
NESA	T5.1.1
NESA	T5.2.2
NESA	T5.4.1

NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
RULE-ID	SV-205753r958726_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-UR-000060
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103145
STIG-LEGACY	V-93057
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
VULN-ID	V-205753

#### Assets

windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-UR-000070 - Windows Server 2019 Create global objects user right must only be assigned to Administrators, Service, Local Service, and Network Service.

### Info

Inappropriate granting of user rights can provide system, administrative, and other high-level capabilities. Accounts with the 'Create global objects' user right can create objects that are available to all sessions, which could affect processes in other users' sessions.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> User Rights Assignment >> 'Create global objects' to include only the following accounts or groups:

- Administrators
- Service
- Local Service
- Network Service

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.1.7
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.01.07a.
<b>800-53</b>	AC-6(10)
<b>800-53R5</b>	AC-6(10)
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-002235
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.2(b)
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.2(g)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.2(d)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(a)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.2
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.18
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AC-6
<b>NESA</b>	T5.1.1

NESA	T5.2.2
NESA	T5.4.1
NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
RULE-ID	SV-205754r958726_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-UR-000070
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103147
STIG-LEGACY	V-93059
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
VULN-ID	V-205754

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

```
'service' && 'administrators' && 'network service' && 'local service'
```

## WN19-UR-000080 - Windows Server 2019 Create permanent shared objects user right must not be assigned to any groups or accounts.

### Info

Inappropriate granting of user rights can provide system, administrative, and other high-level capabilities. Accounts with the 'Create permanent shared objects' user right could expose sensitive data by creating shared objects.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> User Rights Assignment >> 'Create permanent shared objects' to be defined but containing no entries (blank).

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.7
800-171R3	03.01.07a.
800-53	AC-6(10)
800-53R5	AC-6(10)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-002235
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(g)
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(d)
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(a)
CSF	PR.AC-4
CSF2.0	PR.AA-05
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.15
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.2
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.18
ITSG-33	AC-6
NESA	T5.1.1
NESA	T5.2.2
NESA	T5.4.1

NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
RULE-ID	SV-205755r958726_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-UR-000080
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103149
STIG-LEGACY	V-93061
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
VULN-ID	V-205755

#### Assets

windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-UR-000090 - Windows Server 2019 Create symbolic links user right must only be assigned to the Administrators group.

### Info

Inappropriate granting of user rights can provide system, administrative, and other high-level capabilities. Accounts with the 'Create symbolic links' user right can create pointers to other objects, which could expose the system to attack.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> User Rights Assignment >> 'Create symbolic links' to include only the following accounts or groups:

- Administrators

Systems that have the Hyper-V role will also have 'Virtual Machines' given this user right. If this needs to be added manually, enter it as 'NT Virtual Machine\Virtual Machines'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.7
800-171R3	03.01.07a.
800-53	AC-6(10)
800-53R5	AC-6(10)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-002235
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(g)
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(d)
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(a)
CSF	PR.AC-4
CSF2.0	PR.AA-05
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.15
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.2
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.18
ITSG-33	AC-6
NESA	T5.1.1
NESA	T5.2.2

NESA	T5.4.1
NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
RULE-ID	SV-205756r958726_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-UR-000090
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103151
STIG-LEGACY	V-93063
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
VULN-ID	V-205756

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'administrators'

## WN19-UR-000100 - Windows Server 2019 Debug programs: user right must only be assigned to the Administrators group.

### Info

Inappropriate granting of user rights can provide system, administrative, and other high-level capabilities. Accounts with the 'Debug programs' user right can attach a debugger to any process or to the kernel, providing complete access to sensitive and critical operating system components. This right is given to Administrators in the default configuration.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> User Rights Assignment >> 'Debug programs' to include only the following accounts or groups:  
- Administrators

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.7
800-171R3	03.01.07a.
800-53	AC-6(10)
800-53R5	AC-6(10)
CAT	I
CCI	CCI-002235
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(g)
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(d)
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(a)
CSF	PR.AC-4
CSF2.0	PR.AA-05
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.15
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.2
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.18
ITSG-33	AC-6
NESA	T5.1.1
NESA	T5.2.2

NESA	T5.4.1
NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
RULE-ID	SV-205757r958726_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-UR-000100
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103153
STIG-LEGACY	V-93065
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
VULN-ID	V-205757

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'administrators'

## WN19-UR-000110 - Windows Server 2019 Force shutdown from a remote system user right must only be assigned to the Administrators group.

### Info

Inappropriate granting of user rights can provide system, administrative, and other high-level capabilities. Accounts with the 'Force shutdown from a remote system' user right can remotely shut down a system, which could result in a denial of service.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> User Rights Assignment >> 'Force shutdown from a remote system' to include only the following accounts or groups:  
- Administrators

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.7
800-171R3	03.01.07a.
800-53	AC-6(10)
800-53R5	AC-6(10)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-002235
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(g)
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(d)
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(a)
CSF	PR.AC-4
CSF2.0	PR.AA-05
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.15
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.2
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.18
ITSG-33	AC-6
NESA	T5.1.1
NESA	T5.2.2
NESA	T5.4.1

NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
RULE-ID	SV-205758r958726_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-UR-000110
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103155
STIG-LEGACY	V-93067
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
VULN-ID	V-205758

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'administrators'

## WN19-UR-000120 - Windows Server 2019 Generate security audits user right must only be assigned to Local Service and Network Service.

### Info

Inappropriate granting of user rights can provide system, administrative, and other high-level capabilities. The 'Generate security audits' user right specifies users and processes that can generate Security Log audit records, which must only be the system service accounts defined.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> User Rights Assignment >> 'Generate security audits' to include only the following accounts or groups:

- Local Service
- Network Service

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.7
800-171R3	03.01.07a.
800-53	AC-6(10)
800-53R5	AC-6(10)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-002235
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(g)
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(d)
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(a)
CSF	PR.AC-4
CSF2.0	PR.AA-05
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.15
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.2
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.18
ITSG-33	AC-6
NESA	T5.1.1
NESA	T5.2.2

NESA	T5.4.1
NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
RULE-ID	SV-205759r958726_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-UR-000120
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103157
STIG-LEGACY	V-93069
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
VULN-ID	V-205759

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

```
'network service' && 'local service'
```

## WN19-UR-000130 - Windows Server 2019 Impersonate a client after authentication user right must only be assigned to Administrators, Service, Local Service, and Network Service.

