

# Implementing Privileged Access Workstation – part 4

 michaelfirsov.wordpress.com/6301-2

June 16, 2021

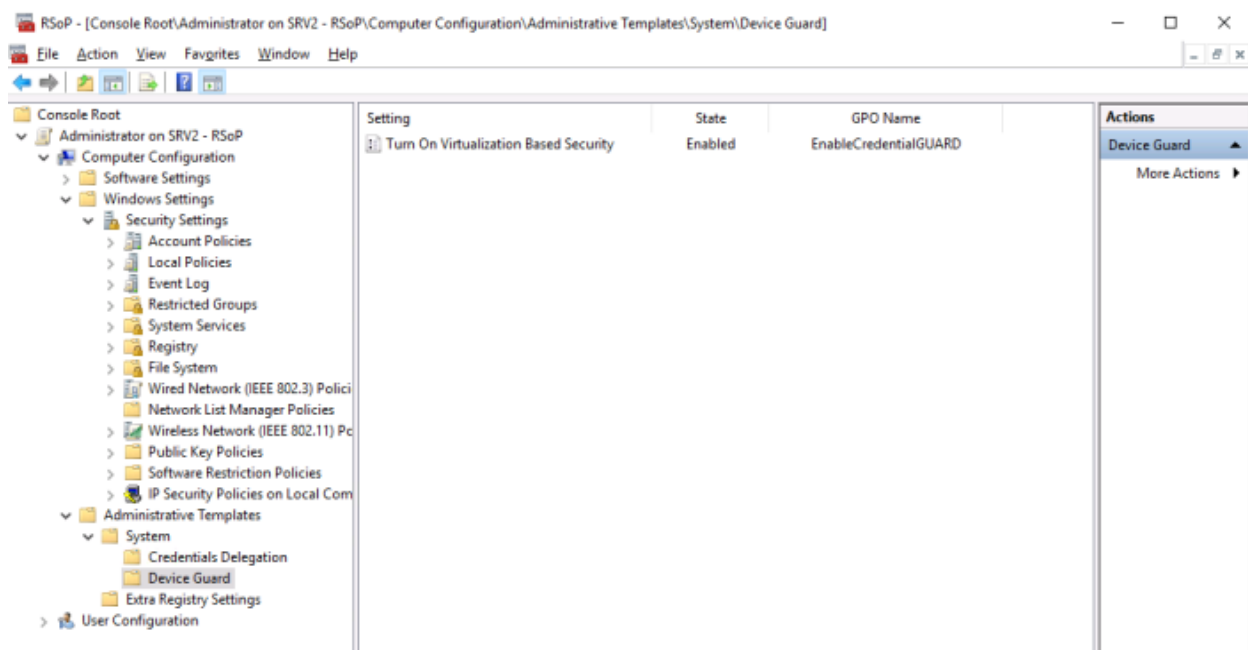
## Working with Additional LSA protection

As you already may know the one more security feature – in addition to Credential Guard explained in [part3](#) – exists in Windows 8.1/Windows 2012 R2 and later that can help protect account credentials – Additional LSA protection: you can read about it [here](#). In this article I'd like to show how this feature works in my test environment.

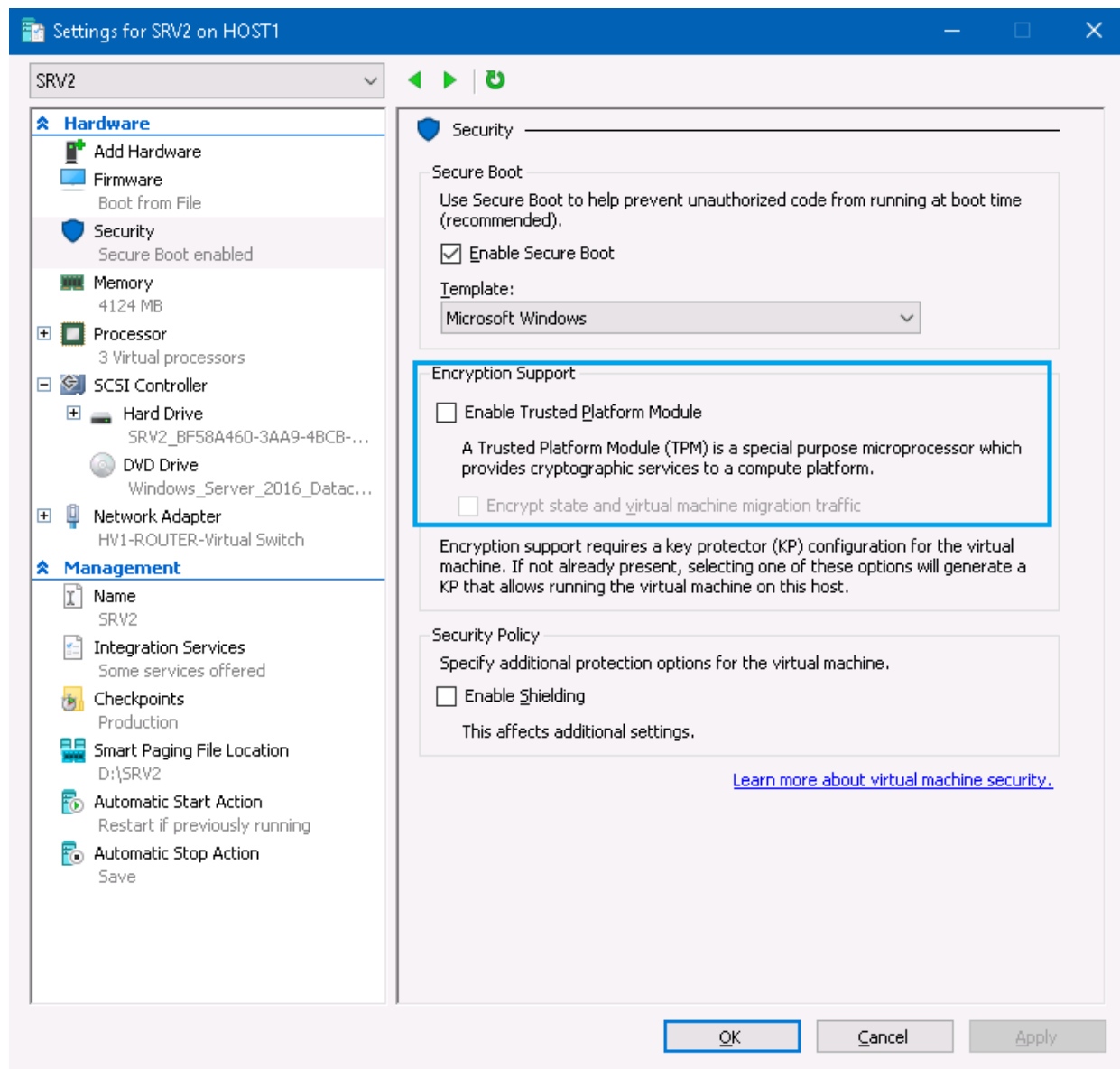
Let's start from checking out what protection we would have with the Credential Guard alone followed with the Credential Guard coupled with the Additional LSA protection mode. For my tests I'll be using [mimikatz](#).

### 1) Credential Guard alone

First of all I'll check whether the Credential Guard is enabled on the server (SRV2) :



It's enabled in Windows but it may be not enough for CG to function: it also requires Secure Boot and TPM which must be enabled either in the PC's BIOS or in the properties of the respective virtual machine. Since my SRV2 server is a VM I'll check the SRV2's properties:



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In this configuration – SecureBoot is on by default but TPM is off so Credential Guard should not work – you can check it using msinfo32:

File Edit View Help

System Summary

Hardware Resources

Components

Software Environment

Item	Value
System Model	Virtual Machine
System Type	x64-based PC
System SKU	None
Processor	AMD Phenom(tm) II X4 965 Processor, 3684 Mhz, 3 Core(s), 3 Logical Process...
BIOS Version/Date	Microsoft Corporation Hyper-V UEFI Release v4.0, 12/17/2019
SMBIOS Version	3.1
Embedded Controller Version	255.255
BIOS Mode	UEFI
BaseBoard Manufacturer	Microsoft Corporation
BaseBoard Model	Not Available
BaseBoard Name	Base Board
Platform Role	Desktop
Secure Boot State	On
PCR7 Configuration	Not Available
Windows Directory	C:\Windows
System Directory	C:\Windows\system32
Boot Device	\Device\HarddiskVolume2
Locale	United States
Hardware Abstraction Layer	Version = "10.0.14393.3297"
User Name	Not Available
Time Zone	Russia TZ 2 Standard Time
Installed Physical Memory (RAM)	4.03 GB
Total Physical Memory	4.03 GB
Available Physical Memory	2.67 GB
Total Virtual Memory	4.71 GB
Available Virtual Memory	3.38 GB
Page File Space	704 MB
Page File	C:\pagefile.sys
Device Guard Virtualization based security	Enabled but not running
Device Guard Required Security Properties	Base Virtualization Support, Secure Boot, DMA Protection
Device Guard Available Security Properties	Base Virtualization Support, Secure Boot, DMA Protection, UEFI Code Readonly
Device Guard Security Services Configured	Credential Guard
Device Guard Security Services Running	
A hypervisor has been detected. Features re...	

Find what:

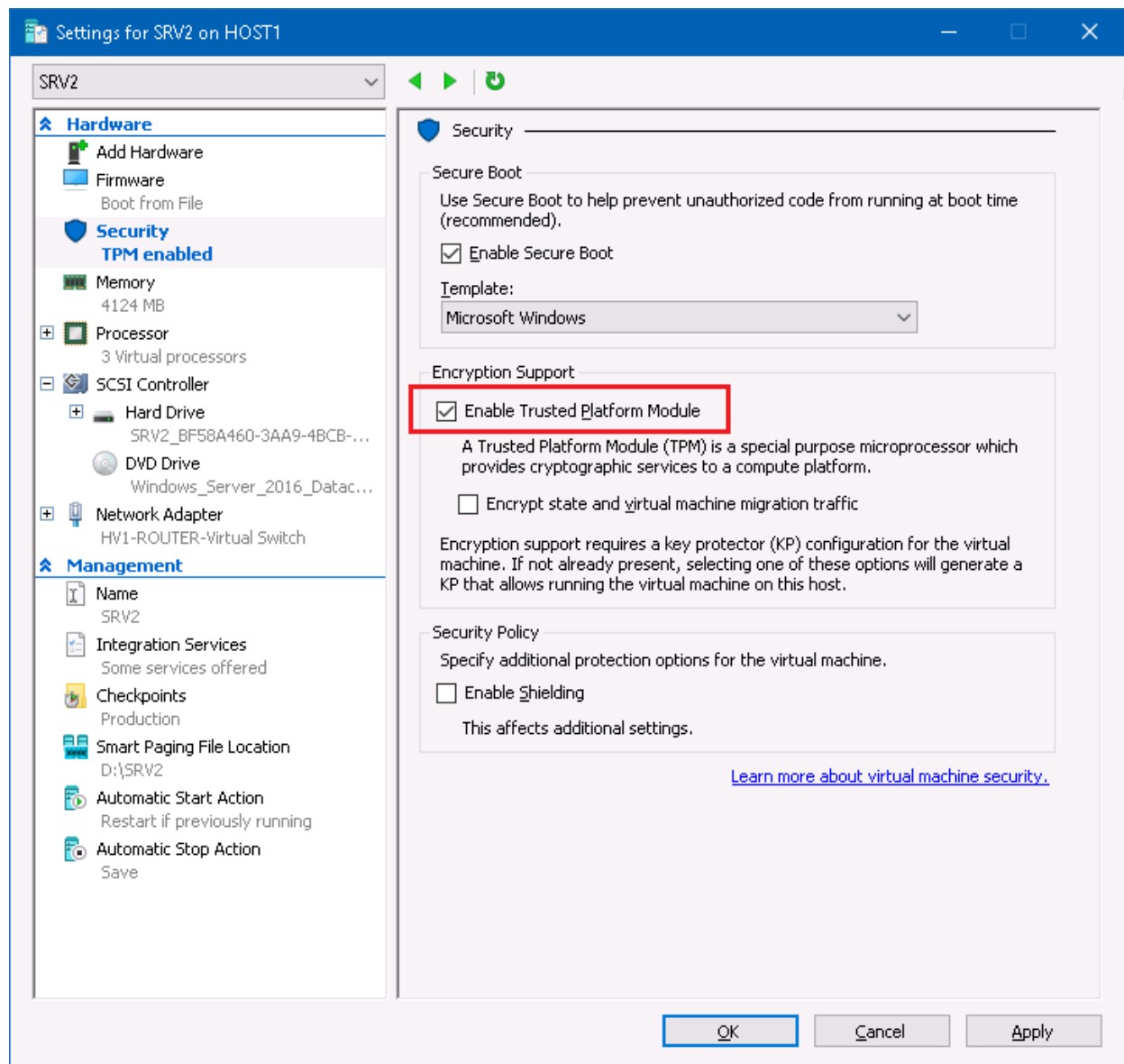
Find

Close Find

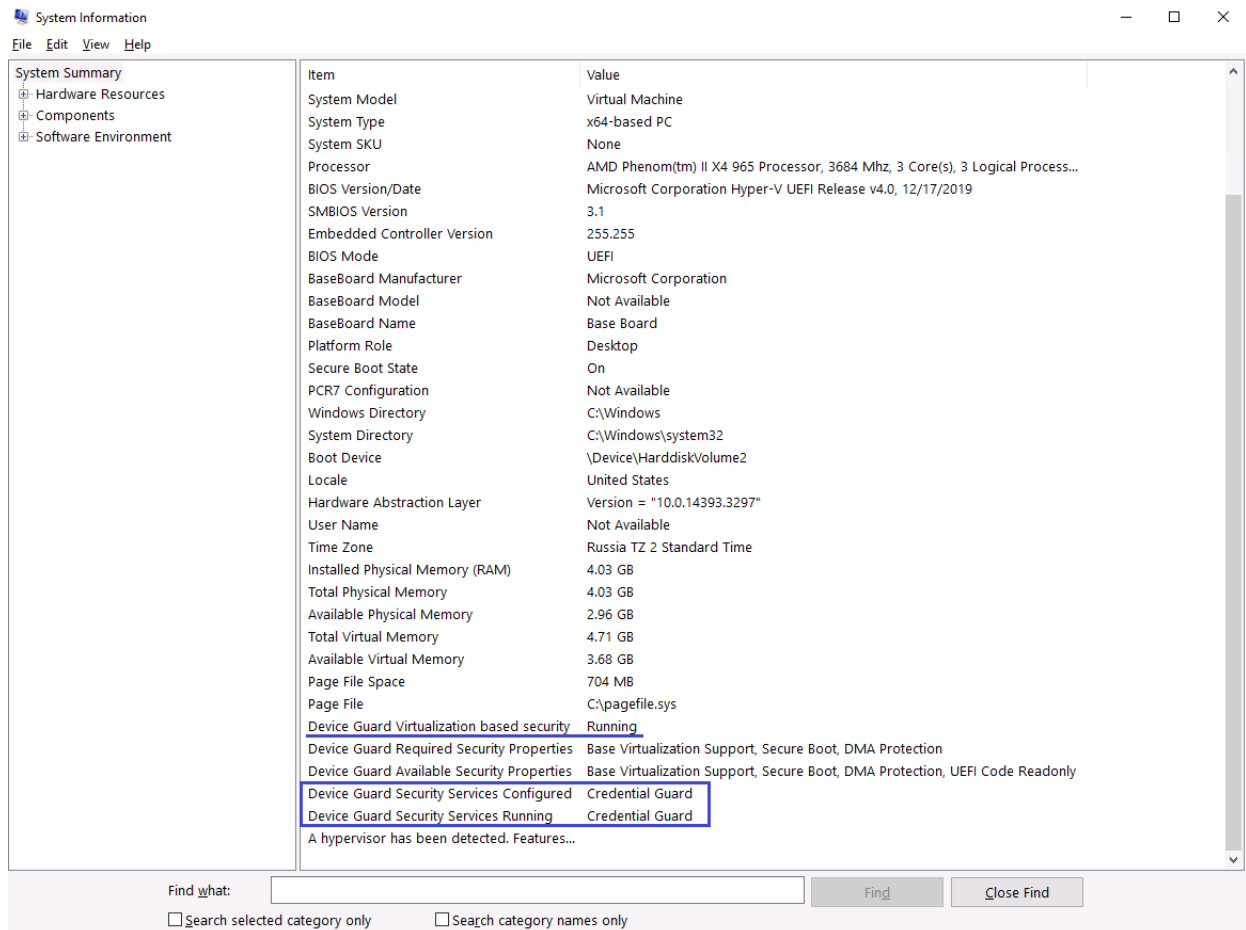
☐ Search selected category only

☐ Search category names only

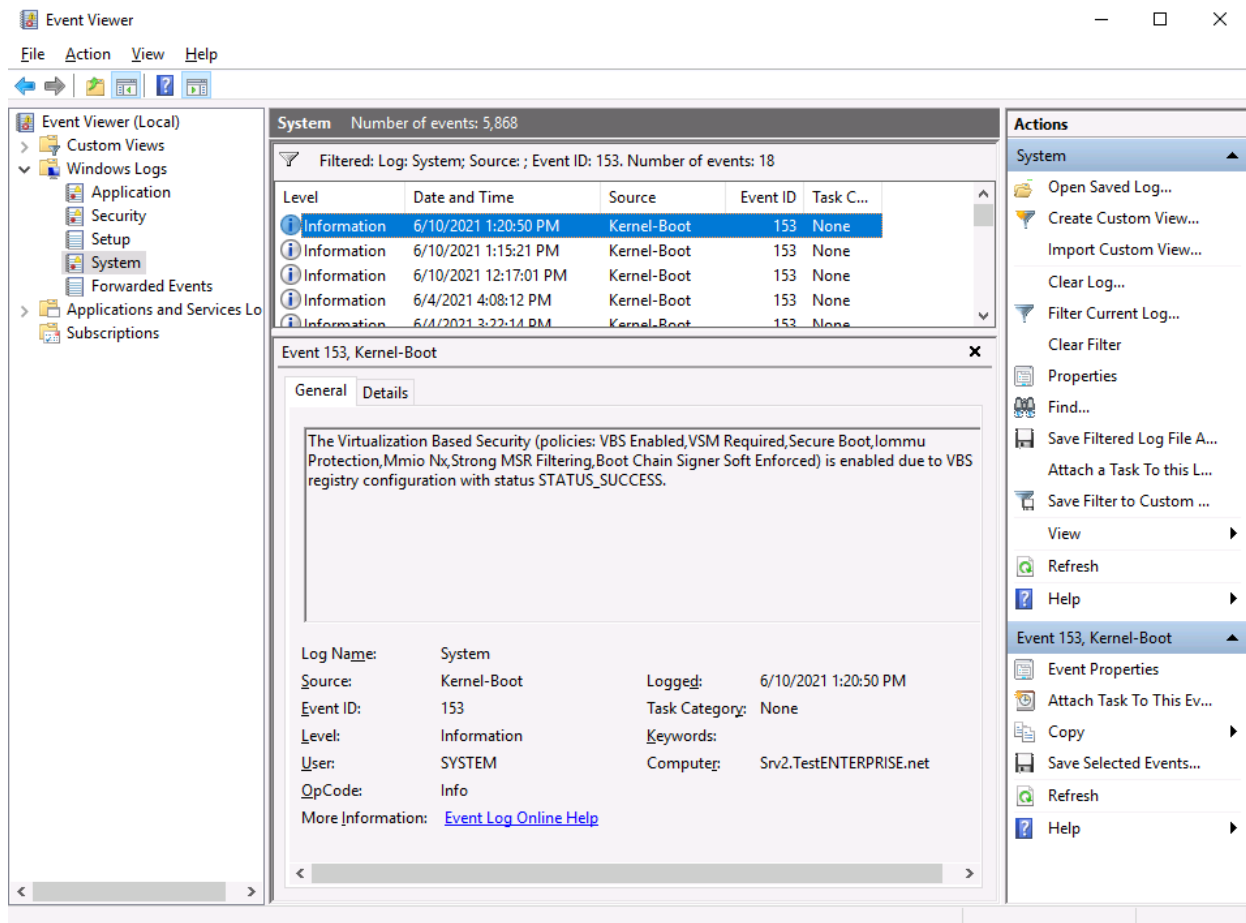
After enabling TPM Credential Guard should be working:



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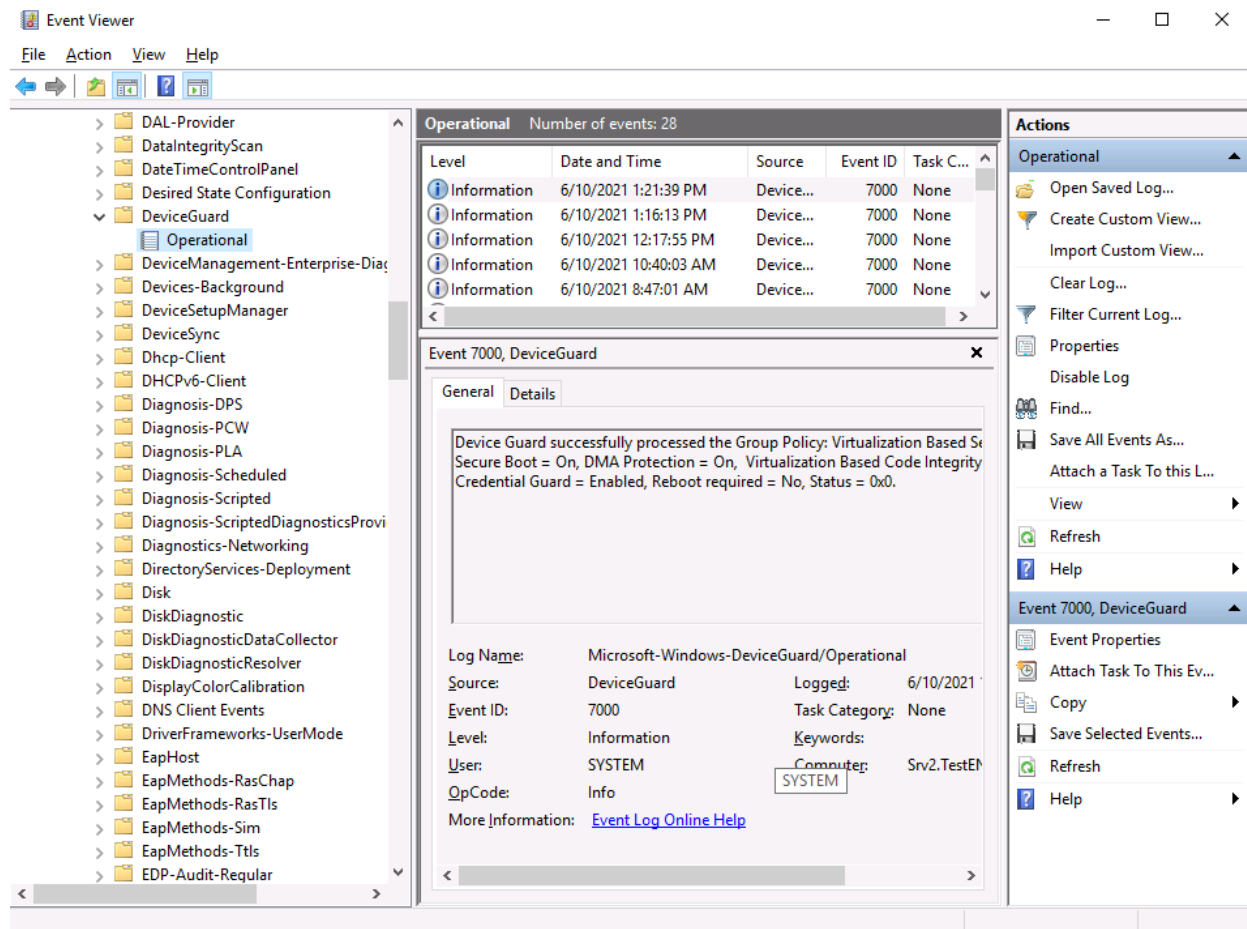
You can also check for the event ID 153 in the System log...



