

| # | SCF Domain | SCF Identifier | Security & Privacy by Design (S P) Principles | Principle Intent |
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| 1 | Security & Privacy Governance | GOV | Execute a documented, risk-based program that supports business objectives while encompassing appropriate cybersecurity and privacy principles that address applicable statutory, regulatory and contractual obligations. | Organizations specify the development of an organization's cybersecurity and privacy programs, including criteria to measure success, to ensure ongoing leadership engagement and risk management. |
| 2 | Artificial and Autonomous Technology | AAT | Ensure trustworthy and resilient Artificial Intelligence (AI) and autonomous technologies to achieve a beneficial impact by informing, advising or simplifying tasks, while minimizing emergent properties or unintended consequences. | Organizations ensure Artificial Intelligence (AI) and autonomous technologies are designed to be reliable, safe, fair, secure, resilient, transparent, explainable and privacy-enhanced. In addition, AI-related risks are governed according to technology-specific considerations to minimize emergent properties or unintended consequences. |
| 3 | Asset Management | AST | Manage all technology assets from purchase through disposition, both physical and virtual, to ensure secured use, regardless of the asset's location. | Organizations ensure technology assets are properly managed throughout the lifecycle of the asset, from procurement through disposal, ensuring only authorized devices are allowed to access the organization's network and to protect the organization's data that is stored, processed or transmitted on its assets. |
| 4 | Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | BCD | Maintain a resilient capability to sustain business-critical functions while successfully responding to and recovering from incidents through well-documented and exercised processes. | Organizations establish processes that will help the organization recover from adverse situations with minimal impact to operations, as well as provide the capability for e-discovery. |
| 5 | Capacity & Performance Planning | CAP | Govern the current and future capacities and performance of technology assets. | Organizations prevent avoidable business interruptions caused by capacity and performance limitations by proactively planning for growth and forecasting, as well as requiring both technology and business leadership to maintain situational awareness of current and future performance. |
| 6 | Change Management | CHG | Manage change in a sustainable and ongoing manner that involves active participation from both technology and business stakeholders to ensure that only authorized changes occur. | Organizations ensure both technology and business leadership proactively manage change, including the assessment, authorization and monitoring of technical changes across the enterprise so as to not impact production systems uptime and allow easier troubleshooting of issues. |
| 7 | Cloud Security | CLD | Govern cloud instances as an extension of on-premise technologies with equal or greater security protections than the organization's own internal cybersecurity and privacy controls. | Organizations govern the use of private and public cloud environments (e.g., IaaS, PaaS and SaaS) to holistically manage risks associated with third-party involvement and architectural decisions, as well as to ensure the portability of data to change cloud providers, if needed. |
| 8 | Compliance | CPL | Oversee the execution of cybersecurity and privacy controls to ensure appropriate evidence required due care and due diligence exists to meet compliance with applicable statutory, regulatory and contractual obligations. | Organizations ensure controls are in place to ensure adherence to applicable statutory, regulatory and contractual compliance obligations, as well as internal company standards. |
| 9 | Configuration Management | CFG | Enforce secure configurations for systems, applications and services according to vendor-recommended and industry-recognized secure practices. | Organizations establish and maintain the integrity of systems. Without properly documented and implemented configuration management controls, security features can be inadvertently or deliberately omitted or rendered inoperable, allowing processing irregularities to occur or the execution of malicious code. |
| 10 | Continuous Monitoring | MON | Maintain situational awareness of security-related events through the centralized collection and analysis of event logs from systems, applications and services. | Organizations establish and maintain ongoing situational awareness across the enterprise through the centralized collection and review of security-related event logs. Without comprehensive visibility into infrastructure, operating system, database, application and other logs, the organization will have "blind spots" in its situational awareness that could lead to system compromise, data exfiltration, or unavailability of needed computing resources. |
| 11 | Cryptographic Protections | CRY | Utilize appropriate cryptographic solutions and industry-recognized key management practices to protect the confidentiality and integrity of sensitive/regulatory data both at rest and in transit. | Organizations ensure the confidentiality and integrity of its data through implementing appropriate cryptographic technologies to protect systems, applications, services and data. |
| 12 | Data Classification & Handling | DCH | Enforce a standardized data classification methodology to objectively determine the sensitivity and criticality of all data and technology assets so that proper handling and disposal requirements can be followed. | Organizations ensure that technology assets, both electronic and physical, are properly classified and measures implemented to protect the organization's data from unauthorized disclosure, or modification, regardless if it is being transmitted or stored. Applicable statutory, regulatory and contractual compliance requirements dictate the minimum safeguards that must be in place to protect the confidentiality, integrity and availability of data. |
| 13 | Embedded Technology | EMB | Provide additional scrutiny to reduce the risks associated with embedded technology, based on the potential damages posed from malicious use of the technology. | Organizations specify the development, proactive management and ongoing review of security embedded technologies, including hardening of the "stack" from the hardware, firmware and software to transmission and service protocols used for Internet of Things (IoT) and Operational Technology (OT) devices. |

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| 14 | Endpoint Security | END | Harden endpoint devices to protect against reasonable threats to those devices and the data those devices store, transmit and process. | Organizations ensure that endpoint devices are appropriately protected from security threats to the device and its data. Applicable statutory, regulatory and contractual compliance requirements dictate the minimum safeguards that must be in place to protect the confidentiality, integrity, availability and safety considerations. |
| 15 | Human Resources Security | HRS | Execute sound hiring practices and ongoing personnel management to cultivate a cybersecurity and privacy-minded workforce. | Organizations create a cybersecurity and privacy-minded workforce and an environment that is conducive to innovation, considering issues such as culture, reward and collaboration. |
| 16 | Identification & Authentication | IAC | Enforce the concept of “least privilege” consistently across all systems, applications and services for individual, group and service accounts through a documented and standardized Identity and Access Management (IAM) capability. | Organizations implement the concept of “least privilege” through limiting access to the organization’s systems and data to authorized users only. |
| 17 | Incident Response | IRO | Maintain a viable incident response capability that trains personnel on how to recognize and report suspicious activities so that trained incident responders can take the appropriate steps to handle incidents, in accordance with a documented Incident Response Plan (IRP). | Organizations establish and maintain a viable and tested capability to respond to cybersecurity or privacy-related incidents in a timely manner, where organizational personnel understand how to detect and report potential incidents. |
| 18 | Information Assurance | IAO | Execute an impartial assessment process to validate the existence and functionality of appropriate cybersecurity and privacy controls, prior to a system, application or service being used in a production environment. | Organizations ensure the adequacy of cybersecurity and privacy controls in development, testing and production environments. |
| 19 | Maintenance | MNT | Proactively maintain technology assets, according to current vendor recommendations for configurations and updates, including those supported or hosted by third-parties. | Organizations ensure that technology assets are properly maintained to ensure continued performance and effectiveness. Maintenance processes apply additional scrutiny to the security of end-of-life or unsupported assets. |
| 20 | Mobile Device Management | MDM | Implement measures to restrict mobile device connectivity with critical infrastructure and sensitive/regulated data that limit the attack surface and potential data exposure from mobile device usage. | Organizations govern risks associated with mobile devices, regardless of ownership (organization-owned, employee-owned or third-party owned). Wherever possible, technologies are employed to centrally manage mobile device access and data storage practices. |
| 21 | Network Security | NET | Architect and implement a secure and resilient defense-in-depth methodology that enforces the concept of “least functionality” through restricting network access to systems, applications and services. | Organizations ensure sufficient cybersecurity and privacy controls are architected to protect the confidentiality, integrity, availability and safety of the organization’s network infrastructure, as well as to provide situational awareness of activity on the organization’s networks. |
| 22 | Physical & Environmental Security | PES | Protect physical environments through layers of physical security and environmental controls that work together to protect both physical and digital assets from theft and damage. | Organizations minimize physical access to the organization’s systems and data by addressing applicable physical security controls and ensuring that appropriate environmental controls are in place and continuously monitored to ensure equipment does not fail due to environmental threats. |
| 23 | Privacy | PRI | Align privacy practices with industry-recognized privacy principles to implement appropriate administrative, technical and physical controls to protect regulated personal data throughout the lifecycle of systems, applications and services. | Organizations align privacy engineering decisions with the organization’s overall privacy strategy and industry-recognized leading practices to secure Personal Data (PD) that implements the concept of privacy by design and by default. |
| 24 | Project & Resource Management | PRM | Operationalize a viable strategy to achieve cybersecurity & privacy objectives that establishes cybersecurity as a key stakeholder within project management practices to ensure the delivery of resilient and secure solutions. | Organizations ensure that security-related projects have both resource and project/program management support to ensure successful project execution. |
| 25 | Risk Management | RSK | Proactively identify, assess, prioritize and remediate risk through alignment with industry-recognized risk management principles to ensure risk decisions adhere to the organization’s risk threshold. | Organizations ensure that the business unit(s) that own the assets and / or processes involved are made aware of and understand all applicable cybersecurity and privacy-related risks. The cybersecurity and privacy teams advise and educate on risk management matters, while it is the business units and other key stakeholders that ultimately own the risk. |
| 26 | Secure Engineering & Architecture | SEA | Utilize industry-recognized secure engineering and architecture principles to deliver secure and resilient systems, applications and services. | Organizations align cybersecurity engineering and architecture decisions with the organization’s overall technology architectural strategy and industry-recognized leading practices to secure networked environments. |
| 27 | Security Operations | OPS | Execute the delivery of cybersecurity and privacy operations to provide quality services and secure systems, applications and services that meet the organization’s business needs. | Organizations ensure appropriate resources and a management structure exists to enable the service delivery of cybersecurity, physical security and privacy operations. |
| 28 | Security Awareness & Training | SAT | Foster a cybersecurity and privacy-minded workforce through ongoing user education about evolving threats, compliance obligations and secure workplace practices. | Organizations develop a cybersecurity and privacy-minded workforce through continuous education activities and practical exercises. |
| 29 | Technology Development & Acquisition | TDA | Develop and test systems, applications or services according to a Secure Software Development Framework (SSDF) to reduce the potential impact of undetected or unaddressed vulnerabilities and design weaknesses. | Organizations ensure that cybersecurity and privacy principles are implemented into any products/solutions, either developed internally or acquired, to make sure that the concepts of “least privilege” and “least functionality” are incorporated. |

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| 30 | Third-Party Management | TPM | Execute Supply Chain Risk Management (SCRM) practices so that only trustworthy third-parties are used for products and/or service delivery. | Organizations ensure that cybersecurity and privacy risks associated with third-parties are minimized and enable measures to sustain operations should a third-party become compromised, untrustworthy or defunct. |
| 31 | Threat Management | THR | Proactively identify and assess technology-related threats, to both assets and business processes, to determine the applicable risk and necessary corrective action. | Organizations establish a capability to proactively identify and manage technology-related threats to the cybersecurity and privacy of the organization's systems, data and business processes. |
| 32 | Vulnerability & Patch Management | VPM | Leverage industry-recognized Attack Surface Management (ASM) practices to strengthen the security and resilience systems, applications and services against evolving and sophisticated attack vectors. | Organizations proactively manage the risks associated with technical vulnerability management that includes ensuring good patch and change management practices are utilized. |
| 33 | Web Security | WEB | Ensure the security and resilience of Internet-facing technologies through secure configuration management practices and monitoring for anomalous activity. | Organizations address the risks associated with Internet-accessible technologies by hardening devices, monitoring system file integrity, enabling auditing, and monitoring for malicious activities. |

| SCF Domain | SCF Control | SCF # | Secure Controls Framework (SCF) Control Description | Methods To Comply With SCF Controls | Evidence Request List (ERL) # | SCF Control Question | Relative Control Weighting |
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| Cybersecurity & Privacy Governance | Digital Security Governance Program | GOV-01 | Mechanisms exist to facilitate the implementation of cybersecurity and privacy governance controls. | - Steering committee - Digital Security Program (DSP) - Cybersecurity & Data Protection Program (CDPP) | E-GOV-01 E-GOV-02 | Does the organization staff a function to centrally govern cybersecurity and privacy controls? | 10 |
| Cybersecurity & Privacy Governance | Steering Committee & Program Oversight | GOV-01.1 | Mechanisms exist to coordinate cybersecurity, privacy and business alignment through a steering committee or advisory board, comprised of key cybersecurity, privacy and business executives, which meets formally and on a regular basis. | - Steering committee - Digital Security Program (DSP) - Cybersecurity & Data Protection Program (CDPP) | E-GOV-03 | Does the organization coordinate cybersecurity, privacy and business alignment through a steering committee or advisory board, comprised of key cybersecurity, privacy and business executives, which meets formally and on a regular basis? | 7 |
| Cybersecurity & Privacy Governance | Status Reporting To Governing Body | GOV-01.2 | Mechanisms exist to provide governance oversight reporting and recommendations to those entrusted to make executive decisions about matters considered material to the organization's cybersecurity and privacy program. | | E-CPL-05 E-CPL-09 E-GOV-03 E-GOV-04 E-GOV-05 E-GOV-06 | Does the organization provide governance oversight reporting and recommendations to those entrusted to make executive decisions about matters considered material to the organization's cybersecurity and privacy program? | 5 |
| Cybersecurity & Privacy Governance | Publishing Cybersecurity & Privacy Documentation | GOV-02 | Mechanisms exist to establish, maintain and disseminate cybersecurity and privacy policies, standards and procedures. | - Steering committee - Digital Security Program (DSP) - Cybersecurity & Data Protection Program (CDPP) - Governance, Risk and Compliance Solution (GRC) tool (SCFConnect, SureCloud,Ostendio, ZenGRC, Archer, RSAM, MetricStream, etc.) | E-GOV-08 E-GOV-09 E-GOV-11 | Does the organization establish, maintain and disseminate cybersecurity and privacy policies, standards and procedures? | 10 |
| Cybersecurity & Privacy Governance | Periodic Review & Update of Cybersecurity & Privacy Program | GOV-03 | Mechanisms exist to review the cybersecurity and privacy program, including policies, standards and procedures, at planned intervals or if significant changes occur to ensure their continuing suitability, adequacy and effectiveness. | - Governance, Risk and Compliance Solution (GRC) tool (SCFConnect, SureCloud,Ostendio, ZenGRC, Archer, RSAM, MetricStream, etc.) - Steering committee | E-GOV-12 | Does the organization review cybersecurity and privacy policies, standards and procedures at planned intervals or if significant changes occur to ensure their continuing suitability, adequacy and effectiveness? | 7 |
| Cybersecurity & Privacy Governance | Assigned Cybersecurity & Privacy Responsibilities | GOV-04 | Mechanisms exist to assign a qualified individual with the mission and resources to centrally-manage, coordinate, develop, implement and maintain an enterprise-wide cybersecurity and privacy program. | - NIST NICE Framework - Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) | E-HRS-01 E-HRS-05 E-HRS-06 E-HRS-07 E-HRS-08 E-HRS-09 | Does the organization assign a qualified individual with the mission and resources to centrally-manage coordinate, develop, implement and maintain an enterprise-wide cybersecurity and privacy program? | 10 |
| Cybersecurity & Privacy Governance | Stakeholder Accountability Structure | GOV-04.1 | Mechanisms exist to enforce an accountability structure so that appropriate teams and individuals are empowered, responsible and trained for mapping, measuring and managing data and technology-related risks. | - Documented roles and responsibilities | E-HRS-15 | Does the organization enforce an accountability structure so that appropriate teams and individuals are empowered, responsible and trained for mapping, measuring and managing data and technology-related risks? | 8 |
| Cybersecurity & Privacy Governance | Authoritative Chain of Command | GOV-04.2 | Mechanisms exist to establish an authoritative chain of command with clear lines of communication to remove ambiguity from individuals and teams related to managing data and technology-related risks. | - Organization chart | E-HRS-15 | Does the organization establish an authoritative chain of command with clear lines of communication to remove ambiguity from individuals and teams related to managing data and technology-related risks? | 7 |
| Cybersecurity & Privacy Governance | Measures of Performance | GOV-05 | Mechanisms exist to develop, report and monitor cybersecurity and privacy program measures of performance. | - Metrics - Governance, Risk and Compliance Solution (GRC) tool (SCFConnect, SureCloud,Ostendio, ZenGRC, Archer, RSAM, MetricStream, etc.) - Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) solution | E-GOV-13 | Does the organization develop, report and monitor cybersecurity and privacy program measures of performance? | 6 |
| Cybersecurity & Privacy Governance | Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) | GOV-05.1 | Mechanisms exist to develop, report and monitor Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to assist organizational management in performance monitoring and trend analysis of the cybersecurity and privacy program. | - Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) | | Does the organization develop, report and monitor Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to assist organizational management in performance monitoring and trend analysis of the cybersecurity and privacy program? | 6 |
| Cybersecurity & Privacy Governance | Key Risk Indicators (KRIs) | GOV-05.2 | Mechanisms exist to develop, report and monitor Key Risk Indicators (KRIs) to assist senior management in performance monitoring and trend analysis of the cybersecurity and privacy program. | - Key Risk Indicators (KRIs) | | Does the organization develop, report and monitor Key Risk Indicators (KRIs) to assist senior management in performance monitoring and trend analysis of the cybersecurity and privacy program? | 6 |
| Cybersecurity & Privacy Governance | Contacts With Authorities | GOV-06 | Mechanisms exist to identify and document appropriate contacts with relevant law enforcement and regulatory bodies. | - Threat intelligence personnel - Integrated Security Incident Response Team (ISIRT) | | Does the organization identify and document appropriate contacts within relevant law enforcement and regulatory bodies? | 5 |

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| Cybersecurity & Privacy Governance | Contacts With Groups & Associations | GOV-07 | Mechanisms exist to establish contact with selected groups and associations within the cybersecurity & privacy communities to: • Facilitate ongoing cybersecurity and privacy education and training for organizational personnel; • Maintain currency with recommended cybersecurity and privacy practices, techniques and technologies; and | - SANS - CISO Executive Network - ISACA chapters - IAPP chapters - ISAA chapters | E-THR-02 | Does the organization establish contact with selected groups and associations within the cybersecurity & privacy communities to: • Facilitate ongoing cybersecurity and privacy education and training for organizational personnel; • Maintain currency with recommended cybersecurity and privacy practices, | 7 |
| Cybersecurity & Privacy Governance | Defining Business Context & Mission | GOV-08 | Mechanisms exist to define the context of its business model and document the mission of the organization. | | E-PRM-01 | Does the organization define the context of its business model and document the mission of the organization? | 5 |
| Cybersecurity & Privacy Governance | Define Control Objectives | GOV-09 | Mechanisms exist to establish control objectives as the basis for the selection, implementation and management of the organization's internal control system. | | E-GOV-10 | Does the organization establish control objectives as the basis for the selection, implementation and management of the organization's internal control system? | 5 |
| Cybersecurity & Privacy Governance | Data Governance | GOV-10 | Mechanisms exist to facilitate data governance to oversee the organization's policies, standards and procedures so that sensitive/regulated data is effectively managed and maintained in accordance with applicable statutory, regulatory and contractual obligations. | | | Does the organization establish data governance across the organization? | 9 |
| Cybersecurity & Privacy Governance | Purpose Validation | GOV-11 | Mechanisms exist to monitor mission/business-critical services or functions to ensure those resources are being used consistent with their intended purpose. | | | Does the organization analyze supporting mission essential services or functions to ensure those resources are being used consistent with their intended purpose? | 5 |
| Cybersecurity & Privacy Governance | Forced Technology Transfer (FTT) | GOV-12 | Mechanisms exist to avoid and/or constrain the forced exfiltration of sensitive / regulated information (e.g., Intellectual Property (IP)) to the host government for purposes of market access or market management practices. | - Board of Directors (Bod) Ethics Committee | | Does the organization avoid and/or constrain the forced exfiltration of sensitive / regulated information (e.g., Intellectual Property (IP)) to the host government for purposes of market access or market management practices? | 10 |
| Cybersecurity & Privacy Governance | State-Sponsored Espionage | GOV-13 | Mechanisms exist to constrain the host government's ability to leverage the organization's technology assets for economic or political espionage and/or cyberwarfare activities. | - Board of Directors (Bod) Ethics Committee | | Does the organization constrain the host government's ability to leverage the organization's technology assets for economic or political espionage and/or cyberwarfare activities? | 10 |
| Cybersecurity & Privacy Governance | Business As Usual (BAU) Secure Practices | GOV-14 | Mechanisms exist to incorporate cybersecurity and privacy principles into Business As Usual (BAU) practices through executive leadership involvement. | | | Does the organization incorporate cybersecurity and privacy principles into Business As Usual (BAU) practices through executive leadership involvement? | 6 |
| Cybersecurity & Privacy Governance | Operationalizing Cybersecurity & Privacy Practices | GOV-15 | Mechanisms exist to compel data and/or process owners to operationalize cybersecurity and privacy practices for each system, application and/or service under their control. | | | Does the organization compel data and/or process owners to operationalize cybersecurity and privacy practices for each system, application and/or service under their control? | 9 |
| Cybersecurity & Privacy Governance | Select Controls | GOV-15.1 | Mechanisms exist to compel data and/or process owners to select required cybersecurity and privacy controls for each system, application and/or service under their control. | | | Does the organization compel data and/or process owners to select required cybersecurity and privacy controls for each system, application and/or service under their control? | 8 |
| Cybersecurity & Privacy Governance | Implement Controls | GOV-15.2 | Mechanisms exist to compel data and/or process owners to implement required cybersecurity and privacy controls for each system, application and/or service under their control. | | | Does the organization compel data and/or process owners to implement required cybersecurity and privacy controls for each system, application and/or service under their control? | 9 |
| Cybersecurity & Privacy Governance | Assess Controls | GOV-15.3 | Mechanisms exist to compel data and/or process owners to assess if required cybersecurity and privacy controls for each system, application and/or service under their control are implemented correctly and are operating as intended. | | | Does the organization compel data and/or process owners to assess if required cybersecurity and privacy controls for each system, application and/or service under their control are implemented correctly and are operating as intended? | 8 |
| Cybersecurity & Privacy Governance | Authorize Systems, Applications & Services | GOV-15.4 | Mechanisms exist to compel data and/or process owners to obtain authorization for the production use of each system, application and/or service under their control. | | | Does the organization compel data and/or process owners to obtain authorization for the production use of each system, application and/or service under their control? | 8 |