### Info

Inappropriate granting of user rights can provide system, administrative, and other high-level capabilities. The 'Impersonate a client after authentication' user right allows a program to impersonate another user or account to run on their behalf. An attacker could use this to elevate privileges.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> User Rights Assignment >> 'Impersonate a client after authentication' to include only the following accounts or groups:

- Administrators
- Service
- Local Service
- Network Service

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.7
800-171R3	03.01.07a.
800-53	AC-6(10)
800-53R5	AC-6(10)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-002235
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(g)
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(d)
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(a)
CSF	PR.AC-4
CSF2.0	PR.AA-05
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.15
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.2
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.18
ITSG-33	AC-6
NESA	T5.1.1

NESA	T5.2.2
NESA	T5.4.1
NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
RULE-ID	SV-205760r958726_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-UR-000130
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103159
STIG-LEGACY	V-93071
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
VULN-ID	V-205760

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

```
'service' && 'administrators' && 'network service' && 'local service'
```

## WN19-UR-000150 - Windows Server 2019 Load and unload device drivers user right must only be assigned to the Administrators group.

### Info

Inappropriate granting of user rights can provide system, administrative, and other high-level capabilities. The 'Load and unload device drivers' user right allows a user to load device drivers dynamically on a system. This could be used by an attacker to install malicious code.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> User Rights Assignment >> 'Load and unload device drivers' to include only the following accounts or groups:

- Administrators

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.1.7
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.01.07a.
<b>800-53</b>	AC-6(10)
<b>800-53R5</b>	AC-6(10)
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-002235
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.2(b)
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.2(g)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.2(d)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(a)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.2
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.18
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AC-6
<b>NESA</b>	T5.1.1
<b>NESA</b>	T5.2.2
<b>NESA</b>	T5.4.1

NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
RULE-ID	SV-205762r958726_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-UR-000150
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103163
STIG-LEGACY	V-93075
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
VULN-ID	V-205762

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'administrators'

## WN19-UR-000160 - Windows Server 2019 Lock pages in memory user right must not be assigned to any groups or accounts.

### Info

Inappropriate granting of user rights can provide system, administrative, and other high-level capabilities. The 'Lock pages in memory' user right allows physical memory to be assigned to processes, which could cause performance issues or a denial of service.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> User Rights Assignment >> 'Lock pages in memory' to be defined but containing no entries (blank).

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.7
800-171R3	03.01.07a.
800-53	AC-6(10)
800-53R5	AC-6(10)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-002235
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(g)
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(d)
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(a)
CSF	PR.AC-4
CSF2.0	PR.AA-05
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.15
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.2
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.18
ITSG-33	AC-6
NESA	T5.1.1
NESA	T5.2.2
NESA	T5.4.1

NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
RULE-ID	SV-205763r958726_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-UR-000160
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103165
STIG-LEGACY	V-93077
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
VULN-ID	V-205763

#### Assets

windows-stig-br

NULL

## WN19-UR-000170 - Windows Server 2019 Manage auditing and security log user right must only be assigned to the Administrators group.

### Info

Inappropriate granting of user rights can provide system, administrative, and other high-level capabilities. Accounts with the 'Manage auditing and security log' user right can manage the security log and change auditing configurations. This could be used to clear evidence of tampering.  
Satisfies: SRG-OS-000057-GPOS-00027, SRG-OS-000058-GPOS-00028, SRG-OS-000059-GPOS-00029, SRG-OS-000063-GPOS-00032, SRG-OS-000337-GPOS-00129

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> User Rights Assignment >> 'Manage auditing and security log' to include only the following accounts or groups:  
- Administrators

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.3.1
800-171	3.3.2
800-171	3.3.8
800-171R3	03.03.03
800-171R3	03.03.08
800-53	AU-9
800-53	AU-12b.
800-53	AU-12(3)
800-53R5	AU-9a.
800-53R5	AU-12b.
800-53R5	AU-12(3)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000162
CCI	CCI-000163
CCI	CCI-000164
CCI	CCI-000171
CCI	CCI-001914
CN-L3	7.1.2.3(d)
CN-L3	7.1.3.3(f)
CN-L3	8.1.3.5(c)
CN-L3	8.1.4.3(c)
CSF	DE.CM-1

<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-3
<b>CSF</b>	DE.CM-7
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-03
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.DS-10
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-04
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(b)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.33
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.15
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.4.2
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AU-9
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AU-12
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AU-12b.
<b>NESA</b>	M5.2.3
<b>NESA</b>	M5.5.2
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.4
<b>NESA</b>	T8.2.9
<b>NIAV2</b>	SM5
<b>NIAV2</b>	SM6
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	10.1
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	10.5
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	10.5.2
<b>PCI-DSSV4.0</b>	10.3.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	3.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	6.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	8.2.1

QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205643r958434_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-UR-000170
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103285
STIG-LEGACY	V-93197
SWIFT-CSCV1	6.4
VULN-ID	V-205643

#### Assets

##### windows-stig-br

'administrators'

## WN19-UR-000180 - Windows Server 2019 Modify firmware environment values user right must only be assigned to the Administrators group.

### Info

Inappropriate granting of user rights can provide system, administrative, and other high-level capabilities. Accounts with the 'Modify firmware environment values' user right can change hardware configuration environment variables. This could result in hardware failures or a denial of service.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> User Rights Assignment >> 'Modify firmware environment values' to include only the following accounts or groups:

- Administrators

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.7
800-171R3	03.01.07a.
800-53	AC-6(10)
800-53R5	AC-6(10)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-002235
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(g)
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(d)
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(a)
CSF	PR.AC-4
CSF2.0	PR.AA-05
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.15
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.2
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.18
ITSG-33	AC-6
NESA	T5.1.1
NESA	T5.2.2
NESA	T5.4.1

NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
RULE-ID	SV-205764r958726_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-UR-000180
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103167
STIG-LEGACY	V-93079
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
VULN-ID	V-205764

#### Assets

##### windows-stig-br

'administrators'

## WN19-UR-000190 - Windows Server 2019 Perform volume maintenance tasks user right must only be assigned to the Administrators group.

