PP-Module for Virtual Private Network (VPN) Gateways

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National Information Assurance Partnership

Revision History

Version	Date	Comment
1.2	2021-09-27	Format conversion, incorporation of NIAP Technical Decisions
1.1	2020-06-18	Compatibility with CPP_ND_V2.2E, incorporation of NIAP Technical Decisions
1.0	2019-09-17	Initial publication

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1.2 National Information Assurance Partnership 2021-09-27 VPN, VPN Gateway, VPN GW, IPsec 1.2 2021-09-27 Format conversion, incorporation of NIAP Technical Decisions 1.1 2020-06-18 Compatibility with CPP_ND_V2.2E, incorporation of NIAP Technical Decisions 1.0 2019-09-17 Initial publication

1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

The scope of this PP-Module is to describe the security functionality of a virtual private network (VPN) gateway in terms of [CC] and to define functional and assurance requirements for such products. This PP-Module is intended for use with the following Base-PPs:

- collaborative Protection Profile for Network Devices (NDcPP or CPP_ND_V2.2E), Version 2.2E

This Base-PP is valid because a VPN gateway is a device at the edge of a private network that terminates an IPsec tunnel, which provides device authentication, confidentiality, and integrity of information traversing a public or untrusted network. This is functionality that typically will be implemented by a network device.

A TOE that conforms to a PP-Configuration containing this PP-Module may be a 'Distributed TOE' as defined in the NDcPP; however, the VPN gateway functionality described in this PP-Module should be in a single TOE component. This PP-Module does not prohibit the TOE from implementing other security functionality in a distributed manner. For example, a TOE may have a centralized device that performs VPN gateway and other security functionality (such as intrusion prevention) with a number of distributed nodes that help in the enforcement of the secondary functionality.

1.2 Terms

The following sections list Common Criteria and technology terms used in this document.

1.2.1 Common Criteria Terms

Assurance	Grounds for confidence that a TOE meets the SFRs [CC].
Base Protection Profile (Base-PP)	Protection Profile used as a basis to build a PP-Configuration.
Common Criteria (CC)	Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation (International Standard ISO/IEC 15408).
Common Criteria Testing Laboratory	Within the context of the Common Criteria Evaluation and Validation Scheme (CCEVS), an IT security evaluation facility, accredited by the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) and approved by the NIAP Validation Body to conduct Common Criteria-based evaluations.
Common Evaluation Methodology (CEM)	Common Evaluation Methodology for Information Technology Security Evaluation.
Distributed TOE	A TOE composed of multiple components operating as a logical whole.
Operational Environment (OE)	Hardware and software that are outside the TOE boundary that support the TOE functionality and security policy.
Protection Profile (PP)	An implementation-independent set of security requirements for a category of products.
Protection Profile Configuration (PP-Configuration)	A comprehensive set of security requirements for a product type that consists of at least one Base-PP and at least one PP-Module.
Protection Profile Module (PP-Module)	An implementation-independent statement of security needs for a TOE type complementary to one or more Base Protection Profiles.
Security Assurance Requirement (SAR)	A requirement to assure the security of the TOE.
Security Functional	A requirement for security enforcement by the TOE.

Requirement (SFR)	
Security Target (ST)	A set of implementation-dependent security requirements for a specific product.
TOE Security Functionality (TSF)	The security functionality of the product under evaluation.
TOE Summary Specification (TSS)	A description of how a TOE satisfies the SFRs in an ST.
Target of Evaluation (TOE)	The product under evaluation.

1.2.2 Technical Terms

Headend	A VPN use case where the VPN gateway is establishing VPN connectivity with endpoint VPN clients as opposed to other infrastructure devices (e.g. site-to-site).
Packet Filtering	The process by which an edge network device determines if traffic bound to or from its external network is passed to its destination or dropped.
VPN Gateway	A type of network device that resides at the edge of a private network and permits the establishment of VPN connectivity from computers residing in an external network.
Virtual Private Network (VPN)	A mechanism for overlaying a cryptographically secured network over distributed wide-area networks.

1.3 Compliant Targets of Evaluation

This PP-Module specifically addresses network gateway devices that terminate IPsec VPN tunnels. A compliant VPN gateway is a device composed of hardware and software that is connected to two or more distinct networks and has an infrastructure role in the overall enterprise network. In particular, a VPN gateway establishes a secure tunnel that provides an authenticated and encrypted path to another site(s) and thereby decreases the risk of exposure of information transiting an untrusted network.

The baseline requirements of this PP-Module are those determined necessary for a multi-site VPN gateway device. A compliant TOE may also contain the ability to act as a headend for remote clients. Because this capability is optional, the remote client based requirements have been included within Appendix A.

1.3.1 TOE Boundary

The physical boundary for a TOE that conforms to this PP-Module is a hardware appliance that also provides generalized network device functionality, such as auditing, I&A, and cryptographic services for network communications. The TOE's logical boundary includes all functionality required by the claimed Base-PP as well as the VPN functionality and related capabilities that are defined in this PP-Module. Any functionality that is provided by the network device that is not relevant to the security requirements defined by this PP-Module or the Base-PP is considered to be outside the scope of the TOE.

1.4 Use Cases

This PP-Module defines two potential use cases for the VPN gateway TOE, defined below. The first use case will always be applicable for a TOE that conforms to this PP-Module. The second use case defines an optional deployment/usage model for the TOE that accompanies the first use case.

[USE CASE 1] Network Device

The VPN gateway is part of functionality that is provided by a general network device appliance, such as a router or switch, or a device that is dedicated solely to providing multi-site VPN gateway functionality.

[USE CASE 2] Remote Client Headend

The VPN gateway provides the ability to act as a headend for remote clients.

2 Conformance Claims

Conformance Statement

This PP-Module inherits exact conformance as required from the specified Base-PPs and as defined in the CC and CEM addenda for Exact Conformance, Selection-Based SFRs, and Optional SFRs (dated May 2017).

The following PPs and PP-Modules are allowed to be specified in a PP-Configuration with this PP-Module:

- collaborative Protection Profile Module for Stateful Traffic Filter Firewalls v1.4 + Errata 20200625
- PP-Module for Intrusion Protection Systems, v1.0

CC Conformance Claims

This PP-Module is conformant to Parts 2 (extended) and 3 (conformant) of Common Criteria Version 3.1, Revision 5 [CC].

PP Claim

This PP-Module does not claim conformance to any Protection Profile.

Package Claim

This PP-Module does not claim conformance to any packages.

3 Security Problem Description

The security problem is described in terms of the threats that the TOE is expected to address, assumptions about its operational environment, and any organizational security policies that the TOE is expected to enforce.

3.1 Threats

The following threats defined in this PP-Module extend the threats defined by the Base-PP.