...and event ID 7000 in the DeviceGuard\Operational log:

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Now I log on to SRV2 interactively as TestENTERPRISE\AdminT1, run mimikatz –

privilege::debug

sekurlsa::logonPasswords

...and see information about logged on accounts:



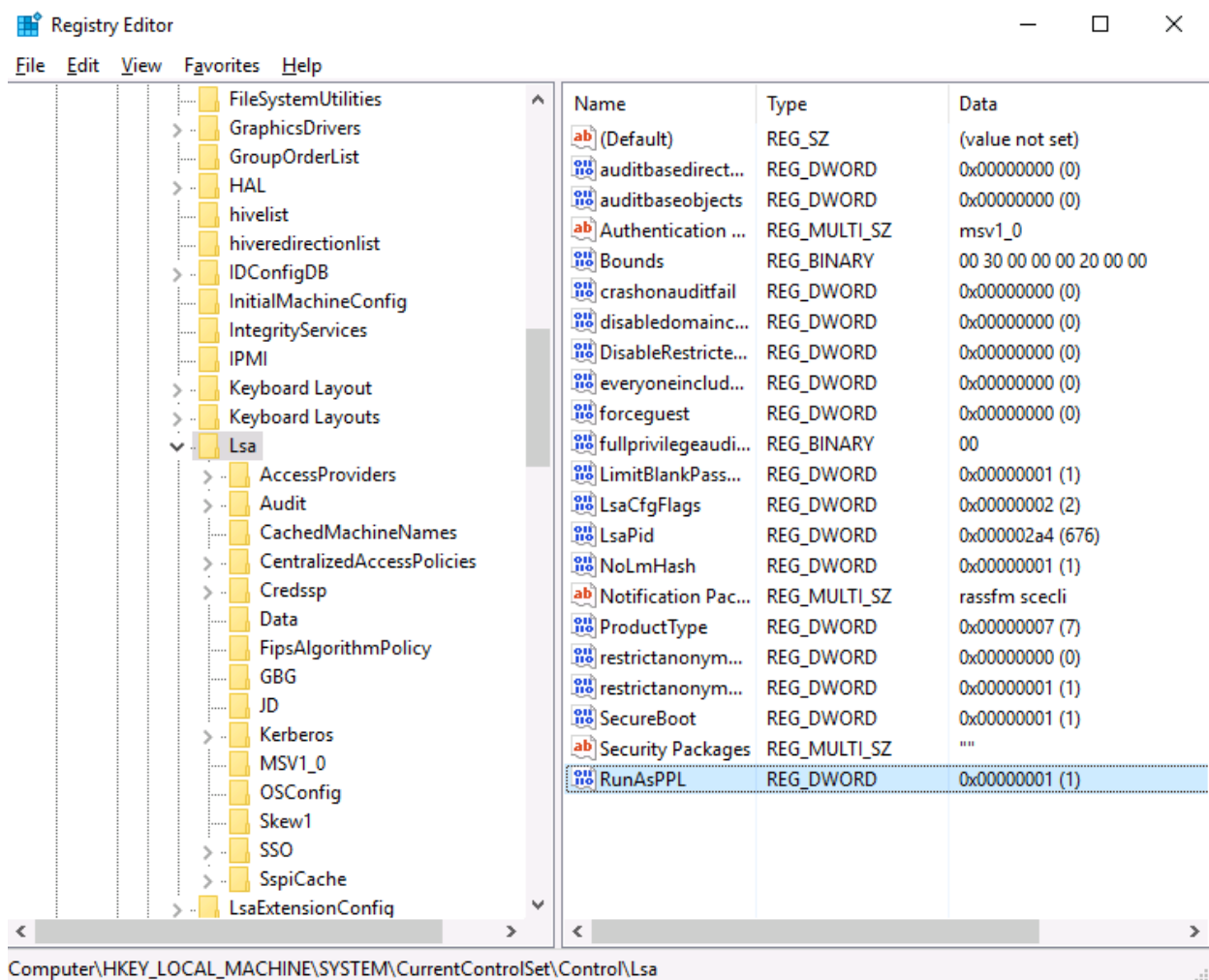
As of this writing I don't have any explanation to the difference in displaying user and computer accounts' credentials but in any case we see that Credential Guard does work at least for user accounts.

What else can be done to further protect user credentials? Let's enable Additional LSA protection and see!

## 2) Additional LSA protection

To enable the LSA protection you must add the following registry key:

HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Lsa\RunAsPPL – and set it to 0x00000001:



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It's worth noting that prior to enabling LSA protection it'd be wise to first test this mode as described in the *"To enable the audit mode for Lsass.exe on a single computer by editing the Registry"* section of this [article](#).

Once this mode is enabled programs like mimikatz should not be able to retrieve account credentials:



```
mimikatz 2.2.0 x64 (oe.eo)

C:\Windows\system32>cd C:\Exclusion\x64
C:\Exclusion\x64>mimikatz

.#####. mimikatz 2.2.0 (x64) #19041 May 31 2021 00:08:47
.## ^ ##. "A La Vie, A L'Amour" - (oe.eo)
## / \ ## /*** Benjamin DELPY `gentilkiwi' ( benjamin@gentilkiwi.com )
## \ / ## > https://blog.gentilkiwi.com/mimikatz
'## v #' Vincent LE TOUX ( vincent.letoux@gmail.com )
'#####' > https://pingcastle.com / https://mysmartlogon.com ***/

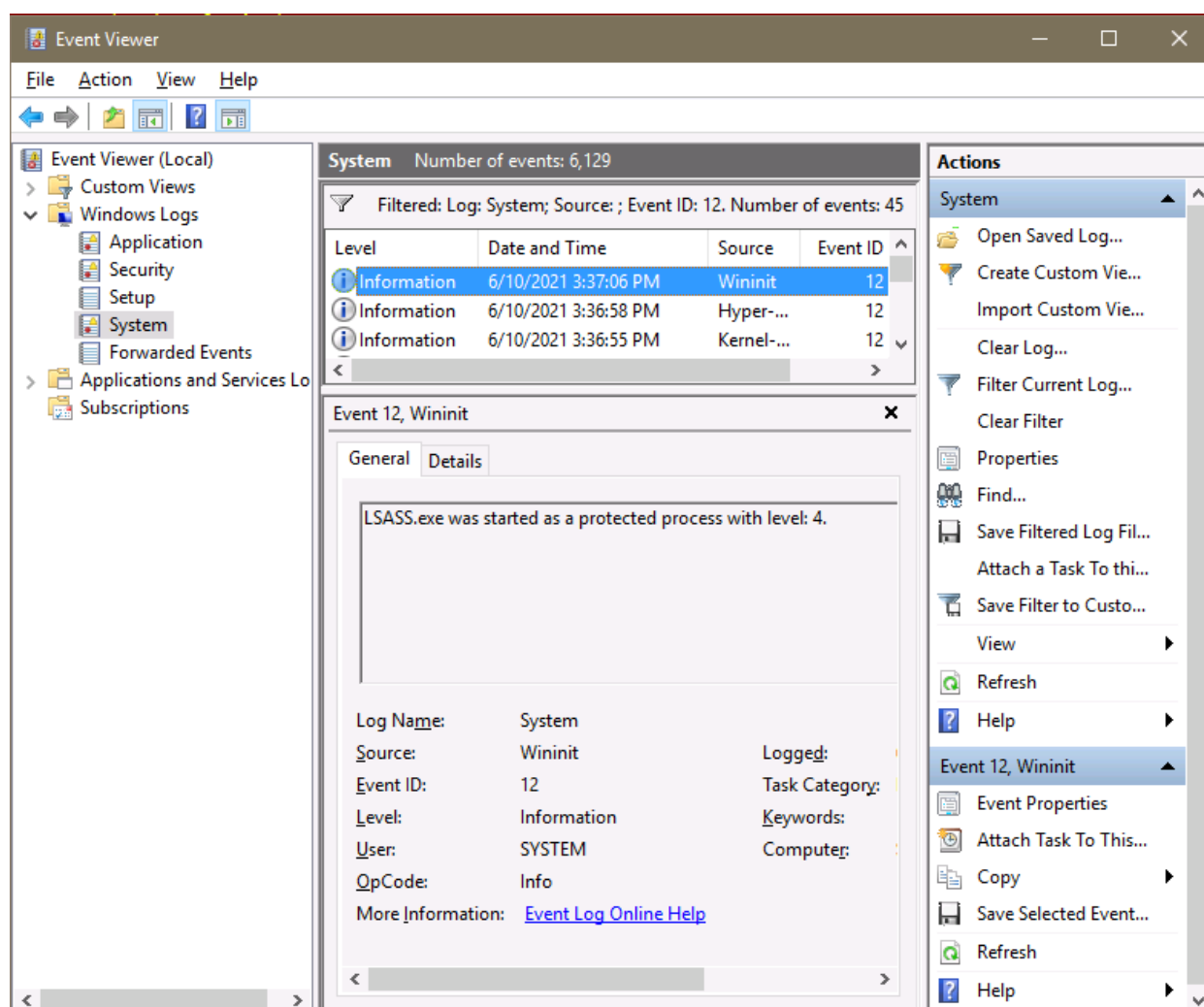
mimikatz # privilege::debug
Privilege '20' OK

mimikatz # sekurlsa::logonPasswords
ERROR kuhl_m_sekurlsa_acquireLSA ; Handle on memory (0x00000005)

mimikatz #
```

As you see this time logonPasswords command raises the error.

Event ID 12 must be generated in the System log when the LSA process is started in protected mode:



Now we have two Windows features that protect user accounts from stealing passwords/hashes and using them in PtH attacks. But what if, later on, an administrator would like to disable LSA protection? Please recall that the LSA protection was the second security option deployed – the first was the Credential Guard, and the CG

required Secure Boot with TPM to work (more information [here](#)). But if the LSA protection is used together with Secure Boot, it's not possible to turn off LSA protection by simply deleting the RunAsPPL key from the registry:

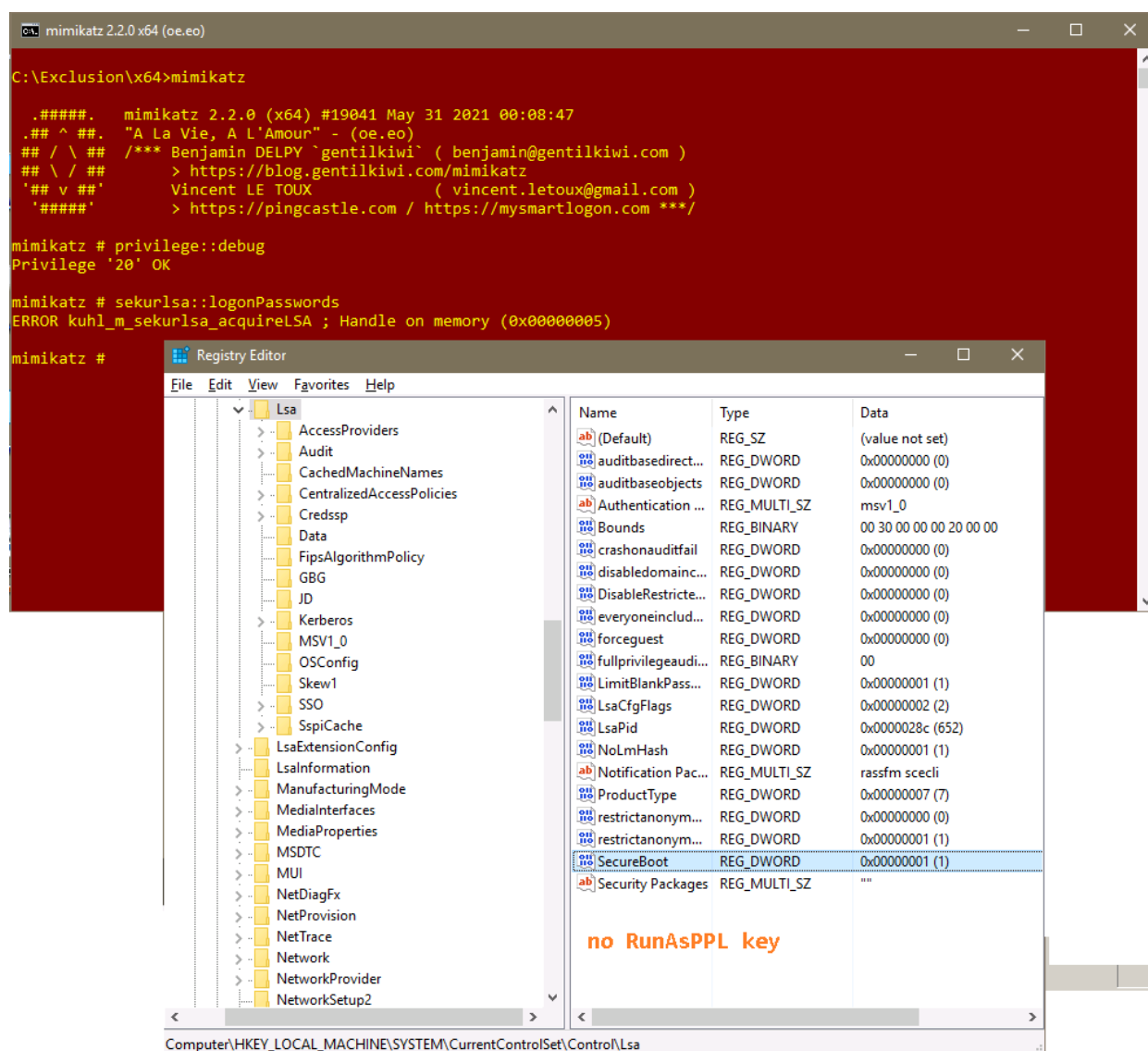
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*“When this setting is used in conjunction with Secure Boot, additional protection is achieved because disabling the*

*HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Lsa registry key has no effect.”*

For example, if I delete the key and reboot, the LSA will keep starting in protected mode:



– and it's by design.

The MS article mentioned above does also say that as a last resort for disabling LSA protection you can turn off the Secure Boot (Credential Guard will be turned off either!) :

← → ↺ docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/security/credentials-protection-and-management/configuring-additional-ls... ☆ 👤 ⋮

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Configuring additional LSA Protection

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UEFI variable if the device is using Secure Boot.

For more information about the opt-out tool, see [Download Local Security Authority \(LSA\) Protected Process Opt-out from Official Microsoft Download Center](#).

For more information about managing Secure Boot, see [UEFI Firmware](#).

⚠ Warning

When Secure Boot is turned off, all the Secure Boot and UEFI-related configurations are reset. You should turn off Secure Boot only when all other means to disable LSA protection have failed.

Verifying LSA protection

To discover if LSA was started in protected mode when Windows started, search for the following WinInit event in the **System** log under **Windows Logs**:

- 12: LSASS.exe was started as a protected process with level: 4

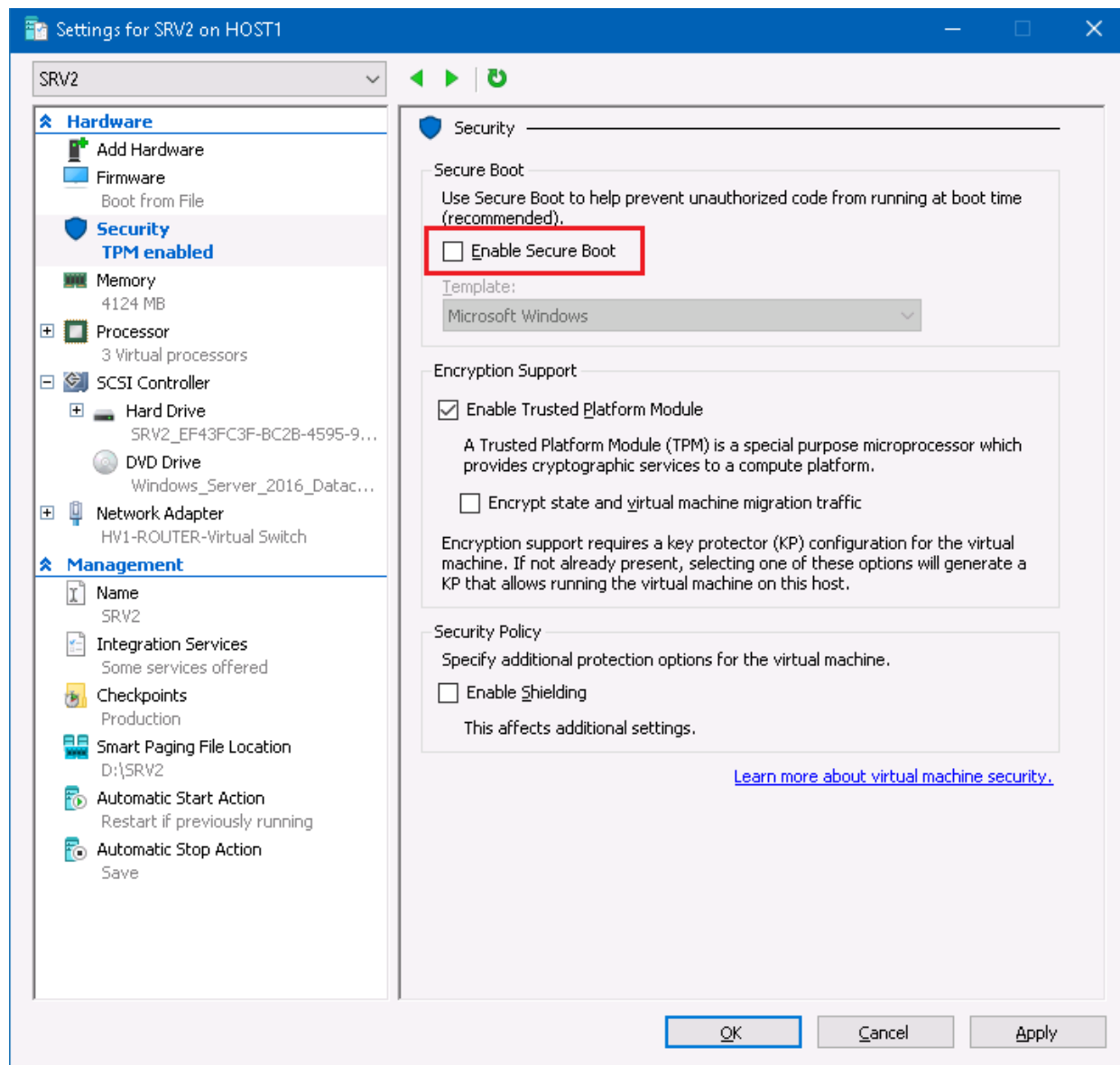
Additional resources

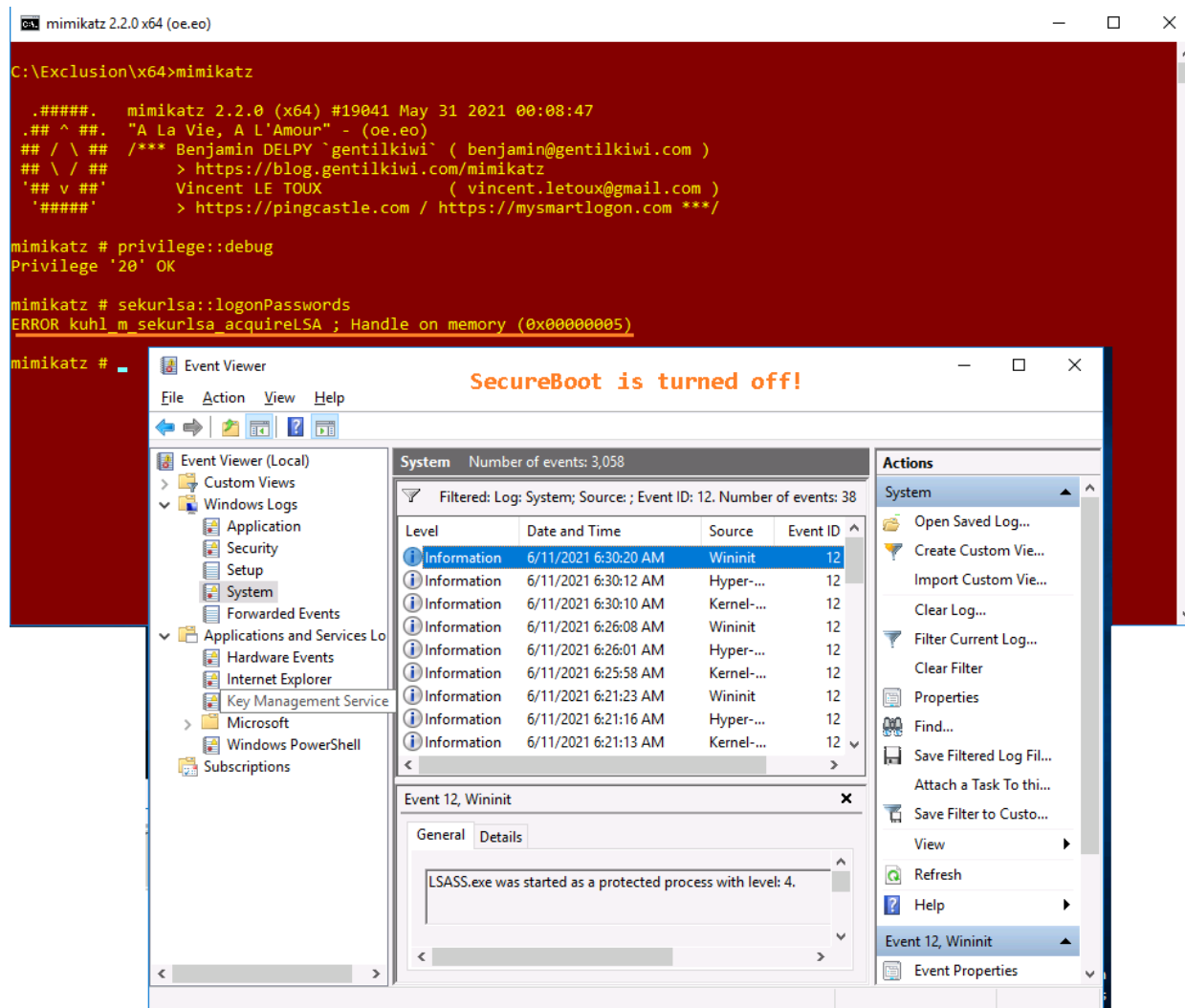
[Credentials Protection and Management](#)

[File signing service for LSA](#)

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As far as I understand it's not by design and the Local Security Authority (LSA) Protected Process Opt-out tool will be the only way to disable LSA protection. Let's try out and see if it works!

Here's MS instructions for using the tool:

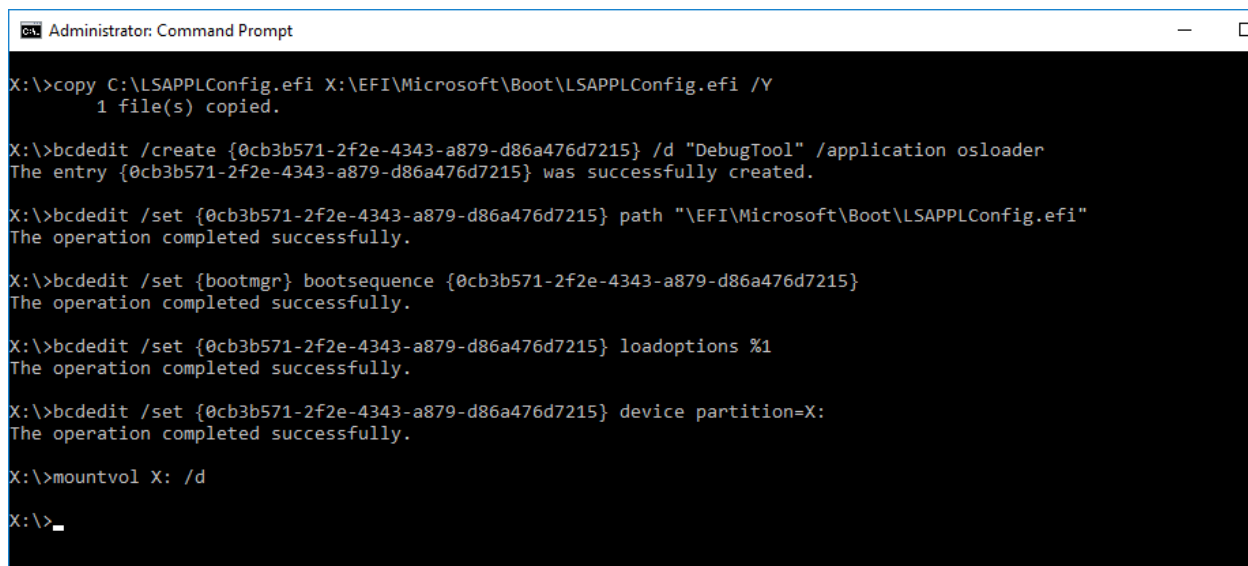
( The Local Security Authority (LSA) Protected Process Opt-out tool's Install instructions section contains the strange wording: **Disable the registry key** (GP for the registry key, if applicable) and wait for the change to propagate to clients. – you can't disable the key but should simply delete it instead: the MS's documentation clearly states "Delete the following value from the registry key: "RunAsPPL"=dword:00000001." )

1) Download the LSAPPLConfig files from the download center and store the efi tool that corresponds to your machines architecture on a local disk, for example at C: drive's root

2) Open a Command Prompt as an Administrator and run the following commands to bootstrap the tool.

**mountvol X: /s**

- 3) **copy C:\LSAPPLConfig.efi X:\EFI\Microsoft\Boot\LSAPPLConfig.efi /Y**
- 4) **bcdedit /create {0cb3b571-2f2e-4343-a879-d86a476d7215} /d "DebugTool" /application osloader**
- 5) **bcdedit /set {0cb3b571-2f2e-4343-a879-d86a476d7215} path "\EFI\Microsoft\Boot\LSAPPLConfig.efi"**
- 6) **bcdedit /set {bootmgr} bootsequence {0cb3b571-2f2e-4343-a879-d86a476d7215}**
- 7) **bcdedit /set {0cb3b571-2f2e-4343-a879-d86a476d7215} loadoptions %1**
- 8) **bcdedit /set {0cb3b571-2f2e-4343-a879-d86a476d7215} device partition=X:**
- 9) **mountvol X: /d**
- 10) Reboot the machine, the EFI application will start after the reboot. Accept the change to disable LSA's protection. Windows will continue to launch and LSA protection will be disabled.
- 11) Verify LSA protection is disabled, search for the following WinInit event in the System log under Windows Logs, and ensure that it does not exist: 12: LSASS.exe was started as a protected process with level: 4



```
Administrator: Command Prompt

X:\>copy C:\LSAPPLConfig.efi X:\EFI\Microsoft\Boot\LSAPPLConfig.efi /Y
1 file(s) copied.

X:\>bcdedit /create {0cb3b571-2f2e-4343-a879-d86a476d7215} /d "DebugTool" /application osloader
The entry {0cb3b571-2f2e-4343-a879-d86a476d7215} was successfully created.

X:\>bcdedit /set {0cb3b571-2f2e-4343-a879-d86a476d7215} path "\EFI\Microsoft\Boot\LSAPPLConfig.efi"
The operation completed successfully.

X:\>bcdedit /set {bootmgr} bootsequence {0cb3b571-2f2e-4343-a879-d86a476d7215}
The operation completed successfully.

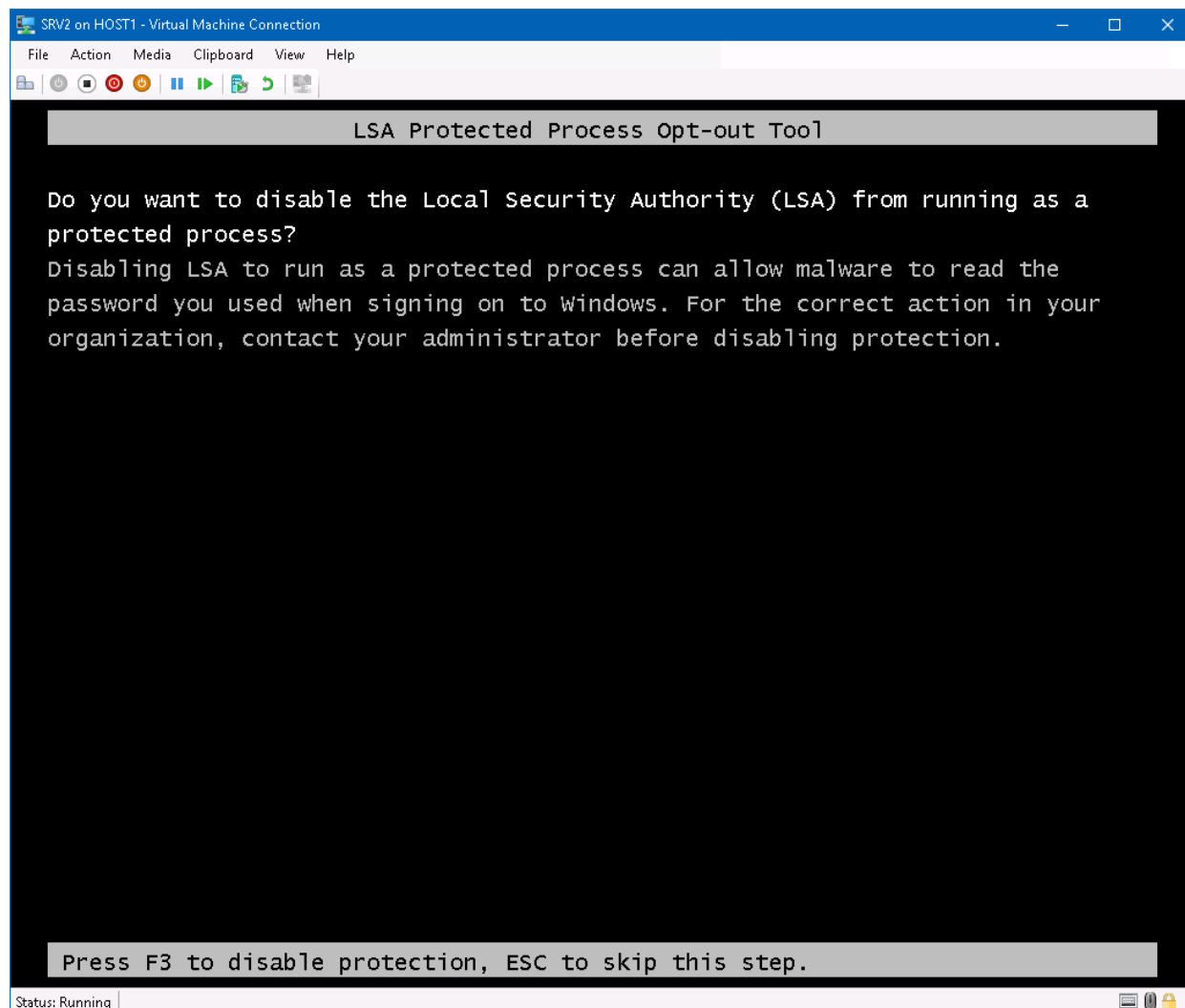
X:\>bcdedit /set {0cb3b571-2f2e-4343-a879-d86a476d7215} loadoptions %1
The operation completed successfully.

X:\>bcdedit /set {0cb3b571-2f2e-4343-a879-d86a476d7215} device partition=X:
The operation completed successfully.

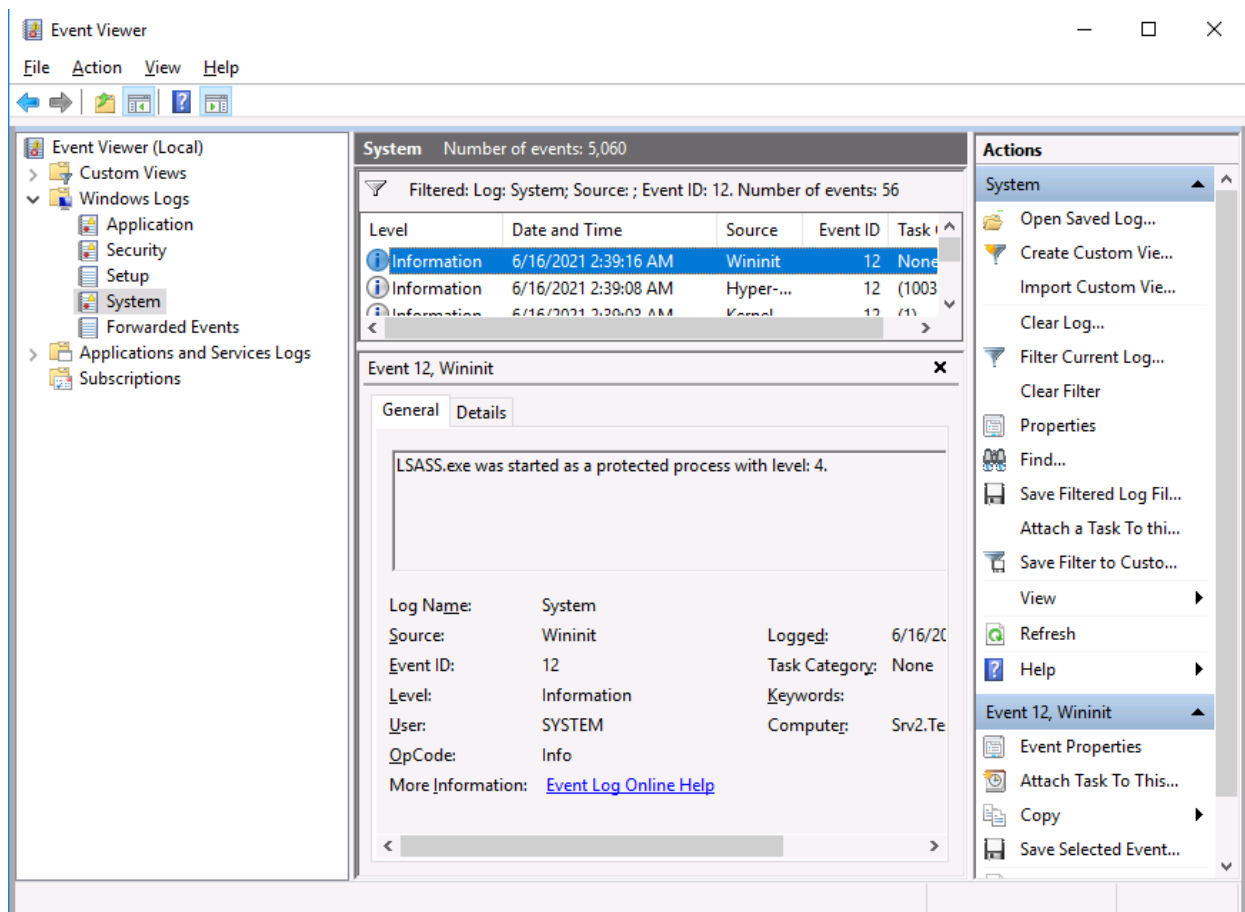
X:\>mountvol X: /d

X:\>_
```

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While I was taking the screenshot above the computer proceeded to boot as if ESC had been selected and LSA was running again:



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It means the whole process must be started from scratch – (subsequent reboots will not invoke the tool once again!)

```
Administrator: Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.14393]
(c) 2016 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\system32>mountvol X: /s

C:\Windows\system32>copy C:\LSAPPLConfig.efi X:\EFI\Microsoft\Boot\LSAPPLConfig.efi /Y
1 file(s) copied.

C:\Windows\system32>bcdedit /create {0cb3b571-2f2e-4343-a879-d86a476d7215} /d "DebugTool" /application osloader
An error occurred while attempting the specified create operation.
The specified entry already exists.
Cannot create a file when that file already exists.

C:\Windows\system32>bcdedit /set {0cb3b571-2f2e-4343-a879-d86a476d7215} path "\\EFI\Microsoft\Boot\LSAPPLConfig.efi"
The operation completed successfully.

C:\Windows\system32>bcdedit /set {bootmgr} bootsequence {0cb3b571-2f2e-4343-a879-d86a476d7215}
The operation completed successfully.

C:\Windows\system32>bcdedit /set {0cb3b571-2f2e-4343-a879-d86a476d7215} loadoptions %1
The operation completed successfully.

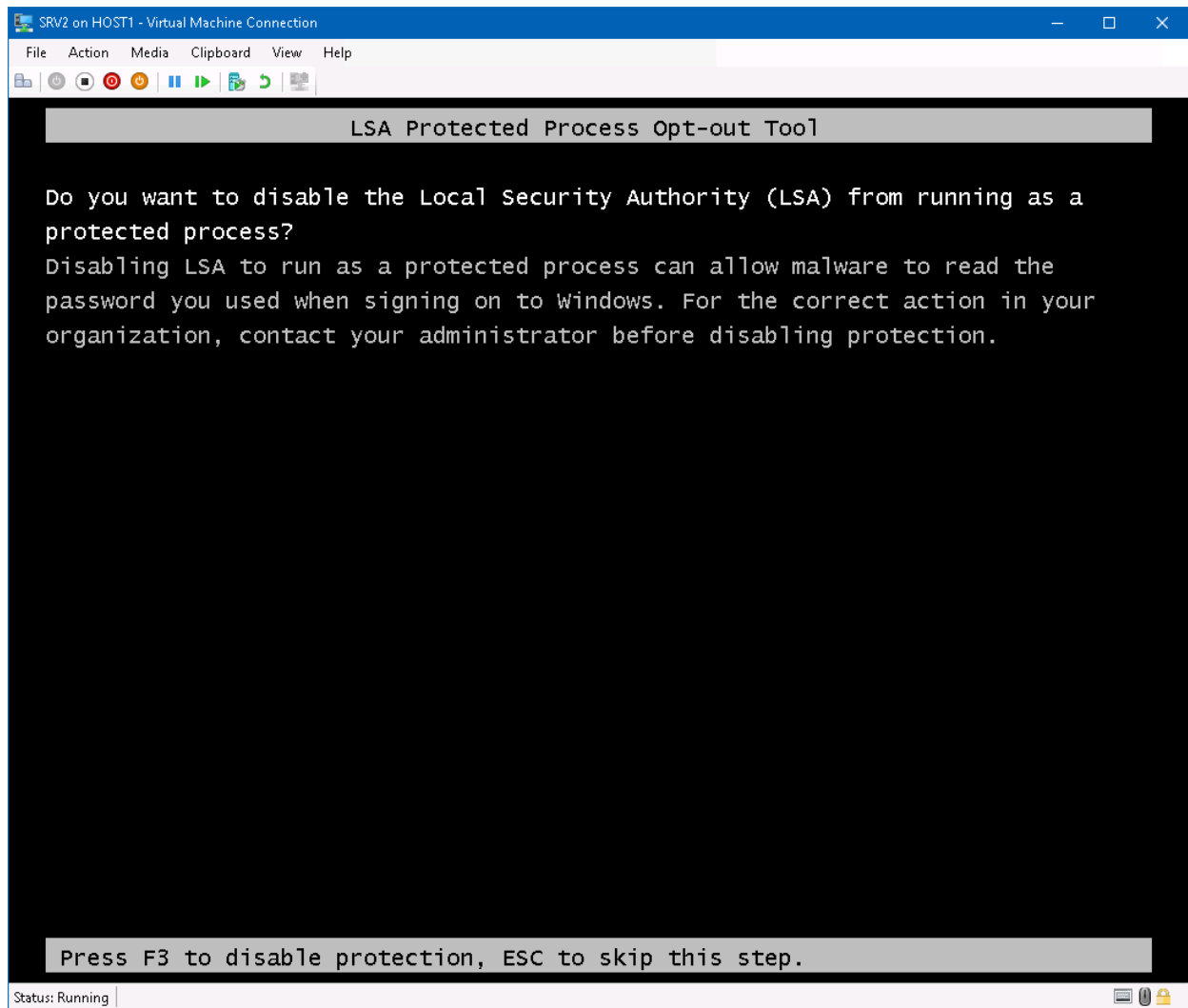
C:\Windows\system32>bcdedit /set {0cb3b571-2f2e-4343-a879-d86a476d7215} device partition=X:
The operation completed successfully.

C:\Windows\system32>mountvol X: /d

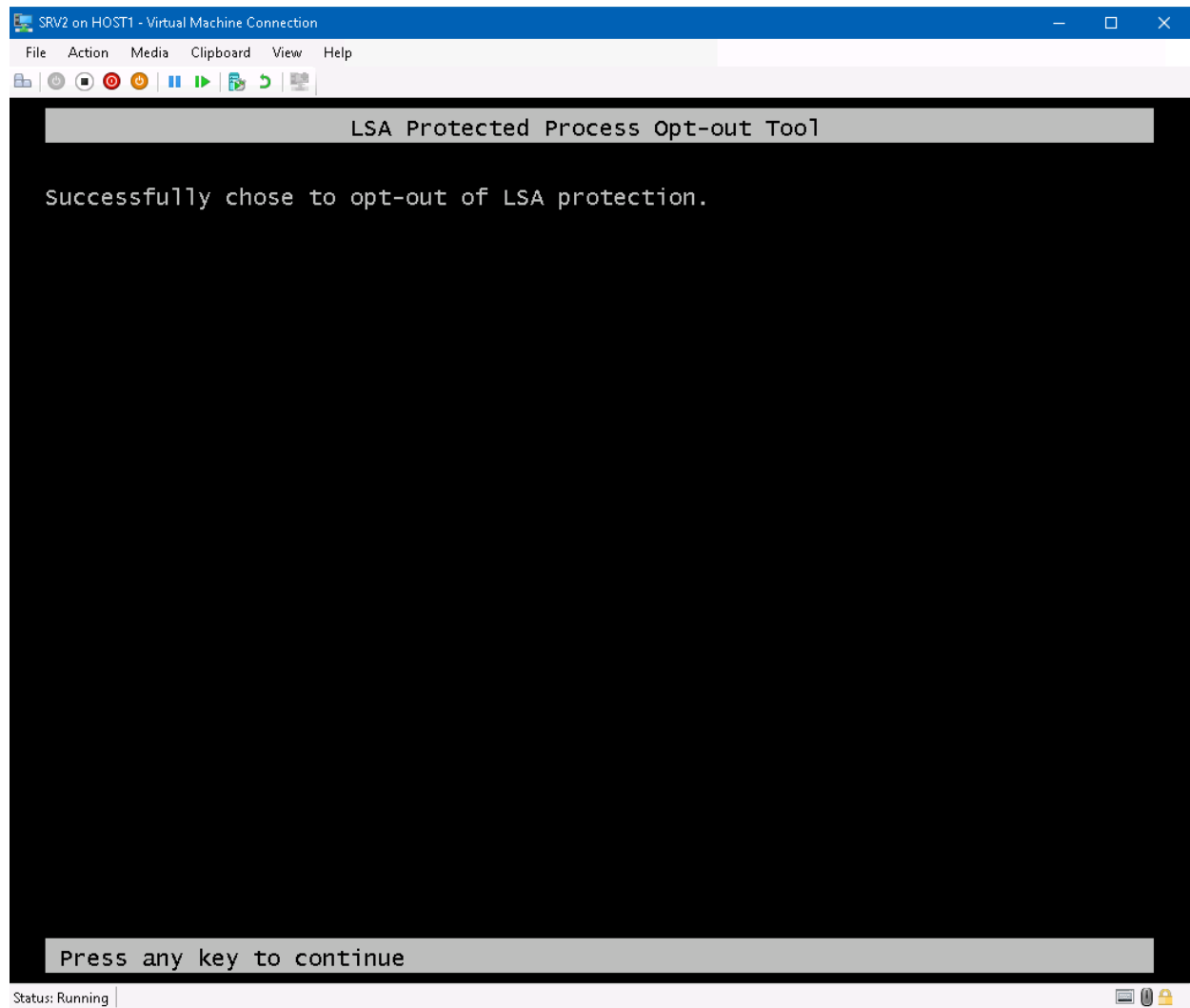
C:\Windows\system32>
```

Please note that you should't issue the bcdedit /create ... command for the second time – this entry was created during the first run.





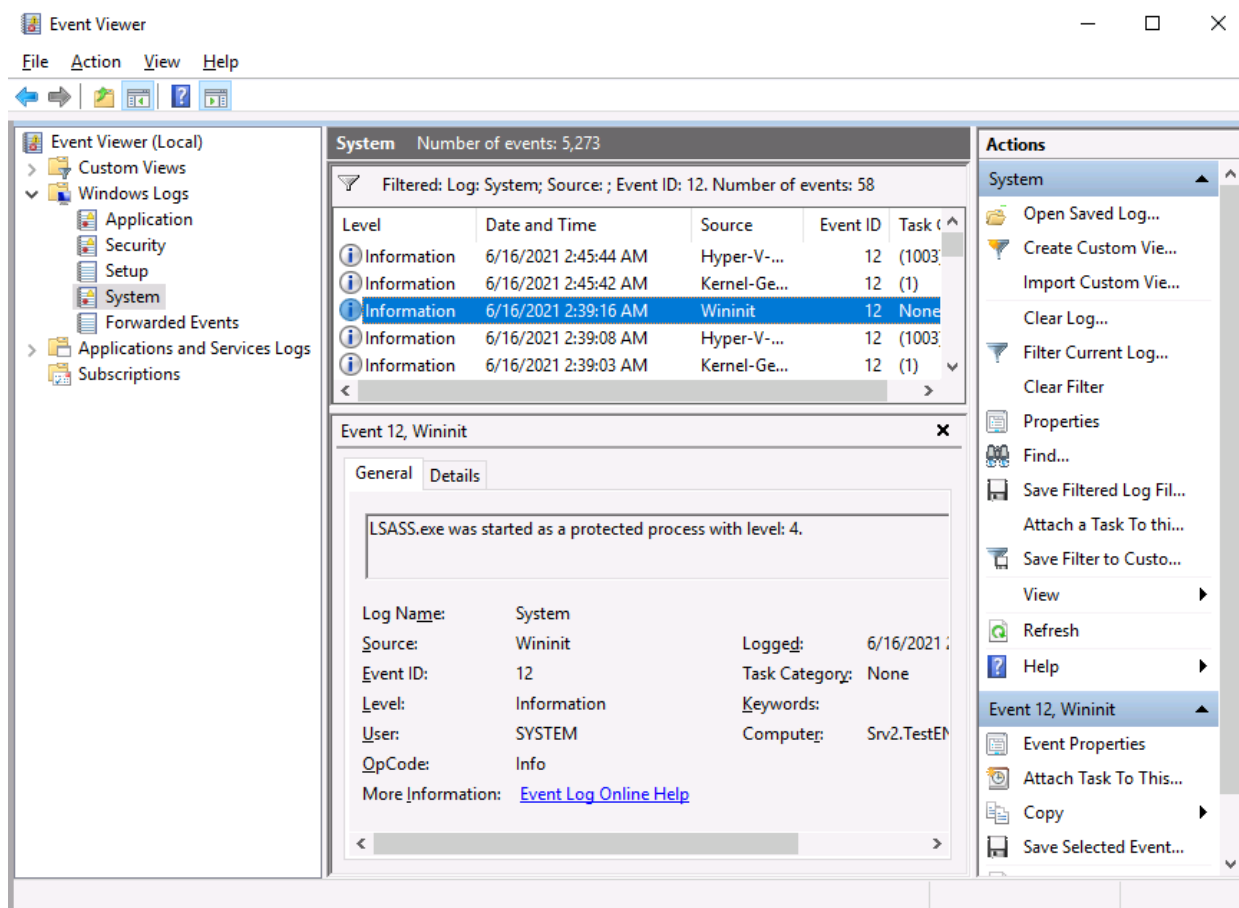
After pressing **F3**:



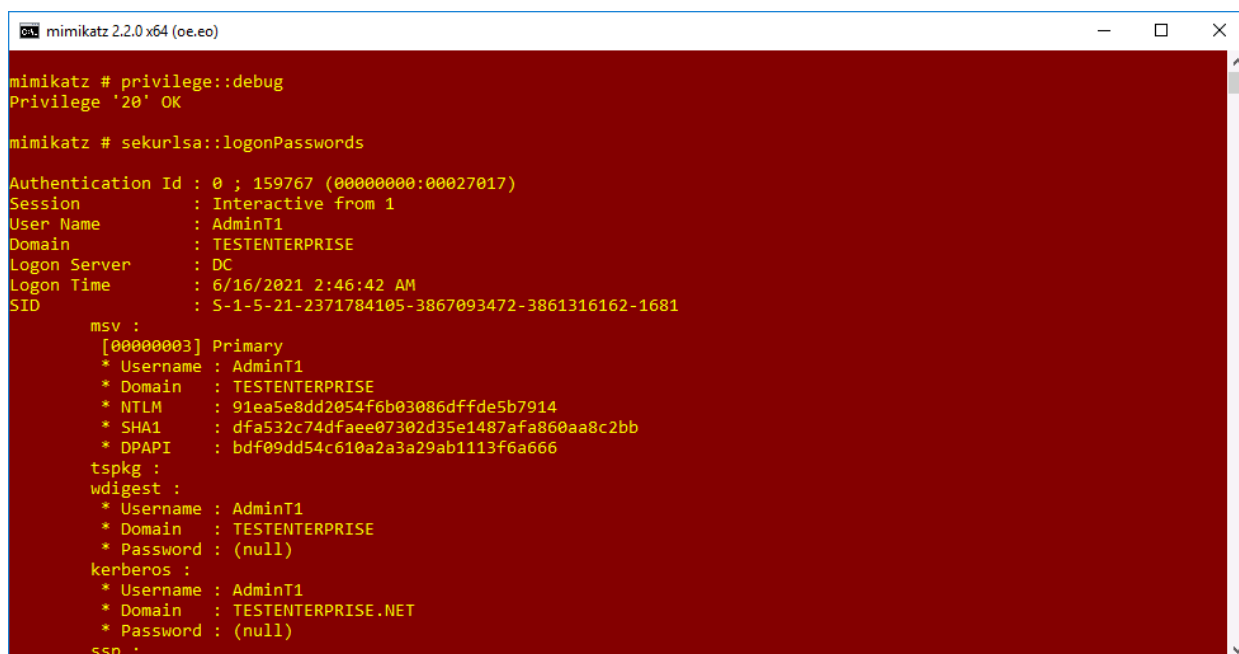
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Checking the LSASS process:



– there's no new event id 12 so now LSASS process must be running in non-protected mode:



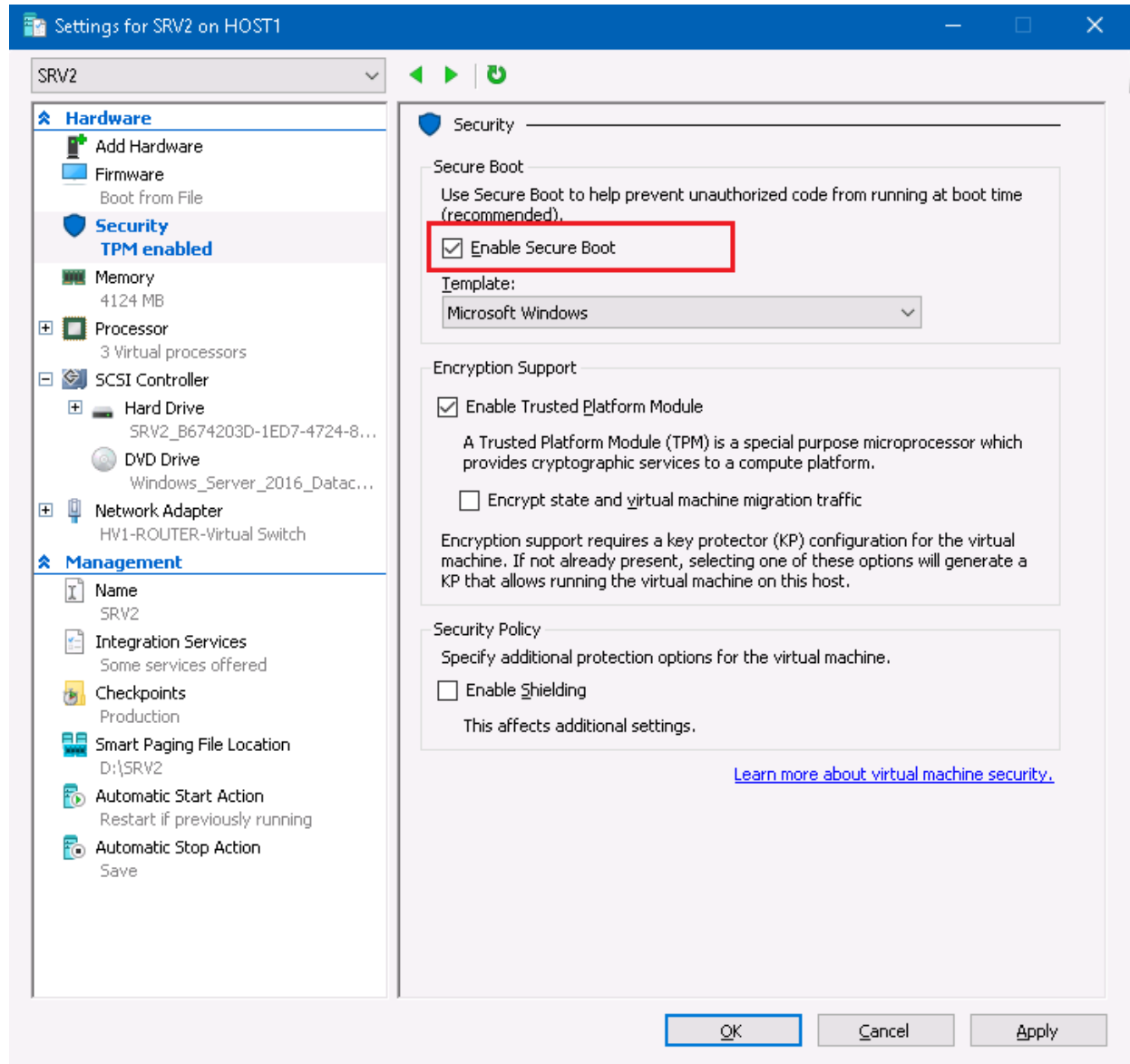
Yes, the LSA protection is turned off (there's non-ecrypted NTLM hash here because Secure Boot is turned off either!)

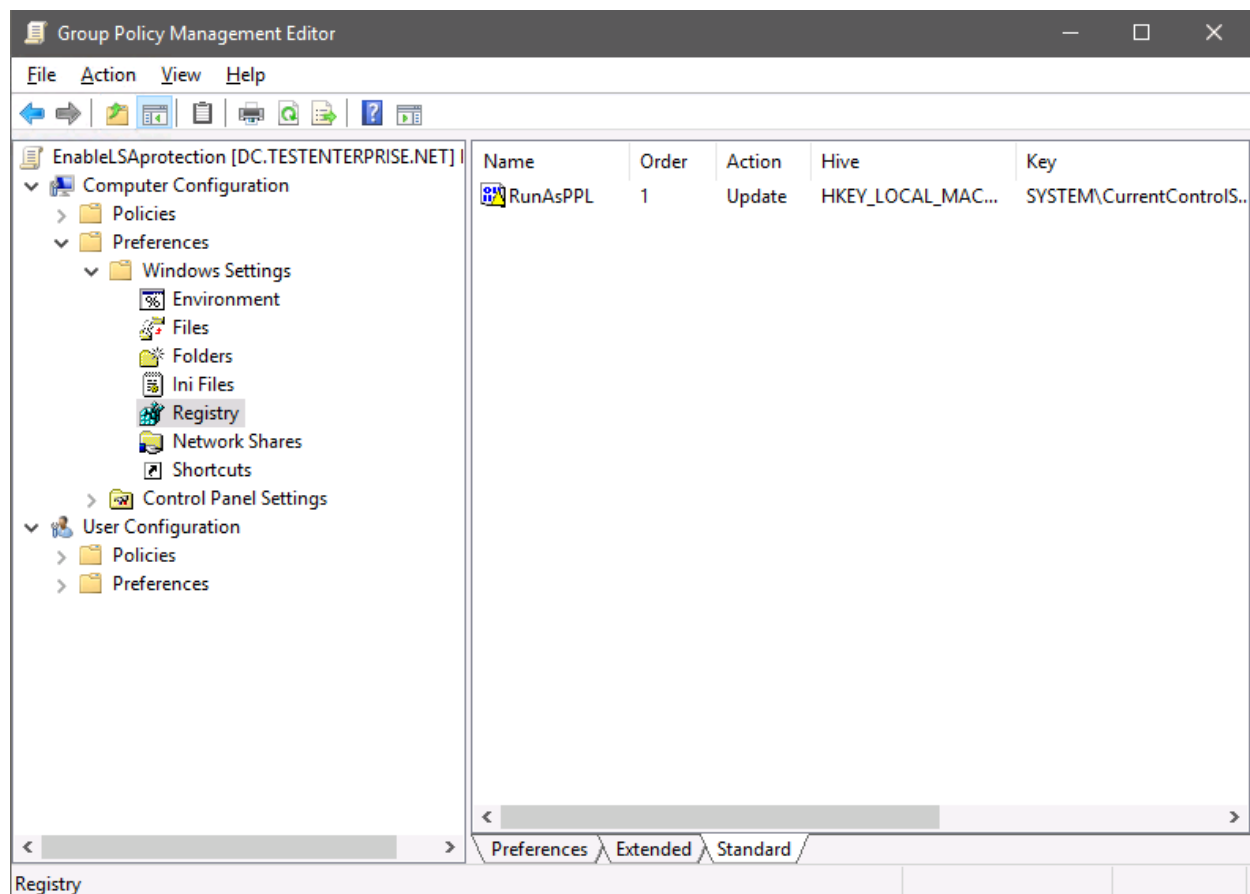
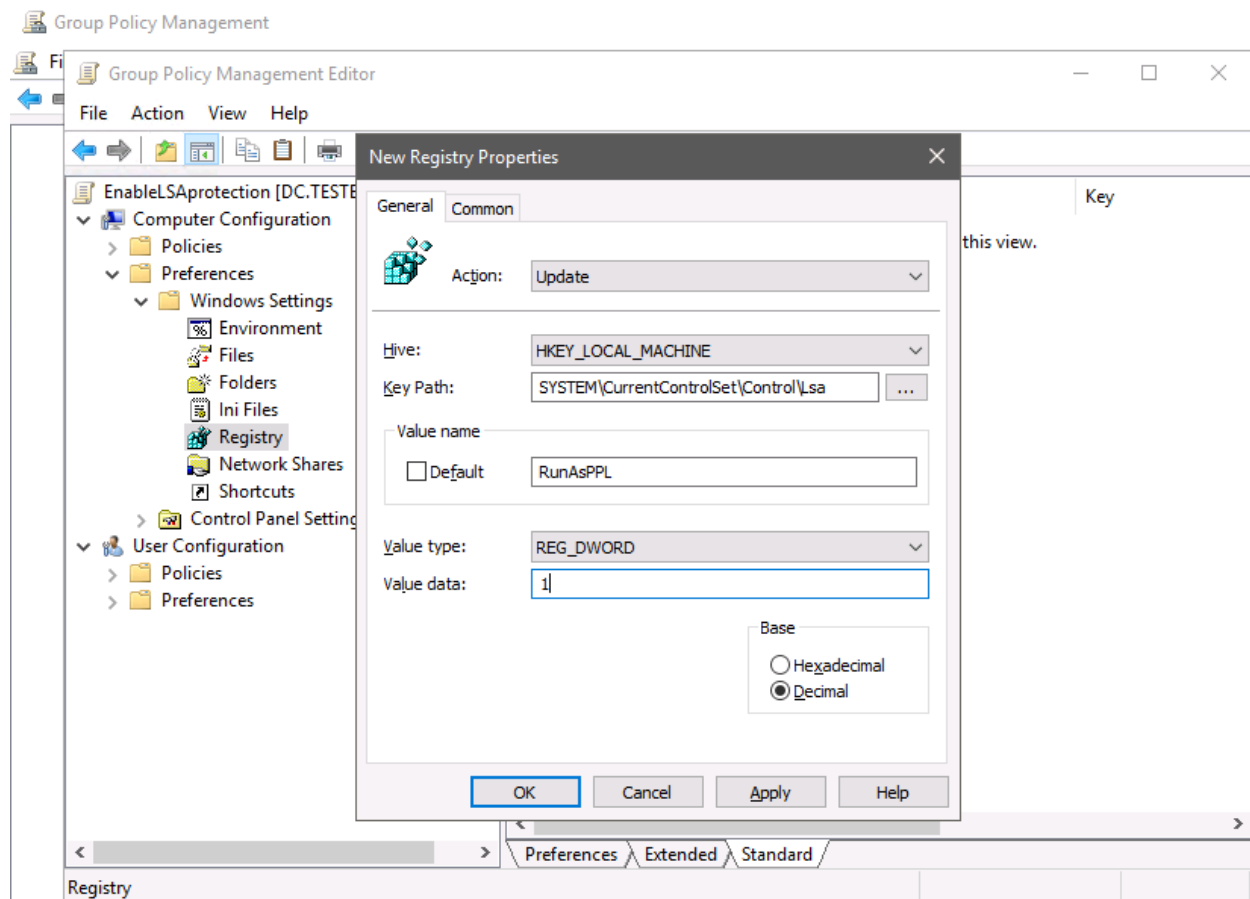
As all other security settings were deployed by means of GPO, the Additional LSA protection can also be enabled (but not disabled if used with Secure Boot – as we've just seen!!!) in the respective group policy object.

As I need Credential Guard working Secure Boot must be enabled before applying GPO (theoretically LSA protection can be turned off by deleting the RunAsPPL registry key if Secure Boot is NOT enabled!):

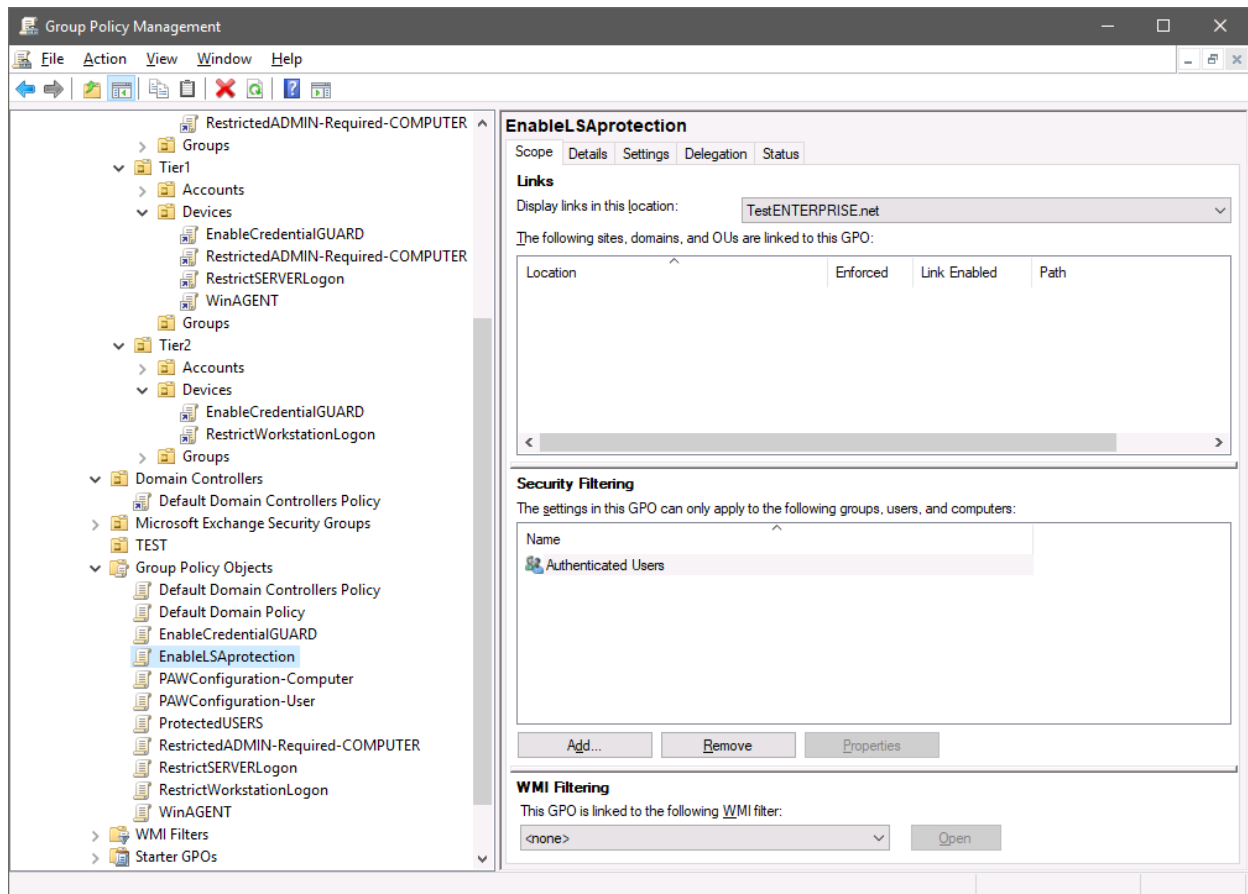
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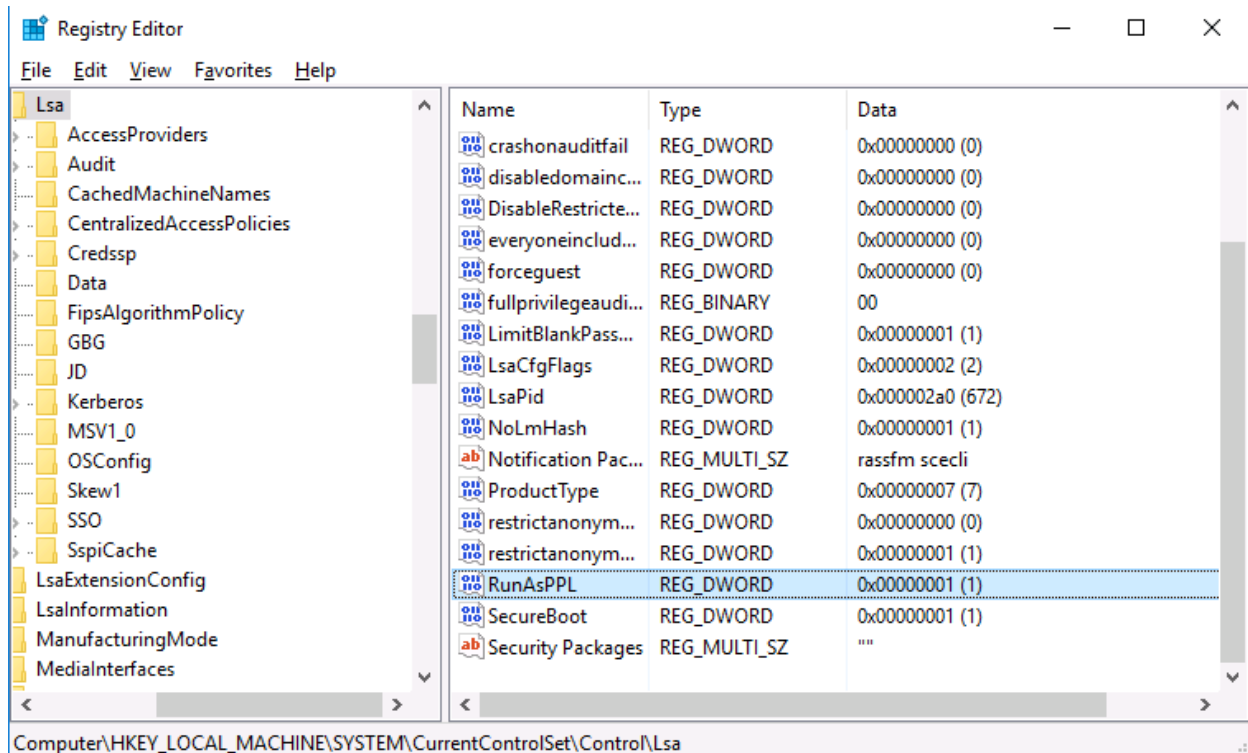


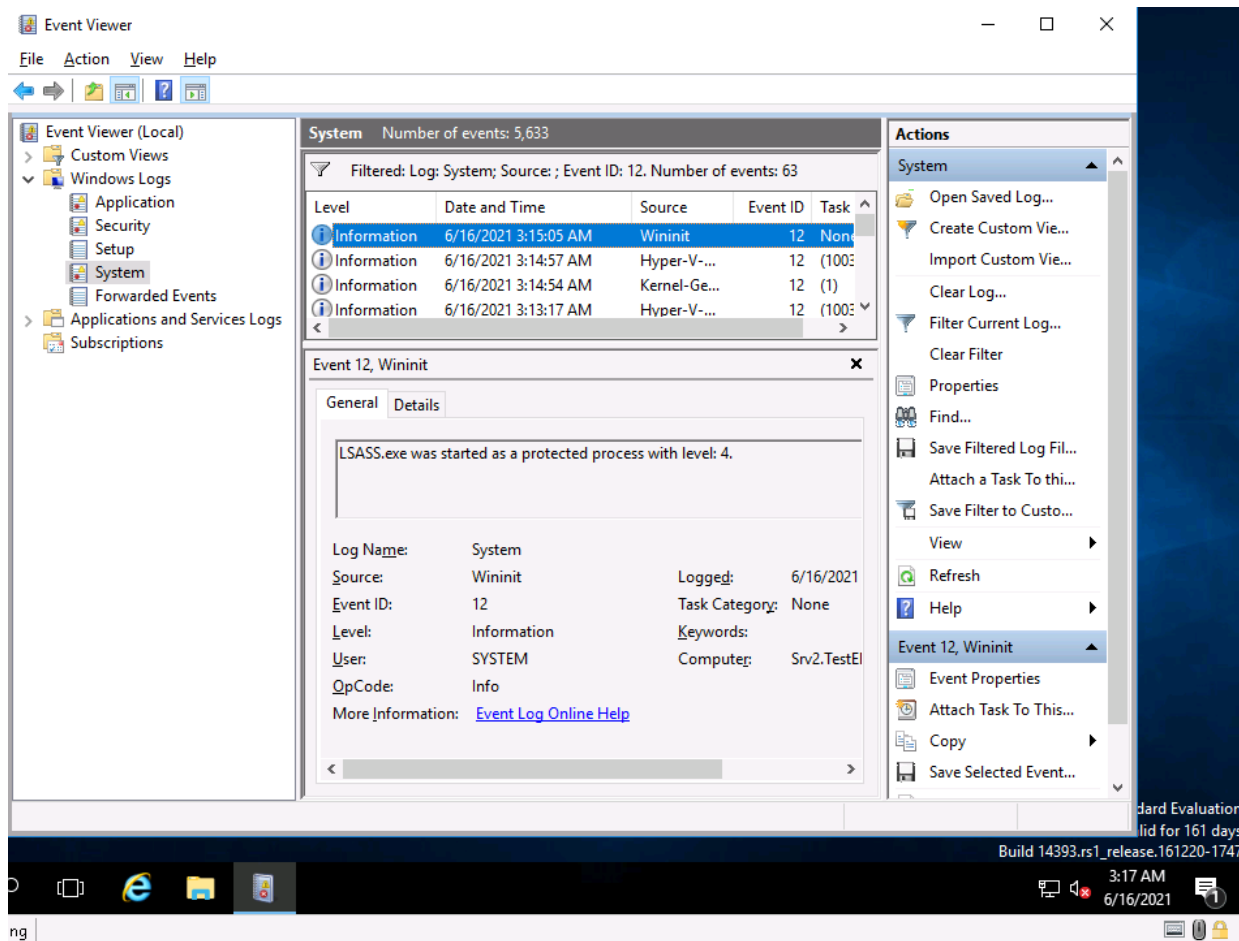


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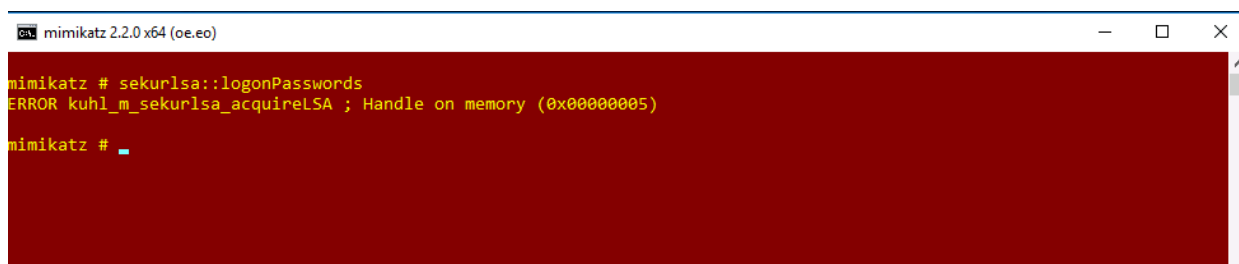
After applying EnableLSAprotection GPO to the Tier1\Devices OU:





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## Summary:

This blog post describes the process of enabling and disabling the Additional LSA protection. When LSA protection is used together with the Secure Boot the only way to disable the protection may be the Local Security Authority (LSA) Protected Process Opt-out tool – turning off the Secure Boot may not work as expected.

## Part 5 – Mitigating Pass-The-Hash Attacks

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