### Info

Inappropriate granting of user rights can provide system, administrative, and other high-level capabilities. Accounts with the 'Perform volume maintenance tasks' user right can manage volume and disk configurations. This could be used to delete volumes, resulting in data loss or a denial of service.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> User Rights Assignment >> 'Perform volume maintenance tasks' to include only the following accounts or groups:  
- Administrators

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.7
800-171R3	03.01.07a.
800-53	AC-6(10)
800-53R5	AC-6(10)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-002235
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(g)
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(d)
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(a)
CSF	PR.AC-4
CSF2.0	PR.AA-05
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.15
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.2
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.18
ITSG-33	AC-6
NESA	T5.1.1
NESA	T5.2.2
NESA	T5.4.1

NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
RULE-ID	SV-205765r958726_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-UR-000190
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103169
STIG-LEGACY	V-93081
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
VULN-ID	V-205765

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'administrators'

## WN19-UR-000200 - Windows Server 2019 Profile single process user right must only be assigned to the Administrators group.

### Info

Inappropriate granting of user rights can provide system, administrative, and other high-level capabilities. Accounts with the 'Profile single process' user right can monitor non-system processes performance. An attacker could use this to identify processes to attack.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> User Rights Assignment >> 'Profile single process' to include only the following accounts or groups:  
- Administrators

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.7
800-171R3	03.01.07a.
800-53	AC-6(10)
800-53R5	AC-6(10)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-002235
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(b)
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(g)
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(d)
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(a)
CSF	PR.AC-4
CSF2.0	PR.AA-05
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.15
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.2
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.18
ITSG-33	AC-6
NESA	T5.1.1
NESA	T5.2.2
NESA	T5.4.1

NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
RULE-ID	SV-205766r958726_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-UR-000200
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103171
STIG-LEGACY	V-93083
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
VULN-ID	V-205766

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'administrators'

## WN19-UR-000220 - Windows Server 2019 Take ownership of files or other objects user right must only be assigned to the Administrators group.

### Info

Inappropriate granting of user rights can provide system, administrative, and other high-level capabilities. Accounts with the 'Take ownership of files or other objects' user right can take ownership of objects and make changes.

### Solution

Configure the policy value for Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Local Policies >> User Rights Assignment >> 'Take ownership of files or other objects' to include only the following accounts or groups:  
- Administrators

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.1.7
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.01.07a.
<b>800-53</b>	AC-6(10)
<b>800-53R5</b>	AC-6(10)
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-002235
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.2(b)
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.2(g)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.2(d)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(a)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.2
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.18
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AC-6
<b>NESA</b>	T5.1.1
<b>NESA</b>	T5.2.2
<b>NESA</b>	T5.4.1

NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
RULE-ID	SV-205768r958726_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-UR-000220
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103175
STIG-LEGACY	V-93087
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
VULN-ID	V-205768

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'administrators'

## Audits INFO,WARNING,ERROR

## WN19-00-000010 - Windows Server 2019 users with Administrative privileges must have separate accounts for administrative duties and normal operational tasks.

### Info

Using a privileged account to perform routine functions makes the computer vulnerable to malicious software inadvertently introduced during a session that has been granted full privileges.

NOTE: Nessus has not performed this check. Please review the benchmark to ensure target compliance.

### Solution

Ensure each user with administrative privileges has a separate account for user duties and one for privileged duties.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.2
800-171R3	03.04.02a.
800-53	CM-6b.
800-53R5	CM-6b.
CAT	I
CCI	CCI-000366
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(d)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.9
ITSG-33	CM-6b.
NESA	T3.2.1
RULE-ID	SV-205844r991589_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-00-000010
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103457
STIG-LEGACY	V-93369
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205844

### Assets

windows-stig-br

## WN19-00-000030 - Windows Server 2019 administrative accounts must not be used with applications that access the Internet, such as web browsers, or with potential Internet sources, such as email.

### Info

Using applications that access the Internet or have potential Internet sources using administrative privileges exposes a system to compromise. If a flaw in an application is exploited while running as a privileged user, the entire system could be compromised. Web browsers and email are common attack vectors for introducing malicious code and must not be run with an administrative account.

Since administrative accounts may generally change or work around technical restrictions for running a web browser or other applications, it is essential that policy require administrative accounts to not access the Internet or use applications such as email.

The policy should define specific exceptions for local service administration. These exceptions may include HTTP(S)-based tools that are used for the administration of the local system, services, or attached devices.

Whitelisting can be used to enforce the policy to ensure compliance.

NOTE: Nessus has not performed this check. Please review the benchmark to ensure target compliance.

### Solution

Establish a policy, at minimum, to prohibit administrative accounts from using applications that access the Internet, such as web browsers, or with potential Internet sources, such as email. Ensure the policy is enforced.

The organization may use technical means such as whitelisting to prevent the use of browsers and mail applications to enforce this requirement.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.4.2
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.04.02a.
<b>800-53</b>	CM-6b.
<b>800-53R5</b>	CM-6b.
<b>CAT</b>	I
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000366
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(d)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.IP-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-01
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.9
<b>ITSG-33</b>	CM-6b.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.2.1
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205845r991589_rule
<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-00-000030
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103293

STIG-LEGACY	V-93205
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205845

#### Assets

windows-stig-br

## WN19-00-000050 - Windows Server 2019 manually managed application account passwords must be at least 14 characters in length.

### Info

Application/service account passwords must be of sufficient length to prevent being easily cracked. Application/service accounts that are manually managed must have passwords at least 14 characters in length.

NOTE: Nessus has not performed this check. Please review the benchmark to ensure target compliance.

### Solution

Establish a policy that requires application/service account passwords that are manually managed to be at least 14 characters in length. Ensure the policy is enforced.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.5.7
800-171R3	03.05.07a.
800-53	IA-5(1)(a)
800-53R5	IA-5(1)(h)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000205
CCI	CCI-004066
CN-L3	7.1.2.7(e)
CN-L3	7.1.3.1(b)
CSF	PR.AC-1
CSF2.0	PR.AA-01
CSF2.0	PR.AA-03
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(2)(i)
HIPAA	164.312(d)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.16
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.17
ISO/IEC-27001	A.9.4.3
ITSG-33	IA-5(1)(a)
NESA	T5.2.3
NIAV2	AM19a

NIAV2	AM19b
NIAV2	AM19c
NIAV2	AM19d
NIAV2	AM22a
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205661r1051068_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-00-000050
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103547
STIG-LEGACY	V-93461
SWIFT-CSCV1	4.1
TBA-FIISB	26.2.1
TBA-FIISB	26.2.4
VULN-ID	V-205661

#### Assets

windows-stig-br

## WN19-00-000070 - Windows Server 2019 shared user accounts must not be permitted.

### Info

Shared accounts (accounts where two or more people log on with the same user identification) do not provide adequate identification and authentication. There is no way to provide for nonrepudiation or individual accountability for system access and resource usage.

NOTE: Nessus has provided the target output to assist in reviewing the benchmark to ensure target compliance.

### Solution

Remove unapproved shared accounts from the system.

Document required shared accounts with the ISSO. Documentation must include the reason for the account, who has access to the account, and how the risk of using the shared account is mitigated to include monitoring account activity.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.5.1
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.05.01a.
<b>800-53</b>	IA-2
<b>800-53R5</b>	IA-2
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000764
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.1(a)
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.1(e)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.1(a)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.2(a)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.5.4.1(a)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-03
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(2)(i)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(d)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.16
<b>ITSG-33</b>	IA-2
<b>ITSG-33</b>	IA-2a.
<b>NESA</b>	T2.3.8

NESA	T5.3.1
NESA	T5.4.2
NESA	T5.5.1
NESA	T5.5.2
NESA	T5.5.3
NIAV2	AM2
NIAV2	AM8
NIAV2	AM14b
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205699r958482_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-00-000070
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103523
STIG-LEGACY	V-93437
TBA-FIISB	35.1
TBA-FIISB	36.1
VULN-ID	V-205699

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

```
' Name
----
adminbryan
DefaultAccount
Guest
WDAGUtilityAccount'
```

## WN19-00-000080 - Windows Server 2019 must employ a deny-all, permit-by-exception policy to allow the execution of authorized software programs.

### Info

Using an allowlist provides a configuration management method to allow the execution of only authorized software. Using only authorized software decreases risk by limiting the number of potential vulnerabilities. The organization must identify authorized software programs and only permit execution of authorized software. The process used to identify software programs that are authorized to execute on organizational information systems is commonly referred to as allowlisting.

NOTE: Nessus has provided the target output to assist in reviewing the benchmark to ensure target compliance.

### Solution

Configure an application allowlisting program to employ a deny-all, permit-by-exception policy to allow the execution of authorized software programs.

Configuration of allowlisting applications will vary by the program. AppLocker is an allowlisting application built into Windows Server.

If AppLocker is used, it is configured through group policy in Computer Configuration >> Windows Settings >> Security Settings >> Application Control Policies >> AppLocker.

Implementation guidance for AppLocker is available at the following link:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/threat-protection/windows-defender-application-control/applocker/applocker-policies-deployment-guide>

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.4.8
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.04.08b.
<b>800-53</b>	CM-7(5)(b)
<b>800-53R5</b>	CM-7(5)(b)
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-001774
<b>CSF</b>	PR.IP-1
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-3
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-01
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.19
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.5.1
<b>ISO/IEC-27001</b>	A.12.6.2
<b>ITSG-33</b>	CM-7
<b>NIAV2</b>	SS15a
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	2.2.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	3.2

<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205807r958808_rule
<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-00-000080
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103465
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	V-93379
<b>SWIFT-CSCV1</b>	2.3
<b>TBA-FIISB</b>	44.2.2
<b>TBA-FIISB</b>	49.2.3
<b>VULN-ID</b>	V-205807

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

```
'<AppLockerPolicy Version="1" />'
```

## WN19-00-000110 - Windows Server 2019 must use an anti-virus program.

### Info

Malicious software can establish a base on individual desktops and servers. Employing an automated mechanism to detect this type of software will aid in elimination of the software from the operating system.

NOTE: Nessus has provided the target output to assist in reviewing the benchmark to ensure target compliance.

### Solution

If no anti-virus software is in use, install Windows Defender or third-party anti-virus.

Open 'PowerShell'.

Enter 'Install-WindowsFeature -Name Windows-Defender'.

For third-party anti-virus, install per anti-virus instructions and disable Windows Defender.

Open 'PowerShell'.

Enter 'Uninstall-WindowsFeature -Name Windows-Defender'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.4.2
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.04.02a.
<b>800-53</b>	CM-6b.
<b>800-53R5</b>	CM-6b.
<b>CAT</b>	I
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000366
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(d)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.IP-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-01
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.9
<b>ITSG-33</b>	CM-6b.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.2.1
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205850r991589_rule
<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-00-000110
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103305
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	V-93217
<b>SWIFT-CSCV1</b>	2.3
<b>VULN-ID</b>	V-205850

Assets

windows-stig-br

```
'Status DisplayName
-----
Running Microsoft Defender Core Service
Running Windows Defender Firewall
Running Windows Defender Advanced Threat Protection Service
Running Microsoft Defender Antivirus Network Inspection Service
Running Microsoft Defender Antivirus Service'
```

## WN19-00-000120 - Windows Server 2019 must have a host-based intrusion detection or prevention system.

### Info

A properly configured Host-based Intrusion Detection System (HIDS) or Host-based Intrusion Prevention System (HIPS) provides another level of defense against unauthorized access to critical servers. With proper configuration and logging enabled, such a system can stop and/or alert for many attempts to gain unauthorized access to resources.

NOTE: Nessus has not performed this check. Please review the benchmark to ensure target compliance.

### Solution

Install a HIDS or HIPS on each server.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.2
800-171R3	03.04.02a.
800-53	CM-6b.
800-53R5	CM-6b.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000366
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(d)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.9
ITSG-33	CM-6b.
NESA	T3.2.1
RULE-ID	SV-205851r991589_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-00-000120
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103307
STIG-LEGACY	V-93219
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205851

### Assets

windows-stig-br



## WN19-00-000180 - Windows Server 2019 non-administrative accounts or groups must only have print permissions on printer shares.

### Info

Windows shares are a means by which files, folders, printers, and other resources can be published for network users to access. Improper configuration can permit access to devices and data beyond a user's need.

NOTE: Nessus has not performed this check. Please review the benchmark to ensure target compliance.

### Solution

Configure the permissions on shared printers to restrict standard users to only have Print permissions.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.1
800-171R3	03.01.02
800-53	AC-3
800-53R5	AC-3
CAT	III
CCI	CCI-000213
CN-L3	8.1.4.2(f)
CN-L3	8.1.4.11(b)
CN-L3	8.1.10.2(c)
CN-L3	8.5.3.1
CN-L3	8.5.4.1(a)
CSF	PR.AC-4
CSF	PR.PT-3
CSF2.0	PR.AA-05
CSF2.0	PR.DS-10
CSF2.0	PR.IR-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.15
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.33
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.3
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.18

ISO-27001-2022	A.8.20
ISO/IEC-27001	A.9.4.1
ISO/IEC-27001	A.9.4.5
ITSG-33	AC-3
NESA	T4.2.1
NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.2
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM3
NIAV2	SS29
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205664r958472_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-00-000180
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103081
STIG-LEGACY	V-92993
TBA-FIISB	31.1
VULN-ID	V-205664

#### Assets

windows-stig-br

## WN19-00-000190 - Windows Server 2019 outdated or unused accounts must be removed or disabled.

### Info

Outdated or unused accounts provide penetration points that may go undetected. Inactive accounts must be deleted if no longer necessary or, if still required, disabled until needed.

NOTE: Nessus has provided the target output to assist in reviewing the benchmark to ensure target compliance.

### Solution

Regularly review accounts to determine if they are still active. Remove or disable accounts that have not been used in the last 35 days.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.5.5
800-171	3.5.6
800-171R3	03.05.05
800-53	IA-4e.
800-53R5	AC-2(3)(a)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000795
CCI	CCI-003627
CN-L3	7.1.2.7(b)
CSF	PR.AC-1
CSF2.0	PR.AA-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(a)(2)(i)
HIPAA	164.312(d)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.16
ITSG-33	IA-4e.
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	8.1.4
PCI-DSSV4.0	8.2.6
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205707r1051076_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-00-000190

STIG-LEGACY	SV-103543
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STIG-LEGACY	V-93457
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SWIFT-CSCV1	5
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VULN-ID	V-205707
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<b>Assets</b>
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<b>windows-stig-br</b>
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## WN19-00-000220 - Windows Server 2019 system files must be monitored for unauthorized changes.

### Info

Monitoring system files for changes against a baseline on a regular basis may help detect the possible introduction of malicious code on a system.

NOTE: Nessus has not performed this check. Please review the benchmark to ensure target compliance.

### Solution

Monitor the system for unauthorized changes to system files (e.g., \*.exe, \*.bat, \*.com, \*.cmd, and \*.dll) against a baseline on a weekly basis. This can be done with the use of various monitoring tools.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.3
800-171R3	03.04.03
800-53	CM-3(5)
800-53R5	CM-3(5)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-001744
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(g)
CSF	DE.CM-1
CSF	DE.CM-7
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF	PR.IP-3
CSF2.0	DE.CM-01
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	ID.RA-07
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
GDPR	32.4
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.9
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.32
ISO-27001-2022	8.1
ISO-27001-2022	9.3.3
ISO/IEC-27001	A.12.1.2

ITSG-33	CM-3
NESA	T3.2.3
NESA	T3.3.2
NESA	T7.5.1
NESA	T7.6.1
NESA	T7.6.2
NESA	T7.6.3
NIAV2	CM1
NIAV2	CM1a
NIAV2	CM1b
NIAV2	CM1c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	11.5
PCI-DSSV4.0	11.5.2
QCSC-V1	3.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.1
QCSC-V1	6.2
QCSC-V1	7.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
RULE-ID	SV-205803r958794_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-00-000220
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103291
STIG-LEGACY	V-93203
VULN-ID	V-205803

#### Assets

windows-stig-br

## WN19-00-000240 - Windows Server 2019 must have software certificate installation files removed.

### Info

Use of software certificates and their accompanying installation files for end users to access resources is less secure than the use of hardware-based certificates.

NOTE: Nessus has not performed this check. Please review the benchmark to ensure target compliance.

### Solution

Remove any certificate installation files (\*.p12 and \*.pfx) found on a system.

Note: This does not apply to server-based applications that have a requirement for .p12 certificate files or Adobe PreFlight certificate files.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.4.2
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.04.02a.
<b>800-53</b>	CM-6b.
<b>800-53R5</b>	CM-6b.
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000366
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(d)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.IP-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-01
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.9
<b>ITSG-33</b>	CM-6b.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.2.1
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205852r991589_rule
<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-00-000240
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103309
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	V-93221
<b>SWIFT-CSCV1</b>	2.3
<b>VULN-ID</b>	V-205852

### Assets

windows-stig-br

## WN19-00-000250 - Windows Server 2019 systems requiring data at rest protections must employ cryptographic mechanisms to prevent unauthorized disclosure and modification of the information at rest.

### Info

This requirement addresses protection of user-generated data as well as operating system-specific configuration data. Organizations may choose to employ different mechanisms to achieve confidentiality and integrity protections, as appropriate, in accordance with the security category and/or classification of the information.

Selection of a cryptographic mechanism is based on the need to protect the integrity of organizational information. The strength of the mechanism is commensurate with the security category and/or classification of the information. Organizations have the flexibility to either encrypt all information on storage devices (i.e., full disk encryption) or encrypt specific data structures (e.g., files, records, or fields).

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000185-GPOS-00079, SRG-OS-000404-GPOS-00183, SRG-OS-000405-GPOS-00184

NOTE: Nessus has not performed this check. Please review the benchmark to ensure target compliance.

### Solution

Configure systems that require additional protections due to factors such as inadequate physical protection or sensitivity of the data to employ encryption to protect the confidentiality and integrity of all information at rest.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.13.16
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.13.08
<b>800-53</b>	SC-28
<b>800-53</b>	SC-28(1)
<b>800-53R5</b>	SC-28
<b>800-53R5</b>	SC-28(1)
<b>CAT</b>	I
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-001199
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-002475
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-002476
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.7(b)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.8(b)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.DS-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.DS-01
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.a
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(2)(iv)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(e)(2)(ii)

ISO-27001-2022	A.5.10
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.33
ITSG-33	SC-28
ITSG-33	SC-28a.
ITSG-33	SC-28(1)
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	3.4
PCI-DSSV4.0	3.3.2
PCI-DSSV4.0	3.5.1
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
RULE-ID	SV-205727r958552_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-00-000250
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103601
STIG-LEGACY	V-93515
TBA-FIISB	28.1
VULN-ID	V-205727

#### Assets

windows-stig-br

**WN19-00-000260 - Windows Server 2019 must implement protection methods such as TLS, encrypted VPNs, or IPsec if the data owner has a strict requirement for ensuring data integrity and confidentiality is maintained at every step of the data transfer and handling process.**

#### Info

Information can be either unintentionally or maliciously disclosed or modified during preparation for transmission, for example, during aggregation, at protocol transformation points, and during packing/unpacking. These unauthorized disclosures or modifications compromise the confidentiality or integrity of the information.

Ensuring the confidentiality of transmitted information requires the operating system to take measures in preparing information for transmission. This can be accomplished via access control and encryption.

Use of this requirement will be limited to situations where the data owner has a strict requirement for ensuring data integrity and confidentiality is maintained at every step of the data transfer and handling process. When transmitting data, operating systems need to support transmission protection mechanisms such as TLS, encrypted VPNs, or IPsec.

Satisfies: SRG-OS-000425-GPOS-00189, SRG-OS-000426-GPOS-00190

NOTE: Nessus has not performed this check. Please review the benchmark to ensure target compliance.

#### Solution

Configure protection methods such as TLS, encrypted VPNs, or IPsec when the data owner has a strict requirement for ensuring data integrity and confidentiality is maintained at every step of the data transfer and handling process.

#### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

#### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.13.8
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.13.08
<b>800-53</b>	SC-8(2)
<b>800-53R5</b>	SC-8(2)
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-002420
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-002422
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.2.2(a)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.2.2(b)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.7(a)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.8(a)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.2.4.5(c)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.2.4.5(d)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.5.2.2
<b>CSF</b>	PR.DS-2
<b>CSF</b>	PR.DS-5
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.DS-02
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.a

<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(e)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(e)(2)(i)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.10
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.14
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.33
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.20
<b>ITSG-33</b>	SC-8(2)
<b>ITSG-33</b>	SC-9(2)
<b>NESA</b>	T4.3.1
<b>NESA</b>	T4.3.2
<b>NESA</b>	T4.5.1
<b>NESA</b>	T4.5.2
<b>NESA</b>	T7.3.3
<b>NESA</b>	T7.4.1
<b>NIAV2</b>	IE8
<b>NIAV2</b>	IE9
<b>NIAV2</b>	IE12
<b>NIAV2</b>	NS29
<b>NIAV2</b>	SS24
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	2.3
<b>PCI-DSSV3.2.1</b>	4.1
<b>PCI-DSSV4.0</b>	2.2.7
<b>PCI-DSSV4.0</b>	4.2.1
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	5.2.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	6.2
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205829r958912_rule
<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-00-000260
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103629
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	V-93543

SWIFT-CSCV1

2.1

VULN-ID

V-205829

#### Assets

windows-stig-br

## WN19-00-000270 - Windows Server 2019 must have the roles and features required by the system documented.

### Info

Unnecessary roles and features increase the attack surface of a system. Limiting roles and features of a system to only those necessary reduces this potential. The standard installation option (previously called Server Core) further reduces this when selected at installation.

NOTE: Nessus has provided the target output to assist in reviewing the benchmark to ensure target compliance.

### Solution

Document the roles and features required for the system to operate. Uninstall any that are not required.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.6
800-171	3.4.7
800-171R3	03.04.06a.
800-53	CM-7a.
800-53R5	CM-7a.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000381
CN-L3	7.1.3.5(c)
CN-L3	8.1.4.4(a)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF	PR.PT-3
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ITSG-33	CM-7a.
NIAV2	SS15a
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	2.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	2.2.3
QCSC-V1	3.2
RULE-ID	SV-205677r958478_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-00-000270
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103467

STIG-LEGACY	V-93381
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205677

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

'Display Name -----	Name ----	Install State -----
[X] File and Storage Services	FileAndStorage-Services	Installed
[X] Storage Services	Storage-Services	Installed
[X] .NET Framework 4.7 Features	NET-Framework-45-Fea...	Installed
[X] .NET Framework 4.7	NET-Framework-45-Core	Installed
[X] WCF Services	NET-WCF-Services45	Installed
[X] TCP Port Sharing	NET-WCF-TCP-PortShar...	Installed
[X] BitLocker Drive Encryption	BitLocker	Installed
[X] Enhanced Storage	EnhancedStorage	Installed
[X] System Data Archiver	System-DataArchiver	Installed
[X] Windows Defender Antivirus	Windows-Defender	Installed
[X] Windows PowerShell	PowerShellRoot	Installed
[X] Windows PowerShell 5.1	PowerShell	Installed
[X] Windows PowerShell ISE	PowerShell-ISE	Installed
[X] WoW64 Support	WoW64-Support	Installed
[X] XPS Viewer	XPS-Viewer	Installed'

**WN19-00-000290 - Windows Server 2019 must employ automated mechanisms to determine the state of system components with regard to flaw remediation using the following frequency: continuously, where Endpoint Security Solution (ESS) is used; 30 days, for any additional internal network scans not covered by ESS; and annually, for external scans by Computer Network Defense Service Provider (CNDSP).**

#### Info

Without the use of automated mechanisms to scan for security flaws on a continuous and/or periodic basis, the operating system or other system components may remain vulnerable to the exploits presented by undetected software flaws. The operating system may have an integrated solution incorporating continuous scanning using ESS and periodic scanning using other tools.

NOTE: Nessus has not performed this check. Please review the benchmark to ensure target compliance.

#### Solution

Install a DOD-approved ESS software and ensure it is operating continuously.

#### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

#### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.4.2
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.04.02a.
<b>800-53</b>	CM-6b.
<b>800-53R5</b>	CM-6b.
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000366
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(d)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.IP-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-01
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.9
<b>ITSG-33</b>	CM-6b.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.2.1
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205728r1000127_rule
<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-00-000290
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103653
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	V-93567
<b>SWIFT-CSCV1</b>	2.3

VULN-ID

V-205728

**Assets**

**windows-stig-br**

## WN19-00-000300 - Windows Server 2019 must automatically remove or disable temporary user accounts after 72 hours.

### Info

If temporary user accounts remain active when no longer needed or for an excessive period, these accounts may be used to gain unauthorized access. To mitigate this risk, automated termination of all temporary accounts must be set upon account creation.

Temporary accounts are established as part of normal account activation procedures when there is a need for short-term accounts without the demand for immediacy in account activation.

If temporary accounts are used, the operating system must be configured to automatically terminate these types of accounts after a DoD-defined time period of 72 hours.

To address access requirements, many operating systems may be integrated with enterprise-level authentication/access mechanisms that meet or exceed access control policy requirements.

NOTE: Nessus has provided the target output to assist in reviewing the benchmark to ensure target compliance.

### Solution

Configure temporary user accounts to automatically expire within 72 hours.

Domain accounts can be configured with an account expiration date, under 'Account' properties.

Local accounts can be configured to expire with the command 'Net user [username] /expires:[mm/dd/yyyy]', where username is the name of the temporary user account.

Delete any temporary user accounts that are no longer necessary.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.1.1
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.01.01
<b>800-53</b>	AC-2(2)
<b>800-53R5</b>	AC-2(2)
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000016
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.2(e)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-1
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-03
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-01
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.DS-10
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.16

ISO-27001-2022	A.5.18
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.2
ISO/IEC-27001	A.9.2.1
ITSG-33	AC-2(2)
NIAV2	AM28
NIAV2	NS5j
NIAV2	SS14e
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
QCSC-V1	15.2
RULE-ID	SV-205624r958364_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-00-000300
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103063
STIG-LEGACY	V-92975
VULN-ID	V-205624

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

```
'Name      : adminbryan
AccountExpires :

Name      : DefaultAccount
AccountExpires :

Name      : Guest
AccountExpires :

Name      : WDAGUtilityAccount
AccountExpires :'
```

## WN19-00-000310 - Windows Server 2019 must automatically remove or disable emergency accounts after the crisis is resolved or within 72 hours.

### Info

Emergency administrator accounts are privileged accounts established in response to crisis situations where the need for rapid account activation is required. Therefore, emergency account activation may bypass normal account authorization processes. If these accounts are automatically disabled, system maintenance during emergencies may not be possible, thus adversely affecting system availability.

Emergency administrator accounts are different from infrequently used accounts (i.e., local logon accounts used by system administrators when network or normal logon/access is not available). Infrequently used accounts are not subject to automatic termination dates. Emergency accounts are accounts created in response to crisis situations, usually for use by maintenance personnel. The automatic expiration or disabling time period may be extended as needed until the crisis is resolved; however, it must not be extended indefinitely. A permanent account should be established for privileged users who need long-term maintenance accounts.

To address access requirements, many operating systems can be integrated with enterprise-level authentication/access mechanisms that meet or exceed access control policy requirements.

NOTE: Nessus has not performed this check. Please review the benchmark to ensure target compliance.

### Solution

Remove emergency administrator accounts after a crisis has been resolved or configure the accounts to automatically expire within 72 hours.

Domain accounts can be configured with an account expiration date, under 'Account' properties.

Local accounts can be configured to expire with the command 'Net user [username] /expires:[mm/dd/yyyy]', where username is the name of the temporary user account.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.1.1
800-171R3	03.01.01
800-53	AC-2(2)
800-53R5	AC-2(2)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-001682
CN-L3	7.1.3.2(e)
CSF	PR.AC-1
CSF	PR.AC-4
CSF2.0	DE.CM-01
CSF2.0	DE.CM-03
CSF2.0	PR.AA-01
CSF2.0	PR.AA-05
CSF2.0	PR.DS-10
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)

HIPAA	164.312(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.16
ISO-27001-2022	A.5.18
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.2
ISO/IEC-27001	A.9.2.1
ITSG-33	AC-2(2)
NIAV2	AM28
NIAV2	NS5j
NIAV2	SS14e
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
QCSC-V1	15.2
RULE-ID	SV-205710r958508_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-00-000310
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103065
STIG-LEGACY	V-92977
VULN-ID	V-205710

#### Assets

windows-stig-br

## WN19-00-000420 - Windows Server 2019 FTP servers must be configured to prevent anonymous logons.

### Info

The FTP service allows remote users to access shared files and directories. Allowing anonymous FTP connections makes user auditing difficult.

Using accounts that have administrator privileges to log on to FTP risks that the userid and password will be captured on the network and give administrator access to an unauthorized user.

NOTE: Nessus has not performed this check. Please review the benchmark to ensure target compliance.

### Solution

Configure the FTP service to prevent anonymous logons.

Open 'Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager'.

Select the server.

Double-click 'FTP Authentication'.

Select 'Anonymous Authentication'.

Select 'Disabled' under 'Actions'.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.4.2
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.04.02a.
<b>800-53</b>	CM-6b.
<b>800-53R5</b>	CM-6b.
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-000366
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(d)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.IP-1
<b>CSF2.0</b>	DE.CM-09
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.PS-01
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.9
<b>ITSG-33</b>	CM-6b.
<b>NESA</b>	T3.2.1
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205853r991589_rule
<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-00-000420
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103311
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	V-93223

SWIFT-CSCV1

2.3

VULN-ID

V-205853

#### Assets

windows-stig-br

## WN19-00-000430 - Windows Server 2019 FTP servers must be configured to prevent access to the system drive.

### Info

The FTP service allows remote users to access shared files and directories that could provide access to system resources and compromise the system, especially if the user can gain access to the root directory of the boot drive. NOTE: Nessus has not performed this check. Please review the benchmark to ensure target compliance.

### Solution

Configure the FTP sites to allow access only to specific FTP shared resources. Do not allow access to other areas of the system.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.2
800-171R3	03.04.02a.
800-53	CM-6b.
800-53R5	CM-6b.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000366
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(d)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.9
ITSG-33	CM-6b.
NESA	T3.2.1
RULE-ID	SV-205854r991589_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-00-000430
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103313
STIG-LEGACY	V-93225
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205854

### Assets

windows-stig-br

## WN19-00-000450 - Windows Server 2019 must have orphaned security identifiers (SIDs) removed from user rights.

### Info

Accounts or groups given rights on a system may show up as unresolved SIDs for various reasons including deletion of the accounts or groups. If the account or group objects are reanimated, there is a potential they may still have rights no longer intended. Valid domain accounts or groups may also show up as unresolved SIDs if a connection to the domain cannot be established for some reason.

NOTE: Nessus has not performed this check. Please review the benchmark to ensure target compliance.

### Solution

Remove any unresolved SIDs found in User Rights assignments and determined to not be for currently valid accounts or groups by removing the accounts or groups from the appropriate group policy.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-171	3.4.2
800-171R3	03.04.02a.
800-53	CM-6b.
800-53R5	CM-6b.
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-000366
CN-L3	8.1.10.6(d)
CSF	PR.IP-1
CSF2.0	DE.CM-09
CSF2.0	PR.PS-01
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.9
ITSG-33	CM-6b.
NESA	T3.2.1
RULE-ID	SV-205855r991589_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-00-000450
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103315
STIG-LEGACY	V-93227
SWIFT-CSCV1	2.3
VULN-ID	V-205855

### Assets



## WN19-AU-000010 - Windows Server 2019 audit records must be backed up to a different system or media than the system being audited.

### Info

Protection of log data includes assuring the log data is not accidentally lost or deleted. Audit information stored in one location is vulnerable to accidental or incidental deletion or alteration.

NOTE: Nessus has not performed this check. Please review the benchmark to ensure target compliance.

### Solution

Establish and implement a process for backing up log data to another system or media other than the system being audited.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

800-53	AU-4(1)
800-53R5	AU-4(1)
CAT	II
CCI	CCI-001851
CSF	PR.DS-4
CSF	PR.PT-1
DISA_BENCHMARK	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
GDPR	32.1.b
HIPAA	164.306(a)(1)
HIPAA	164.312(b)
ISO-27001-2022	A.8.6
ITSG-33	AU-4
NESA	T3.3.1
NESA	T3.6.2
QCSC-V1	8.2.1
QCSC-V1	13.2
RULE-ID	SV-205799r958754_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-AU-000010
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103271
STIG-LEGACY	V-93183
VULN-ID	V-205799

### Assets

windows-stig-br

## WN19-AU-000020 - Windows Server 2019 must, at a minimum, offload audit records of interconnected systems in real time and offload standalone or nondomain-joined systems weekly.

### Info

Protection of log data includes ensuring the log data is not accidentally lost or deleted. Audit information stored in one location is vulnerable to accidental or incidental deletion or alteration.

NOTE: Nessus has not performed this check. Please review the benchmark to ensure target compliance.

### Solution

Configure the system to, at a minimum, offload audit records of interconnected systems in real time and offload standalone or nondomain-joined systems weekly.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-53</b>	AU-4(1)
<b>800-53R5</b>	AU-4(1)
<b>CAT</b>	II
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-001851
<b>CSF</b>	PR.DS-4
<b>CSF</b>	PR.PT-1
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(b)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.6
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AU-4
<b>NESA</b>	T3.3.1
<b>NESA</b>	T3.6.2
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	8.2.1
<b>QCSC-V1</b>	13.2
<b>RULE-ID</b>	SV-205843r959008_rule
<b>STIG-ID</b>	WN19-AU-000020
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	SV-103273
<b>STIG-LEGACY</b>	V-93185
<b>VULN-ID</b>	V-205843

### Assets

**windows-stig-br**

## WN19-MS-000010 - Windows Server 2019 must only allow Administrators responsible for the member server or standalone or nondomain-joined system to have Administrator rights on the system.

### Info

An account that does not have Administrator duties must not have Administrator rights. Such rights would allow the account to bypass or modify required security restrictions on that machine and make it vulnerable to attack. System administrators must log on to systems using only accounts with the minimum level of authority necessary. For domain-joined member servers, the Domain Admins group must be replaced by a domain member server administrator group (refer to AD.0003 in the Active Directory Domain STIG). Restricting highly privileged accounts from the local Administrators group helps mitigate the risk of privilege escalation resulting from credential theft attacks. Standard user accounts must not be members of the built-in Administrators group.

NOTE: Nessus has provided the target output to assist in reviewing the benchmark to ensure target compliance.

### Solution

Configure the local 'Administrators' group to include only administrator groups or accounts responsible for administration of the system.

For domain-joined member servers, replace the Domain Admins group with a domain member server administrator group.

Remove any standard user accounts.

### See Also

[https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U\\_MS\\_Windows\\_Server\\_2019\\_V3R5\\_STIG.zip](https://dl.dod.cyber.mil/wp-content/uploads/stigs/zip/U_MS_Windows_Server_2019_V3R5_STIG.zip)

### References

<b>800-171</b>	3.1.7
<b>800-171R3</b>	03.01.07a.
<b>800-53</b>	AC-6(10)
<b>800-53R5</b>	AC-6(10)
<b>CAT</b>	I
<b>CCI</b>	CCI-002235
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.2(b)
<b>CN-L3</b>	7.1.3.2(g)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.4.2(d)
<b>CN-L3</b>	8.1.10.6(a)
<b>CSF</b>	PR.AC-4
<b>CSF2.0</b>	PR.AA-05
<b>DISA_BENCHMARK</b>	Windows_Server_2019_STIG
<b>GDPR</b>	32.1.b
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.306(a)(1)
<b>HIPAA</b>	164.312(a)(1)
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.5.15
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.2
<b>ISO-27001-2022</b>	A.8.18
<b>ITSG-33</b>	AC-6

NESA	T5.1.1
NESA	T5.2.2
NESA	T5.4.1
NESA	T5.4.4
NESA	T5.4.5
NESA	T5.5.4
NESA	T5.6.1
NESA	T7.5.3
NIAV2	AM1
NIAV2	AM23f
NIAV2	SS13c
NIAV2	SS15c
PCI-DSSV3.2.1	7.1.2
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.1
PCI-DSSV4.0	7.2.2
QCSC-V1	5.2.2
QCSC-V1	6.2
RULE-ID	SV-205746r958726_rule
STIG-ID	WN19-MS-000010
STIG-LEGACY	SV-103131
STIG-LEGACY	V-93043
SWIFT-CSCV1	5.1
TBA-FIISB	31.4.2
TBA-FIISB	31.4.3
VULN-ID	V-205746

## Assets

### windows-stig-br

```
'ADMINISTRATORS:
adminbryan'
```