T.DATA_INTEGRITY
Devices on a protected network may be exposed to threats presented by devices located outside the protected network, which may attempt to modify the data without authorization. If known malicious external devices are able to communicate with devices on the protected network or if devices on the protected network can communicate with those external devices then the data contained within the communications may be susceptible to a loss of integrity.

T.NETWORK_ACCESS
Devices located outside the protected network may seek to exercise services located on the protected network that are intended to only be accessed from inside the protected network or only accessed by entities using an authenticated path into the protected network. Devices located outside the protected network may, likewise, offer services that are inappropriate for access from within the protected network.

From an ingress perspective, VPN gateways can be configured so that only those network servers intended for external consumption by entities operating on a trusted network (e.g., machines operating on a network where the peer VPN gateways are supporting the connection) are accessible and only via the intended ports. This serves to mitigate the potential for network entities outside a protected network to access network servers or services intended only for consumption or access inside a protected network.

From an egress perspective, VPN gateways can be configured so that only specific external services (e.g., based on destination port) can be accessed from within a protected network, or moreover are accessed via an encrypted channel. For example, access to external mail services can be blocked to enforce corporate policies against accessing uncontrolled e-mail servers, or, that access to the mail server must be done over an encrypted link.

T.NETWORK_DISCLOSURE
Devices on a protected network may be exposed to threats presented by devices located outside the protected network, which may attempt to conduct unauthorized activities. If known malicious external devices are able to communicate with devices on the protected network, or if devices on the protected network can establish communications with those external devices (e.g., as a result of a phishing episode or by inadvertent responses to email messages), then those internal devices may be susceptible to the unauthorized disclosure of information.

From an infiltration perspective, VPN gateways serve not only to limit access to only specific destination network addresses and ports within a protected network, but whether network traffic will be encrypted or transmitted in plaintext. With these limits, general network port scanning can be prevented from reaching protected networks or machines, and access to information on a protected network can be limited to that obtainable from specifically configured ports on identified network nodes (e.g., web pages from a designated corporate web server). Additionally, access can be limited to only specific source addresses and ports so that specific networks or network nodes can be blocked from accessing a protected network thereby further limiting the potential disclosure of information.

From an exfiltration perspective, VPN gateways serve to limit how network nodes operating on a protected network can connect to and communicate with other networks limiting how and where they can disseminate information. Specific external networks can be blocked altogether or egress could be limited to specific addresses and/or ports. Alternately, egress options available to network nodes on a protected network can be carefully managed in order to, for example, ensure that outgoing connections are encrypted to further mitigate inappropriate disclosure of data through packet sniffing.

T.NETWORK_MISUSE
Devices located outside the protected network, while permitted to access particular public services offered inside the protected network, may attempt to conduct inappropriate activities while communicating with those allowed public services. Certain services offered from within a protected network may also represent a risk when accessed from outside the protected network.

From an ingress perspective, it is generally assumed that entities operating on external networks are not bound by the use policies for a given protected network. Nonetheless, VPN gateways can log policy violations that might indicate violation of publicized usage statements for publicly available services.

From an egress perspective, VPN gateways can be configured to help enforce and monitor protected network use policies. As explained in the other threats, a VPN gateway can serve to limit dissemination of data, access to external servers, and even disruption of services – all of these could be related to the use policies of a protected network and as such are subject in some regards to enforcement. Additionally, VPN gateways can be configured to log network usages that cross between protected and external

networks and as a result can serve to identify potential usage policy violations.

T.REPLAY_ATTACK

If an unauthorized individual successfully gains access to the system, the adversary may have the opportunity to conduct a “replay” attack. This method of attack allows the individual to capture packets traversing throughout the network and send the packets at a later time, possibly unknown by the intended receiver. Traffic is subject to replay if it meets the following conditions:

- Cleartext: an attacker with the ability to view unencrypted traffic can identify an appropriate segment of the communications to replay as well in order to cause the desired outcome.
- No integrity: alongside cleartext traffic, an attacker can make arbitrary modifications to captured traffic and replay it to cause the desired outcome if the recipient has no means to detect these.

3.2 Assumptions

These assumptions are made on the Operational Environment in order to be able to ensure that the security functionality specified in the PP-Module can be provided by the TOE. If the TOE is placed in an Operational Environment that does not meet these assumptions, the TOE may no longer be able to provide all of its security functionality. This PP-Module defines assumptions that extend those defined in the supported Base-PP.

All assumptions for the operational environment of the Base-PP also apply to this PP-Module. A.NO_THRU_TRAFFIC_PROTECTION is still operative, but only for the interfaces in the TOE that are defined by the Base-PP and not the PP-Module.

A.CONNECTIONS

It is assumed that the TOE is connected to distinct networks in a manner that ensures that the TOE's security policies will be enforced on all applicable network traffic flowing among the attached networks.

3.3 Organizational Security Policies

An organization deploying the TOE is expected to satisfy the organizational security policy listed below in addition to all organizational security policies defined by the claimed base PP.

This document does not define any additional OSPs.

4 Security Objectives

4.1 Security Objectives for the TOE

O.ADDRESS_FILTERING

To address the issues associated with unauthorized disclosure of information, inappropriate access to services, misuse of services, disruption or denial of services, and network-based reconnaissance, compliant TOE's will implement Packet Filtering capability. That capability will restrict the flow of network traffic between protected networks and other attached networks based on network addresses of the network nodes originating (source) and/or receiving (destination) applicable network traffic as well as on established connection information.

Addressed by: FPF_RUL_EXT.1, FTA_VCM_EXT.1 (optional)

O.AUTHENTICATION

To further address the issues associated with unauthorized disclosure of information, a compliant TOE's authentication ability (IPSec) will allow a VPN peer to establish VPN connectivity with another VPN peer and ensure that any such connection attempt is both authenticated and authorized. VPN endpoints authenticate each other to ensure they are communicating with an authorized external IT entity.

Addressed by: FCS_IPSEC_EXT.1 (refined from Base-PP), FIA_X509_EXT.1/Rev (from Base-PP), FIA_X509_EXT.2 (refined from Base-PP), FIA_X509_EXT.3 (from Base-PP), FTP_ITC.1/VPN, FTA_SSL.3/VPN (optional), FTA_TSE.1 (optional), FIA_PSK_EXT.1 (selection-based)

O.CRYPTOGRAPHIC_FUNCTIONS

To address the issues associated with unauthorized disclosure of information, inappropriate access to services, misuse of services, disruption of services, and network-based reconnaissance, compliant TOE's will implement a cryptographic capabilities. These capabilities are intended to maintain confidentiality and allow for detection and modification of data that is transmitted outside of the TOE.

Addressed by: FCS_COP.1/DataEncryption (refined from Base-PP), FCS_IPSEC_EXT.1 (refined from Base-PP), FCS_CKM.1/IKE, FIA_PSK_EXT.1 (selection-based)

O.FAIL_SECURE

There may be instances where the TOE's hardware malfunctions or the integrity of the TOE's software is compromised, the latter being due to malicious or non-malicious intent. To address the concern of the TOE operating outside of its hardware or software specification, the TOE will shut down upon discovery of a problem reported via the self-test mechanism and provide signature-based validation of updates to the TSF.

Addressed by: FPT_TST_EXT.1 (refined from Base-PP), FPT_TUD_EXT.1 (refined from Base-PP), FPT_FLS.1/SelfTest, FPT_TST_EXT.3

O.PORT_FILTERING

To further address the issues associated with unauthorized disclosure of information, etc., a compliant TOE's port filtering capability will restrict the flow of network traffic between protected networks and other attached networks based on the originating (source) and/or receiving (destination) port (or service) identified in the network traffic as well as on established connection information.

Addressed by: FPF_RUL_EXT.1

O.SYSTEM_MONITORING

To address the issues of administrators being able to monitor the operations of the VPN gateway, it is necessary to provide a capability to monitor system activity. Compliant TOEs will implement the ability to log the flow of network traffic. Specifically, the TOE will provide the means for administrators to configure packet filtering rules to 'log' when network traffic is found to match the configured rule. As a result, matching a rule configured to 'log' will result in informative event logs whenever a match occurs. In addition, the establishment of security associations (SAs) is auditable, not only between peer VPN gateways, but also with certification authorities (CAs).

Addressed by: FAU_GEN.1 (refined from Base-PP), FPF_RUL_EXT.1

O.TOE_ADMINISTRATION

TOEs will provide the functions necessary for an administrator to configure the packet filtering rules, as well as the cryptographic aspects of the IPsec protocol that are enforced by the TOE.

Addressed by: FMT_MTD.1/CryptoKeys (refined from Base-PP), FMT_SMF.1/VPN

4.2 Security Objectives for the Operational Environment

The Operational Environment of the TOE implements technical and procedural measures to assist the TOE in correctly providing its security functionality (which is defined by the security objectives for the TOE). The security objectives for the Operational Environment consist of a set of statements describing the goals that the Operational Environment should achieve. This section defines the security objectives that are to be addressed by the IT domain or by non-technical or procedural means. The assumptions identified in Section 3 are incorporated as security objectives for the environment. This PP-Module defines environmental security objectives that extend those defined in the supported Base-PP.

All objectives for the operational environment of the Base-PP also apply to this PP-Module. OE.NO_THRU_TRAFFIC_PROTECTION is still operative, but only for the interfaces in the TOE that are defined by the Base-PP and not the PP-Module.

OE.CONNECTIONS
The TOE is connected to distinct networks in a manner that ensures that the TOE security policies will be enforced on all applicable network traffic flowing among the attached networks.

4.3 Security Objectives Rationale

This section describes how the assumptions, threats, and organizational security policies map to the security objectives.

Table 1: Security Objectives Rationale

Threat, Assumption, or OSP	Security Objectives	Rationale
T.DATA_INTEGRITY	O.ADDRESS_FILTERING	The TOE's ability to provide address filtering helps mitigate the threat of data integrity violations by reducing the amount of potentially malicious network traffic that could potentially exploit the threat.
	O.AUTHENTICATION	The TOE's ability to authenticate entities requesting network access helps mitigate the threat of integrity violations by establishing or exchanging keys that are used to maintain data integrity.
	O.CRYPTOGRAPHIC_FUNCTIONS	The modification of data without authorization can be prevented by cryptography that ensures the confidentiality and integrity of the data.
	O.PORT_FILTERING	The TOE's ability to provide port filtering helps mitigate the threat of data integrity violations by reducing the amount of potentially malicious network traffic that could potentially exploit the threat.
T.NETWORK_ACCESS	O.ADDRESS_FILTERING	The TOE's address filtering capability helps mitigate the threat of network access by limiting unauthorized reconnaissance activities that can be performed outside the protected network.
	O.AUTHENTICATION	The TOE's ability to authenticate entities requesting network access mitigates unauthorized network access by ensuring that unauthenticated connections cannot access the protected network.
	O.CRYPTOGRAPHIC_FUNCTIONS	The TOE's use of cryptography prevents unauthorized network access by encrypting data transmitted to/from an entity on an untrusted network that is accessing a protected resource.
	O.PORT_FILTERING	The TOE's port filtering capability helps mitigate the threat of network access by limiting unauthorized reconnaissance activities that can be performed outside the protected network.
T.NETWORK_DISCLOSURE	O.ADDRESS_FILTERING	The TOE's address filtering capability helps mitigate the threat of network disclosure by limiting unauthorized reconnaissance activities that can be performed outside the protected network.
	O.PORT_FILTERING	The TOE's port filtering capability helps

		mitigate the threat of network access by limiting unauthorized reconnaissance activities that can be performed outside the protected network.
T.NETWORK_MISUSE	O.ADDRESS_FILTERING	The TOE's ability to provide address filtering helps mitigate the threat of network misuse by reducing the amount of potentially malicious network traffic that could potentially exploit the threat.
	O.CRYPTOGRAPHIC_FUNCTIONS	The TOE's use of cryptography prevents network misuse by ensuring that an unauthorized attacker cannot inject their own actions into the protected network.
	O.PORT_FILTERING	The TOE's ability to provide port filtering helps mitigate the threat of network misuse by reducing the amount of potentially malicious network traffic that could potentially exploit the threat.
	O.SYSTEM_MONITORING	The TOE's system monitoring function helps mitigate the threat of network misuse by providing a method to detect when potential misuse is occurring.
T.REPLAY_ATTACK	O.AUTHENTICATION	The TOE's ability to enforce authentication helps mitigate replay attacks by making it more difficult for an attacker to impersonate a valid entity.
	O.CRYPTOGRAPHIC_FUNCTIONS	The TOE's use of cryptography prevents replay attacks by ensuring that network data that is modified and retransmitted will not be parsed as valid traffic.
A.CONNECTIONS	OE.CONNECTIONS	The operational environment objective OE.CONNECTIONS is realized through A.CONNECTIONS.

5 Security Requirements

The Security Functional Requirements (SFRs) included in this section are derived from Part 2 of the Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation, Version 3.1, Revision 5, with additional extended functional components.

The CC defines operations on Security Functional Requirements: assignments, selections, assignments within selections and refinements. This document uses the following font conventions to identify the operations defined by the CC:

- Assignments are indicated with *italicized* text.
- Refinements made by the PP-Module author are indicated with **bold text** for added or substituted text and ~~strikethrough~~ text for removed text. Refinements are only applied to significant technical changes to existing SFRs; minor presentation changes with no technical impact (such as British vs American spelling differences) are not marked as refinements. Refinements are also indicated when an operation is added or substituted for an existing operation (e.g. the PP-Module completes an assignment in such a way that it introduces a selection into the assignment).

  Note that for SFRs that are defined either in CC Part 2 or in this PP-Module's Extended Components Definition, the refinement operation is used to indicate deviations from the defined component. For Base-PP SFRs that are modified by this PP-Module, the refinement operation is used to indicate deviations from the Base-PP's definition of the SFR (i.e. if the Base-PP refined an SFR and that change is not affected by this PP-Module, it is not shown here as a refinement).
- Selections are indicated with *italicized* text.
- Iteration is indicated by appending the SFR name with a slash and unique identifier suggesting the purpose of the iteration, e.g. '/VPN' for an SFR relating to VPN gateway functionality.
- Extended SFRs are identified by having a label "EXT" after the SFR name.

Note that selections and assignments to be completed by the ST author are preceded with "selection:" and "assignment:". If text is italicized and does not include either of these, it means that the selection or assignment has already been completed in this PP-Module and the ST author must use the text as written. https://github.com/commoncriteria/ndcpp/raw/master/input/ndcpp.xml https://www.niap-ccevs.org/Profile/Info.cfm?PPID=442&id=442 In a PP-Configuration that includes the NDcPP, the VPN gateway is expected to rely on some of the security functions implemented by the network device as a whole and evaluated against the Base-PP. In this case, the following sections describe any modifications that the ST author must make to the SFRs defined in the Base-PP in addition to what is mandated by section 5.2.

5.0.0.1 Cryptographic Support (FCS)

FCS_COP.1/DataEncryption Cryptographic Operation (AES Data Encryption/Decryption)

FCS_COP.1.1/DataEncryption

The TSF shall perform encryption/decryption in accordance with a specified cryptographic algorithm AES used in **[selection: *CBC*, *GCM*]** and **[selection: *CTR*, *no other*]** mode and cryptographic key sizes **[selection: *128 bits*, *256 bits*]** and **[selection: *192 bits*, *no other cryptographic key sizes*]** that meet the following: AES as specified in ISO 18033-3, **[selection: *CBC as specified in ISO 10116*, *GCM as specified in ISO 19772*]** and **[selection: *CTR as specified in ISO 10116*, *no other standards*]**.

Application Note #1: This SFR has been modified from its definition in the NDcPP to support this PP-Module's IPsec requirements by mandating support for at least one of CBC or GCM modes and at least one of 128-bit or 256-bit key sizes at minimum. Other selections may be made by the ST author but they are not required for conformance to this PP-Module.

FCS_IPSEC_EXT.1 IPsec Protocol

FCS_IPSEC_EXT.1.1

The TSF shall implement the IPsec architecture as specified in RFC 4301.

Application Note #2: This element is unchanged from its definition in the Base-PP.

FCS_IPSEC_EXT.1.2

The TSF shall have a nominal, final entry in the SPD that matches anything that is otherwise unmatched and discards it.

Application Note #3: This element is unchanged from its definition in the Base-PP.

FCS_IPSEC_EXT.1.3

The TSF shall implement [**selection**: *transport mode*, *tunnel mode*].

Application Note #4: The selection of supported modes is expected to be performed according to RFC4301.

This element is unchanged from the Base-PP. However, it has been included here to note that future versions of this PP-Module will require that the TSF implement both tunnel mode and transport mode.

FCS_IPSEC_EXT.1.4

The TSF shall implement the IPsec protocol ESP as defined by RFC 4303 using the cryptographic algorithms **[selection: *AES-CBC-128 (RFC 3602), AES-CBC-256 (RFC 3602), AES-GCM-128 (RFC 4106), AES-GCM-256 (RFC 4106)*] and [selection: *AES-CBC-192 (RFC 3602), AES-GCM-192 (RFC 4106), no other algorithm*]** together with a Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA)-based HMAC [**selection**: *HMAC-SHA-1*, *HMAC-SHA-256*, *HMAC-SHA-384*, *HMAC-SHA-512*, *no HMAC algorithm*].

Application Note #5: This element has been modified from its definition in the NDcPP by mandating either 128 or 256 bit key sizes for AES-CBC or AES-GCM, thereby disallowing for the sole selection of 192 bit key sizes.

When an AES-CBC algorithm is selected, at least one SHA-based HMAC must also be chosen. If only an AES-GCM algorithm is selected, then a SHA-based HMAC is not required since AES-GCM satisfies both confidentiality and integrity functions. IPsec may utilize a truncated version of the SHA-based HMAC functions contained in the selections. Where a truncated output is utilized, this is described in the TSS.

FCS_IPSEC_EXT.1.5

The TSF shall implement the protocol: [**selection**:

- *IKEv1, using Main Mode for Phase 1 exchanges, as defined in RFCs 2407, 2408, 2409, RFC 4109, [**selection**: no other RFCs for extended sequence numbers, RFC 4304 for extended sequence numbers] and [**selection**: no other RFCs for hash functions, RFC 4868 for hash functions],*
- *IKEv2 as defined in RFC 5996 and [**selection**: with no support for NAT traversal, with mandatory support for NAT traversal as specified in RFC 5996, section 2.23] and [**selection**: no other RFCs for hash functions, RFC 4868 for hash functions]*

].

Application Note #6: This element is unchanged from its definition in the Base-PP.

FCS_IPSEC_EXT.1.6

The TSF shall ensure the encrypted payload in the [**selection**: *IKEv1*, *IKEv2*] protocol uses the cryptographic algorithms [**selection**: *AES-CBC-128*, *AES-CBC-192*, *AES-CBC-256*, *AES-GCM-128*, *AES-CBC-192*, *AES-CBC-256*]

Application Note #7: This element is unchanged from its definition in the Base-PP. AES-CBC implementation for IPsec is specified in RFC 3602. AES-GCM implementation for IPsec is specified in RFC 5282.

FCS_IPSEC_EXT.1.7

The TSF shall ensure that [**selection**:

- *IKEv1 Phase 1 SA lifetimes can be configured by a Security Administrator based on [**selection**:*
  - *number of bytes,*
  - *length of time, where the time values can be configured within [**assignment**: integer range including 24] hours*

  ],
- *IKEv2 SA lifetimes can be configured by a Security Administrator based on [**selection**:*
  - *number of bytes,*
  - *length of time, where the time values can be configured within [**assignment**: integer range including 24] hours*

  ]

]

Application Note #8: This element is unchanged from its definition in the Base-PP.

FCS_IPSEC_EXT.1.8

The TSF shall ensure that [**selection**:

- *IKEv1 Phase 2 SA lifetimes can be configured by a Security Administrator based on [**selection**:*
  - *number of bytes,*

- *length of time, where the time values can be configured within [**assignment**: integer range including 8] hours*

],

- *IKEv2 Child SA lifetimes can be configured by a Security Administrator based on [**selection**:*
  - *number of bytes,*
  - *length of time, where the time values can be configured within [**assignment**: integer range including 8] hours*

]

]

Application Note #9: This element is unchanged from its definition in the Base-PP.

FCS_IPSEC_EXT.1.9

The TSF shall generate the secret value x used in the IKE DiffieHellman key exchange ("x" in g^x mod p) using the random bit generator specified in FCS_RBG_EXT.1, and having a length of at least [**assignment**: *(one or more) number(s) of bits that is at least twice the security strength of the negotiated Diffie-Hellman group*] bits.

Application Note #10: This element is unchanged from its definition in the Base-PP.

FCS_IPSEC_EXT.1.10

The TSF shall generate nonces used in [**selection**: *IKEv1*, *IKEv2*] exchanges of length [**selection**:

- *according to the security strength associated with the negotiated Diffie-Hellman group,*
- *at least 128 bits in size and at least half the output size of the negotiated pseudorandom function (PRF) hash*

].

Application Note #11: This element is unchanged from its definition in the Base-PP.

FCS_IPSEC_EXT.1.11

The TSF shall ensure that IKE protocols implement DH Group(s)

- **19 (256-bit Random ECP), 20 (384-bit Random ECP) according to RFC 5114 and**

[**selection**:

- *[**selection**: 14 (2048-bit MODP), 15 (3072-bit MODP), 16 (4096-bit MODP), 17 (6144-bit MODP), 18 (8192-bit MODP)] according to RFC 3526,*
- *[**selection**: 21 (521-bit Random ECP), 24 (2048-bit MODP with 256-bit POS, **no other DH Groups**] according to RFC 5114*

].

Application Note #12: This element has been modified from its definition in the NDcPP by mandating DH groups 19 and 20, both of which are selectable in the original definition of the element. Any groups other than 19 and 20 may be selected by the ST author but they are not required for conformance to this PP-Module.

FCS_IPSEC_EXT.1.12

The TSF shall be able to ensure by default that the strength of the symmetric algorithm (in terms of the number of bits in the key) negotiated to protect the [**selection**: *IKEv1 Phase 1*, *IKEv2 IKE_SA*] connection is greater than or equal to the strength of the symmetric algorithm (in terms of the number of bits in the key) negotiated to protect the [**selection**: *IKEv1 Phase 2*, *IKEv2 CHILD_SA*] connection.

Application Note #13: This element is unchanged from its definition in the Base-PP.

FCS_IPSEC_EXT.1.13

The TSF shall ensure that all IKE protocols perform peer authentication using [**selection**: *RSA*, *ECDSA*] that use X.509v3 certificates that conform to RFC 4945 and [**selection**: *Pre-shared Keys*, *no other method*].

Application Note #14: This element is unchanged from its definition in the Base-PP.

FCS_IPSEC_EXT.1.14

The TSF shall only establish a trusted channel if the presented identifier in the received certificate matches the configured reference identifier, where the presented and reference identifiers are of the following fields and types: **Distinguished Name (DN),** [**selection**: *SAN: IP address*, *SAN: Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN)*, *SAN: user FQDN*, *CN: IP address*, *CN: Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN)*, *CN: user FQDN*, ***no other reference identifier types***, ***[assignment: other supported reference identifier types]***].

Application Note #15: This PP-Module requires DN to be supported for certificate reference identifiers at minimum. Other selections may be made by the ST author but they are not required for conformance to this PP-Module.

5.0.0.2 Identification and Authentication (FIA)

FIA_X509_EXT.1/Rev X.509 Certificate Validation

FIA_X509_EXT.1.1/Rev

This is specified as a selection-based SFR in the Base-PP but is mandatory for any TOE that claims conformance to this PP-Module because a conformant TOE will always have the ability to receive an X.509 certificate from an external entity as part of IPsec communications. Therefore, a mechanism for the TSF to validate an X.509 certificate presented to it is required.

FIA_X509_EXT.2 X.509 Certificate Authentication

FIA_X509_EXT.2.1

The TSF shall use X.509v3 certificates as defined by RFC 5280 to support authentication for **IPsec and [selection: *DTLS*, *HTTPS*, *SSH*, *TLS*, *no other protocols***], and [**selection**: *code signing for system software updates*, *[**assignment**: other uses]*, *no additional uses*].

Application Note #16: The Base-PP allows the ST author to specify the TSF's use of X.509 certificates. Because this PP-Module mandates IPsec functionality, the SFR has been refined to force the inclusion of it. Other functions specified by the Base-PP may be chosen without restriction.

FIA_X509_EXT.2.2

When the TSF cannot establish a connection to determine the validity of a certificate, the TSF shall [**selection**: *allow the Administrator to choose whether to accept the certificate in these cases*, *accept the certificate*, *not accept the certificate*].

Application Note #17: This element is unchanged from its definition in the Base-PP.

FIA_X509_EXT.3 X.509 Certificate Requests

FIA_X509_EXT.3.1

This is specified as a selection-based SFR in the Base-PP but is mandatory for any TOE that claims conformance to this PP-Module because a conformant TOE will always have the ability to present an X.509 certificate to an external entity as part of IPsec communications. Therefore, a mechanism for the TSF to obtain a certificate for its own use is required.

5.0.0.3 Security Management (FMT)

FMT_MTD.1/CryptoKeys Management of TSF Data

FMT_MTD.1.1/CryptoKeys

The TSF shall restrict the ability to [[*manage*]] the [*cryptographic keys **and certificates used for VPN operation***] to [*Security Administrators*].

Application Note #18: This SFR, defined in the NDcPP as selection-based, is mandated for inclusion in this PP-Module because the refinements to FMT_SMF.1 mandate its inclusion. Note that it is also refined to refer specifically to keys and certificates used for VPN operation.

5.0.0.4 Proteciton of the TSF (FPT)

FPT_TST_EXT.1 TSF Testing

FPT_TST_EXT.1.1

The TSF shall run a suite of the following self-tests [**selection**: *during initial start-up (on power on)*, *periodically during normal operation*, *at the request of the authorized user*, *at the conditions [**assignment**: conditions under which self-tests should occur]*] to demonstrate the correct operation of the TSF: **noise**

source health tests, [**assignment**: *list of self-tests run by the TSF*].

Application Note #19: This SFR is modified from its definition in the NDcPP by requiring noise source health tests to be performed regardless of what other testing is claimed. It is expected that the behavior of this testing will be described in the entropy documentation. Other self-tests may be defined at the ST author's discretion; note that the Application Note in the NDcPP regarding what other self-tests are expected is still applicable here.

FPT_TUD_EXT.1 Trusted Update

FPT_TUD_EXT.1.1

The TSF shall provide Security Administrators the ability to query the currently executing version of the TOE firmware/software and [**selection**: *the most recently installed version of the TOE firmware/software*, *no other TOE firmware/software version*].

Application Note #20: This element is unchanged from its definition in the Base-PP.

FPT_TUD_EXT.1.2

The TSF shall provide Security Administrators the ability to manually initiate updates to TOE firmware/software and [**selection**: *support automatic checking for updates*, *support automatic updates*, *no other update mechanism*].

Application Note #21: This element is unchanged from its definition in the Base-PP.

FPT_TUD_EXT.1.3

The TSF shall provide means to authenticate firmware/software updates to the TOE using a **digital signature mechanism and** [**selection**: *X.509 certificate*, *published hash*, ***no other mechanisms***] prior to installing those updates.

Application Note #22: The NDcPP provides an option for how firmware/software updates can be verified but this PP-Module requires the digital signature method to be selected at minimum. Note that all other options specified in the NDcPP for this component are permitted so it is possible for the TSF to use code signing certificates to validate updates, in which case FPT_TUD_EXT.2 from the Base-PP is also included in the ST.

If X.509 certificates are used to verify the integrity of an update, the certificates must conform to FIA_X509_EXT.1/Rev. Therefore, certificates that do not (or only partially) conform to FIA_X509_EXT.1/REV are not allowed as a means to authenticate firmware/software updates.

NDcPP states the ST author may use X.509 certificates that does not meet FIA_X509_EXT.1/Rev. This applies to trust anchors as they can be encoded as certificates. Even when they are encoded as certificates, the trust anchor must be protected by another mechanism that ensures its integrity and binds it to the 'code-signing' context. Trust anchors do not need to be validated according to FIA_X509_EXT.1, even if they are encoded as certificates; instead they need to be validated as trust anchors. FIA_X509_EXT.1/Rev does not require revocation checking of certificates designated as trust store elements. The integrity of trust store elements depends on administrative controls for loading and managing trust stores, and/or functional integrity checks that are described in other SFRs.

So, if the certificate used to verify the update is a trust store element (self-signed and specifically trusted for verifying updates, with the integrity of this special purpose certificate protected by administrative controls and/or TOE integrity protections), then revocation checking is not required.

However, if the certificate is issued by a trusted root CA, or by a certificate authority which chains to a trusted root CA, then revocation checking is required for all elements of the certificate chain except the trusted root CA, and the TOE must be able to obtain fresh revocation information from an external source.

When this PP-Module is used to extend the NDcPP, the TOE type for the overall TOE is still a network device. The TOE boundary is simply extended to include VPN gateway functionality that is provided by the network device. The threats, assumptions, and OSPs defined by this PP-Module (see sections 3.1 through 3.3) supplement those defined in the NDcPP as follows: The threat of data integrity compromise is a specific example of the T.WEAK_CRYPTOGRAPHY threat defined in the Base-PP. The threat of a malicious entity accessing protected network resources without authorization is a specific example of the T.UNTRUSTED_COMMUNICATION_CHANNELS threat defined in the Base-PP. Exposure of network devices due to insufficient protection is a specific example of the T.UNTRUSTED_COMMUNICATION_CHANNELS threat defined in the Base-PP. Depending on the specific nature of the misuse of network resources, this threat is a specific manifestation of either the T.UNTRUSTED_COMMUNICATION_CHANNELS or

T.WEAK_AUTHENTICATION_ENDPOINTS threat defined in the Base-PP. A replay attack is mentioned in the Base-PP as a specific type of attack based on the T.UNTRUSTED_COMMUNICATION_CHANNELS threat. This assumption defines the TOE's placement in a network such that it is able to perform its required security functionality. The Base-PP does not define any assumptions about the TOE's architectural deployment so there is no conflict here. The Base-PP does not define any TOE objectives so PP-Module objectives do not conflict with it. The Base-PP does not define any TOE objectives so PP-Module objectives do not conflict with it. The Base-PP does not define any TOE objectives so PP-Module objectives do not conflict with it. The Base-PP does not define any TOE objectives so PP-Module objectives do not conflict with it. The Base-PP does not define any TOE objectives so PP-Module objectives do not conflict with it. The Base-PP does not define any TOE objectives so PP-Module objectives do not conflict with it. The Base-PP does not define any TOE objectives so PP-Module objectives do not conflict with it. This objective intends for the TOE to be connected to environmental networks in such a way that its primary functionality can be appropriately enforced. There is no inconsistency here with respect to the Base-PP because the Base-PP does not define any restrictions on how a network device is connected to its environment.

5.0.1 Auditable Events for Mandatory SFRs

Table 2: Auditable Events for Mandatory Requirements

Requirement	Auditable Events	Additional Audit Record Contents
FAU_GEN.1/VPN	No events specified	
FCS_CKM.1/IKE	No events specified	
FMT_SMF.1/VPN	All administrative actions	
FPF_RUL_EXT.1	Application of rules configured with the 'log' operation	Source and destination addresses Source and destination ports Transport layer protocol
FPT_FLS.1/SelfTest	No events specified	
FPT_TST_EXT.3	No events specified	
FTP_ITC.1/VPN	Initiation of the trusted channel	
FTP_ITC.1/VPN	Termination of the trusted channel	
FTP_ITC.1/VPN	Failure of the trusted channel functions	Identification of the initiator and target of failed trusted channel establishment attempt

5.0.2 Security Audit (FAU)

FAU_GEN.1/VPN Audit Data Generation (VPN Gateway)

FAU_GEN.1.1/VPN

The TSF shall be able to generate an audit record of the following auditable events:

a. Start-up and shutdown of the audit functions
b. All auditable events for the [*not specified*] level of audit; and
c. [*auditable events defined in Auditable Events for Mandatory Requirements table*].

Application Note #23: The "Start-up and shtudown of the audit functions" event is identical to the event defined in the Base-PP's iteration of FAU_GEN.1. The TOE is not required to have two separate events for this behavior if there is only a single audit stream that which all audit events use. If the TOE does maintain a separate logging facility for VPN gateway-related behavior, then this event must be addressed for it. Note that if the audit functions cannot be started and stopped separately from the TOE itself, then auditing the start-up and shutdown of the TOE is sufficient to address this.

FAU_GEN.1.2/VPN

The TSF shall record within each audit record at least the following information:

a. Date and time of the event, type of event, subject identity (if applicable), and the outcome (success or failure) of the event; and
b. For each audit event type, based on the auditable event definitions of the functional components included in the PP/ST, [*additional information defined in Auditable Events for Mandatory Requirements table for each auditable event, where applicable*].

Application Note #24: The ST author only needs to include the auditable events that correspond to the SFRs claimed in the ST. The TOE is not required to

generate auditable events for selection-based or optional SFRs that it does not claim.

5.0.3 Cryptographic Support (FCS)

FCS_CKM.1/IKE Cryptographic Key Generation (for IKE Peer Authentication)

FCS_CKM.1.1/IKE

The TSF shall generate **asymmetric** cryptographic keys **used for IKE peer authentication** in accordance with a specified cryptographic key generation algorithm: **[selection:**

- ***FIPS PUB 186-4, "Digital Signature Standard (DSS)", Appendix B.3 for RSA schemes,***
- ***FIPS PUB 186-4, "Digital Signature Standard (DSS)", Appendix B.4 for ECDSA schemes and implementing "NIST curves" P-256, P-384 and [selection: P-521, no other curves]***

] and [selection:

- ***FFC Schemes using "safe-prime" groups that meet the following: 'NIST Special Publication 800-56A Revision 3, "Recommendation for Pair-Wise Key Establishment Schemes Using Discrete Logarithm Cryptography" and [selection: RFC 3526, RFC 7919],***
- ***no other key generation algorithm***

] and specified cryptographic key sizes [*equivalent to, or greater than, a symmetric key strength of 112 bits*].

Application Note #25: The keys that are required to be generated by the TOE through this requirement are intended to be used for the authentication of the VPN peers during the IKE (either v1 or v2) key exchange. FCS_CKM.1 in the Base-PP is intended to be used for mechanisms required by the SFRs in the Base-PP. While it is required that the public key be associated with an identity in an X509v3 certificate, this association is not required to be performed by the TOE, and instead is expected to be performed by a CA in the Operational Environment.

As indicated in FCS_IPSEC_EXT.1, the TOE is required to implement RSA or ECDSA (or both) for peer authentication.

The generated key strength of 2048-bit RSA keys need to be equivalent to, or greater than, a symmetric key strength of 112 bits. See NIST Special Publication 800-57, "Recommendation for Key Management" for information about equivalent key strengths.

5.0.4 Security Management (FMT)

FMT_SMF.1/VPN Specification of Management Functions

FMT_SMF.1.1/VPN

The TSF shall be capable of performing the following management functions [

- *Definition of packet filtering rules*
- *Association of packet filtering rules to network interfaces*
- *Ordering of packet filtering rules by priority*

*[**selection**:*

- *Configuration of remote VPN client session timeout,*
- *Configuration of attributes used to deny establishment of remote VPN client sessions,*
- *Generation of bit-based pre-shared key,*
- *No other capabilities*

]].

Application Note #26: This SFR defines additional management functions for the TOE beyond what is defined in the Base-PP as FMT_SMF.1. The TOE may have all management functionality implemented in the same logical interface; it is not necessary for "network device management" and "VPN gateway management" to be implemented in separate interfaces.

5.0.5 Packet Filtering (FPF)

FPF_RUL_EXT.1 Rules for Packet Filtering

FPF_RUL_EXT.1.1

The TSF shall perform Packet Filtering on network packets processed by the TOE.

FPF_RUL_EXT.1.2

The TSF shall allow the definition of Packet Filtering rules using the following network protocols and protocol fields: [

- *IPv4 (RFC 791)*
  - *Source address*
  - *Destination Address*
  - *Protocol*
- *IPv6 (RFC 2460)*
  - *Source address*
  - *Destination Address*
  - *Next Header (Protocol)*
- *TCP (RFC 793)*
  - *Source Port*
  - *Destination Port*
- *UDP (RFC 768)*
  - *Source Port*
  - *Destination Port*

].

Application Note #27: This element identifies the protocols and references the protocol definitions that serve to define to what extent the network traffic can be interpreted by the TOE when importing (receiving network traffic or ingress) and exporting (sending—or forming to be sent—network traffic or egress).

While the protocol formatting specified in the RFCs is still used, many RFCs define behaviors which are no longer considered safe to follow. For example, RFC792 defined the “Redirect” ICMP type, which is not considered safe to honor when it might come from an adversary; the “source quench” message, which is insecure because its source cannot be validated.

It also identifies the various attributes that are applicable when constructing rules to be enforced by this requirement – the applicable interface is a property of the TOE and the rest of the identified attributes are defined in the associated RFCs. Note that the Protocol is the IPv4 field (in IPv6 this field is called the “next header”) that identifies the applicable protocol, such as TCP, UDP, ICMP, etc. Also, ‘Interface’ identified above is the external port where the applicable network traffic was received or alternately will be sent.

FPF_RUL_EXT.1.3

The TSF shall allow the following operations to be associated with Packet Filtering rules: permit and drop with the capability to log the operation.

Application Note #28: This element defines the operations that can be associated with rules used to match network traffic.

FPF_RUL_EXT.1.4

The TSF shall allow the Packet Filtering rules to be assigned to each distinct network interface.

Application Note #29: This element identifies where rules can be assigned. Specifically, a conforming TOE must be able to assign filtering rules specific to each of its available and identifiable distinct network interfaces that handle layer 3 and 4 network traffic. Identifiable means the interface is unique and identifiable within the TOE, and does not necessarily require the interface to be visible from the network perspective (e.g., does not need to have an IP address assigned to it). A distinct network interface is one or more physical connections that share a common logical path into the TOE. For example, the TOE might have a small form-factor pluggable (SFP) port supporting SFP modules that expose a number of physical network ports, but since a common driver is used for all external ports they can be treated as a single distinct network interface.

Note that there could be a separate ruleset for each interface or alternately a shared ruleset that somehow associates rules with specific interfaces.

FPF_RUL_EXT.1.5

The TSF shall process the applicable Packet Filtering rules (as determined in accordance with FPF_RUL_EXT.1.4) in the following order: [*Administrator-defined*].

Application Note #30: This element requires that an administrator is able to define the order in which configured filtering rules are processed for matches.

FPF_RUL_EXT.1.6

The TSF shall drop traffic if a matching rule is not identified.

Application Note #31: This element requires that the behavior is always to deny network traffic when no rules apply.

5.0.6 Protection of the TSF (FPT)

FPT_FLS.1/SelfTest Failure with Preservation of Secure State (Self-Test Failures)

FPT_FLS.1.1/SelfTest

The TSF shall **shut down** when the following types of failures occur: [*failure of the power-on self-tests, failure of integrity check of the TSF executable image, failure of noise source health tests*].

Application Note #32: This SFR defines the expected TSF response to failures of the self-tests defined in the Base-PP.

FPT_TST_EXT.3 Self-Test with Defined Methods

FPT_TST_EXT.3.1

The TSF shall run a suite of the following self-tests [*[when loaded for execution]*] to demonstrate the correct operation of the TSF: [*integrity verification of stored executable code*].

FPT_TST_EXT.3.2

The TSF shall execute the self-testing through [*a TSF-provided cryptographic service specified in FCS_COP.1/SigGen*].

Application Note #33: This requirement expands upon the self-test requirements defined in the NDcPP by specifying the method by which one of the self-tests is to be performed. “Stored TSF executable code” refers to the entire software image of the device and not just the code related to the VPN gateway functionality defined by this PP-Module.

5.0.7 Trusted Path/Channels (FTP)

FTP_ITC.1/VPN Inter-TSF Trusted Channel (VPN Communications)

FTP_ITC.1.1/VPN

The TSF shall **be capable of using IPsec to** provide a communication channel between itself and **authorized IT entities supporting VPN communications** that is logically distinct from other communication channels and provides assured identification of its end points and protection of the channel data from **disclosure and detection of modification of the channel data**.

FTP_ITC.1.2/VPN

The TSF shall permit [*the authorized IT entities*] to initiate communication via the trusted channel.

FTP_ITC.1.3/VPN

The TSF shall initiate communication via the trusted channel for [**selection**: *remote VPN gateways/peers*, *no functions*].

Application Note #34: The FTP_ITC.1 requirement in the Base-PP relates to other trusted channel functions. This iteration is specific to IPsec VPN communications.

This PP-Module does not define any SARs beyond those defined by the Base-PP. It is important to note that these SARs are applied to the entire TOE and not just to the portion of the TOE defined by the PP or PP-Module in which the SARs are located.

To evaluate the SARs specified by NDcPP and this PP-Module, the evaluator shall perform the SAR Evaluation Activities defined in the NDcPP SD against the entire TOE (i.e., both the network device portion and the VPN gateway portion). In particular, the evaluator shall ensure that the vulnerability testing defined in section A.1.4 of the NDcPP SD is applied to the TOE’s VPN interface(s) in addition to any other security-relevant network device interfaces that the TOE may have.

5.0.8 Identification and Authentication (FIA)

The TOE may support pre-shared keys for use in the IPsec protocol, and may use pre-shared keys in other protocols as well. There are two types of pre-shared keys that must be supported by the TOE, as specified in the requirements below. The first type is referred to as “text-based pre-shared keys”, which refer to pre-shared keys that are entered by users as a string of characters from a standard character set, similar to a password. Such pre-shared keys must be conditioned so that the string of characters is transformed into a string of bits, which is then used as the key.

The second type is referred to as “bit-based pre-shared keys” (for lack of a standard term); this refers to keys that are either generated by the TSF on a command from the administrator, or input in "direct form" by an

administrator. "Direct form" means that the input is used directly as the key, with no conditioning as was the case for text-based pre-shared keys. An example would be a string of hex digits that represent the bits that comprise the key.

The requirements below mandate that the TOE must support both text-based and bit-based pre-shared keys, although generation of the bit-based pre-shared keys may be done either by the TOE or in the operational environment.

FIA_PSK_EXT.1 Pre-Shared Key Composition

> ***The inclusion of this selection-based component depends upon selection in FCS_IPSEC_EXT.1.13.***

FIA_PSK_EXT.1.1

The TSF shall be able to use pre-shared keys for [*IPsec and [**selection**: no other protocols, [**assignment**: other protocols that use pre-shared keys]]*].

FIA_PSK_EXT.1.2

The TSF shall be able to accept text-based pre-shared keys that:

- Are 22 characters and [**selection**: *[**assignment**: other supported lengths], no other lengths*]
- composed of any combination of upper and lower case letters, numbers, and special characters (that include: “!”, “@”, “#”, “$”, “%”, “^”, “&”, “*”, “(“, and “)”).

FIA_PSK_EXT.1.3

The TSF shall condition the text-based pre-shared keys by using [**selection**: *SHA-1*, *SHA-256*, *SHA-512*, *[**assignment**: method of conditioning text string]*].

FIA_PSK_EXT.1.4

The TSF shall be able to [**selection**: *accept*, *generate (using the random bit generator specified in FCS_RBG_EXT.1)*] bit-based pre-shared keys.

Application Note #35: Pre-shared keys are an optional method of peer authentication used in IKE. This SFR is applicable to the TOE if “Pre-shared Keys” is selected in FCS_IPSEC_EXT.1.13 in the Base-PP.

The random bit generator functionality is defined by the Base-PP.

5.0.9 Optional Requirements for VPN Headend Functionality

This section contains requirements that may be optionally selected by the ST author for a “headend” VPN gateway device. The requirements in the main body of this PP-Module are those determined necessary for a multi-site VPN gateway appliance. Another application of a VPN appliance is in an architecture that is intended to serve mobile users, by providing a secure means in which a remote client may access a trusted network. These devices provide the capability to manage remote VPN clients (e.g., assigning IP addresses, managing client sessions) that are not necessarily found in VPN gateways that are limited to providing a secure communication path between trusted networks. Rather than mandate all VPN gateways provide this mobility aspect, the requirements below are specified as an option. What this means is that multi-site VPN gateways do not have to provide these capabilities, but those devices wishing to serve the mobility community should implement the optional requirements from this Appendix in addition to all mandatory and selection-based requirements that apply to them.

FTA_SSL.3/VPN TSF-Initiated Termination (VPN Headend)

FTA_SSL.3.1/VPN

The TSF shall terminate **a remote VPN client** session after [*an Administrator-configurable time interval of session inactivity*].

Application Note #36: This requirement exists in the NDcPP; however, it is intended to address a remote administrative interactive session. Here, the requirement applies to a VPN client that has established a SA. After some configurable time period without any activity, the connection between the VPN headend and client is terminated.

FTA_TSE.1 TOE Session Establishment

FTA_TSE.1.1

The TSF shall be able to deny establishment of a **remote VPN client** session based on [*location, time, day, [**selection**: no other attributes, [**assignment**: other attributes]]*].

Application Note #37: For this PP-Module, “location” is defined as the client’s IP address.

FTA_VCM_EXT.1 VPN Client Management

FTA_VCM_EXT.1.1

The TSF shall assign a private IP address to a VPN client upon successful establishment of a security session.

Application Note #38: For this requirement, the private IP address is one that is internal to the trusted network for which the TOE is the headend.

Appendix A - Implicitly Satisfied Requirements

This appendix lists requirements that should be considered satisfied by products successfully evaluated against this Module. These requirements are not featured explicitly as SFRs and should not be included in the ST. They are not included as standalone SFRs because it would increase the time, cost, and complexity of evaluation. This approach is permitted by [CC] Part 1, 8.2 Dependencies between components.

This information benefits systems engineering activities which call for inclusion of particular security controls. Evaluation against the PP provides evidence that these controls are present and have been evaluated.

. All SFR dependencies in this PP-Module are addressed by appropriate SFRs, either from elsewhere in the PP-Module or inherited from the Base-PP.

Appendix B - Entropy Documentation and Assessment

The TOE does not require any additional supplementary information to describe its entropy source(s) beyond the requirements outlined in the Base-PP. As with other Base-PP requirements, the only additional requirement is that the entropy documentation also applies to the specific VPN gateway capabilities of the TOE in addition to the functionality required by the claimed Base-PP. [CC] Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation -

- Part 1: Introduction and General Model, CCMB-2017-04-001, Version 3.1 Revision 5, April 2017.
- Part 2: Security Functional Components, CCMB-2017-04-002, Version 3.1 Revision 5, April 2017.
- Part 3: Security Assurance Components, CCMB-2017-04-003, Version 3.1 Revision 5, April 2017.

[NDcPP] collaborative Protection Profile for Network Devices, Version 2.2E, March 2020 [ND-SD] Supporting Document - Mandatory Technical Document - Evaluation Activities for Network Device cPP, Version 2.2, December 2019