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| Cybersecurity & Privacy Governance | Monitor Controls | GOV-15.5 | Mechanisms exist to compel data and/or process owners to monitor systems, applications and/or services under their control on an ongoing basis for applicable threats and risks, as well as to ensure cybersecurity and privacy controls are operating as intended. | | | Does the organization compel data and/or process owners to monitor systems, applications and/or services under their control on an ongoing basis for applicable threats and risks, as well as to ensure cybersecurity and privacy controls are operating as intended? | 8 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | Artificial Intelligence (AI) & Autonomous Technologies Governance | AAT-01 | Mechanisms exist to ensure policies, processes, procedures and practices related to the mapping, measuring and managing of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-related risks are in place, transparent and implemented effectively. | | | Does the organization ensure policies, processes, procedures and practices related to the mapping, measuring and managing of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-related risks are in place, transparent and implemented effectively? | 10 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI & Autonomous Technologies-Related Legal Requirements Definition | AAT-01.1 | Mechanisms exist to identify, understand, document and manage applicable statutory and regulatory requirements for Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT). | | | Does the organization identify, understand, document and manage applicable statutory and regulatory requirements for Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)? | 8 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | Trustworthy AI & Autonomous Technologies | AAT-01.2 | Mechanisms exist to ensure Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) are designed to be reliable, safe, fair, secure, resilient, transparent, explainable and privacy-enhanced to minimize emergent properties or unintended consequences. | | | Does the organization ensure Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) are designed to be reliable, safe, fair, secure, resilient, transparent, explainable and privacy-enhanced to minimize emergent properties or unintended consequences? | 10 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI & Autonomous Technologies Value Sustainment | AAT-01.3 | Mechanisms exist to sustain the value of deployed Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT). | | | Does the organization sustain the value of deployed Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)? | 1 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | Situational Awareness of AI & Autonomous Technologies | AAT-02 | Mechanisms exist to develop and maintain an inventory of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) (internal and third-party). | | | Does the organization develop and maintain an inventory of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) (internal and third-party)? | 9 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI & Autonomous Technologies Risk Mapping | AAT-02.1 | Mechanisms exist to identify Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) in use and map those components to potential legal risks, including statutory and regulatory compliance requirements. | | | Does the organization identify Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) in use and map those components to potential legal risks, including statutory and regulatory compliance requirements? | 9 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI & Autonomous Technologies Internal Controls | AAT-02.2 | Mechanisms exist to identify and document internal cybersecurity and privacy controls for Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT). | | | Does the organization identify and document internal cybersecurity and privacy controls for Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)? | 9 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI & Autonomous Technologies Context Definition | AAT-03 | Mechanisms exist to establish and document the context surrounding Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT), including: • Intended purposes; • Potentially beneficial uses; • Context-specific laws and regulations; | | | Does the organization establish and document the context surrounding Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT), including: • Intended purposes; • Potentially beneficial uses; • Context-specific laws and regulations; | 8 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI & Autonomous Technologies Mission and Goals Definition | AAT-03.1 | Mechanisms exist to define and document the organization's mission and defined goals for Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT). | | | Does the organization define and document the organization's mission and defined goals for Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)? | 8 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI & Autonomous Technologies Business Case | AAT-04 | Mechanisms exist to benchmark capabilities, targeted usage, goals and expected benefits and costs of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT). | | | Does the organization benchmark capabilities, targeted usage, goals and expected benefits and costs of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)? | 8 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI & Autonomous Technologies Potential Benefits Analysis | AAT-04.1 | Mechanisms exist to assess the potential benefits of proposed Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT). | | | Does the organization assess the potential benefits of proposed Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)? | 2 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI & Autonomous Technologies Potential Costs Analysis | AAT-04.2 | Mechanisms exist to assess potential costs, including non-monetary costs, resulting from expected or realized Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-related errors or system functionality and trustworthiness. | | | Does the organization assess potential costs, including non-monetary costs, resulting from expected or realized Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-related errors or system functionality and trustworthiness? | 2 |

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| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI & Autonomous Technologies Targeted Application Scope | AAT-04.3 | Mechanisms exist to specify and document the targeted application scope of the proposed use and operation of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT). | | | Does the organization specify and document the targeted application scope of the proposed use and operation of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)? | 8 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI & Autonomous Technologies Cost / Benefit Mapping | AAT-04.4 | Mechanisms exist to map risks and benefits for all components of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT), including third-party software and data. | | | Does the organization map risks and benefits for all components of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT), including third-party software and data? | 2 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI & Autonomous Technologies Training | AAT-05 | Mechanisms exist to ensure personnel and external stakeholders are provided with position-specific risk management training for Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT). | | | Does the organization ensure personnel and external stakeholders are provided with position-specific risk management training for Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)? | 5 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI & Autonomous Technologies Fairness & Bias | AAT-06 | Mechanisms exist to prevent Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) from unfairly identifying, profiling and/or statistically singling out a segmented population defined by race, religion, gender identity, national origin, religion, disability or any other politically-charged identifier. | | | Does the organization prevent Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) from unfairly identifying, profiling and/or statistically singling out a segmented population defined by race, religion, gender identity, national origin, religion, disability or any other politically-charged identifier? | 9 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI & Autonomous Technologies Risk Management Decisions | AAT-07 | Mechanisms exist to leverage decision makers from a diversity of demographics, disciplines, experience, expertise and backgrounds for mapping, measuring and managing Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-related risks. | | | Does the organization leverage decision makers from a diversity of demographics, disciplines, experience, expertise and backgrounds for mapping, measuring and managing Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-related risks? | 10 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI & Autonomous Technologies Impact Characterization | AAT-07.1 | Mechanisms exist to characterize the impacts of proposed Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) on individuals, groups, communities, organizations and society. | | | Does the organization characterize the impacts of proposed Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) on individuals, groups, communities, organizations and society? | 8 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI & Autonomous Technologies Likelihood & Impact Risk Analysis | AAT-07.2 | Mechanisms exist to define the potential likelihood and impact of each identified risk based on expected use and past uses of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) in similar contexts. | | | Does the organization define the potential likelihood and impact of each identified risk based on expected use and past uses of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) in similar contexts? | 10 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI & Autonomous Technologies Continuous Improvements | AAT-07.3 | Mechanisms exist to continuously improve Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) capabilities to maximize benefits and minimize negative impacts associated with AAT. | | | Does the organization continuously improve Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) capabilities to maximize benefits and minimize negative impacts associated with AAT? | 8 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | Assigned Responsibilities for AI & Autonomous Technologies | AAT-08 | Mechanisms exist to define and differentiate roles and responsibilities for human-AI configurations and oversight of AI systems. | | | Does the organization define and differentiate roles and responsibilities for human-AI configurations and oversight of AI systems? | 9 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI & Autonomous Technologies Risk Profiling | AAT-09 | Mechanisms exist to document the risks and potential impacts of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) designed, developed, deployed, evaluated and used. | | | Does the organization document the risks and potential impacts of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) designed, developed, deployed, evaluated and used? | 9 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | Artificial Intelligence Test, Evaluation, Validation & Verification (AI TEVV) | AAT-10 | Mechanisms exist to implement Artificial Intelligence Test, Evaluation, Validation & Verification (AI TEVV) practices to enable Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-related testing, identification of incidents and information sharing. | | E-IAO-02 | Does the organization implement Artificial Intelligence Test, Evaluation, Validation & Verification (AI TEVV) practices to enable Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-related testing, identification of incidents and information sharing? | 10 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI TEVV Trustworthiness Assessment | AAT-10.1 | Mechanisms exist to evaluate Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) for trustworthy behavior and operation including security, anonymization and disaggregation of captured and stored data for approved purposes. | | | Does the organization evaluate Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) for trustworthy behavior and operation including security, anonymization and disaggregation of captured and stored data for approved purposes? | 10 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI TEVV Tools | AAT-10.2 | Mechanisms exist to document test sets, metrics and details about the tools used during Artificial Intelligence Test, Evaluation, Validation & Verification (AI TEVV) practices. | | | Does the organization document test sets, metrics and details about the tools used during AI TEVV? | 7 |

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| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI TEVV Trustworthiness Demonstration | AAT-10.3 | Mechanisms exist to demonstrate the Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) to be deployed is valid, reliable and operate as intended based on approved designs. | | Does the organization demonstrate the Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) to be deployed is valid, reliable and operate as intended based on approved designs.? | 9 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI TEVV Safety Demonstration | AAT-10.4 | Mechanisms exist to demonstrate the Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) to be deployed are safe, residual risk does not exceed the organization's risk tolerance and can fail safely, particularly if made to operate beyond its knowledge limits. | | Does the organization demonstrate the Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) to be deployed are safe, residual risk does not exceed the organization's risk tolerance and can fail safely, particularly if made to operate beyond its knowledge limits? | 10 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI TEVV Resiliency Assessment | AAT-10.5 | Mechanisms exist to evaluate the security and resilience of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) to be deployed. | | Does the organization evaluate the security and resilience of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) to be deployed? | 6 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI TEVV Transparency & Accountability Assessment | AAT-10.6 | Mechanisms exist to examine risks associated with transparency and accountability of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) to be deployed. | | Does the organization examine risks associated with transparency and accountability of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) to be deployed? | 7 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI TEVV Privacy Assessment | AAT-10.7 | Mechanisms exist to examine the privacy risk of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) to be deployed. | | Does the organization examine the privacy risk of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) to be deployed? | 9 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI TEVV Fairness & Bias Assessment | AAT-10.8 | Mechanisms exist to examine fairness and bias of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) to be deployed. | | Does the organization examine fairness and bias of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) to be deployed? | 9 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI & Autonomous Technologies Model Validation | AAT-10.9 | Mechanisms exist to validate the Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) model. | | Does the organization validate the Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) model? | 5 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI TEVV Results Evaluation | AAT-10.10 | Mechanisms exist to evaluate the results of Artificial Intelligence Test, Evaluation, Validation & Verification (AI TEVV) to determine the viability of the proposed Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT). | | Does the organization evaluate the results of AI TEVV to determine the viability of the proposed Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)? | 10 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI TEVV Effectiveness | AAT-10.11 | Mechanisms exist to evaluate the effectiveness of the processes utilized to perform Artificial Intelligence Test, Evaluation, Validation & Verification (AI TEVV). | | Does the organization evaluate the effectiveness of the processes utilized to perform AI TEVV? | 5 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI TEVV Comparable Deployment Settings | AAT-10.12 | Mechanisms exist to evaluate Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-related performance or the assurance criteria demonstrated for conditions similar to deployment settings. | | Does the organization evaluate Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-related performance or the assurance criteria demonstrated for conditions similar to deployment settings? | 5 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI TEVV Post-Deployment Monitoring | AAT-10.13 | Mechanisms exist to proactively and continuously monitor deployed Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT). | | Does the organization proactively monitor deployed Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)? | 9 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | Updating AI & Autonomous Technologies | AAT-10.14 | Mechanisms exist to integrate continual improvements for deployed Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT). | | Does the organization integrate continual improvements for deployed Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)? | 9 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | Robust Stakeholder Engagement for AI & Autonomous Technologies | AAT-11 | Mechanisms exist to compel ongoing engagement with relevant Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) stakeholders to encourage feedback about positive, negative and unanticipated impacts. | | Does the organization compel ongoing engagement with relevant Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) stakeholders to encourage feedback about positive, negative and unanticipated impacts? | 9 |

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| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI & Autonomous Technologies Stakeholder Feedback Integration | AAT-11.1 | Mechanisms exist to regularly collect, consider, prioritize and integrate risk-related feedback from those external to the team that developed or deployed Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT). | | | Does the organization regularly collect, consider, prioritize and integrate risk-related feedback from those external to the team that developed or deployed Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)? | 9 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI & Autonomous Technologies Ongoing Assessments | AAT-11.2 | Mechanisms exist to conduct regular assessments of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) with independent assessors and stakeholders not involved in the development of the AAT. | | | Does the organization conduct regular assessments of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) with independent assessors and stakeholders not involved in the development of the AAT? | 9 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI & Autonomous Technologies End User Feedback | AAT-11.3 | Mechanisms exist to collect and integrate feedback from end users and impacted communities into Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-related system evaluation metrics. | | | Does the organization collect and integrate feedback from end users and impacted communities into Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-related system evaluation metrics? | 7 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI & Autonomous Technologies Incident & Error Reporting | AAT-11.4 | Mechanisms exist to communicate Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-related incidents and/or errors to relevant stakeholders, including affected communities. | | | Does the organization communicate Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-related incidents and/or errors to relevant stakeholders, including affected communities? | 9 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI & Autonomous Technologies Intellectual Property Infringement Protections | AAT-12 | Mechanisms exist to identify data sources for Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) to prevent third-party Intellectual Property (IP) rights infringement. | | | Does the organization identify data sources for Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) to prevent third-party Intellectual Property (IP) rights infringement? | 10 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI & Autonomous Technologies Stakeholder Diversity | AAT-13 | Mechanisms exist to ensure Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) stakeholder competencies, skills and capacities incorporate demographic diversity, broad domain and user experience expertise. | | | Does the organization ensure Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) stakeholder competencies, skills and capacities incorporate demographic diversity, broad domain and user experience expertise? | 8 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI & Autonomous Technologies Stakeholder Competencies | AAT-13.1 | Mechanisms exist to ensure Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-related operator and practitioner proficiency requirements for Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) are defined, assessed and documented. | | | Does the organization ensure Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-related operator and practitioner proficiency requirements for Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) are defined, assessed and documented? | 9 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI & Autonomous Technologies Requirements Definitions | AAT-14 | Mechanisms exist to take socio-technical implications into account to address risks associated with Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT). | | | Does the organization take socio-technical implications into account to address risks associated with Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)? | 8 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI & Autonomous Technologies Implementation Tasks Definition | AAT-14.1 | Mechanisms exist to define the tasks that Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) will support (e.g., classifiers, generative models, recommenders). | | | Does the organization define the tasks that Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) will support (e.g., classifiers, generative models, recommenders)? | 8 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI & Autonomous Technologies Knowledge Limits | AAT-14.2 | Mechanisms exist to identify and document knowledge limits of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) to provide sufficient information to assist relevant stakeholder decision making. | | | Does the organization identify and document knowledge limits of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) to provide sufficient information to assist relevant stakeholder decision making? | 10 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI & Autonomous Technologies Viability Decisions | AAT-15 | Mechanisms exist to define the criteria as to whether Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) achieved intended purposes and stated objectives to determine whether its development or deployment should proceed. | | | Does the organization define the criteria as to whether Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) achieved intended purposes and stated objectives to determine whether its development or deployment should proceed? | 10 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI & Autonomous Technologies Negative Residual Risks | AAT-15.1 | Mechanisms exist to identify and document negative, residual risks (defined as the sum of all unmitigated risks) to both downstream acquirers and end users of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT). | | | Does the organization identify and document negative, residual risks (defined as the sum of all unmitigated risks) to both downstream acquirers and end users of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)? | 9 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | Responsibility To Supersede, Deactivate and/or Disengage AI & Autonomous Technologies | AAT-15.2 | Mechanisms exist to define the criteria and responsible party(ies) for superseding, disengaging or deactivating Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) that demonstrate performance or outcomes inconsistent with intended use. | | | Does the organization define the criteria and responsible party(ies) for superseding, disengaging or deactivating Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) that demonstrate performance or outcomes inconsistent with intended use? | 10 |

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| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI & Autonomous Technologies Production Monitoring | AAT-16 | Mechanisms exist to monitor the functionality and behavior of the deployed Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT). | | | Does the organization monitor the functionality and behavior of the deployed Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)? | 9 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI & Autonomous Technologies Measurement Approaches | AAT-16.1 | Mechanisms exist to measure Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-related risks to deployment context(s) through review and consultation with industry experts, domain specialists and end users. | | | Does the organization measure Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-related risks to deployment context(s) through review and consultation with industry experts, domain specialists and end users? | 8 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | Measuring AI & Autonomous Technologies Effectiveness | AAT-16.2 | Mechanisms exist to regularly assess the effectiveness of existing controls, including reports of errors and potential impacts on affected communities. | | | Does the organization regularly assess the effectiveness of existing controls, including reports of errors and potential impacts on affected communities? | 5 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | Unmeasurable AI & Autonomous Technologies Risks | AAT-16.3 | Mechanisms exist to identify and document unmeasurable risks or trustworthiness characteristics. | | | Does the organization identify and document unmeasurable risks or trustworthiness characteristics? | 7 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | Efficacy of AI & Autonomous Technologies Measurement | AAT-16.4 | Mechanisms exist to gather and assess feedback about the efficacy of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-related measurements. | | | Does the organization gather and assess feedback about the efficacy of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-related measurements? | 5 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI & Autonomous Technologies Domain Expert Reviews | AAT-16.5 | Mechanisms exist to utilize input from domain experts and relevant stakeholders to validate whether the Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) perform consistently, as intended. | | | Does the organization utilize input from domain experts and relevant stakeholders to validate whether the Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) perform consistently, as intended? | 8 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI & Autonomous Technologies Performance Changes | AAT-16.6 | Mechanisms exist to evaluate performance improvements or declines with domain experts and relevant stakeholders to define context-relevant risks and trustworthiness issues. | | | Does the organization evaluate performance improvements or declines with domain experts and relevant stakeholders to define context-relevant risks and trustworthiness issues? | 10 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | Pre-Trained AI & Autonomous Technologies Models | AAT-16.7 | Mechanisms exist to validate the information sources and quality of pre-trained models used in Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) training, maintenance and improvement-related activities. | | | Does the organization validate the information sources and quality of pre-trained models used in Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) training, maintenance and improvement-related activities? | 8 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI & Autonomous Technologies Harm Prevention | AAT-17 | Mechanisms exist to proactively prevent harm by regularly identifying and tracking existing, unanticipated and emergent Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-related risks. | | | Does the organization proactively prevent harm by regularly identifying and tracking existing, unanticipated and emergent Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-related risks? | 10 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI & Autonomous Technologies Human Subject Protections | AAT-17.1 | Mechanisms exist to protect human subjects from harm. | | | Does the organization protect human subjects from harm? | 10 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI & Autonomous Technologies Environmental Impact & Sustainability | AAT-17.2 | Mechanisms exist to assess and document the environmental impacts and sustainability of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT). | | | Does the organization assess and document the environmental impacts and sustainability of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)? | 9 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | Previously Unknown AI & Autonomous Technologies Threats & Risks | AAT-17.3 | Mechanisms exist to respond to and recover from a previously unknown Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-related risk when it is identified. | | | Does the organization respond to and recover from a previously unknown Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-related risk when it is identified? | 9 |
| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI & Autonomous Technologies Risk Tracking Approaches | AAT-18 | Mechanisms exist to track Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-related risks are difficult to assess using currently available measurement techniques or where metrics are not yet available. | | | Does the organization track Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-related risks are difficult to assess using currently available measurement techniques or where metrics are not yet available? | 9 |

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| Artificial & Autonomous Technologies | AI & Autonomous Technologies Risk Response | AAT-18.1 | Mechanisms exist to prioritize, respond to and remediate Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-related risks based on assessments and other analytical output. | | | Does the organization prioritize, respond to and remediate Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-related risks based on assessments and other analytical output? | 10 |
| Asset Management | Asset Governance | AST-01 | Mechanisms exist to facilitate an IT Asset Management (ITAM) program to implement and manage asset management controls. | - Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) - ITIL - Configuration Management Database (CMDB) - IT Asset Management (ITAM) program | E-AST-01 | Does the organization facilitate the implementation of asset management controls? | 10 |
| Asset Management | Asset-Service Dependencies | AST-01.1 | Mechanisms exist to identify and assess the security of technology assets that support more than one critical business function. | | E-BCM-09 | Does the organization identify and assess the security of technology assets that support more than one critical business function? | 5 |
| Asset Management | Stakeholder Identification & Involvement | AST-01.2 | Mechanisms exist to identify and involve pertinent stakeholders of critical systems, applications and services to support the ongoing secure management of those assets. | | E-CPL-03 | Does the organization identify and involve pertinent stakeholders of critical systems, applications and services to support the ongoing secure management of those assets? | 5 |
| Asset Management | Standardized Naming Convention | AST-01.3 | Mechanisms exist to implement a scalable, standardized naming convention for systems, applications and services that avoids asset naming conflicts. | | | Does the organization implement a scalable, standardized naming convention for systems, applications and services that avoids asset naming conflicts? | 5 |
| Asset Management | Asset Inventories | AST-02 | Mechanisms exist to perform inventories of technology assets that: • Accurately reflects the current systems, applications and services in use; • Identifies authorized software products, including business justification details; • Is at the level of granularity deemed necessary for tracking and reporting; • Includes organization-defined information deemed necessary to achieve effective property accountability; | - ManageEngine AssetExplorer - LANDesk IT Asset Management Suite - ServiceNow (https://www.servicenow.com/) - Solarwinds (https://www.solarwinds.com/) - CrowdStrike | E-AST-04 E-AST-05 E-AST-07 | Does the organization inventory technology assets that: • Accurately reflects the current system; • Is at the level of granularity deemed necessary for tracking and reporting; • Includes organization-defined information deemed necessary to achieve effective property accountability; and | 10 |
| Asset Management | Updates During Installations / Removals | AST-02.1 | Mechanisms exist to update asset inventories as part of component installations, removals and asset upgrades. | - CrowdStrike - JAMF - ITIL - Configuration Management Database (CMDB) | | Does the organization update asset inventories as part of component installations, removals and asset upgrades? | 7 |
| Asset Management | Automated Unauthorized Component Detection | AST-02.2 | Automated mechanisms exist to detect and alert upon the detection of unauthorized hardware, software and firmware components. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - DHCP logging - Active discovery tools - NNT Change Tracker | | Does the organization use automated mechanisms to detect and alert upon the detection of unauthorized hardware, software and firmware components? | 3 |
| Asset Management | Component Duplication Avoidance | AST-02.3 | Mechanisms exist to establish and maintain an authoritative source and repository to provide a trusted source and accountability for approved and implemented system components that prevents assets from being duplicated in other asset inventories. | - ITIL - Configuration Management Database (CMDB) - Manual or automated process | | Does the organization prevent system components from being duplicated in other asset inventories? | 2 |
| Asset Management | Approved Baseline Deviations | AST-02.4 | Mechanisms exist to document and govern instances of approved deviations from established baseline configurations. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com/) - Tripwire Enterprise | E-RSK-03 E-TDA-14 | Does the organization document and govern instances of approved deviations from established baseline configurations? | 8 |
| Asset Management | Network Access Control (NAC) | AST-02.5 | Automated mechanisms exist to employ Network Access Control (NAC), or a similar technology, that is capable of detecting unauthorized devices and disable network access to those unauthorized devices. | - Cisco NAC - Aruba Networks - Juniper NAC - Packet Fence - Symantec NAC | | Does the organization employ Network Access Control (NAC), or a similar technology, that is capable of detecting unauthorized devices and disable network access to those unauthorized devices? | 4 |
| Asset Management | Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) Server Logging | AST-02.6 | Mechanisms exist to enable Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server logging to improve asset inventories and assist in detecting unknown systems. | - Splunk - Manual Process - Build Automation Tools - NNT Log Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com/event-log) | E-MON-04 | Does the organization enable Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server logging to improve asset inventories and assist in detecting unknown systems? | 3 |
| Asset Management | Software Licensing Restrictions | AST-02.7 | Mechanisms exist to protect Intellectual Property (IP) rights with software licensing restrictions. | - Manual Process - Tripwire Enterprise (https://www.tripwire.com/products/tripwire-enterprise/) | | Does the organization protect Intellectual Property (IP) rights with software licensing restrictions? | 8 |

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| Asset Management | Data Action Mapping | AST-02.8 | Mechanisms exist to create and maintain a map of technology assets where sensitive/regulated data is stored, transmitted or processed. | - Visio - LucidChart | E-DCH-05 | Does the organization create and maintain a map of technology assets where sensitive/regulated data is stored, transmitted or processed? | 9 |
| Asset Management | Configuration Management Database (CMDB) | AST-02.9 | Mechanisms exist to implement and manage a Configuration Management Database (CMDB), or similar technology, to monitor and govern technology asset-specific information. | - Configuration Management Database (CMDB) | | Does the organization implement and manage a Configuration Management Database (CMDB), or similar technology, to monitor and govern technology asset-specific information? | 5 |
| Asset Management | Automated Location Tracking | AST-02.10 | Mechanisms exist to track the geographic location of system components. | | | Does the organization track the geographic location of system components? | 5 |
| Asset Management | Component Assignment | AST-02.11 | Mechanisms exist to bind components to a specific system. | | | Does the organization bind components to a specific system? | 3 |
| Asset Management | Asset Ownership Assignment | AST-03 | Mechanisms exist to ensure asset ownership responsibilities are assigned, tracked and managed at a team, individual, or responsible organization level to establish a common understanding of requirements for asset protection. | | E-AST-01 E-CPL-03 | Does the organization assign asset ownership responsibilities to a team, individual, or responsible organization level to establish a common understanding of requirements for asset protection? | 8 |
| Asset Management | Accountability Information | AST-03.1 | Mechanisms exist to include capturing the name, position and/or role of individuals responsible/accountable for administering assets as part of the technology asset inventory process. | | E-AST-01 | Does the organization include capturing the name, position and/or role of individuals responsible/accountable for administering assets as part of the technology asset inventory process? | 5 |
| Asset Management | Provenance | AST-03.2 | Mechanisms exist to track the origin, development, ownership, location and changes to systems, system components and associated data. | | E-AST-22 | Does the organization govern the chronology of the origin, development, ownership, location and changes to a system, system components and associated data? | 8 |
| Asset Management | Network Diagrams & Data Flow Diagrams (DFDs) | AST-04 | Mechanisms exist to maintain network architecture diagrams that: • Contain sufficient detail to assess the security of the network's architecture; • Reflect the current architecture of the network environment; and • Document all sensitive/regulated data flows. | - High-Level Diagram (HLD) - Low-Level Diagram (LLD) - Data Flow Diagram (DFD) - Solarwinds (https://www.solarwinds.com/) - Paessler | E-DCH-03 E-DCH-04 E-DCH-05 | Does the organization maintain network architecture diagrams that: • Contain sufficient detail to assess the security of the network's architecture; • Reflect the current architecture of the network environment; and • Document all sensitive/regulated data flows? | 10 |
| Asset Management | Asset Scope Classification | AST-04.1 | Mechanisms exist to determine cybersecurity and privacy control applicability by identifying, assigning and documenting the appropriate asset scope categorization for all systems, applications, services and personnel (internal and third-parties). | | E-AST-02 E-CPL-02 E-DCH-01 E-DCH-02 | Does the organization determine cybersecurity and privacy control applicability by identifying, assigning and documenting the appropriate asset scope categorization for all systems, applications, services and personnel (internal and third-parties)? | 8 |
| Asset Management | Control Applicability Boundary Graphical Representation | AST-04.2 | Mechanisms exist to ensure control applicability is appropriately-determined for systems, applications, services and third parties by graphically representing applicable boundaries. | | E-AST-02 E-CPL-02 | Does the organization ensure control applicability is appropriately-determined for systems, applications, services and third parties by graphically representing applicable boundaries? | 6 |
| Asset Management | Compliance-Specific Asset Identification | AST-04.3 | Mechanisms exist to create and maintain a current inventory of systems, applications and services that are in scope for statutory, regulatory and/or contractual compliance obligations that provides sufficient detail to determine control applicability, based on asset scope categorization. | | E-AST-02 E-CPL-02 | Does the organization create and maintain a current inventory of systems, applications and services that are in scope for statutory, regulatory and/or contractual compliance obligations that provides sufficient detail to determine control applicability, based on asset scope categorization? | 6 |
| Asset Management | Security of Assets & Media | AST-05 | Mechanisms exist to maintain strict control over the internal or external distribution of any kind of sensitive/regulated media. | - ITIL - Configuration Management Database (CMDB) - Definitive Software Library (DSL) | | Does the organization maintain strict control over the internal or external distribution of any kind of sensitive/regulated media? | 8 |
| Asset Management | Management Approval For External Media Transfer | AST-05.1 | Mechanisms exist to obtain management approval for any sensitive / regulated media that is transferred outside of the organization's facilities. | | | Does the organization obtain management approval for any sensitive / regulated media that is transferred outside of the organization's facilities? | 8 |

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| Asset Management | Unattended End-User Equipment | AST-06 | Mechanisms exist to implement enhanced protection measures for unattended systems to protect against tampering and unauthorized access. | -CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) -File Integrity Monitoring (FIM) -Lockable casings -Tamper detection tape | | Does the organization implement enhanced protection measures for unattended systems to protect against tampering and unauthorized access? | 9 |
| Asset Management | Asset Storage In Automobiles | AST-06.1 | Mechanisms exist to educate users on the need to physically secure laptops and other mobile devices out of site when traveling, preferably in the trunk of a vehicle. | -Security awareness training -Gamification | | Does the organization educate users on the need to physically secure laptops and other mobile devices out of site when traveling, preferably in the trunk of a vehicle? | 7 |
| Asset Management | Kiosks & Point of Interaction (PoI) Devices | AST-07 | Mechanisms exist to appropriately protect devices that capture sensitive/regulated data via direct physical interaction from tampering and substitution. | -CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) -File Integrity Monitoring (FIM) -Lockable casings -Tamper detection tape | | Does the organization appropriately protect devices that capture sensitive/regulated data via direct physical interaction from tampering and substitution? | 8 |
| Asset Management | Tamper Detection | AST-08 | Mechanisms exist to periodically inspect systems and system components for indicators of Compromise (IoC). | -"Burner" phones & laptops -Tamper tape | | Does the organization periodically inspect systems and system components for indicators of Compromise (IoC)? | 9 |
| Asset Management | Secure Disposal, Destruction or Re-Use of Equipment | AST-09 | Mechanisms exist to securely dispose of, destroy or repurpose system components using organization-defined techniques and methods to prevent information being recovered from these components. | -Shred-it -IronMountain -sdelete (sysinternals) -Bootnukem | E-AST-03 | Does the organization securely dispose of, destroy or repurpose system components using organization-defined techniques and methods to prevent such components from entering the gray market? | 10 |
| Asset Management | Return of Assets | AST-10 | Mechanisms exist to ensure that employees and third-party users return all organizational assets in their possession upon termination of employment, contract or agreement. | -Termination checklist -Manual Process -Native OS and Device Asset Tracking capabilities | E-AST-01 | Does the organization ensure that employees and third-party users return all organizational assets in their possession upon termination of employment, contract or agreement? | 8 |
| Asset Management | Removal of Assets | AST-11 | Mechanisms exist to authorize, control and track technology assets entering and exiting organizational facilities. | -RFID asset tagging -RFID proximity sensors at access points -Asset management software | | Does the organization authorize, control and track technology assets entering and exiting organizational facilities? | 8 |
| Asset Management | Use of Personal Devices | AST-12 | Mechanisms exist to restrict the possession and usage of personally-owned technology devices within organization-controlled facilities. | -BYOD policy | | Does the organization restrict the possession and usage of personally-owned technology devices within organization-controlled facilities? | 10 |
| Asset Management | Use of Third-Party Devices | AST-13 | Mechanisms exist to reduce the risk associated with third-party assets that are attached to the network from harming organizational assets or exfiltrating organizational data. | -NAC -Separate SSIDs for wireless networks -SIEM monitoring/alerting -Manual process to disable network all unused ports -Network Access Control (NAC) | | Does the organization reduce the risk associated with third-party assets that are attached to the network from harming organizational assets or exfiltrating organizational data? | 9 |
| Asset Management | Usage Parameters | AST-14 | Mechanisms exist to monitor and enforce usage parameters that limit the potential damage caused from the unauthorized or unintentional alteration of system parameters. | -CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) -NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | | Does the organization monitor and enforce usage parameters that limit the potential damage caused from the unauthorized or unintentional alteration of system parameters? | 7 |
| Asset Management | Bluetooth & Wireless Devices | AST-14.1 | Mechanisms exist to prevent the usage of Bluetooth and wireless devices (e.g., Near Field Communications (NFC)) in sensitive areas or unless used in a Radio Frequency (RF)-screened building. | | | Does the organization prevent the usage of Bluetooth and wireless devices (e.g., Near Field Communications (NFC)) in sensitive areas or unless used in a Radio Frequency (RF)-screened building? | 7 |
| Asset Management | Infrared Communications | AST-14.2 | Mechanisms exist to prevent line of sight and reflected infrared (IR) communications use in an unsecured space. | | | Does the organization prevent line of sight and reflected infrared (IR) communications travelling into an unsecured space? | 5 |
| Asset Management | Tamper Protection | AST-15 | Mechanisms exist to verify logical configuration settings and the physical integrity of critical technology assets throughout their lifecycle. | -CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) -Tamper detection tape -File Integrity Monitoring (FIM) -NNT Change Tracker | | Does the organization verify logical configuration settings and the physical integrity of critical technology assets throughout their lifecycle? | 6 |

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| Asset Management | Inspection of Systems, Components & Devices | AST-15.1 | Mechanisms exist to physically and logically inspect critical technology assets to detect evidence of tampering. | -CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) -Tamper detection tape -File Integrity Monitoring (FIM) -NNT Change Tracker | | Does the organization physically and logically inspect critical systems to detect evidence of tampering? | 6 |
| Asset Management | Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) Usage | AST-16 | Mechanisms exist to implement and govern a Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) program to reduce risk associated with personally-owned devices in the workplace. | -AirWatch -SCCM -Casper -BYOD policy | | Does the organization implement and govern a Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) program to reduce risk associated with personally-owned devices in the workplace? | 10 |
| Asset Management | Prohibited Equipment & Services | AST-17 | Mechanisms exist to govern Supply Chain Risk Management (SCRM) sanctions that require the removal and prohibition of certain technology services and/or equipment that are designated as supply chain threats by a statutory or regulatory body. | | E-AST-10 | Does the organization govern Supply Chain Risk Management (SCRM) sanctions that require the removal and prohibition of certain technology services and/or equipment that are designated as supply chain threats by a statutory or regulatory body? | 9 |
| Asset Management | Roots of Trust Protection | AST-18 | Mechanisms exist to provision and protect the confidentiality, integrity and authenticity of product supplier keys and data that can be used as a "roots of trust" basis for integrity verification. | | | Does the organization provision and protect the confidentiality, integrity and authenticity of product supplier keys and data that can be used as a "roots of trust" basis for integrity verification? | 4 |
| Asset Management | Telecommunications Equipment | AST-19 | Mechanisms exist to establish usage restrictions and implementation guidance for telecommunication equipment to prevent potential damage or unauthorized modification and to prevent potential eavesdropping. | | | Does the organization establish usage restrictions and implementation guidance for telecommunication equipment based on the potential to cause damage, if used maliciously? | 9 |
| Asset Management | Video Teleconference (VTC) Security | AST-20 | Mechanisms exist to implement secure Video Teleconference (VTC) capabilities on endpoint devices and in designated conference rooms, to prevent potential eavesdropping. | | | Does the organization implement secure Video Teleconference (VTC) capabilities on endpoint devices and in designated conference rooms? | 8 |
| Asset Management | Voice Over Internet Protocol (VoIP) Security | AST-21 | Mechanisms exist to implement secure Internet Protocol Telephony (IPT) that logically or physically separates Voice Over Internet Protocol (VoIP) traffic from data networks. | | | Does the organization implement secure Internet Protocol (IP) telephony that logically or physically separates Voice Over Internet Protocol (VoIP) traffic from data networks? | 8 |
| Asset Management | Microphones & Web Cameras | AST-22 | Mechanisms exist to configure assets to prohibit the use of endpoint-based microphones and web cameras in secure areas or where sensitive information is discussed. | | | Does the organization configure assets to prohibit the use of endpoint-based microphones and web cameras in secure areas or where sensitive information is discussed? | 8 |
| Asset Management | Multi-Function Devices (MFD) | AST-23 | Mechanisms exist to securely configure Multi-Function Devices (MFD) according to industry-recognized secure practices for the type of device. | | E-TPM-01 | Does the organization securely configure Multi-Function Devices (MFD) according to industry-recognized secure practices for the type of device? | 8 |
| Asset Management | Travel-Only Devices | AST-24 | Mechanisms exist to issue personnel travelling overseas with temporary, loaner or "travel-only" end user technology (e.g., laptops and mobile devices) when travelling to authoritarian countries with a higher-than average risk for Intellectual Property (IP) theft or espionage against individuals and private companies. | | | Does the organization issue personnel travelling overseas with temporary, loaner or "travel-only" end user technology (e.g., laptops and mobile devices) when travelling to authoritarian countries with a higher-than average risk for Intellectual Property (IP) theft or espionage against individuals and private companies? | 8 |
| Asset Management | Re-Imaging Devices After Travel | AST-25 | Mechanisms exist to re-image end user technology (e.g., laptops and mobile devices) when returning from overseas travel to an authoritarian country with a higher-than average risk for Intellectual Property (IP) theft or espionage against individuals and private companies. | | | Does the organization re-image end user technology (e.g., laptops and mobile devices) when returning from overseas travel to an authoritarian country with a higher-than average risk for Intellectual Property (IP) theft or espionage against individuals and private companies? | 8 |
| Asset Management | System Administrative Processes | AST-26 | Mechanisms exist to develop, implement and govern system administration processes, with corresponding Standardized Operating Procedures (SOP), for operating and maintaining systems, applications and services. | | | Does the organization develop, implement and govern system administration processes with corresponding Standardized Operating Procedures (SOP) for operating and maintaining systems, applications and services? | 9 |
| Asset Management | Jump Server | AST-27 | Mechanisms exist to conduct remote system administrative functions via a "jump box" or "jump server" that is located in a separate network zone to user workstations. | | | Does the organization conduct remote system administrative functions via a "jump box" or "jump server" that is located in a separate network zone to user workstations? | 7 |

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| Asset Management | Database Administrative Processes | AST-28 | Mechanisms exist to develop, implement and govern database management processes, with corresponding Standardized Operating Procedures (SOP), for operating and maintaining databases. | | | Does the organization develop, implement and govern database management processes with corresponding Standardized Operating Procedures (SOP) for operating and maintaining databases? | 9 |
| Asset Management | Database Management System (DBMS) | AST-28.1 | Mechanisms exist to implement and maintain Database Management Systems (DBMSs), where applicable. | | | Does the organization implement and maintain a Database Management System (DBMS)? | 6 |
| Asset Management | Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) Security | AST-29 | Mechanisms exist to securely govern Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) deployments to ensure RFID is used safely and securely to protect the confidentiality and integrity of data and prevent the compromise of secure spaces. | | | Does the organization securely governs Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) deployments to ensure RFID is used safely and securely to protect the confidentiality and integrity of data and prevent the compromise of secure spaces? | 3 |
| Asset Management | Contactless Access Control Systems | AST-29.1 | Mechanisms exist to securely configure contactless access control systems incorporating contactless RFID or smart cards to protect the confidentiality and integrity of data and prevent the compromise of secure spaces. | | | Does the organization securely configure contactless access control systems incorporating contactless RFID or smart cards to protect the confidentiality and integrity of data and prevent the compromise of secure spaces? | 3 |
| Asset Management | Decommissioning | AST-30 | Mechanisms exist to ensure systems, applications and services are properly decommissioned so that data is properly transitioned to new systems or archived in accordance with applicable organizational standards, as well as statutory, regulatory and contractual obligations. | | | Does the organization ensure systems, applications and services are properly decommissioned so that data is properly transitioned to new systems or archived in accordance with applicable organizational standards, as well as statutory, regulatory and contractual obligations? | 4 |
| Asset Management | Asset Categorization | AST-31 | Mechanisms exist to categorize technology assets. | | E-AST-24 | Does the organization categorize technology assets? | 9 |
| Asset Management | Categorize Artificial Intelligence (AI)-Related Technologies | AST-31.1 | Mechanisms exist to categorize Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT). | | E-AST-24 | Does the organization categorize Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)? | 9 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Business Continuity Management System (BCMS) | BCD-01 | Mechanisms exist to facilitate the implementation of contingency planning controls to help ensure resilient assets and services. | - Business Continuity Plan (BCP) - Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP) - Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) - Business Impact Analysis (BIA) - Criticality assessments | E-BCM-01 | Does the organization facilitate the implementation of contingency planning controls? | 10 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Coordinate with Related Plans | BCD-01.1 | Mechanisms exist to coordinate contingency plan development with internal and external elements responsible for related plans. | - Cybersecurity Incident Response Plan (IIRP) | | Does the organization coordinate contingency plan development with internal and external elements responsible for related plans? | 5 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Coordinate With External Service Providers | BCD-01.2 | Mechanisms exist to coordinate internal contingency plans with the contingency plans of external service providers to ensure that contingency requirements can be satisfied. | - Business Continuity Plan (BCP) - Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP) - Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) | | Does the organization coordinate internal contingency plans with the contingency plans of external service providers to ensure that contingency requirements can be satisfied? | 5 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Transfer to Alternate Processing / Storage Site | BCD-01.3 | Mechanisms exist to redeploy personnel to other roles during a disruptive event or in the execution of a continuity plan. | | | Does the organization redeploy personnel to other roles during a disruptive event or in the execution of a continuity plan? | 5 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Recovery Time / Point Objectives (RTO / RPO) | BCD-01.4 | Mechanisms exist to facilitate recovery operations in accordance with Recovery Time Objectives (RTOs) and Recovery Point Objectives (RPOs). | | E-BCM-02 E-BCM-03 | Does the organization configure the alternate storage site to facilitate recovery operations in accordance with Recovery Time Objectives (RTOs) and Recovery Point Objectives (RPOs)? | 5 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Identify Critical Assets | BCD-02 | Mechanisms exist to identify and document the critical systems, applications and services that support essential missions and business functions. | - Business Impact Analysis (BIA) - Criticality assessments | E-BCM-08 | Does the organization identify and document the critical systems, applications and services that support essential missions and business functions? | 9 |

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| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Resume All Missions & Business Functions | BCD-02.1 | Mechanisms exist to resume all missions and business functions within Recovery Time Objectives (RTOs) of the contingency plan's activation. | - Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP) - Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) - Disaster recovery software | | Does the organization plan for the resumption of all missions and business functions within Recovery Time Objectives (RTOs) of the contingency plan's activation? | 8 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Continue Essential Mission & Business Functions | BCD-02.2 | Mechanisms exist to continue essential missions and business functions with little or no loss of operational continuity and sustain that continuity until full system restoration at primary processing and/or storage sites. | - Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP) - Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) | | Does the organization plan for the continuance of essential missions and business functions with little or no loss of operational continuity and sustain that continuity until full system restoration at primary processing and/or storage sites? | 8 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Resume Essential Missions & Business Functions | BCD-02.3 | Mechanisms exist to resume essential missions and business functions within an organization-defined time period of contingency plan activation. | - Business Continuity Plan (BCP) - Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP) - Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) | | Does the organization resume essential missions and business functions within an organization-defined time period of contingency plan activation? | 8 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Data Storage Location Reviews | BCD-02.4 | Mechanisms exist to perform periodic security reviews of storage locations that contain sensitive / regulated data. | | E-AST-23 | Does the organization perform periodic security reviews of storage locations that contain sensitive / regulated data? | 8 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Contingency Training | BCD-03 | Mechanisms exist to adequately train contingency personnel and applicable stakeholders in their contingency roles and responsibilities. | - NIST NICE Framework - Tabletop exercises | E-BCM-07 | Does the organization adequately train contingency personnel and applicable stakeholders in their contingency roles and responsibilities? | 5 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Simulated Events | BCD-03.1 | Mechanisms exist to incorporate simulated events into contingency training to facilitate effective response by personnel in crisis situations. | - Tabletop exercises | E-BCM-06 | Does the organization incorporate simulated events into contingency training to facilitate effective response by personnel in crisis situations? | 3 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Automated Training Environments | BCD-03.2 | Automated mechanisms exist to provide a more thorough and realistic contingency training environment. | | | Does the organization use automated mechanisms to provide a more thorough and realistic contingency training environment? | 1 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Contingency Plan Testing & Exercises | BCD-04 | Mechanisms exist to conduct tests and/or exercises to evaluate the contingency plan's effectiveness and the organization's readiness to execute the plan. | - Simulated disasters / emergencies | E-BCM-06 E-BCM-07 | Does the organization conduct tests and/or exercises to evaluate the contingency plan's effectiveness and the organization's readiness to execute the plan? | 6 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Coordinated Testing with Related Plans | BCD-04.1 | Mechanisms exist to coordinate contingency plan testing with internal and external elements responsible for related plans. | - Playbooks - Enterprise-wide Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) | | Does the organization coordinate contingency plan testing with internal and external elements responsible for related plans? | 3 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Alternate Storage & Processing Sites | BCD-04.2 | Mechanisms exist to test contingency plans at alternate storage & processing sites to both familiarize contingency personnel with the facility and evaluate the capabilities of the alternate processing site to support contingency operations. | | | Does the organization test the contingency plan at the alternate processing site to both familiarize contingency personnel with the facility and evaluate the capabilities of the alternate processing site to support contingency operations? | 5 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Contingency Plan Root Cause Analysis (RCA) & Lessons Learned | BCD-05 | Mechanisms exist to conduct a Root Cause Analysis (RCA) and "lessons learned" activity every time the contingency plan is activated. | - Standardized Operating Procedures (SOP) - Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP) - Business Continuity Plan (BCP) - Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) | E-BCM-04 | Does the organization conduct a Root Cause Analysis (RCA) and "lessons learned" activity every time the contingency plan is activated? | 9 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Contingency Planning & Updates | BCD-06 | Mechanisms exist to keep contingency plans current with business needs, technology changes and feedback from contingency plan testing activities. | - Offline / offsite documentation | E-BCM-05 | Does the organization keep contingency plans current with business needs, technology changes and feedback from contingency plan testing activities? | 8 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Alternative Security Measures | BCD-07 | Mechanisms exist to implement alternative or compensating controls to satisfy security functions when the primary means of implementing the security function is unavailable or compromised. | - Business Impact Analysis (BIA) - Criticality assessments | | Does the organization implement alternative or compensating controls to satisfy security functions when the primary means of implementing the security function is unavailable or compromised? | 9 |

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| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Alternate Storage Site | BCD-08 | Mechanisms exist to establish an alternate storage site that includes both the assets and necessary agreements to permit the storage and recovery of system backup information. | -SunGard -AWS -Azure | | Does the organization establish an alternate storage site that includes both the assets and necessary agreements to permit the storage and recovery of system backup information? | 9 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Separation from Primary Site | BCD-08.1 | Mechanisms exist to separate the alternate storage site from the primary storage site to reduce susceptibility to similar threats. | -SunGard -AWS -Azure | | Does the organization separate the alternate storage site from the primary storage site to reduce susceptibility to similar threats? | 7 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Accessibility | BCD-08.2 | Mechanisms exist to identify and mitigate potential accessibility problems to the alternate storage site in the event of an area-wide disruption or disaster. | -SunGard -AWS -Azure | | Does the organization identify and mitigate potential accessibility problems to the alternate storage site in the event of an area-wide disruption or disaster? | 5 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Alternate Processing Site | BCD-09 | Mechanisms exist to establish an alternate processing site that provides security measures equivalent to that of the primary site. | -SunGard -AWS -Azure | | Does the organization establish an alternate processing site that provides security measures equivalent to that of the primary site? | 9 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Separation from Primary Site | BCD-09.1 | Mechanisms exist to separate the alternate processing site from the primary processing site to reduce susceptibility to similar threats. | -SunGard -AWS -Azure | | Does the organization separate the alternate processing site from the primary processing site to reduce susceptibility to similar threats? | 7 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Accessibility | BCD-09.2 | Mechanisms exist to identify and mitigate potential accessibility problems to the alternate processing site and possible mitigation actions, in the event of an area-wide disruption or disaster. | -Business Continuity Plan (BCP) -Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) | | Does the organization identify potential accessibility problems to the alternate processing site and possible mitigation actions, in the event of an area-wide disruption or disaster? | 5 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Alternate Site Priority of Service | BCD-09.3 | Mechanisms exist to address priority-of-service provisions in alternate processing and storage sites that support availability requirements, including Recovery Time Objectives (RTOs). | -Hot / warm / cold site contracts | E-TPM-04 | Does the organization address priority-of-service provisions in alternate processing and storage sites that support availability requirements, including Recovery Time Objectives (RTOs)? | 6 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Preparation for Use | BCD-09.4 | Mechanisms exist to prepare the alternate processing alternate to support essential missions and business functions so that the alternate site is capable of being used as the primary site. | | | Does the organization prepare the alternate processing alternate to support essential missions and business functions so that the alternate site is capable of being used as the primary site? | 5 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Inability to Return to Primary Site | BCD-09.5 | Mechanisms exist to plan and prepare for both natural and manmade circumstances that preclude returning to the primary processing site. | | | Does the organization plan and prepare for both natural and manmade circumstances that preclude returning to the primary processing site? | 5 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Telecommunications Services Availability | BCD-10 | Mechanisms exist to reduce the likelihood of a single point of failure with primary telecommunications services. | -Alternate telecommunications services are maintained with multiple ISP / network providers | | Does the organization reduce the likelihood of a single point of failure with primary telecommunications services? | 6 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Telecommunications Priority of Service Provisions | BCD-10.1 | Mechanisms exist to formalize primary and alternate telecommunications service agreements contain priority-of-service provisions that support availability requirements, including Recovery Time Objectives (RTOs). | -Hot / warm / cold site contracts | E-TPM-04 | Does the organization formalize primary and alternate telecommunications service agreements contain priority-of-service provisions that support availability requirements, including Recovery Time Objectives (RTOs)? | 6 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Separation of Primary / Alternate Providers | BCD-10.2 | Mechanisms exist to obtain alternate telecommunications services from providers that are separated from primary service providers to reduce susceptibility to the same threats. | | | Does the organization obtain alternate telecommunications services from providers that are separated from primary service providers to reduce susceptibility to the same threats? | 5 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Provider Contingency Plan | BCD-10.3 | Mechanisms exist to contractually-require telecommunications service providers to have contingency plans that meet organizational contingency requirements. | | | Does the organization contractually-require telecommunications service providers to have contingency plans that meet organizational contingency requirements? | 5 |

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| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Alternate Communications Paths | BCD-10.4 | Mechanisms exist to maintain command and control capabilities via alternate communications channels and designating alternative decision makers if primary decision makers are unavailable. | | | Does the organization maintain command and control capabilities via alternate communications channels and designating alternative decision makers if primary decision makers are unavailable? | 5 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Data Backups | BCD-11 | Mechanisms exist to create recurring backups of data, software and/or system images, as well as verify the integrity of these backups, to ensure the availability of the data to satisfying Recovery Time Objectives (RTOs) and Recovery Point Objectives (RPOs). | - Backup technologies & procedures - Offline storage | E-BCM-10 E-BCM-11 E-BCM-12 E-BCM-13 | Does the organization create recurring backups of data, software and/or system images, as well as verify the integrity of these backups, to ensure the availability of the data to satisfying Recovery Time Objectives (RTOs) and Recovery Point Objectives (RPOs)? | 10 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Testing for Reliability & Integrity | BCD-11.1 | Mechanisms exist to routinely test backups that verify the reliability of the backup process, as well as the integrity and availability of the data. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) | | Does the organization routinely test backups that verify the reliability of the backup process, as well as the integrity and availability of the data? | 9 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Separate Storage for Critical Information | BCD-11.2 | Mechanisms exist to store backup copies of critical software and other security-related information in a separate facility or in a fire-rated container that is not collocated with the system being backed up. | - IronMountain | E-AST-08 E-BCM-11 E-BCM-12 E-BCM-13 | Does the organization store backup copies of critical software and other security-related information in a separate facility or in a fire-rated container that is not collocated with the system being backed up? | 8 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Information System Imaging | BCD-11.3 | Mechanisms exist to reimage assets from configuration-controlled and integrity-protected images that represent a secure, operational state. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - Acronis - Docker (https://www.docker.com/) - VMWare | | Does the organization reimage assets from configuration-controlled and integrity-protected images that represent a secure, operational state? | 8 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Cryptographic Protection | BCD-11.4 | Cryptographic mechanisms exist to prevent the unauthorized disclosure and/or modification of backup information. | - Backup technologies & procedures | | Are cryptographic mechanisms utilized to prevent the unauthorized disclosure and/or modification of backup information? | 9 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Test Restoration Using Sampling | BCD-11.5 | Mechanisms exist to utilize sampling of available backups to test recovery capabilities as part of business continuity plan testing. | | | Does the organization utilize sampling of available backups to test recovery capabilities as part of business continuity plan testing? | 5 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Transfer to Alternate Storage Site | BCD-11.6 | Mechanisms exist to transfer backup data to the alternate storage site at a rate that is capable of meeting both Recovery Time Objectives (RTOs) and Recovery Point Objectives (RPOs). | | | Does the organization transfer backup data to the alternate storage site at a rate that is capable of meeting both Recovery Time Objectives (RTOs) and Recovery Point Objectives (RPOs)? | 5 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Redundant Secondary System | BCD-11.7 | Mechanisms exist to maintain a failover system, that is not collocated with the primary system, application and/or service, which can be activated with little-to-no loss of information or disruption to operations. | | | Does the organization maintain a failover system, that is not collocated with the primary system, application and/or service, which can be activated with little-to-no loss of information or disruption to operations? | 5 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Dual Authorization For Backup Media Destruction | BCD-11.8 | Mechanisms exist to implement and enforce dual authorization for the deletion or destruction of sensitive backup media and data. | | | Does the organization implement and enforce dual authorization for the deletion or destruction of sensitive backup media and data? | 5 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Backup Access | BCD-11.9 | Mechanisms exist to restrict access to backups to privileged users with assigned roles for data backup and recovery operations. | | | Does the organization restrict access to backups to privileged users with assigned roles for data backup and recovery operations? | 9 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Backup Modification and/or Destruction | BCD-11.10 | Mechanisms exist to restrict access to modify and/or delete backups to privileged users with assigned data backup and recovery operations roles. | | | Does the organization restrict access to modify and/or delete backups to privileged users with assigned data backup and recovery operations roles? | 9 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Information System Recovery & Reconstitution | BCD-12 | Mechanisms exist to ensure the secure recovery and reconstitution of systems to a known state after a disruption, compromise or failure. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) | | Does the organization ensure the secure recovery and reconstitution of systems to a known state after a disruption, compromise or failure? | 9 |

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| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Transaction Recovery | BCD-12.1 | Mechanisms exist to utilize specialized backup mechanisms that will allow transaction recovery for transaction-based applications and services in accordance with Recovery Point Objectives (RPOs). | | | Does the organization utilize specialized backup mechanisms that will allow transaction recovery for transaction-based applications and services in accordance with Recovery Point Objectives (RPOs)? | 9 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Failover Capability | BCD-12.2 | Mechanisms exist to implement real-time or near-real-time failover capability to maintain availability of critical systems, applications and/or services. | - Load balancers - High Availability (HA) firewalls | | Does the organization implement real-time or near-real-time failover capability to maintain availability of critical systems, applications and/or services? | 8 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Electronic Discovery (eDiscovery) | BCD-12.3 | Mechanisms exist to utilize electronic discovery (eDiscovery) that covers current and archived communication transactions. | | | Does the organization utilize electronic discovery (eDiscovery) that covers current and archived communication transactions? | 8 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Restore Within Time Period | BCD-12.4 | Mechanisms exist to restore systems, applications and/or services within organization-defined restoration time-periods from configuration-controlled and integrity-protected information; representing a known, operational state for the asset. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) | | Does the organization restore systems, applications and/or services within organization-defined restoration time-periods from configuration-controlled and integrity-protected information; representing a known, operational state for the asset? | 5 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Backup & Restoration Hardware Protection | BCD-13 | Mechanisms exist to protect backup and restoration hardware and software. | | | Does the organization protect backup and restoration hardware and software? | 8 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Isolated Recovery Environment | BCD-14 | Mechanisms exist to utilize an isolated, non-production environment to perform data backup and recovery operations through offline, cloud or off-site capabilities. | | | Does the organization utilize an isolated, non-production environment to perform data backup and recovery operations through offline, cloud or off-site capabilities? | 5 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | Reserve Hardware | BCD-15 | Mechanisms exist to purchase and maintain a sufficient reserve of spare hardware to ensure essential missions and business functions can be maintained in the event of a supply chain disruption. | | | Does the organization purchase and maintain a sufficient reserve of spare hardware to ensure essential missions and business functions can be maintained in the event of a supply chain disruption? | 7 |
| Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery | AI & Autonomous Technologies Incidents | BCD-16 | Mechanisms exist to handle failures or incidents with Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) deemed to be high-risk. | | | Does the organization handle failures or incidents with Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) deemed to be high-risk? | 10 |
| Capacity & Performance Planning | Capacity & Performance Management | CAP-01 | Mechanisms exist to facilitate the implementation of capacity management controls to ensure optimal system performance to meet expected and anticipated future capacity requirements. | - Splunk - Resource monitoring | | Does the organization facilitate the implementation of capacity management controls to ensure optimal system performance to meet expected and anticipated future capacity requirements? | 8 |
| Capacity & Performance Planning | Resource Priority | CAP-02 | Mechanisms exist to control resource utilization of systems that are susceptible to Denial of Service (DoS) attacks to limit and prioritize the use of resources. | - Splunk - Resource monitoring | | Does the organization control resource utilization of systems that are susceptible to Denial of Service (DoS) attacks to limit and prioritize the use of resources? | 8 |
| Capacity & Performance Planning | Capacity Planning | CAP-03 | Mechanisms exist to conduct capacity planning so that necessary capacity for information processing, telecommunications and environmental support will exist during contingency operations. | | | Does the organization conduct capacity planning so that necessary capacity for information processing, telecommunications and environmental support will exist during contingency operations? | 8 |
| Capacity & Performance Planning | Performance Monitoring | CAP-04 | Automated mechanisms exist to centrally-monitor and alert on the operating state and health status of critical systems, applications and services. | | | Does the organization centrally-monitor and alert on the operating state and health status of critical systems, applications and services? | 7 |
| Change Management | Change Management Program | CHG-01 | Mechanisms exist to facilitate the implementation of a change management program. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - VisibleOps methodology - ITIL infrastructure library - NNT Change Tracker | E-CHG-02 | Does the organization facilitate the implementation of a change management program? | 10 |

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| Change Management | Configuration Change Control | CHG-02 | Mechanisms exist to govern the technical configuration change control processes. | -CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - Change Control Board (CCB) - Configuration Management Database (CMDB) - Tripwire Enterprise | E-CHG-02 | Does the organization govern the technical configuration change control processes? | 8 |
| Change Management | Prohibition Of Changes | CHG-02.1 | Mechanisms exist to prohibit unauthorized changes, unless organization-approved change requests are received. | -CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - VisibleOps methodology - ITIL infrastructure library - Manual processes/workflows | | Does the organization prohibit unauthorized changes, unless organization-approved change requests are received? | 10 |
| Change Management | Test, Validate & Document Changes | CHG-02.2 | Mechanisms exist to appropriately test and document proposed changes in a non-production environment before changes are implemented in a production environment. | -CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - VisibleOps methodology - ITIL infrastructure library - NNT Change Tracker | E-CHG-03 | Does the organization appropriately test and document proposed changes in a non-production environment before changes are implemented in a production environment? | 9 |
| Change Management | Security & Privacy Representative for Asset Lifecycle Changes | CHG-02.3 | Mechanisms exist to include a cybersecurity and/or privacy representative in the configuration change control review process. | - Change Control Board (CCB) - Change Advisory Board (CAB) - VisibleOps methodology - ITIL infrastructure library | E-CHG-04 | Does the organization include a cybersecurity representative in the configuration change control review process? | 7 |
| Change Management | Automated Security Response | CHG-02.4 | Automated mechanisms exist to implement remediation actions upon the detection of unauthorized baseline configurations change(s). | -CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) | | Does the organization implement remediation actions upon the detection of unauthorized baseline configurations change(s)? | 5 |
| Change Management | Cryptographic Management | CHG-02.5 | Mechanisms exist to govern assets involved in providing cryptographic protections according to the organization's configuration management processes. | | | Does the organization govern assets involved in providing cryptographic protections according to the organization's configuration management processes? | 5 |
| Change Management | Security Impact Analysis for Changes | CHG-03 | Mechanisms exist to analyze proposed changes for potential security impacts, prior to the implementation of the change. | - VisibleOps methodology - ITIL infrastructure library - Change management software | | Does the organization analyze proposed changes for potential security impacts, prior to the implementation of the change? | 9 |
| Change Management | Access Restriction For Change | CHG-04 | Mechanisms exist to enforce configuration restrictions in an effort to restrict the ability of users to conduct unauthorized changes. | -CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - VisibleOps methodology - ITIL infrastructure library - Role-based permissions | | Does the organization enforce configuration restrictions in an effort to restrict the ability of users to conduct unauthorized changes? | 8 |
| Change Management | Automated Access Enforcement / Auditing | CHG-04.1 | Mechanisms exist to perform after-the-fact reviews of configuration change logs to discover any unauthorized changes. | -CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - VisibleOps methodology - ITIL infrastructure library - NNT Change Tracker | | Does the organization perform after-the-fact reviews of configuration change logs to discover any unauthorized changes? | 3 |
| Change Management | Signed Components | CHG-04.2 | Mechanisms exist to prevent the installation of software and firmware components without verification that the component has been digitally signed using an organization-approved certificate authority. | - Privileged Account Management (PAM) - Patch management tools - OS configuration standards | | Does the organization prevent the installation of software and firmware components without verification that the component has been digitally signed using an organization-approved certificate authority? | 3 |
| Change Management | Dual Authorization for Change | CHG-04.3 | Mechanisms exist to enforce a two-person rule for implementing changes to critical assets. | - Separation of Duties (SoD) | | Does the organization enforce a two-person rule for implementing changes to critical assets? | 6 |
| Change Management | Limit Production / Operational Privileges (Incompatible Roles) | CHG-04.4 | Mechanisms exist to limit operational privileges for implementing changes. | -CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - Separation of Duties (SoD) - Privileged Account Management (PAM) | | Does the organization limit operational privileges for implementing changes? | 6 |
| Change Management | Library Privileges | CHG-04.5 | Mechanisms exist to restrict software library privileges to those individuals with a pertinent business need for access. | - Privileged Account Management (PAM) | | Does the organization restrict software library privileges to those individuals with a pertinent business need for access? | 8 |

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| Change Management | Stakeholder Notification of Changes | CHG-05 | Mechanisms exist to ensure stakeholders are made aware of and understand the impact of proposed changes. | - Change management procedures - VisibleOps methodology - ITIL infrastructure library | | Does the organization ensure stakeholders are made aware of and understand the impact of proposed changes? | 9 |
| Change Management | Security Functionality Verification | CHG-06 | Mechanisms exist to verify the functionality of security controls when anomalies are discovered. | - Information Assurance Program (IAP) - Security Test & Evaluation (STE) | | Does the organization verify the functionality of security controls when anomalies are discovered? | 9 |
| Change Management | Report Verification Results | CHG-06.1 | Mechanisms exist to report the results of cybersecurity and privacy function verification to appropriate organizational management. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | | Does the organization report the results of cybersecurity and privacy function verification to appropriate organizational management? | 5 |
| Cloud Security | Cloud Services | CLD-01 | Mechanisms exist to facilitate the implementation of cloud management controls to ensure cloud instances are secure and in-line with industry practices. | - Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) | E-AST-06 | Does the organization facilitate the implementation of cloud management controls to ensure cloud instances are secure and in-line with industry practices? | 10 |
| Cloud Security | Cloud Infrastructure Onboarding | CLD-01.1 | Mechanisms exist to ensure cloud services are designed and configured so systems, applications and processes are secured in accordance with applicable organizational standards, as well as statutory, regulatory and contractual obligations. | | | Does the organization ensure cloud services are designed and configured so systems, applications and processes are secured in accordance with applicable organizational standards, as well as statutory, regulatory and contractual obligations? | 9 |
| Cloud Security | Cloud Infrastructure Offboarding | CLD-01.2 | Mechanisms exist to ensure cloud services are decommissioned so that data is securely transitioned to new systems or archived in accordance with applicable organizational standards, as well as statutory, regulatory and contractual obligations. | | | Does the organization ensure cloud services are decommissioned so that data is securely transitioned to new systems or archived in accordance with applicable organizational standards, as well as statutory, regulatory and contractual obligations? | 9 |
| Cloud Security | Cloud Security Architecture | CLD-02 | Mechanisms exist to ensure the cloud security architecture supports the organization's technology strategy to securely design, configure and maintain cloud employments. | - Architectural review board - System Security Plan (SSP) - Security architecture roadmaps | E-TDA-09 | Does the organization ensure the cloud security architecture supports the organization's technology strategy to securely design, configure and maintain cloud employments? | 8 |
| Cloud Security | Cloud Infrastructure Security Subnet | CLD-03 | Mechanisms exist to host security-specific technologies in a dedicated subnet. | - Security management subnet | | Does the organization host security-specific technologies in a dedicated subnet? | 6 |
| Cloud Security | Application & Program Interface (API) Security | CLD-04 | Mechanisms exist to ensure support for secure interoperability between components with Application & Program Interfaces (APIs). | - Use only open and published APIs | | Does the organization ensure support for secure interoperability between components? | 9 |
| Cloud Security | Virtual Machine Images | CLD-05 | Mechanisms exist to ensure the integrity of virtual machine images at all times. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - File Integrity Monitoring (FIM) - Docker (https://www.docker.com/) - NNT Change Tracker | | Does the organization ensure the integrity of virtual machine images at all times? | 8 |
| Cloud Security | Multi-Tenant Environments | CLD-06 | Mechanisms exist to ensure multi-tenant owned or managed assets (physical and virtual) are designed and governed such that provider and customer (tenant) user access is appropriately segmented from other tenant users. | - Security architecture review - Defined processes to segment at the network, application, databases layers | | Does the organization ensure multi-tenant owned or managed assets (physical and virtual) are designed and governed such that provider and customer (tenant) user access is appropriately segmented from other tenant users? | 9 |
| Cloud Security | Customer Responsibility Matrix (CRM) | CLD-06.1 | Mechanisms exist to formally document a Customer Responsibility Matrix (CRM), delineating assigned responsibilities for controls between the Cloud Service Provider (CSP) and its customers. | - Customer Responsibility Matrix (CRM) - Shared Responsibility Matrix (SRM) - Responsible, Accountable, Supporting, Consulted and Informed (RASCI) matrix | E-CPL-03 | Does the organization formally document a Customer Responsibility Matrix (CRM), delineating assigned responsibilities for controls between the Cloud Service Provider (CSP) and its customers? | 8 |
| Cloud Security | Multi-Tenant Event Logging Capabilities | CLD-06.2 | Mechanisms exist to ensure Multi-Tenant Service Providers (MTSP) facilitate security event logging capabilities for its customers that are consistent with applicable statutory, regulatory and/or contractual obligations. | | | Does the organization ensure Multi-Tenant Service Providers (MTSP) facilitate security event logging capabilities for its customers that are consistent with applicable statutory, regulatory and/or contractual obligations? | 8 |

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| Cloud Security | Multi-Tenant Forensics Capabilities | CLD-06.3 | Mechanisms exist to ensure Multi-Tenant Service Providers (MTSP) facilitate prompt forensic investigations in the event of a suspected or confirmed security incident. | | | Does the organization ensure Multi-Tenant Service Providers (MTSP) facilitate prompt forensic investigations in the event of a suspected or confirmed security incident? | 8 |
| Cloud Security | Multi-Tenant Incident Response Capabilities | CLD-06.4 | Mechanisms exist to ensure Multi-Tenant Service Providers (MTSP) facilitate prompt response to suspected or confirmed security incidents and vulnerabilities, including timely notification to affected customers. | | | Does the organization ensure Multi-Tenant Service Providers (MTSP) facilitate prompt response to suspected or confirmed security incidents and vulnerabilities, including timely notification to affected customers? | 8 |
| Cloud Security | Data Handling & Portability | CLD-07 | Mechanisms exist to ensure cloud providers use secure protocols for the import, export and management of data in cloud-based services. | - Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) - Security architecture review - Encrypted data transfers (e.g. TLS or VPNs) | | Does the organization ensure cloud providers use secure protocols for the import, export and management of data in cloud-based services? | 4 |
| Cloud Security | Standardized Virtualization Formats | CLD-08 | Mechanisms exist to ensure interoperability by requiring cloud providers to use industry-recognized formats and provide documentation of custom changes for review. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) - Manual review process - Vendor risk assessments | | Does the organization ensure interoperability by requiring cloud providers to use industry-recognized formats and provide documentation of custom changes for review? | 4 |
| Cloud Security | Geolocation Requirements for Processing, Storage and Service Locations | CLD-09 | Mechanisms exist to control the location of cloud processing/storage based on business requirements that includes statutory, regulatory and contractual obligations. | - Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) | E-AST-06 E-AST-23 | Does the organization control the location of cloud processing/storage based on business requirements that includes statutory, regulatory and contractual obligations? | 10 |
| Cloud Security | Sensitive Data In Public Cloud Providers | CLD-10 | Mechanisms exist to limit and manage the storage of sensitive/regulated data in public cloud providers. | - Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) - Security and network architecture diagrams - Data Flow Diagram (DFD) | E-AST-08 | Does the organization limit and manage the storage of sensitive/regulated data in public cloud providers? | 6 |
| Cloud Security | Cloud Access Point (CAP) | CLD-11 | Mechanisms exist to utilize Cloud Access Points (CAPs) to provide boundary protection and monitoring functions that both provide access to the cloud and protect the organization from the cloud. | - Next Generation Firewall (NGF) - Web Application Firewall (WAF) - Network Routing / Switching - Intrusion Detection / Protection (IDS / IPS) - Data Loss Prevention (DLP) | | Does the organization utilize Cloud Access Points (CAPs) to provide boundary protection and monitoring functions that both provide access to the cloud and protect the organization from the cloud? | 7 |
| Cloud Security | Side Channel Attack Prevention | CLD-12 | Mechanisms exist to prevent "side channel attacks" when using a Content Delivery Network (CDN) by restricting access to the origin server's IP address to the CDN and an authorized management network. | | | Does the organization prevent "side channel attacks" when using a Content Delivery Network (CDN) by restricting access to the origin server's IP address to the CDN and an authorized management network? | 3 |
| Compliance | Statutory, Regulatory & Contractual Compliance | CPL-01 | Mechanisms exist to facilitate the identification and implementation of relevant statutory, regulatory and contractual controls. | - Governance, Risk and Compliance Solution (GRC) tool (SCFConnect, SureCloud,Ostendio, ZenGRC, Archer, RSAM, MetricStream, etc.) - Steering committee | E-CPL-01 E-GOV-10 | Does the organization facilitate the implementation of relevant statutory, regulatory and contractual controls? | 10 |
| Compliance | Non-Compliance Oversight | CPL-01.1 | Mechanisms exist to document and review instances of non-compliance with statutory, regulatory and/or contractual obligations to develop appropriate risk mitigation actions. | | E-CPL-05 | Does the organization document and review instances of non-compliance with statutory, regulatory and/or contractual obligations to develop appropriate risk mitigation actions? | 9 |
| Compliance | Compliance Scope | CPL-01.2 | Mechanisms exist to document and validate the scope of cybersecurity and privacy controls that are determined to meet statutory, regulatory and/or contractual compliance obligations. | | E-AST-02 E-CPL-02 E-GOV-10 | Does the organization document and validate the scope of cybersecurity and privacy controls that are determined to meet statutory, regulatory and/or contractual compliance obligations? | 10 |
| Compliance | Security & Privacy Controls Oversight | CPL-02 | Mechanisms exist to provide a security & privacy controls oversight function that reports to the organization's executive leadership. | - Governance, Risk and Compliance Solution (GRC) tool (SCFConnect, SureCloud,Ostendio, ZenGRC, Archer, RSAM, MetricStream, etc.) - Steering committee - Formalized SDLC program | E-CPL-07 E-CPL-09 E-GOV-04 E-GOV-05 E-GOV-06 E-GOV-13 | Does the organization provide a security & privacy controls oversight function that reports to the organization's executive leadership? | 10 |
| Compliance | Internal Audit Function | CPL-02.1 | Mechanisms exist to implement an internal audit function that is capable of providing senior organization management with insights into the appropriateness of the organization's technology and information governance processes. | | E-CPL-04 E-CPL-07 | Does the organization implement an internal audit function that is capable of providing senior organization management with insights into the appropriateness of the organization's technology and information governance processes? | 5 |

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| Compliance | Security Assessments | CPL-03 | Mechanisms exist to ensure managers regularly review the processes and documented procedures within their area of responsibility to adhere to appropriate security policies, standards and other applicable requirements. | - Information Assurance Program (IAP) - Security Test & Evaluation (STE) - Governance, Risk and Compliance Solution (GRC) tool (SCFConnect, SureCloud, Ostendio, ZenGRC, Archer, RSAM, MetricStream, etc.) | E-CPL-05 E-CPL-07 | Does the organization ensure managers regularly review the processes and documented procedures within their area of responsibility to adhere to appropriate security policies, standards and other applicable requirements? | 10 |
| Compliance | Independent Assessors | CPL-03.1 | Mechanisms exist to utilize independent assessors to evaluate security & privacy controls at planned intervals or when the system, service or project undergoes significant changes. | - Information Assurance Program (IAP) - Security Test & Evaluation (STE) | E-CPL-07 | Does the organization utilize independent assessors to evaluate security & privacy controls at planned intervals or when the system, service or project undergoes significant changes? | 6 |
| Compliance | Functional Review Of Security Controls | CPL-03.2 | Mechanisms exist to regularly review technology assets for adherence to the organization's cybersecurity and privacy policies and standards. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - Internal audit program - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | E-CPL-08 | Does the organization regularly review technology assets for adherence to the organization's cybersecurity and privacy policies and standards? | 8 |
| Compliance | Audit Activities | CPL-04 | Mechanisms exist to thoughtfully plan audits by including input from operational risk and compliance partners to minimize the impact of audit-related activities on business operations. | - Internal audit program | | Does the organization thoughtfully plan audits by including input from operational risk and compliance partners to minimize the impact of audit-related activities on business operations? | 5 |
| Compliance | Legal Assessment of Investigative Inquires | CPL-05 | Mechanisms exist to determine whether a government agency has an applicable and valid legal basis to request data from the organization and what further steps need to be taken, if necessary. | | | Does the organization determine whether a government agency has an applicable and valid legal basis to request data from the organization and what further steps need to be taken, if necessary? | 2 |
| Compliance | Investigation Request Notifications | CPL-05.1 | Mechanisms exist to notify customers about investigation request notifications, unless the applicable legal basis for a government agency's action prohibits notification (e.g., potential criminal prosecution). | | | Does the organization notify customers about investigation request notifications, unless the applicable legal basis for a government agency's action prohibits notification (e.g., potential criminal prosecution)? | 2 |
| Compliance | Investigation Access Restrictions | CPL-05.2 | Mechanisms exist to support official investigations by provisioning government investigators with "least privileges" and "least functionality" to ensure that government investigators only have access to the data and systems needed to perform the investigation. | | | Does the organization support official investigations by provisioning government investigators with "least privileges" and "least functionality" to ensure that government investigators only have access to the data and systems needed to perform the investigation? | 2 |
| Compliance | Government Surveillance | CPL-06 | Mechanisms exist to constrain the host government from having unrestricted and non-monitored access to the organization's systems, applications and services that could potentially violate other applicable statutory, regulatory and/or contractual obligations. | - Board of Directors (BoD) Ethics Committee | | Does the organization constrain the host government from having unrestricted and non-monitored access to the organization's systems, applications and services that could potentially violate other applicable statutory, regulatory and/or contractual obligations. | 10 |
| Configuration Management | Configuration Management Program | CFG-01 | Mechanisms exist to facilitate the implementation of configuration management controls. | - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) - Configuration Management Database (CMDB) - Baseline hardening standards - Formalized DevOps program | | Does the organization facilitate the implementation of configuration management controls? | 9 |
| Configuration Management | Assignment of Responsibility | CFG-01.1 | Mechanisms exist to implement a segregation of duties for configuration management that prevents developers from performing production configuration management duties. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) | | Does the organization implement a segregation of duties for configuration management that prevents developers from performing production configuration management duties? | 5 |
| Configuration Management | System Hardening Through Baseline Configurations | CFG-02 | Mechanisms exist to develop, document and maintain secure baseline configurations for technology platforms that are consistent with industry-accepted system hardening standards. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - Defense Information Security Agency (DISA) Secure Technology Implementation Guides (STIGs) - Center for Internet Security (CIS) Benchmarks | E-AST-12 E-AST-13 E-AST-14 E-AST-15 E-AST-16 E-AST-17 | Does the organization develop, document and maintain secure baseline configurations for technology platforms that are consistent with industry-accepted system hardening standards? | 10 |
| Configuration Management | Reviews & Updates | CFG-02.1 | Mechanisms exist to review and update baseline configurations: • At least annually; • When required due to so; or • As part of system component installations and upgrades. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - Defense Information Security Agency (DISA) Secure Technology Implementation Guides (STIGs) - Center for Internet Security (CIS) Benchmarks | | Does the organization review and update baseline configurations: • At least annually; • When required due to so; or • As part of system component installations and upgrades? | 8 |
| Configuration Management | Automated Central Management & Verification | CFG-02.2 | Automated mechanisms exist to govern and report on baseline configurations of the systems. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | | Does the organization use automated mechanisms to govern and report on baseline configurations of the systems? | 7 |

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| Configuration Management | Retention Of Previous Configurations | CFG-02.3 | Mechanisms exist to retain previous versions of baseline configuration to support roll back. | -CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | | Does the organization retain previous versions of baseline configuration to support roll back? | 3 |
| Configuration Management | Development & Test Environment Configurations | CFG-02.4 | Mechanisms exist to manage baseline configurations for development and test environments separately from operational baseline configurations to minimize the risk of unintentional changes. | -CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | | Does the organization manage baseline configurations for development and test environments separately from operational baseline configurations to minimize the risk of unintentional changes? | 5 |
| Configuration Management | Configure Systems, Components or Services for High-Risk Areas | CFG-02.5 | Mechanisms exist to configure systems utilized in high-risk areas with more restrictive baseline configurations. | - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | E-AST-12 E-AST-13 E-AST-14 E-AST-15 E-AST-16 E-AST-17 | Does the organization configure systems utilized in high-risk areas with more restrictive baseline configurations? | 8 |
| Configuration Management | Network Device Configuration File Synchronization | CFG-02.6 | Mechanisms exist to configure network devices to synchronize startup and running configuration files. | -CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | | Does the organization configure network devices to synchronize startup and running configuration files? | 7 |
| Configuration Management | Approved Configuration Deviations | CFG-02.7 | Mechanisms exist to document, assess risk and approve or deny deviations to standardized configurations. | -CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | | Does the organization document, assess risk and approve or deny deviations to standardized configurations. | 9 |
| Configuration Management | Respond To Unauthorized Changes | CFG-02.8 | Mechanisms exist to respond to unauthorized changes to configuration settings as security incidents. | -CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - Service Level Agreements (SLAs) - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | | Does the organization respond to unauthorized changes to configuration settings as security incidents? | 9 |
| Configuration Management | Baseline Tailoring | CFG-02.9 | Mechanisms exist to allow baseline controls to be specialized or customized by applying a defined set of tailoring actions that are specific to: • Mission / business functions; • Operational environment; • Specific threats or vulnerabilities; or • Other risk-based considerations that affect configuration tailoring. | - DISA STIGs - CIS Benchmarks | | Does the organization allow baseline controls to be specialized or customized by applying a defined set of tailoring actions that are specific to: • Mission / business functions; • Operational environment; • Specific threats or vulnerabilities; or • Other risk-based considerations that affect configuration tailoring? | 9 |
| Configuration Management | Least Functionality | CFG-03 | Mechanisms exist to configure systems to provide only essential capabilities by specifically prohibiting or restricting the use of ports, protocols, and/or services. | -CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | | Does the organization configure systems to provide only essential capabilities by specifically prohibiting or restricting the use of ports, protocols, and/or services? | 10 |
| Configuration Management | Periodic Review | CFG-03.1 | Mechanisms exist to periodically review system configurations to identify and disable unnecessary and/or non-secure functions, ports, protocols and services. | - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | | Does the organization periodically review system configurations to identify and disable unnecessary and/or non-secure functions, ports, protocols and services? | 8 |
| Configuration Management | Prevent Unauthorized Software Execution | CFG-03.2 | Mechanisms exist to configure systems to prevent the execution of unauthorized software programs. | -CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | | Does the organization use automated mechanisms to prevent the execution of unauthorized software programs? | 7 |
| Configuration Management | Unauthorized or Authorized Software (Blacklisting or Whitelisting) | CFG-03.3 | Mechanisms exist to whitelist or blacklist applications in an order to limit what is authorized to execute on systems. | -CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | | Does the organization whitelist or blacklist applications in an order to limit what is authorized to execute on systems? | 5 |
| Configuration Management | Split Tunneling | CFG-03.4 | Mechanisms exist to prevent systems from creating split tunneling connections or similar techniques that could be used to exfiltrate data. | | | Does the organization prevent systems from creating split tunneling connections or similar techniques that could be used to exfiltrate data? | 8 |
| Configuration Management | Software Usage Restrictions | CFG-04 | Mechanisms exist to enforce software usage restrictions to comply with applicable contract agreements and copyright laws. | | | Does the organization enforce software usage restrictions to comply with applicable contract agreements and copyright laws? | 9 |

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| Configuration Management | Open Source Software | CFG-04.1 | Mechanisms exist to establish parameters for the secure use of open source software. | - Acceptable Use Policy (AUP) | | Does the organization establish parameters for the secure use of open source software? | 9 |
| Configuration Management | Unsupported Internet Browsers & Email Clients | CFG-04.2 | Mechanisms exist to allow only approved Internet browsers and email clients to run on systems. | | | Does the organization allow only approved Internet browsers and email clients to run on systems? | 7 |
| Configuration Management | User-Installed Software | CFG-05 | Mechanisms exist to restrict the ability of non-privileged users to install unauthorized software. | - Privileged Account Management (PAM) | | Does the organization restrict the ability of non-privileged users to install unauthorized software? | 10 |
| Configuration Management | Unauthorized Installation Alerts | CFG-05.1 | Mechanisms exist to configure systems to generate an alert when the unauthorized installation of software is detected. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | | Does the organization configure systems to generate an alert when the unauthorized installation of software is detected? | 8 |
| Configuration Management | Restrict Roles Permitted To Install Software | CFG-05.2 | Mechanisms exist to configure systems to prevent the installation of software, unless the action is performed by a privileged user or service. | | | Does the organization prohibit the installation of software, unless the action is performed by a privileged user or service? | 9 |
| Configuration Management | Configuration Enforcement | CFG-06 | Automated mechanisms exist to monitor, enforce and report on configurations for endpoint devices. | | | Does the organization use automated mechanisms to monitor, enforce and report on configurations for endpoint devices? | 7 |
| Configuration Management | Zero-Touch Provisioning (ZTP) | CFG-07 | Mechanisms exist to implement Zero-Touch Provisioning (ZTP), or similar technology, to automatically and securely configure devices upon being added to a network. | | | Does the organization implement Zero-Touch Provisioning (ZTP), or similar technology, to automatically and securely configure devices upon being added to a network? | 8 |
| Configuration Management | Sensitive / Regulated Data Access Enforcement | CFG-08 | Mechanisms exist to configure systems, applications and processes to restrict access to sensitive/regulated data. | | E-DCH-08 | Does the organization configure systems, applications and processes to restrict access to sensitive/regulated data? | 7 |
| Configuration Management | Sensitive / Regulated Data Actions | CFG-08.1 | Automated mechanisms exist to generate event logs whenever sensitive/regulated data is collected, created, updated, deleted and/or archived. | | | Does the organization ensure event logs are generated whenever sensitive/regulated data is collected, created, updated, deleted and/or archived? | 7 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Continuous Monitoring | MON-01 | Mechanisms exist to facilitate the implementation of enterprise-wide monitoring controls. | - Splunk - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | | Does the organization facilitate the implementation of enterprise-wide monitoring controls? | 10 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Intrusion Detection & Prevention Systems (IDS & IPS) | MON-01.1 | Mechanisms exist to implement Intrusion Detection / Prevention Systems (IDS / IPS) technologies on critical systems, key network segments and network choke points. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | | Does the organization implement Intrusion Detection / Prevention Systems (IDS / IPS) technologies on critical systems, key network segments and network choke points? | 9 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Automated Tools for Real-Time Analysis | MON-01.2 | Mechanisms exist to utilize a Security Incident Event Manager (SIEM), or similar automated tool, to support near real-time analysis and incident escalation. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | E-MON-01 E-MON-05 | Does the organization utilize a Security Incident Event Manager (SIEM), or similar automated tool, to support near real-time analysis and incident escalation? | 9 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Inbound & Outbound Communications Traffic | MON-01.3 | Mechanisms exist to continuously monitor inbound and outbound communications traffic for unusual or unauthorized activities or conditions. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | | Does the organization continuously monitor inbound and outbound communications traffic for unusual or unauthorized activities or conditions? | 9 |

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| Continuous Monitoring | System Generated Alerts | MON-01.4 | Mechanisms exist to monitor, correlate and respond to alerts from physical, cybersecurity, privacy and supply chain activities to achieve integrated situational awareness. | -CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | | Does the organization monitor, correlate and respond to alerts from physical, cybersecurity, privacy and supply chain activities to achieve integrated situational awareness? | 7 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Wireless Intrusion Detection System (WIDS) | MON-01.5 | Mechanisms exist to utilize Wireless Intrusion Detection / Protection Systems (WIDS / WIPS) to identify rogue wireless devices and to detect attack attempts via wireless networks. | -CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | | Does the organization utilize Wireless Intrusion Detection / Protection Systems (WIDS / WIPS) to identify rogue wireless devices and to detect attack attempts via wireless networks? | 5 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Host-Based Devices | MON-01.6 | Mechanisms exist to utilize Host-based Intrusion Detection / Prevention Systems (HIDS / HIPS) to actively alert on or block unwanted activities and send logs to a Security Incident Event Manager (SIEM), or similar automated tool, to maintain situational awareness. | -CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | | Does the organization utilize Host-based Intrusion Detection / Prevention Systems (HIDS / HIPS) to actively alert on or block unwanted activities and send logs to a Security Incident Event Manager (SIEM), or similar automated tool, to maintain situational awareness? | 8 |
| Continuous Monitoring | File Integrity Monitoring (FIM) | MON-01.7 | Mechanisms exist to utilize a File Integrity Monitor (FIM), or similar change-detection technology, on critical assets to generate alerts for unauthorized modifications. | -CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | | Does the organization utilize a File Integrity Monitor (FIM), or similar change-detection technology, on critical assets to generate alerts for unauthorized modifications? | 9 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Reviews & Updates | MON-01.8 | Mechanisms exist to review event logs on an ongoing basis and escalate incidents in accordance with established timelines and procedures. | - Security Incident Event Manager (SIEM) - Splunk | E-MON-01 E-MON-02 E-MON-05 | Does the organization review event logs on an ongoing basis and escalate incidents in accordance with established timelines and procedures? | 10 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Proxy Logging | MON-01.9 | Mechanisms exist to log all Internet-bound requests, in order to identify prohibited activities and assist incident handlers with identifying potentially compromised systems. | -CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | | Does the organization log all Internet-bound requests, in order to identify prohibited activities and assist incident handlers with identifying potentially compromised systems? | 8 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Deactivated Account Activity | MON-01.10 | Mechanisms exist to monitor deactivated accounts for attempted usage. | -CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - Security Incident Event Manager (SIEM) - Splunk - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | | Does the organization monitor deactivated accounts for attempted usage? | 9 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Automated Response to Suspicious Events | MON-01.11 | Mechanisms exist to automatically implement pre-determined corrective actions in response to detected events that have security incident implications. | | | Does the organization alert incident response personnel of detected suspicious events and implement actions to terminate suspicious events? | 5 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Automated Alerts | MON-01.12 | Mechanisms exist to automatically alert incident response personnel to inappropriate or anomalous activities that have potential security incident implications. | | | Does the organization alert incident response personnel of inappropriate or unusual activities that have security incident implications? | 5 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Alert Threshold Tuning | MON-01.13 | Mechanisms exist to "tune" event monitoring technologies through analyzing communications traffic/event patterns and developing profiles representing common traffic patterns and/or events. | | | Does the organization "tune" event monitoring technologies through analyzing communications traffic/event patterns and developing profiles representing common traffic patterns and/or events? | 5 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Individuals Posing Greater Risk | MON-01.14 | Mechanisms exist to implement enhanced activity monitoring for individuals who have been identified as posing an increased level of risk. | | E-MON-03 | Does the organization implement enhanced activity monitoring for individuals who have been identified as posing an increased level of risk? | 5 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Privileged User Oversight | MON-01.15 | Mechanisms exist to implement enhanced activity monitoring for privileged users. | | E-MON-03 | Does the organization implement enhanced activity monitoring for privileged users? | 5 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Analyze and Prioritize Monitoring Requirements | MON-01.16 | Mechanisms exist to assess the organization's needs for monitoring and prioritize the monitoring of assets, based on asset criticality and the sensitivity of the data it stores, transmits and processes. | | | Does the organization assess the organization's needs for monitoring and prioritize the monitoring of assets, based on asset criticality and the sensitivity of the data it stores, transmits and processes? | 5 |

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| Continuous Monitoring | Real-Time Session Monitoring | MON-01.17 | Mechanisms exist to enable authorized personnel the ability to remotely view and hear content related to an established user session in real time, in accordance with organizational standards, as well as statutory, regulatory and contractual obligations. | | | Does the organization enable authorized personnel the ability to remotely view and hear content related to an established user session in real time? | 4 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Centralized Collection of Security Event Logs | MON-02 | Mechanisms exist to utilize a Security Incident Event Manager (SIEM) or similar automated tool, to support the centralized collection of security-related event logs. | - Security Incident Event Manager (SIEM) - Splunk | E-MON-01 E-MON-05 | Does the organization utilize a Security Incident Event Manager (SIEM) or similar automated tool, to support the centralized collection of security-related event logs? | 10 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Correlate Monitoring Information | MON-02.1 | Automated mechanisms exist to correlate both technical and non-technical information from across the enterprise by a Security Incident Event Manager (SIEM) or similar automated tool, to enhance organization-wide situational awareness. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - Security Incident Event Manager (SIEM) - Splunk - NNT Change Tracker | | Does the organization use automated mechanisms to correlate logs from across the enterprise by a Security Incident Event Manager (SIEM) or similar automated tool, to maintain situational awareness? | 9 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Central Review & Analysis | MON-02.2 | Automated mechanisms exist to centrally collect, review and analyze audit records from multiple sources. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) | E-MON-01 E-MON-02 E-MON-05 | Does the organization centrally collect, review and analyze audit records from multiple sources? | 5 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Integration of Scanning & Other Monitoring Information | MON-02.3 | Automated mechanisms exist to integrate the analysis of audit records with analysis of vulnerability scanners, network performance, system monitoring and other sources to further enhance the ability to identify inappropriate or unusual activity. | | | Does the organization integrate the analysis of audit records with analysis of vulnerability scanners, network performance, system monitoring and other sources to further enhance the ability to identify inappropriate or unusual activity? | 5 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Correlation with Physical Monitoring | MON-02.4 | Automated mechanisms exist to correlate information from audit records with information obtained from monitoring physical access to further enhance the ability to identify suspicious, inappropriate, unusual or malevolent activity. | | | Does the organization correlate information from audit records with information obtained from monitoring physical access to further enhance the ability to identify suspicious, inappropriate, unusual or malevolent activity? | 5 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Permitted Actions | MON-02.5 | Mechanisms exist to specify the permitted actions for both users and systems associated with the review, analysis and reporting of audit information. | | | Does the organization specify the permitted actions for both users and systems associated with the review, analysis and reporting of audit information? | 5 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Audit Level Adjustments | MON-02.6 | Mechanisms exist to adjust the level of audit review, analysis and reporting based on evolving threat information from law enforcement, industry associations or other credible sources of threat intelligence. | | | Does the organization adjust the level of audit review, analysis and reporting based on evolving threat information from law enforcement, industry associations or other credible sources of threat intelligence? | 5 |
| Continuous Monitoring | System-Wide / Time-Related Audit Trail | MON-02.7 | Automated mechanisms exist to compile audit records into an organization-wide audit trail that is time-correlated. | | | Does the organization compile audit records into an organization-wide audit trail that is time-correlated? | 5 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Changes by Authorized Individuals | MON-02.8 | Mechanisms exist to provide privileged users or roles the capability to change the auditing to be performed on specified information system components, based on specific event criteria within specified time thresholds. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) | | Does the organization provide privileged users or roles the capability to change the auditing to be performed on specified information system components, based on specific event criteria within specified time thresholds? | 5 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Content of Event Logs | MON-03 | Mechanisms exist to configure systems to produce audit records that contain sufficient information to, at a minimum: • Establish what type of event occurred; • When (date and time) the event occurred; • Where the event occurred; | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) | | Does the organization configure systems to produce audit records that contain sufficient information to, at a minimum: • Establish what type of event occurred; • When (date and time) the event occurred; • Where the event occurred; | 10 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Sensitive Audit Information | MON-03.1 | Mechanisms exist to protect sensitive/regulated data contained in log files. | | | Does the organization protect sensitive/regulated data contained in log files? | 8 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Audit Trails | MON-03.2 | Mechanisms exist to link system access to individual users or service accounts. | | | Does the organization link system access to individual users or service accounts? | 10 |

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| Continuous Monitoring | Privileged Functions Logging | MON-03.3 | Mechanisms exist to log and review the actions of users and/or services with elevated privileges. | - Security Incident Event Manager (SIEM) - Splunk | | Does the organization log and review the actions of users and/or services with elevated privileges? | 8 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Verbosity Logging for Boundary Devices | MON-03.4 | Mechanisms exist to verbosely log all traffic (both allowed and blocked) arriving at network boundary devices, including firewalls, Intrusion Detection / Prevention Systems (IDS/IPS) and inbound and outbound proxies. | | | Does the organization verbosely log all traffic (both allowed and blocked) arriving at network boundary devices, including firewalls, Intrusion Detection / Prevention Systems (IDS/IPS) and inbound and outbound proxies? | 5 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Limit Personal Data (PD) in Audit Records | MON-03.5 | Mechanisms exist to limit Personal Data (PD) contained in audit records to the elements identified in the privacy risk assessment. | - Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) | | Does the organization limit Personal Data (PD) contained in audit records to the elements identified in the privacy risk assessment? | 8 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Centralized Management of Planned Audit Record Content | MON-03.6 | Mechanisms exist to centrally manage and configure the content required to be captured in audit records generated by organization-defined information system components. | | | Does the organization centrally manage and configure the content required to be captured in audit records generated by organization-defined information system components? | 5 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Database Logging | MON-03.7 | Mechanisms exist to ensure databases produce audit records that contain sufficient information to monitor database activities. | | | Does the organization ensure databases produce audit records that contain sufficient information to monitor database activities that includes, at a minimum: • Access to particularly important information; • Addition of new users, especially privileged users; • Any query containing comments; | 8 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Event Log Storage Capacity | MON-04 | Mechanisms exist to allocate and proactively manage sufficient event log storage capacity to reduce the likelihood of such capacity being exceeded. | | | Does the organization allocate and proactively manage sufficient event log storage capacity to reduce the likelihood of such capacity being exceeded? | 8 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Response To Event Log Processing Failures | MON-05 | Mechanisms exist to alert appropriate personnel in the event of a log processing failure and take actions to remedy the disruption. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - Security Incident Event Manager (SIEM) - Splunk - NNT Change Tracker | | Does the organization alert appropriate personnel in the event of a log processing failure and take actions to remedy the disruption? | 8 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Real-Time Alerts of Event Logging Failure | MON-05.1 | Mechanisms exist to provide 24x7x365 near real-time alerting capability when an event log processing failure occurs. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - Security Incident Event Manager (SIEM) - Splunk - NNT Change Tracker | | Does the organization provide 24x7x365 near real-time alerting capability when an event log processing failure occurs? | 6 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Event Log Storage Capacity Alerting | MON-05.2 | Automated mechanisms exist to alert appropriate personnel when the allocated volume reaches an organization-defined percentage of maximum event log storage capacity. | | | Does the organization alert appropriate personnel when the allocated volume reaches an organization-defined percentage of maximum event log storage capacity? | 5 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Monitoring Reporting | MON-06 | Mechanisms exist to provide an event log report generation capability to aid in detecting and assessing anomalous activities. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - Security Incident Event Manager (SIEM) - Splunk - NNT Change Tracker | | Does the organization provide an event log report generation capability to aid in detecting and assessing anomalous activities? | 7 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Query Parameter Audits of Personal Data (PD) | MON-06.1 | Mechanisms exist to provide and implement the capability for auditing the parameters of user query events for data sets containing Personal Data (PD). | | | Does the organization provide and implement the capability for auditing the parameters of user query events for data sets containing Personal Data (PD)? | 3 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Trend Analysis Reporting | MON-06.2 | Mechanisms exist to employ trend analyses to determine if security control implementations, the frequency of continuous monitoring activities, and/or the types of activities used in the continuous monitoring process need to be modified based on empirical data. | | | Does the organization employ trend analyses to determine if security control implementations, the frequency of continuous monitoring activities, and/or the types of activities used in the continuous monitoring process need to be modified based on empirical data? | 5 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Time Stamps | MON-07 | Mechanisms exist to configure systems to use an authoritative time source to generate time stamps for event logs. | | | Does the organization configure systems to use an authoritative time source to generate time stamps for event logs? | 10 |

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| Continuous Monitoring | Synchronization With Authoritative Time Source | MON-07.1 | Mechanisms exist to synchronize internal system clocks with an authoritative time source. | - Network Time Protocol (NTP) | | Does the organization synchronize internal system clocks with an authoritative time source? | 8 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Protection of Event Logs | MON-08 | Mechanisms exist to protect event logs and audit tools from unauthorized access, modification and deletion. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - Security Incident Event Manager (SIEM) - Splunk | | Does the organization protect event logs and audit tools from unauthorized access, modification and deletion? | 10 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Event Log Backup on Separate Physical Systems / Components | MON-08.1 | Mechanisms exist to back up event logs onto a physically different system or system component than the Security Incident Event Manager (SIEM) or similar automated tool. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - Security Incident Event Manager (SIEM) - Splunk | | Does the organization back up event logs onto a physically different system or system component than the Security Incident Event Manager (SIEM) or similar automated tool? | 5 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Access by Subset of Privileged Users | MON-08.2 | Mechanisms exist to restrict access to the management of event logs to privileged users with a specific business need. | - Security Incident Event Manager (SIEM) - Splunk | | Does the organization restrict access to the management of event logs to privileged users with a specific business need? | 8 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Cryptographic Protection of Event Log Information | MON-08.3 | Cryptographic mechanisms exist to protect the integrity of event logs and audit tools. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) | | Does the organization protect the integrity of event logs and audit tools with cryptographic mechanisms? | 5 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Dual Authorization for Event Log Movement | MON-08.4 | Automated mechanisms exist to enforce dual authorization for the movement or deletion of event logs. | | | Does the organization enforce dual authorization for the movement or deletion of event logs? | 5 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Non-Repudiation | MON-09 | Mechanisms exist to utilize a non-repudiation capability to protect against an individual falsely denying having performed a particular action. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) | | Does the organization utilize a non-repudiation capability to protect against an individual falsely denying having performed a particular action? | 8 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Identity Binding | MON-09.1 | Mechanisms exist to bind the identity of the information producer to the information generated. | | | Does the organization bind the identity of the information producer to the information generated? | 4 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Event Log Retention | MON-10 | Mechanisms exist to retain event logs for a time period consistent with records retention requirements to provide support for after-the-fact investigations of security incidents and to meet statutory, regulatory and contractual retention requirements. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) | E-AST-11 | Does the organization retain event logs for a time period consistent with records retention requirements to provide support for after-the-fact investigations of security incidents and to meet statutory, regulatory and contractual retention requirements? | 10 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Monitoring For Information Disclosure | MON-11 | Mechanisms exist to monitor for evidence of unauthorized exfiltration or disclosure of non-public information. | - Content filtering solution - Review of social media outlets | | Does the organization monitor for evidence of unauthorized exfiltration or disclosure of non-public information? | 8 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Analyze Traffic for Covert Exfiltration | MON-11.1 | Automated mechanisms exist to analyze network traffic to detect covert data exfiltration. | | | Does the organization analyze network traffic to detect covert data exfiltration? | 5 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Unauthorized Network Services | MON-11.2 | Automated mechanisms exist to detect unauthorized network services and alert incident response personnel. | | | Does the organization detect unauthorized network services and alert incident response personnel? | 5 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Monitoring for Indicators of Compromise (IOC) | MON-11.3 | Automated mechanisms exist to identify and alert on Indicators of Compromise (IOC). | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) | | Does the organization identify and alert on Indicators of Compromise (IOC)? | 5 |

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| Continuous Monitoring | Session Audit | MON-12 | Mechanisms exist to provide session audit capabilities that can: • Capture and log all content related to a user session; and • Remotely view all content related to an established user session in real time. | - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | | Does the organization provide session audit capabilities that: • Capture and log all content related to a user session; and • Remotely view all content related to an established user session in real time? | 7 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Alternate Event Logging Capability | MON-13 | Mechanisms exist to provide an alternate event logging capability in the event of a failure in primary audit capability. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | | Does the organization provide an alternate audit capability in the event of a failure in primary audit capability? | 3 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Cross-Organizational Monitoring | MON-14 | Mechanisms exist to coordinate sanitized event logs among external organizations to identify anomalous events when event logs are shared across organizational boundaries, without giving away sensitive or critical business data. | | | Does the organization coordinate sanitized event logs among external organizations to identify anomalous events when event logs are shared across organizational boundaries, without giving away sensitive or critical business data? | 3 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Sharing of Event Logs | MON-14.1 | Mechanisms exist to share event logs with third-party organizations based on specific cross-organizational sharing agreements. | - Veris (incident sharing) (http://veriscommunity.net) | | Does the organization share event logs with third-party organizations based on specific cross-organizational sharing agreements? | 5 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Covert Channel Analysis | MON-15 | Mechanisms exist to conduct covert channel analysis to identify aspects of communications that are potential avenues for covert channels. | | | Does the organization conduct covert channel analysis to identify aspects of communications that are potential avenues for covert channels? | 3 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Anomalous Behavior | MON-16 | Mechanisms exist to detect and respond to anomalous behavior that could indicate account compromise or other malicious activities. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | | Does the organization detect and respond to anomalous behavior that could indicate account compromise or other malicious activities? | 10 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Insider Threats | MON-16.1 | Mechanisms exist to monitor internal personnel activity for potential security incidents. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | | Does the organization monitor internal personnel activity for potential security incidents? | 8 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Third-Party Threats | MON-16.2 | Mechanisms exist to monitor third-party personnel activity for potential security incidents. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | | Does the organization monitor third-party personnel activity for potential security incidents? | 8 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Unauthorized Activities | MON-16.3 | Mechanisms exist to monitor for unauthorized activities, accounts, connections, devices and software. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | | Does the organization monitor for unauthorized activities, accounts, connections, devices and software? | 8 |
| Continuous Monitoring | Account Creation and Modification Logging | MON-16.4 | Automated mechanisms exist to generate event logs for permissions changes to privileged accounts and/or groups. | | | Does the organization ensure event logs are generated for permissions changes to privileged accounts and/or groups. | 7 |
| Cryptographic Protections | Use of Cryptographic Controls | CRY-01 | Mechanisms exist to facilitate the implementation of cryptographic protections controls using known public standards and trusted cryptographic technologies. | - Key and certificate management solutions - Microsoft BitLocker (https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=53006) - Symantec Endpoint Encryption (https://www.symantec.com/products/endpoint-protection) | | Does the organization facilitate the implementation of cryptographic protections controls using known public standards and trusted cryptographic technologies? | 10 |
| Cryptographic Protections | Alternate Physical Protection | CRY-01.1 | Cryptographic mechanisms exist to prevent unauthorized disclosure of information as an alternative to physical safeguards. | | | Are cryptographic mechanisms used to prevent unauthorized disclosure of information as an alternative to physical safeguards? | 5 |
| Cryptographic Protections | Export-Controlled Technology | CRY-01.2 | Mechanisms exist to address the exporting of cryptographic technologies in compliance with relevant statutory and regulatory requirements. | | | Does the organization address the exporting of cryptographic technologies in compliance with relevant statutory and regulatory requirements? | 5 |

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| Cryptographic Protections | Pre/Post Transmission Handling | CRY-01.3 | Cryptographic mechanisms exist to ensure the confidentiality and integrity of information during preparation for transmission and during reception. | | | Does the organization ensure the confidentiality and integrity of information during preparation for transmission and during reception with cryptographic mechanisms? | 5 |
| Cryptographic Protections | Conceal / Randomize Communications | CRY-01.4 | Cryptographic mechanisms exist to conceal or randomize communication patterns. | | | Does the organization conceal or randomize communication patterns with cryptographic mechanisms? | 5 |
| Cryptographic Protections | Cryptographic Cipher Suites and Protocols Inventory | CRY-01.5 | Mechanisms exist to identify, document and review deployed cryptographic cipher suites and protocols to proactively respond to industry trends regarding the continued viability of utilized cryptographic cipher suites and protocols. | | | Does the organization identify, document and review deployed cryptographic cipher suites and protocols to proactively respond to industry trends regarding the continued viability of utilized cryptographic cipher suites and protocols? | 9 |
| Cryptographic Protections | Cryptographic Module Authentication | CRY-02 | Automated mechanisms exist to enable systems to authenticate to a cryptographic module. | - Yubico (https://www.yubico.com) | | Do cryptographic mechanisms authenticate to a cryptographic module? | 8 |
| Cryptographic Protections | Transmission Confidentiality | CRY-03 | Cryptographic mechanisms exist to protect the confidentiality of data being transmitted. | - SSL / TLS protocols - IPSEC Tunnels - Native MPLS encrypted tunnel configurations - Custom encrypted payloads | E-CRY-01 | Are cryptographic mechanisms utilized to protect the confidentiality of data being transmitted? | 10 |
| Cryptographic Protections | Transmission Integrity | CRY-04 | Cryptographic mechanisms exist to protect the integrity of data being transmitted. | | E-CRY-01 | Are cryptographic mechanisms utilized to protect the integrity of data being transmitted? | 10 |
| Cryptographic Protections | Encrypting Data At Rest | CRY-05 | Cryptographic mechanisms exist to prevent unauthorized disclosure of data at rest. | - Symantec Endpoint Encryption (https://www.symantec.com/products/endpoint-protection) | | Are cryptographic mechanisms utilized on systems to prevent unauthorized disclosure of data at rest? | 10 |
| Cryptographic Protections | Storage Media | CRY-05.1 | Cryptographic mechanisms exist to protect the confidentiality and integrity of sensitive/regulated data residing on storage media. | - Native Storage Area Network (SAN) encryption functionality - BitLocker and EFS | | Are cryptographic mechanisms utilized to protect the confidentiality and integrity of sensitive/regulated data residing on storage media? | 8 |
| Cryptographic Protections | Offline Storage | CRY-05.2 | Mechanisms exist to remove unused data from online storage and archive it off-line in a secure location until it can be disposed of according to data retention requirements. | | | Does the organization remove unused data from online storage and archive it off-line in a secure location until it can be disposed of according to data retention requirements? | 5 |
| Cryptographic Protections | Database Encryption | CRY-05.3 | Mechanisms exist to ensure that database servers utilize encryption to protect the confidentiality of the data within the databases. | | | Does the organization ensure the hard disks of database servers are encrypted using Full Disk Encryption (FDE)? | 8 |
| Cryptographic Protections | Non-Console Administrative Access | CRY-06 | Cryptographic mechanisms exist to protect the confidentiality and integrity of non-console administrative access. | | | Are cryptographic mechanisms used to protect the confidentiality and integrity of non console administrative access? | 9 |
| Cryptographic Protections | Wireless Access Authentication & Encryption | CRY-07 | Mechanisms exist to protect wireless access via secure authentication and encryption. | | | Does the organization protect wireless access via secure authentication and encryption? | 9 |
| Cryptographic Protections | Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) | CRY-08 | Mechanisms exist to securely implement an internal Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) infrastructure or obtain PKI services from a reputable PKI service provider. | - Microsoft Active Directory (AD) Certificate Services - Digicert (https://www.digicert.com) - Entrust (https://www.entrust.com) - Comodo (https://www.comodo.com) - Vault (https://www.vaultproject.io/) | | Does the organization securely implement an internal Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) infrastructure or obtain PKI services from a reputable PKI service provider? | 9 |

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| Cryptographic Protections | Availability | CRY-08.1 | Resiliency mechanisms exist to ensure the availability of data in the event of the loss of cryptographic keys. | | | Does the organization have appropriate resiliency mechanisms to ensure the availability of data in the event of the loss of cryptographic keys? | 9 |
| Cryptographic Protections | Cryptographic Key Management | CRY-09 | Mechanisms exist to facilitate cryptographic key management controls to protect the confidentiality, integrity and availability of keys. | - Microsoft Active Directory (AD) Certificate Services - Digitcert (https://www.digicert.com) - Entrust (https://www.entrust.com) - Comodo (https://www.comodo.com) - Vault (https://www.vaultproject.io/) | E-CRY-01 | Does the organization facilitate cryptographic key management controls to protect the confidentiality, integrity and availability of keys? | 10 |
| Cryptographic Protections | Symmetric Keys | CRY-09.1 | Mechanisms exist to facilitate the production and management of symmetric cryptographic keys using Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS)-compliant key management technology and processes. | | E-CRY-01 | Does the organization facilitate the production and management of symmetric cryptographic keys using Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS)-compliant key management technology and processes? | 9 |
| Cryptographic Protections | Asymmetric Keys | CRY-09.2 | Mechanisms exist to facilitate the production and management of asymmetric cryptographic keys using Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS)-compliant key management technology and processes that protect the user's private key. | | E-CRY-01 | Does the organization facilitate the production and management of asymmetric cryptographic keys using Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS)-compliant key management technology and processes that protect the user's private key? | 9 |
| Cryptographic Protections | Cryptographic Key Loss or Change | CRY-09.3 | Mechanisms exist to ensure the availability of information in the event of the loss of cryptographic keys by individual users. | - Escrowing of encryption keys is a common practice for ensuring availability in the event of loss of keys. | | Does the organization ensure the availability of information in the event of the loss of cryptographic keys by individual users? | 8 |
| Cryptographic Protections | Control & Distribution of Cryptographic Keys | CRY-09.4 | Mechanisms exist to facilitate the secure distribution of symmetric and asymmetric cryptographic keys using industry recognized key management technology and processes. | | | Does the organization facilitate the secure distribution of symmetric and asymmetric cryptographic keys using industry recognized key management technology and processes? | 9 |
| Cryptographic Protections | Assigned Owners | CRY-09.5 | Mechanisms exist to ensure cryptographic keys are bound to individual identities. | | | Does the organization ensure cryptographic keys are bound to individual identities? | 8 |
| Cryptographic Protections | Third-Party Cryptographic Keys | CRY-09.6 | Mechanisms exist to ensure customers are provided with appropriate key management guidance whenever cryptographic keys are shared. | | | Does the organization ensure customers are provided with appropriate key management guidance whenever cryptographic keys are shared? | 7 |
| Cryptographic Protections | External System Cryptographic Key Control | CRY-09.7 | Mechanisms exist to maintain control of cryptographic keys for encrypted material stored or transmitted through an external system. | | | Does the organization maintain control of cryptographic keys for encrypted material stored or transmitted through an external system? | 5 |
| Cryptographic Protections | Transmission of Security & Privacy Attributes | CRY-10 | Mechanisms exist to ensure systems associate security attributes with information exchanged between systems. | - Integrity checking | | Does the organization ensure systems associate security attributes with information exchanged between systems? | 5 |
| Cryptographic Protections | Certificate Authorities | CRY-11 | Automated mechanisms exist to enable the use of organization-defined Certificate Authorities (CAs) to facilitate the establishment of protected sessions. | | | Does the organization enable the use of organization-defined Certificate Authorities (CAs) to facilitate the establishment of protected sessions? | 8 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Data Protection | DCH-01 | Mechanisms exist to facilitate the implementation of data protection controls. | | | Does the organization facilitate the implementation of data protection controls? | 10 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Data Stewardship | DCH-01.1 | Mechanisms exist to ensure data stewardship is assigned, documented and communicated. | | | Does the organization ensure data stewardship is assigned, documented and communicated? | 10 |

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| Data Classification & Handling | Sensitive / Regulated Data Protection | DCH-01.2 | Mechanisms exist to protect sensitive/regulated data wherever it is stored. | | | Does the organization protect sensitive/regulated data wherever it is stored? | 9 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Sensitive / Regulated Media Records | DCH-01.3 | Mechanisms exist to ensure media records for sensitive/regulated data contain sufficient information to determine the potential impact in the event of a data loss incident. | | | Does the organization ensure media records for sensitive/regulated data contain sufficient information to determine the potential impact in the event of a data loss incident? | 6 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Data & Asset Classification | DCH-02 | Mechanisms exist to ensure data and assets are categorized in accordance with applicable statutory, regulatory and contractual requirements. | | E-DCH-01 E-DCH-02 | Does the organization ensure data and assets are categorized in accordance with applicable statutory, regulatory and contractual requirements? | 10 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Highest Classification Level | DCH-02.1 | Mechanisms exist to ensure that systems, applications and services are classified according to the highest level of data sensitivity that is stored, transmitted and/or processed. | | | Does the organization ensure that systems, applications and services are classified according to the highest level of data sensitivity that is stored, transmitted and/or processed? | 8 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Media Access | DCH-03 | Mechanisms exist to control and restrict access to digital and non-digital media to authorized individuals. | - Data Loss Prevention (DLP) | | Does the organization control and restrict access to digital and non-digital media to authorized individuals? | 8 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Disclosure of Information | DCH-03.1 | Mechanisms exist to restrict the disclosure of sensitive / regulated data to authorized parties with a need to know. | | | Does the organization limit the disclosure of data to authorized parties? | 10 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Masking Displayed Data | DCH-03.2 | Mechanisms exist to apply data masking to sensitive information that is displayed or printed. | | | Does the organization apply data masking to sensitive information that is displayed or printed? | 7 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Controlled Release | DCH-03.3 | Automated mechanisms exist to validate cybersecurity and privacy attributes prior to releasing information to external systems. | | | Does the organization automatically validate cybersecurity and privacy attributes prior to releasing information to external systems? | 4 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Media Marking | DCH-04 | Mechanisms exist to mark media in accordance with data protection requirements so that personnel are alerted to distribution limitations, handling caveats and applicable security requirements. | | | Does the organization mark media in accordance with data protection requirements so that personnel are alerted to distribution limitations, handling caveats and applicable security requirements? | 7 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Automated Marking | DCH-04.1 | Automated mechanisms exist to mark physical media and digital files to indicate the distribution limitations, handling requirements and applicable security markings (if any) of the information to aid Data Loss Prevention (DLP) technologies. | | | Does the organization use automated mechanisms to mark media and system output to indicate the distribution limitations, handling requirements and applicable security markings (if any) of the information to aid Data Loss Prevention (DLP) technologies? | 2 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Security & Privacy Attributes | DCH-05 | Mechanisms exist to bind security attributes to information as it is stored, transmitted and processed. | | | Does the organization bind security attributes to information as it is stored, transmitted and processed? | 2 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Dynamic Attribute Association | DCH-05.1 | Mechanisms exist to dynamically associate cybersecurity and privacy attributes with individuals and objects as information is created, combined, or transformed, in accordance with organization-defined cybersecurity and privacy policies. | | | Does the organization dynamically associate cybersecurity and privacy attributes with individuals and objects as information is created, combined, or transformed, in accordance with organization-defined cybersecurity and privacy policies? | 2 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Attribute Value Changes By Authorized Individuals | DCH-05.2 | Mechanisms exist to provide authorized individuals (or processes acting on behalf of individuals) the capability to define or change the value of associated cybersecurity and privacy attributes. | | | Does the organization provide authorized individuals (or processes acting on behalf of individuals) the capability to define or change the value of associated cybersecurity and privacy attributes? | 8 |

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| Data Classification & Handling | Maintenance of Attribute Associations By System | DCH-05.3 | Mechanisms exist to maintain the association and integrity of cybersecurity and privacy attributes to individuals and objects. | | | Does the organization maintain the association and integrity of cybersecurity and privacy attributes to individuals and objects? | 2 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Association of Attributes By Authorized Individuals | DCH-05.4 | Mechanisms exist to provide the capability to associate cybersecurity and privacy attributes with individuals and objects by authorized individuals (or processes acting on behalf of individuals). | | | Does the organization provide the capability to associate cybersecurity and privacy attributes with individuals and objects by authorized individuals (or processes acting on behalf of individuals)? | 2 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Attribute Displays for Output Devices | DCH-05.5 | Mechanisms exist to display cybersecurity and privacy attributes in human-readable form on each object that the system transmits to output devices to identify special dissemination, handling or distribution instructions using human-readable, standard naming conventions. | | | Does the organization display cybersecurity and privacy attributes in human-readable form on each object that the system transmits to output devices to identify special dissemination, handling or distribution instructions using human-readable, standard naming conventions? | 8 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Data Subject Attribute Associations | DCH-05.6 | Mechanisms exist to require personnel to associate and maintain the association of cybersecurity and privacy attributes with individuals and objects in accordance with cybersecurity and privacy policies. | | | Does the organization require personnel to associate and maintain the association of cybersecurity and privacy attributes with individuals and objects in accordance with cybersecurity and privacy policies? | 2 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Consistent Attribute Interpretation | DCH-05.7 | Mechanisms exist to provide a consistent, organizationally agreed upon interpretation of cybersecurity and privacy attributes employed in access enforcement and flow enforcement decisions between distributed system components. | | | Does the organization provide a provide a consistent, organizationally agreed upon interpretation of cybersecurity and privacy attributes employed in access enforcement and flow enforcement decisions between distributed system components? | 2 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Identity Association Techniques & Technologies | DCH-05.8 | Mechanisms exist to associate cybersecurity and privacy attributes to information. | | | Does the organization associate cybersecurity and privacy attributes to information? | 2 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Attribute Reassignment | DCH-05.9 | Mechanisms exist to reclassify data as required, due to changing business/technical requirements. | | | Does the organization reclassify data as required, due to changing business/technical requirements? | 7 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Attribute Configuration By Authorized Individuals | DCH-05.10 | Mechanisms exist to provide authorized individuals the capability to define or change the type and value of cybersecurity and privacy attributes available for association with subjects and objects. | | | Does the organization provide authorized individuals the capability to define or change the type and value of cybersecurity and privacy attributes available for association with subjects and objects? | 8 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Audit Changes | DCH-05.11 | Mechanisms exist to audit changes to cybersecurity and privacy attributes and responds to events in accordance with incident response procedures. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) | | Does the organization audit changes to cybersecurity and privacy attributes and respond to them in a timely manner? | 7 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Media Storage | DCH-06 | Mechanisms exist to: • Physically control and securely store digital and non-digital media within controlled areas using organization-defined security measures; and • Protect system media until the media are destroyed or sanitized using approved equipment, techniques and procedures. | | | Does the organization: • Physically control and securely store digital and non-digital media within controlled areas using organization-defined security measures; and • Protect system media until the media are destroyed or sanitized using approved equipment, techniques and procedures? | 8 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Physically Secure All Media | DCH-06.1 | Mechanisms exist to physically secure all media that contains sensitive information. | - Lockbox | | Does the organization physically secure all media that contains sensitive information? | 9 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Sensitive Data Inventories | DCH-06.2 | Mechanisms exist to maintain inventory logs of all sensitive media and conduct sensitive media inventories at least annually. | | E-AST-08 | Does the organization maintain inventory logs of all sensitive media and conduct sensitive media inventories at least annually? | 9 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Periodic Scans for Sensitive Data | DCH-06.3 | Mechanisms exist to periodically scan unstructured data sources for sensitive/regulated data or data requiring special protection measures by statutory, regulatory or contractual obligations. | | | Does the organization periodically scan unstructured data sources for sensitive/regulated data or data requiring special protection measures by statutory, regulatory or contractual obligations? | 7 |

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| Data Classification & Handling | Making Sensitive Data Unreadable In Storage | DCH-06.4 | Mechanisms exist to ensure sensitive/regulated data is rendered human unreadable anywhere sensitive/regulated data is stored. | | | Does the organization ensure sensitive/regulated data is rendered human unreadable anywhere sensitive/regulated data is stored? | 9 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Storing Authentication Data | DCH-06.5 | Mechanisms exist to prohibit the storage of sensitive transaction authentication data after authorization. | | | Does the organization prohibit the storage of sensitive authentication data after authorization? | 5 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Media Transportation | DCH-07 | Mechanisms exist to protect and control digital and non-digital media during transport outside of controlled areas using appropriate security measures. | - Assigned couriers | | Does the organization protect and control digital and non-digital media during transport outside of controlled areas using appropriate security measures? | 9 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Custodians | DCH-07.1 | Mechanisms exist to identify custodians throughout the transport of digital or non-digital media. | - Chain of custody | | Does the organization identify custodians throughout the transport of digital or non-digital media? | 9 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Encrypting Data In Storage Media | DCH-07.2 | Cryptographic mechanisms exist to protect the confidentiality and integrity of information stored on digital media during transport outside of controlled areas. | | | Does the organization protect the confidentiality and integrity of information stored on digital media during transport outside of controlled areas with cryptographic mechanisms? | 5 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Physical Media Disposal | DCH-08 | Mechanisms exist to securely dispose of media when it is no longer required, using formal procedures. | - Shred-it - IronMountain - DoD-strength data erasers | E-AST-03 | Does the organization securely dispose of media when it is no longer required, using formal procedures? | 10 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Digital Media Sanitization | DCH-09 | Mechanisms exist to sanitize digital media with the strength and integrity commensurate with the classification or sensitivity of the information prior to disposal, release out of organizational control or release for reuse. | | E-AST-03 E-DCH-07 | Does the organization sanitize digital media with the strength and integrity commensurate with the classification or sensitivity of the information prior to disposal, release out of organizational control or release for reuse? | 10 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Media Sanitization Documentation | DCH-09.1 | Mechanisms exist to supervise, track, document and verify media sanitization and disposal actions. | - Certificate of destruction | E-AST-03 E-DCH-07 | Does the organization supervise, track, document and verify media sanitization and disposal actions? | 7 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Equipment Testing | DCH-09.2 | Mechanisms exist to test sanitization equipment and procedures to verify that the intended result is achieved. | | | Does the organization test sanitization equipment and procedures to verify that the intended result is achieved? | 5 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Sanitization of Personal Data (PD) | DCH-09.3 | Mechanisms exist to facilitate the sanitization of Personal Data (PD). | - De-identifying PI | | Does the organization facilitate the sanitization of Personal Data (PD)? | 9 |
| Data Classification & Handling | First Time Use Sanitization | DCH-09.4 | Mechanisms exist to apply nondestructive sanitization techniques to portable storage devices prior to first use. | | | Does the organization apply nondestructive sanitization techniques to portable storage devices prior to first use? | 5 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Dual Authorization for Sensitive Data Destruction | DCH-09.5 | Mechanisms exist to enforce dual authorization for the destruction, disposal or sanitization of digital media that contains sensitive / regulated data. | | | Does the organization enforce dual authorization for the destruction, disposal or sanitization of digital media that contains sensitive/regulated data? | 5 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Media Use | DCH-10 | Mechanisms exist to restrict the use of types of digital media on systems or system components. | | | Does the organization restrict the use of types of digital media on systems or system components? | 8 |

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| Data Classification & Handling | Limitations on Use | DCH-10.1 | Mechanisms exist to restrict the use and distribution of sensitive / regulated data. | | | Does the organization restrict the use and distribution of sensitive/regulated data? | 10 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Prohibit Use Without Owner | DCH-10.2 | Mechanisms exist to prohibit the use of portable storage devices in organizational information systems when such devices have no identifiable owner. | | | Does the organization prohibit the use of portable storage devices in organizational information systems when such devices have no identifiable owner? | 5 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Data Reclassification | DCH-11 | Mechanisms exist to reclassify data, including associated systems, applications and services, commensurate with the security category and/or classification level of the information. | | | Does the organization reclassify data, including associated systems, applications and services, commensurate with the security category and/or classification level of the information? | 8 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Removable Media Security | DCH-12 | Mechanisms exist to restrict removable media in accordance with data handling and acceptable usage parameters. | | | Does the organization restrict removable media in accordance with data handling and acceptable usage parameters? | 10 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Use of External Information Systems | DCH-13 | Mechanisms exist to govern how external parties, systems and services are used to securely store, process and transmit data. | | | Does the organization govern how external parties, systems and services are used to securely store, process and transmit data? | 9 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Limits of Authorized Use | DCH-13.1 | Mechanisms exist to prohibit external parties, systems and services from storing, processing and transmitting data unless authorized individuals first: • Verifying the implementation of required security controls; or • Retaining a processing agreement with the entity hosting the external systems or service. | | | Does the organization prohibit external parties, systems and services from storing, processing and transmitting data unless authorized individuals first: • Verifying the implementation of required security controls; or • Retaining a processing agreement with the entity hosting the external systems or service? | 8 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Portable Storage Devices | DCH-13.2 | Mechanisms exist to restrict or prohibit the use of portable storage devices by users on external systems. | | | Does the organization restrict or prohibit the use of portable storage devices by users on external systems? | 9 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Protecting Sensitive Data on External Systems | DCH-13.3 | Mechanisms exist to ensure that the requirements for the protection of sensitive information processed, stored or transmitted on external systems, are implemented in accordance with applicable statutory, regulatory and contractual obligations. | - NIST 800-171 Compliance Criteria (NCC) (ComplianceForge) | | Does the organization ensure that the requirements for the protection of sensitive information processed, stored or transmitted on external systems, are implemented in accordance with applicable statutory, regulatory and contractual obligations? | 10 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Non-Organizationally Owned Systems / Components / Devices | DCH-13.4 | Mechanisms exist to restrict the use of non-organizationally owned information systems, system components or devices to process, store or transmit organizational information. | | | Does the organization restrict the use of non-organizationally owned information systems, system components or devices to process, store or transmit organizational information? | 5 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Information Sharing | DCH-14 | Mechanisms exist to utilize a process to assist users in making information sharing decisions to ensure data is appropriately protected. | - ShareFile - SmartVault - Veris (incident sharing) (http://veriscommunity.net) | | Does the organization utilize a process to assist users in making information sharing decisions to ensure data is appropriately protected? | 9 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Information Search & Retrieval | DCH-14.1 | Mechanisms exist to ensure information systems implement data search and retrieval functions that properly enforce data protection / sharing restrictions. | | | Does the organization ensure information systems implement data search and retrieval functions that properly enforce data protection / sharing restrictions? | 5 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Transfer Authorizations | DCH-14.2 | Mechanisms exist to verify that individuals or systems transferring data between interconnecting systems have the requisite authorizations (e.g., write permissions or privileges) prior to transferring said data. | | | Does the organization verify that individuals or systems transferring data between interconnecting systems have the requisite authorizations (e.g., write permissions or privileges) prior to accepting such data? | 8 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Data Access Mapping | DCH-14.3 | Mechanisms exist to develop a data-specific Access Control List (ACL) or Data Information Sharing Agreement (DISA) to determine the personnel with whom sensitive/regulated data is shared. | | | Does the organization develop a data-specific Access Control List (ACL) or Data Information Sharing Agreement (DISA) to determine the personnel with whom sensitive/regulated data is shared? | 9 |

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| Data Classification & Handling | Publicly Accessible Content | DCH-15 | Mechanisms exist to control publicly-accessible content. | - Designate individuals authorized to post information onto systems that are publicly accessible. - Train authorized individuals to ensure that publicly accessible information does not contain nonpublic information. | | Does the organization control publicly-accessible content? | 10 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Data Mining Protection | DCH-16 | Mechanisms exist to protect data storage objects against unauthorized data mining and data harvesting techniques. | | | Does the organization protect data storage objects against unauthorized data mining and data harvesting techniques? | 7 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Ad-Hoc Transfers | DCH-17 | Mechanisms exist to secure ad-hoc exchanges of large digital files with internal or external parties. | - ShareFile - Box | | Does the organization secure ad-hoc exchanges of large digital files with internal or external parties? | 8 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Media & Data Retention | DCH-18 | Mechanisms exist to retain media and data in accordance with applicable statutory, regulatory and contractual obligations. | - Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) | E-AST-11 | Does the organization retain media and data in accordance with applicable statutory, regulatory and contractual obligations? | 8 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Minimize Personal Data (PD) | DCH-18.1 | Mechanisms exist to limit Personal Data (PD) being processed in the information lifecycle to elements identified in the Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA). | - Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) | | Does the organization limit Personal Data (PD) being processed in the information lifecycle to elements identified in the Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA)? | 8 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Limit Personal Data (PD) Elements In Testing, Training & Research | DCH-18.2 | Mechanisms exist to minimize the use of Personal Data (PD) for research, testing, or training, in accordance with the Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA). | - Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) | | Does the organization minimize the use of Personal Data (PD) for research, testing, or training, in accordance with the Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA)? | 8 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Temporary Files Containing Personal Data (PD) | DCH-18.3 | Mechanisms exist to perform periodic checks of temporary files for the existence of Personal Data (PD). | | | Does the organization perform periodic checks of temporary files for the existence of Personal Data (PD)? | 5 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Geographic Location of Data | DCH-19 | Mechanisms exist to inventory, document and maintain data flows for data that is resident (permanently or temporarily) within a service's geographically distributed applications (physical and virtual), infrastructure, systems components and/or shared with other third-parties. | | E-AST-23 | Does the organization inventory, document and maintain data flows for data that is resident (permanently or temporarily) within a service's geographically distributed applications (physical and virtual), infrastructure, systems components and/or shared with other third-parties? | 9 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Archived Data Sets | DCH-20 | Mechanisms exist to protect archived data in accordance with applicable statutory, regulatory and contractual obligations. | | | Does the organization protect archived data in accordance with applicable statutory, regulatory and contractual obligations? | 8 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Information Disposal | DCH-21 | Mechanisms exist to securely dispose of, destroy or erase information. | - Shred-it - IronMountain | | Does the organization securely dispose of, destroy or erase information? | 10 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Data Quality Operations | DCH-22 | Mechanisms exist to check for the accuracy, relevance, timeliness, impact, completeness and de-identification of information across the information lifecycle. | - Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) | | Does the organization check for the accuracy, relevance, timeliness, impact, completeness and de-identification of information across the information lifecycle? | 5 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Updating & Correcting Personal Data (PD) | DCH-22.1 | Mechanisms exist to utilize technical controls to correct Personal Data (PD) that is inaccurate or outdated, incorrectly determined regarding impact, or incorrectly de-identified. | - Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) | | Does the organization utilize technical controls to correct Personal Data (PD) that is inaccurate or outdated, incorrectly determined regarding impact, or incorrectly de-identified? | 6 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Data Tags | DCH-22.2 | Mechanisms exist to utilize data tags to automate tracking of sensitive/regulated data across the information lifecycle. | - Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) | | Does the organization utilize data tags to automate tracking of Personal Data (PD) across the information lifecycle? | 3 |

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| Data Classification & Handling | Primary Source Personal Data (PD) Collection | DCH-22.3 | Mechanisms exist to collect Personal Data (PD) directly from the individual. | -Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) | | Does the organization collect Personal Data (PD) directly from the individual? | 8 |
| Data Classification & Handling | De-identification (Anonymization) | DCH-23 | Mechanisms exist to anonymize data by removing Personal Data (PD) from datasets. | -Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) | | Does the organization remove Personal Data (PD) from datasets? | 8 |
| Data Classification & Handling | De-Identify Dataset Upon Collection | DCH-23.1 | Mechanisms exist to de-identify the dataset upon collection by not collecting Personal Data (PD). | -Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) | | Does the organization de-identify the dataset upon collection by not collecting Personal Data (PD)? | 8 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Archiving | DCH-23.2 | Mechanisms exist to refrain from archiving Personal Data (PD) elements if those elements in a dataset will not be needed after the dataset is archived. | -Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) | | Does the organization refrain from archiving Personal Data (PD) elements if those elements in a dataset will not be needed after the dataset is archived? | 8 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Release | DCH-23.3 | Mechanisms exist to remove Personal Data (PD) elements from a dataset prior to its release if those elements in the dataset do not need to be part of the data release. | -Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) | | Does the organization remove Personal Data (PD) elements from a dataset prior to its release if those elements in the dataset do not need to be part of the data release? | 8 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Removal, Masking, Encryption, Hashing or Replacement of Direct Identifiers | DCH-23.4 | Mechanisms exist to remove, mask, encrypt, hash or replace direct identifiers in a dataset. | -Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) | | Does the organization remove, mask, encrypt, hash or replace direct identifiers in a dataset? | 8 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Statistical Disclosure Control | DCH-23.5 | Mechanisms exist to manipulate numerical data, contingency tables and statistical findings so that no person or organization is identifiable in the results of the analysis. | | | Does the organization manipulate numerical data, contingency tables and statistical findings so that no person or organization is identifiable in the results of the analysis? | 1 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Differential Privacy | DCH-23.6 | Mechanisms exist to prevent disclosure of Personal Data (PD) by adding non-deterministic noise to the results of mathematical operations before the results are reported. | -Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) | | Does the organization prevent disclosure of Personal Data (PD) by adding non-deterministic noise to the results of mathematical operations before the results are reported? | 1 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Automated De-identification of Sensitive Data | DCH-23.7 | Mechanisms exist to perform de-identification of sensitive/regulated data, using validated algorithms and software to implement the algorithms. | -Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) | | Does the organization perform de-identification using validated algorithms and software to implement the algorithms? | 1 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Motivated Intruder | DCH-23.8 | Mechanisms exist to perform a motivated intruder test on the de-identified dataset to determine if the identified data remains or if the de-identified data can be re-identified. | | | Does the organization perform a motivated intruder test on the de-identified dataset to determine if the identified data remains or if the de-identified data can be re-identified? | 3 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Code Names | DCH-23.9 | Mechanisms exist to use aliases to name assets, which are mission-critical and/or contain highly-sensitive/regulated data, are unique and not readily associated with a product, project or type of data. | | | Does the organization use aliases to name assets, which are mission-critical and/or contain highly-sensitive/regulated data, are unique and not readily associated with a product, project or type of data? | 1 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Information Location | DCH-24 | Mechanisms exist to identify and document the location of information and the specific system components on which the information resides. | -Data Flow Diagram (DFD) | E-AST-23 | Does the organization identify and document the location of information and the specific system components on which the information resides? | 10 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Automated Tools to Support Information Location | DCH-24.1 | Automated mechanisms exist to identify by data classification type to ensure adequate cybersecurity and privacy controls are in place to protect organizational information and individual privacy. | | | Does the organization use automated mechanisms to identify by data classification type to ensure adequate cybersecurity and privacy controls are in place to protect organizational information and individual privacy? | 6 |

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| Data Classification & Handling | Transfer of Sensitive and/or Regulated Data | DCH-25 | Mechanisms exist to restrict and govern the transfer of sensitive and/or regulated data to third-countries or international organizations. | - Model contracts - Privacy Shield - Binding Corporate Rules (BCR) | | Does the organization restrict and govern the transfer of data to third-countries or international organizations? | 10 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Transfer Activity Limits | DCH-25.1 | Mechanisms exist to establish organization-defined "normal business activities" to identify anomalous transaction activities that can reduce the opportunity for sending (outbound) and/or receiving (inbound) fraudulent actions. | | | Does the organization establish organization-defined "normal business activities" to identify anomalous transaction activities that can reduce the opportunity for sending (outbound) and/or receiving (inbound) fraudulent actions? | 7 |
| Data Classification & Handling | Data Localization | DCH-26 | Mechanisms exist to constrain the impact of "digital sovereignty laws," that require localized data within the host country, where data and processes may be subjected to arbitrary enforcement actions that potentially violate other applicable statutory, regulatory and/or contractual obligations. | - Board of Directors (BoD) Ethics Committee | | Does the organization constrain the impact of "digital sovereignty laws," that require localized data within the host country, where data and processes may be subjected to arbitrary enforcement actions that potentially violate other applicable statutory, regulatory and/or contractual obligations? | 10 |
| Embedded Technology | Embedded Technology Security Program | EMB-01 | Mechanisms exist to facilitate the implementation of embedded technology controls. | | E-AST-07 | Does the organization facilitate the implementation of embedded technology controls? | 10 |
| Embedded Technology | Internet of Things (IoT) | EMB-02 | Mechanisms exist to proactively manage the cybersecurity and privacy risks associated with Internet of Things (IoT). | | | Does the organization proactively manage the cybersecurity and privacy risks associated with Internet of Things (IoT)? | 9 |
| Embedded Technology | Operational Technology (OT) | EMB-03 | Mechanisms exist to proactively manage the cybersecurity and privacy risks associated with Operational Technology (OT). | | | Does the organization proactively manage the cybersecurity and privacy risks associated with Operational Technology (OT)? | 9 |
| Embedded Technology | Interface Security | EMB-04 | Mechanisms exist to protect embedded devices against unauthorized use of the physical factory diagnostic and test interface(s). | | | Does the organization protect embedded devices against unauthorized use of the physical factory diagnostic and test interface(s)? | 4 |
| Embedded Technology | Embedded Technology Configuration Monitoring | EMB-05 | Mechanisms exist to generate log entries on embedded devices when configuration changes or attempts to access interfaces are detected. | | | Does the organization generate log entries on embedded devices when configuration changes or attempts to access interfaces are detected? | 6 |
| Embedded Technology | Prevent Alterations | EMB-06 | Mechanisms exist to protect embedded devices by preventing the unauthorized installation and execution of software. | | | Does the organization protect embedded devices by preventing the unauthorized installation and execution of software? | 6 |
| Embedded Technology | Embedded Technology Maintenance | EMB-07 | Mechanisms exist to securely update software and upgrade functionality on embedded devices. | | | Does the organization securely updating software and upgrading functionality on embedded devices? | 6 |
| Embedded Technology | Resilience To Outages | EMB-08 | Mechanisms exist to configure embedded technology to be resilient to data network and power outages. | | | Does the organization configure embedded technology to be resilient to outages of data networks and power? | 2 |
| Embedded Technology | Power Level Monitoring | EMB-09 | Automated mechanisms exist to monitor the power levels of embedded technologies for decreased or excessive power usage, including battery drainage, to investigate for device tampering. | | | Does the organization continuously monitor the power levels of embedded technologies for decreased or excessive power usage, including battery drainage, to investigate for device tampering? | 4 |
| Embedded Technology | Embedded Technology Reviews | EMB-10 | Mechanisms exist to perform evaluations of deployed embedded technologies as needed, or at least on an annual basis, to ensure that necessary updates to mitigate the risks associated with legacy embedded technologies are identified and implemented. | | | Does the organization perform evaluations of deployed embedded technologies as needed, or at least on an annual basis, to ensure that necessary updates to mitigate the risks associated with legacy embedded technologies are identified and implemented? | 8 |

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| Embedded Technology | Message Queuing Telemetry Transport (MQTT) Security | EMB-11 | Mechanisms exist to enforce the security of Message Queuing Telemetry Transport (MQTT) traffic. | | | Does the organization enforce the security of Message Queuing Telemetry Transport (MQTT) traffic? | 7 |
| Embedded Technology | Restrict Communications | EMB-12 | Mechanisms exist to require embedded technologies to initiate all communications and drop new, incoming communications. | | | Does the organization require embedded technologies to initiate all communications and drop new, incoming communications? | 8 |
| Embedded Technology | Authorized Communications | EMB-13 | Mechanisms exist to restrict embedded technologies to communicate only with authorized peers and service endpoints. | | | Does the organization restrict embedded technologies to communicate only with authorized peers and service endpoints? | 8 |
| Embedded Technology | Operating Environment Certification | EMB-14 | Mechanisms exist to determine if embedded technologies are certified for secure use in the proposed operating environment. | | | Does the organization determine if embedded technologies are certified for use in the proposed operating environment? | 9 |
| Embedded Technology | Safety Assessment | EMB-15 | Mechanisms exist to evaluate the safety aspects of embedded technologies via a fault tree analysis, or similar method, to determine possible consequences of misuse, misconfiguration and/or failure. | | | Does the organization evaluate the safety aspects of embedded technologies via a fault tree analysis, or similar method, to determine possible consequences of misuse, misconfiguration and/or failure? | 9 |
| Embedded Technology | Certificate-Based Authentication | EMB-16 | Mechanisms exist to enforce certificate-based authentication for embedded technologies (e.g., IoT, OT, etc.) and their supporting services. | | | Does the organization enforce certificate-based authentication for embedded technologies (e.g., IoT, OT, etc.) and their supporting services? | 5 |
| Embedded Technology | Chip-To-Cloud Security | EMB-17 | Mechanisms exist to implement embedded technologies that utilize pre-provisioned cloud trust anchors to support secure bootstrap and Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP). | | | Does the organization implement embedded technologies that utilize pre-provisioned cloud trust anchors to support secure bootstrap and Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP)? | 6 |
| Embedded Technology | Real-Time Operating System (RTOS) Security | EMB-18 | Mechanisms exist to ensure embedded technologies utilize a securely configured Real-Time Operating System (RTOS). | | | Does the organization ensure embedded technologies utilize a securely configured Real-Time Operating System (RTOS)? | 5 |
| Embedded Technology | Safe Operations | EMB-19 | Mechanisms exist to continuously validate autonomous systems that trigger an automatic state change when safe operation is no longer assured. | | | Does the organization continuously validate autonomous systems that trigger an automatic state change when safe operation is no longer assured? | 9 |
| Endpoint Security | Endpoint Security | END-01 | Mechanisms exist to facilitate the implementation of endpoint security controls. | -CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) -Group Policy Objects (GPOs) -Antimalware technologies -Software firewalls | | Does the organization facilitate the implementation of endpoint security controls? | 10 |
| Endpoint Security | Endpoint Protection Measures | END-02 | Mechanisms exist to protect the confidentiality, integrity, availability and safety of endpoint devices. | -CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) -NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | | Does the organization protect the confidentiality, integrity, availability and safety of endpoint devices? | 9 |
| Endpoint Security | Prohibit Installation Without Privileged Status | END-03 | Automated mechanisms exist to prohibit software installations without explicitly assigned privileged status. | -CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) -Removal of local admin rights -Privileged Account Management (PAM) -NNT Change Tracker | | Does the organization prohibit user installation of software without explicitly assigned privileged status? | 9 |
| Endpoint Security | Software Installation Alerts | END-03.1 | Mechanisms exist to generate an alert when new software is detected. | -CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) -NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | | Does the organization alert personnel when an unauthorized installation of software is detected? | 8 |

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| Endpoint Security | Governing Access Restriction for Change | END-03.2 | Mechanisms exist to define, document, approve and enforce access restrictions associated with changes to systems. | -CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) | | Does the organization define, document, approve and enforce access restrictions associated with changes to systems? | 8 |
| Endpoint Security | Malicious Code Protection (Anti-Malware) | END-04 | Mechanisms exist to utilize antimalware technologies to detect and eradicate malicious code. | -CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - Antimalware software - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | | Does the organization utilize antimalware technologies to detect and eradicate malicious code? | 10 |
| Endpoint Security | Automatic Antimalware Signature Updates | END-04.1 | Mechanisms exist to automatically update antimalware technologies, including signature definitions. | - Antimalware software | | Does the organization automatically update antimalware technologies, including signature definitions? | 9 |
| Endpoint Security | Documented Protection Measures | END-04.2 | Mechanisms exist to document antimalware technologies. | | | Does the organization document antimalware technologies? | 3 |
| Endpoint Security | Centralized Management of Antimalware Technologies | END-04.3 | Mechanisms exist to centrally-manage antimalware technologies. | - Antimalware software | E-MON-02 | Does the organization centrally-manage antimalware technologies? | 8 |
| Endpoint Security | Heuristic / Nonsignature-Based Detection | END-04.4 | Mechanisms exist to utilize heuristic / nonsignature-based antimalware detection capabilities. | - Antimalware software | | Does the organization utilize heuristic / nonsignature-based antimalware detection capabilities? | 8 |
| Endpoint Security | Malware Protection Mechanism Testing | END-04.5 | Mechanisms exist to test antimalware technologies by introducing a known benign, non-spreading test case into the system and subsequently verifying that both detection of the test case and associated incident reporting occurs. | - EICAR test file | | Does the organization test antimalware technologies by introducing a known benign, non-spreading test case into the system and subsequently verifying that both detection of the test case and associated incident reporting occurs? | 5 |
| Endpoint Security | Evolving Malware Threats | END-04.6 | Mechanisms exist to perform periodic evaluations evolving malware threats to assess systems that are generally not considered to be commonly affected by malicious software. | | | Does the organization perform periodic evaluations evolving malware threats to assess systems that are generally not considered to be commonly affected by malicious software? | 3 |
| Endpoint Security | Always On Protection | END-04.7 | Mechanisms exist to ensure that anti-malware technologies are continuously running in real-time and cannot be disabled or altered by non-privileged users, unless specifically authorized by management on a case-by-case basis for a limited time period. | - Antimalware software | | Does the organization ensure that anti-malware technologies are continuously running and cannot be disabled or altered by non-privileged users, unless specifically authorized by management on a case-by-case basis for a limited time period? | 9 |
| Endpoint Security | Software Firewall | END-05 | Mechanisms exist to utilize host-based firewall software, or a similar technology, on all information systems, where technically feasible. | - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | | Does the organization utilize host-based firewall software, or a similar technology, on all information systems, where technically feasible? | 9 |
| Endpoint Security | Endpoint File Integrity Monitoring (FIM) | END-06 | Mechanisms exist to utilize File Integrity Monitor (FIM) technology to detect and report unauthorized changes to system files and configurations. | -CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) - File Integrity Monitor (FIM) | | Does the organization utilize File Integrity Monitor (FIM) technology to detect and report unauthorized changes to system files and configurations? | 8 |
| Endpoint Security | Integrity Checks | END-06.1 | Mechanisms exist to validate configurations through integrity checking of software and firmware. | -CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) - File Integrity Monitor (FIM) | | Does the organization validate configurations through integrity checking of software and firmware? | 6 |
| Endpoint Security | Integration of Detection & Response | END-06.2 | Mechanisms exist to detect and respond to unauthorized configuration changes as cybersecurity incidents. | -CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) - File Integrity Monitor (FIM) | | Does the organization detect and respond to unauthorized configuration changes as cybersecurity incidents? | 9 |

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| Endpoint Security | Automated Notifications of Integrity Violations | END-06.3 | Automated mechanisms exist to alert incident response personnel upon discovering discrepancies during integrity verification. | -CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) | | Does the organization alert incident response personnel upon discovering discrepancies during integrity verification? | 5 |
| Endpoint Security | Automated Response to Integrity Violations | END-06.4 | Automated mechanisms exist to implement remediation actions when integrity violations are discovered. | -CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) | | Does the organization implement remediation actions when integrity violations are discovered? | 5 |
| Endpoint Security | Boot Process Integrity | END-06.5 | Automated mechanisms exist to verify the integrity of the boot process of information systems. | | | Does the organization use automated mechanisms to verify the integrity of the boot process of information systems? | 5 |
| Endpoint Security | Protection of Boot Firmware | END-06.6 | Automated mechanisms exist to protect the integrity of boot firmware in information systems. | | | Does the organization protect the integrity of boot firmware in information systems? | 5 |
| Endpoint Security | Binary or Machine-Executable Code | END-06.7 | Mechanisms exist to prohibit the use of binary or machine-executable code from sources with limited or no warranty and without access to source code. | | | Does the organization prohibit the use of binary or machine-executable code from sources with limited or no warranty and without access to source code? | 5 |
| Endpoint Security | Host Intrusion Detection and Prevention Systems (HIDS / HIPS) | END-07 | Mechanisms exist to utilize Host-based Intrusion Detection / Prevention Systems (HIDS / HIPS) on sensitive systems. | -CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) -NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) -File Integrity Monitor (FIM) | | Does the organization utilize Host-based Intrusion Detection / Prevention Systems (HIDS / HIPS) on sensitive systems? | 9 |
| Endpoint Security | Phishing & Spam Protection | END-08 | Mechanisms exist to utilize anti-phishing and spam protection technologies to detect and take action on unsolicited messages transported by electronic mail. | | | Does the organization utilize anti-phishing and spam protection technologies to detect and take action on unsolicited messages transported by electronic mail? | 10 |
| Endpoint Security | Central Management | END-08.1 | Mechanisms exist to centrally-manage anti-phishing and spam protection technologies. | | | Does the organization centrally-manage anti-phishing and spam protection technologies? | 5 |
| Endpoint Security | Automatic Spam and Phishing Protection Updates | END-08.2 | Mechanisms exist to automatically update anti-phishing and spam protection technologies when new releases are available in accordance with configuration and change management practices. | | | Does the organization automatically update anti-phishing and spam protection technologies when new releases are available in accordance with configuration and change management practices? | 8 |
| Endpoint Security | Trusted Path | END-09 | Mechanisms exist to establish a trusted communications path between the user and the security functions of the operating system. | -Active Directory (AD) Ctrl+Alt+Del login process | | Does the organization establish a trusted communications path between the user and the security functions of the operating system? | 9 |
| Endpoint Security | Mobile Code | END-10 | Mechanisms exist to address mobile code / operating system-independent applications. | | | Does the organization address mobile code / operating system-independent applications? | 4 |
| Endpoint Security | Thin Nodes | END-11 | Mechanisms exist to configure thin nodes to have minimal functionality and information storage. | | | Does the organization configure thin nodes to have minimal functionality and information storage? | 4 |
| Endpoint Security | Port & Input / Output (I/O) Device Access | END-12 | Mechanisms exist to physically disable or remove unnecessary connection ports or input/output devices from sensitive systems. | | | Does the organization physically disable or remove unnecessary connection ports or input/output devices from sensitive systems? | 6 |

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| Endpoint Security | Sensor Capability | END-13 | Mechanisms exist to configure embedded sensors on systems to: • Prohibit the remote activation of sensing capabilities; and • Provide an explicit indication of sensor use to users. | | | Does the organization configure embedded sensors on systems to: • Prohibit the remote activation of sensing capabilities; and • Provide an explicit indication of sensor use to users? | 7 |
| Endpoint Security | Authorized Use | END-13.1 | Mechanisms exist to utilize organization-defined measures so that data or information collected by sensors is only used for authorized purposes. | | | Does the organization utilize organization-defined measures so that data or information collected by sensors is only used for authorized purposes? | 8 |
| Endpoint Security | Notice of Collection | END-13.2 | Mechanisms exist to notify individuals that Personal Data (PD) is collected by sensors. | - Visible or auditory alert - Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) | | Does the organization notify individuals that Personal Data (PD) is collected by sensors? | 6 |
| Endpoint Security | Collection Minimization | END-13.3 | Mechanisms exist to utilize sensors that are configured to minimize the collection of information about individuals. | | | Does the organization utilize sensors that are configured to minimize the collection of information about individuals? | 8 |
| Embedded Technology | Sensor Delivery Verification | END-13.4 | Mechanisms exist to verify embedded technology sensors are configured so that data collected by the sensor(s) is only reported to authorized individuals or roles. | | | Does the organization verify embedded technology sensors are configured so that data collected by the sensor(s) is only reported to authorized individuals or roles? | 4 |
| Endpoint Security | Collaborative Computing Devices | END-14 | Mechanisms exist to unplug or prohibit the remote activation of collaborative computing devices with the following exceptions: • Networked whiteboards; • Video teleconference cameras; and • Teleconference microphones. | - Unplug devices when not needed | | Does the organization unplug or prohibit the remote activation of collaborative computing devices with the following exceptions: • Networked whiteboards; • Video teleconference cameras; and • Teleconference microphones? | 9 |
| Endpoint Security | Disabling / Removal In Secure Work Areas | END-14.1 | Mechanisms exist to disable or remove collaborative computing devices from critical information systems and secure work areas. | | | Does the organization disable or remove collaborative computing devices from critical information systems and secure work areas? | 5 |
| Endpoint Security | Explicitly Indicate Current Participants | END-14.2 | Automated mechanisms exist to provide an explicit indication of current participants in online meetings and teleconferences. | | | Does the organization provide an explicit indication of current participants in online meetings and teleconferences? | 5 |
| Endpoint Security | Hypervisor Access | END-15 | Mechanisms exist to restrict access to hypervisor management functions or administrative consoles for systems hosting virtualized systems. | | | Does the organization restrict access to hypervisor management functions or administrative consoles for systems hosting virtualized systems? | 9 |
| Endpoint Security | Restrict Access To Security Functions | END-16 | Mechanisms exist to ensure security functions are restricted to authorized individuals and enforce least privilege control requirements for necessary job functions. | - Windows Defender Device Guard | | Does the organization ensure security functions are restricted to authorized individuals and enforce least privilege control requirements for necessary job functions? | 7 |
| Endpoint Security | Host-Based Security Function Isolation | END-16.1 | Mechanisms exist to implement underlying software separation mechanisms to facilitate security function isolation. | - Windows Defender Device Guard | | Does the organization implement underlying software separation mechanisms to facilitate security function isolation? | 7 |
| Human Resources Security | Human Resources Security Management | HRS-01 | Mechanisms exist to facilitate the implementation of personnel security controls. | | | Does the organization facilitate the implementation of personnel security controls? | 10 |
| Human Resources Security | Position Categorization | HRS-02 | Mechanisms exist to manage personnel security risk by assigning a risk designation to all positions and establishing screening criteria for individuals filling those positions. | | E-HRS-01 E-HRS-02 E-HRS-03 E-HRS-04 E-HRS-11 E-HRS-22 | Does the organization manage personnel security risk by assigning a risk designation to all positions and establishing screening criteria for individuals filling those positions? | 8 |

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| Human Resources Security | Users With Elevated Privileges | HRS-02.1 | Mechanisms exist to ensure that every user accessing a system that processes, stores, or transmits sensitive information is cleared and regularly trained to handle the information in question. | | E-HRS-02 E-HRS-03 E-HRS-04 E-HRS-11 E-HRS-22 | Does the organization ensure that every user accessing a system that processes, stores, or transmits sensitive information is cleared and regularly trained to handle the information in question? | 10 |
| Human Resources Security | Probationary Periods | HRS-02.2 | Mechanisms exist to identify newly onboarded personnel for enhanced monitoring during their probationary period. | | | Does the organization identify newly onboarded personnel through their probationary period to implement enhanced monitoring? | 1 |
| Human Resources Security | Roles & Responsibilities | HRS-03 | Mechanisms exist to define cybersecurity responsibilities for all personnel. | - NIST NICE framework - RACI diagram | E-HRS-01 E-HRS-02 E-HRS-03 E-HRS-04 E-HRS-11 E-HRS-13 | Does the organization define cybersecurity responsibilities for all personnel? | 10 |
| Human Resources Security | User Awareness | HRS-03.1 | Mechanisms exist to communicate with users about their roles and responsibilities to maintain a safe and secure working environment. | | E-HRS-01 E-HRS-13 E-HRS-16 E-HRS-18 | Does the organization communicate with users about their roles and responsibilities to maintain a safe and secure working environment? | 9 |
| Human Resources Security | Competency Requirements for Security-Related Positions | HRS-03.2 | Mechanisms exist to ensure that all security-related positions are staffed by qualified individuals who have the necessary skill set. | | E-HRS-21 E-HRS-23 | Does the organization ensure that all security-related positions are staffed by qualified individuals who have the necessary skill set? | 9 |
| Human Resources Security | Personnel Screening | HRS-04 | Mechanisms exist to manage personnel security risk by screening individuals prior to authorizing access. | - Criminal, education and employment background checks | E-HRS-17 E-HRS-21 | Does the organization manage personnel security risk by screening individuals prior to authorizing access? | 10 |
| Human Resources Security | Roles With Special Protection Measures | HRS-04.1 | Mechanisms exist to ensure that individuals accessing a system that stores, transmits or processes information requiring special protection satisfy organization-defined personnel screening criteria. | - Security clearances for classified information. | E-HRS-17 E-HRS-21 | Does the organization ensure that individuals accessing a system that stores, transmits or processes information requiring special protection satisfy organization-defined personnel screening criteria? | 9 |
| Human Resources Security | Formal Indoctrination | HRS-04.2 | Mechanisms exist to verify that individuals accessing a system processing, storing, or transmitting sensitive information are formally indoctrinated for all the relevant types of information to which they have access on the system. | | E-HRS-18 | Does the organization verify that individuals accessing a system processing, storing, or transmitting sensitive information are formally indoctrinated for all the relevant types of information to which they have access on the system? | 7 |
| Human Resources Security | Citizenship Requirements | HRS-04.3 | Mechanisms exist to verify that individuals accessing a system processing, storing, or transmitting sensitive information meet applicable statutory, regulatory and/or contractual requirements for citizenship. | | | Does the organization verify that individuals accessing a system processing, storing, or transmitting sensitive information meet applicable statutory, regulatory and/or contractual requirements for citizenship? | 5 |
| Human Resources Security | Citizenship Identification | HRS-04.4 | Mechanisms exist to identify foreign nationals, including by their specific citizenship. | | | Does the organization identify foreign nationals, including by their specific nationality? | 3 |
| Human Resources Security | Terms of Employment | HRS-05 | Mechanisms exist to require all employees and contractors to apply cybersecurity and privacy principles in their daily work. | - Acceptable Use Policy (AUP) - Rules of behavior | E-HRS-16 E-HRS-22 | Does the organization require all employees and contractors to apply cybersecurity and privacy principles in their daily work? | 10 |
| Human Resources Security | Rules of Behavior | HRS-05.1 | Mechanisms exist to define acceptable and unacceptable rules of behavior for the use of technologies, including consequences for unacceptable behavior. | - Acceptable Use Policy (AUP) - Rules of behavior | E-HRS-22 | Does the organization define acceptable and unacceptable rules of behavior for the use of technologies, including consequences for unacceptable behavior? | 10 |
| Human Resources Security | Social Media & Social Networking Restrictions | HRS-05.2 | Mechanisms exist to define rules of behavior that contain explicit restrictions on the use of social media and networking sites, posting information on commercial websites and sharing account information. | - Acceptable Use Policy (AUP) - Rules of behavior | E-HRS-22 | Do rules of behavior contain explicit restrictions on the use of social media and networking sites, posting information on commercial websites and sharing account information? | 9 |

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| Human Resources Security | Use of Communications Technology | HRS-05.3 | Mechanisms exist to establish usage restrictions and implementation guidance for communications technologies based on the potential to cause damage to systems, if used maliciously. | - Acceptable Use Policy (AUP) - Rules of behavior | E-HRS-22 | Does the organization establish usage restrictions and implementation guidance for communications technologies based on the potential to cause damage to systems, if used maliciously? | 10 |
| Human Resources Security | Use of Critical Technologies | HRS-05.4 | Mechanisms exist to govern usage policies for critical technologies. | | E-HRS-22 | Does the organization govern usage policies for critical technologies? | 9 |
| Human Resources Security | Use of Mobile Devices | HRS-05.5 | Mechanisms exist to manage business risks associated with permitting mobile device access to organizational resources. | - Acceptable Use Policy (AUP) - Rules of behavior - BYOD policy | E-HRS-22 | Does the organization manage business risks associated with permitting mobile device access to organizational resources? | 9 |
| Human Resources Security | Security-Minded Dress Code | HRS-05.6 | Mechanisms exist to prohibit the use of oversized clothing (e.g., baggy pants, oversized hooded sweatshirts, etc.) to prevent the unauthorized exfiltration of data and technology assets. | | | Does the organization prohibit the use of oversized clothing (e.g., baggy pants, oversized hooded sweatshirts, etc.) to prevent the unauthorized exfiltration of data and technology assets? | 1 |
| Human Resources Security | Policy Familiarization & Acknowledgement | HRS-05.7 | Mechanisms exist to ensure personnel receive recurring familiarization with the organization's cybersecurity and privacy policies and provide acknowledgement. | | E-HRS-18 E-SAT-02 E-SAT-04 | Does the organization ensure personnel receive recurring familiarization with the organization's cybersecurity and privacy policies and provide acknowledgement? | 8 |
| Human Resources Security | Access Agreements | HRS-06 | Mechanisms exist to require internal and third-party users to sign appropriate access agreements prior to being granted access. | | E-HRS-16 | Does the organization require internal and third-party users to sign appropriate access agreements prior to being granted access? | 10 |
| Human Resources Security | Confidentiality Agreements | HRS-06.1 | Mechanisms exist to require Non-Disclosure Agreements (NDAs) or similar confidentiality agreements that reflect the needs to protect data and operational details, or both employees and third-parties. | - Non-Disclosure Agreements (NDAs) | E-HRS-20 | Does the organization require Non-Disclosure Agreements (NDAs) or similar confidentiality agreements that reflect the needs to protect data and operational details, or both employees and third-parties? | 10 |
| Human Resources Security | Post-Employment Obligations | HRS-06.2 | Mechanisms exist to notify terminated individuals of applicable, legally-binding post-employment requirements for the protection of sensitive organizational information. | | E-HRS-19 | Does the organization notify terminated individuals of applicable, legally-binding post-employment requirements for the protection of sensitive organizational information? | 5 |
| Human Resources Security | Personnel Sanctions | HRS-07 | Mechanisms exist to sanction personnel failing to comply with established security policies, standards and procedures. | | | Does the organization sanction personnel failing to comply with established security policies, standards and procedures? | 9 |
| Human Resources Security | Workplace Investigations | HRS-07.1 | Mechanisms exist to conduct employee misconduct investigations when there is reasonable assurance that a policy has been violated. | | | Does the organization conduct employee misconduct investigations when there is reasonable assurance that a policy has been violated? | 8 |
| Human Resources Security | Personnel Transfer | HRS-08 | Mechanisms exist to adjust logical and physical access authorizations to systems and facilities upon personnel reassignment or transfer, in a timely manner. | | | Does the organization adjust logical and physical access authorizations to systems and facilities upon personnel reassignment or transfer, in a timely manner? | 9 |
| Human Resources Security | Personnel Termination | HRS-09 | Mechanisms exist to govern the termination of individual employment. | | E-HRS-19 | Does the organization govern the termination of individual employment? | 9 |
| Human Resources Security | Asset Collection | HRS-09.1 | Mechanisms exist to retrieve organization-owned assets upon termination of an individual's employment. | | E-HRS-19 | Does the organization retrieve organization-owned assets upon termination of an individual's employment? | 9 |

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| Human Resources Security | High-Risk Terminations | HRS-09.2 | Mechanisms exist to expedite the process of removing "high risk" individual's access to systems and applications upon termination, as determined by management. | | E-HRS-19 | Does the organization expedite the process of removing "high risk" individual's access to systems and applications upon termination, as determined by management? | 9 |
| Human Resources Security | Post-Employment Requirements | HRS-09.3 | Mechanisms exist to govern former employee behavior by notifying terminated individuals of applicable, legally binding post-employment requirements for the protection of organizational information. | -Non-Disclosure Agreements (NDAs) | E-HRS-19 | Does the organization govern former employee behavior by notifying terminated individuals of applicable, legally binding post-employment requirements for the protection of organizational information? | 8 |
| Human Resources Security | Automated Employment Status Notifications | HRS-09.4 | Automated mechanisms exist to notify Identity and Access Management (IAM) personnel or roles upon termination of an individual employment or contract. | | | Does the organization notify Identity and Access Management (IAM) personnel or roles upon termination of an individual employment or contract? | 5 |
| Human Resources Security | Third-Party Personnel Security | HRS-10 | Mechanisms exist to govern third-party personnel by reviewing and monitoring third-party cybersecurity and privacy roles and responsibilities. | -Independent background check service | E-HRS-16 E-HRS-18 E-HRS-22 | Does the organization govern third-party personnel by reviewing and monitoring third-party cybersecurity and privacy roles and responsibilities? | 10 |
| Human Resources Security | Separation of Duties (SoD) | HRS-11 | Mechanisms exist to implement and maintain Separation of Duties (SoD) to prevent potential inappropriate activity without collusion. | | E-HRS-25 | Does the organization implement and maintain Separation of Duties (SoD) to prevent potential inappropriate activity without collusion? | 7 |
| Human Resources Security | Incompatible Roles | HRS-12 | Mechanisms exist to avoid incompatible development-specific roles through limiting and reviewing developer privileges to change hardware, software and firmware components within a production/operational environment. | | E-HRS-25 | Does the organization avoid incompatible development-specific roles through limiting and reviewing developer privileges to change hardware, software and firmware components within a production/operational environment? | 8 |
| Human Resources Security | Two-Person Rule | HRS-12.1 | Mechanisms exist to enforce a two-person rule for implementing changes to sensitive systems. | | | Does the organization enforce a two-person rule for implementing changes to sensitive systems? | 7 |
| Human Resources Security | Identify Critical Skills & Gaps | HRS-13 | Mechanisms exist to evaluate the critical cybersecurity and privacy skills needed to support the organization's mission and identify gaps that exist. | | E-HRS-23 E-HRS-24 | Does the organization evaluate the critical cybersecurity and privacy skills needed to support the organization's mission and identify gaps that exist? | 5 |
| Human Resources Security | Remediate Identified Skills Deficiencies | HRS-13.1 | Mechanisms exist to remediate critical skills deficiencies necessary to support the organization's mission and business functions. | | E-HRS-24 | Does the organization remediate critical skills deficiencies necessary to support the organization's mission and business functions? | 5 |
| Human Resources Security | Identify Vital Cybersecurity & Privacy Staff | HRS-13.2 | Mechanisms exist to identify vital cybersecurity & privacy staff. | | E-HRS-26 | Does the organization identify vital cybersecurity & privacy staff? | 5 |
| Human Resources Security | Establish Redundancy for Vital Cybersecurity & Privacy Staff | HRS-13.3 | Mechanisms exist to establish redundancy for vital cybersecurity & privacy staff. | | | Does the organization establish redundancy for vital cybersecurity & privacy staff? | 5 |
| Human Resources Security | Perform Succession Planning | HRS-13.4 | Mechanisms exist to perform succession planning for vital cybersecurity & privacy roles. | | | Does the organization perform succession planning for vital cybersecurity & privacy roles? | 5 |
| Identification & Authentication | Identity & Access Management (IAM) | IAC-01 | Mechanisms exist to facilitate the implementation of identification and access management controls. | | | Does the organization facilitate the implementation of identification and access management controls? | 10 |

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| Identification & Authentication | Retain Access Records | IAC-01.1 | Mechanisms exist to retain a record of personnel accountability to ensure there is a record of all access granted to an individual (system and application-wise), who provided the authorization, when the authorization was granted and when the access was last reviewed. | | | Does the organization retain a record of personnel accountability to ensure there is a record of all personnel authorized to access a system, their user identification, who provided the authorization, when the authorization was granted and when the access was last reviewed? | 3 |
| Identification & Authentication | Identification & Authentication for Organizational Users | IAC-02 | Mechanisms exist to uniquely identify and centrally Authenticate, Authorize and Audit (AAA) organizational users and processes acting on behalf of organizational users. | | | Does the organization uniquely identify and authenticate organizational users and processes acting on behalf of organizational users? | 9 |
| Identification & Authentication | Group Authentication | IAC-02.1 | Mechanisms exist to require individuals to be authenticated with an individual authenticator when a group authenticator is utilized. | | | Does the organization require individuals to be authenticated with an individual authenticator when a group authenticator is utilized? | 7 |
| Identification & Authentication | Network Access to Privileged Accounts - Replay Resistant | IAC-02.2 | Automated mechanisms exist to employ replay-resistant network access authentication. | | | Does the organization employ replay-resistant network access authentication? | 9 |
| Identification & Authentication | Acceptance of PIV Credentials | IAC-02.3 | Mechanisms exist to accept and electronically verify organizational Personal Identity Verification (PIV) credentials. | - Personal Identity Verification (PIV) credentials | | Does the organization accept and electronically verify organizational Personal Identity Verification (PIV) credentials? | 2 |
| Identification & Authentication | Out-of-Band Authentication (OOBA) | IAC-02.4 | Mechanisms exist to implement Out-of-Band Authentication (OOBA) under specific conditions. | | | Does the organization implement Out-of-Band Authentication (OOBA) under specific conditions? | 5 |
| Identification & Authentication | Identification & Authentication for Non-Organizational Users | IAC-03 | Mechanisms exist to uniquely identify and centrally Authenticate, Authorize and Audit (AAA) third-party users and processes that provide services to the organization. | | | Does the organization uniquely and centrally Authenticate, Authorize and Audit (AAA) third-party users and processes that provide services to the organization? | 9 |
| Identification & Authentication | Acceptance of PIV Credentials from Other Organizations | IAC-03.1 | Mechanisms exist to accept and electronically verify Personal Identity Verification (PIV) credentials from third-parties. | | | Does the organization accept and electronically verify Personal Identity Verification (PIV) credentials from third-parties? | 2 |
| Identification & Authentication | Acceptance of Third-Party Credentials | IAC-03.2 | Automated mechanisms exist to accept Federal Identity, Credential and Access Management (FICAM)-approved third-party credentials. | | | Does the organization accept Federal Identity, Credential and Access Management (FICAM)-approved third-party credentials? | 2 |
| