

# Static Application Security Testing (SAST) Policy

## AI Security Policy Framework

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## Policy Metadata

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## Executive Summary

The organization adopts a risk-based SAST program aligned with NIST CSF and ISO 27001 to continuously detect code-level weaknesses. Current findings are limited to a single low-severity issue, indicating an overall healthy code security posture while highlighting the need for ongoing review of unknown findings.

## Policy Statement

### Purpose

To establish standards for identifying and remediating source code vulnerabilities through static analysis.

### Description

This policy defines requirements for SAST implementation, vulnerability management, and secure code development practices across the organization.

### Applicability

All development teams and applications that contain custom source code, including micro-services, libraries, and scripts.

### Enforcement

Mandatory SAST scans must be integrated into every CI/CD pipeline with defined quality gates; builds failing the gate are blocked from promotion.

### Exceptions

Legacy applications may request temporary exemptions through the Security Review Board, subject to a documented risk acceptance and remediation timeline.

## Objectives

- 1 Integrate automated static analysis into every code commit and build process.
- 2 Ensure identified vulnerabilities are triaged, prioritized, and remediated within defined timeframes.
- 3 Maintain compliance with NIST CSF Protect function and ISO 27001 A.14 System Development lifecycle controls.

## Risk Assessment

Risk Metric	Value
Overall Risk Level	Low
Critical Risks	0
High Risks	0
Medium Risks	0
Low Risks	1
Likelihood	Low

## Security Controls

### SC-001: Input Validation Framework

Implement a centralized input validation library that enforces whitelist-based checks for all external data.

- Select a vetted validation library (e.g., OWASP ESAPI).
- Integrate the library into all new code modules.
- Refactor existing modules to use the library within 90 days.
- Document validation rules per data source in the code repository.

### SC-002: Automated SAST Integration

Configure CI/CD pipelines to run approved SAST tools on every pull request and nightly builds.

- Deploy SAST tool (e.g., SonarQube, Checkmarx) on the build server.
- Create pipeline step that fails the build if findings exceed the defined threshold.
- Generate a SARIF report and store it in the artifact repository.
- Notify the development team via Slack/Email on each scan result.

### SC-003: Vulnerability Triage and Response Process

Establish a formal process to triage SAST findings, assign remediation owners, and track closure.

- Log each finding in the ticketing system with severity tags.
- Assign tickets to the responsible component owner within 1 business day.
- Review tickets in weekly security stand-ups.

- Close tickets only after successful re-scan and peer review.

## Remediation Actions

### P3: Review and fix unknown security report analysis finding

Owner: Backend Development Team | Timeline: Within 14 days

Affected Assets:

- Application code base (global scope)
- CI/CD pipeline configuration

Success Criteria: The unknown finding is either resolved or documented with a risk acceptance; subsequent SAST scan shows no recurrence of the same issue.

## Compliance Mapping

Framework	Controls
NIST CSF	• PR.DS-5 • PR.IP-1 • DE.CM-4
ISO 27001	• A.14.2.1 • A.14.2.5 • A.12.6.1

## Monitoring Requirements

- Automated SAST scans on every code commit (CI) and nightly full scans (CD).
- Weekly reporting of new findings to the Security Steering Committee.
- Quarterly security code reviews by peer developers and the Application Security Team.

## Review Schedule

Quarterly policy review and annual audit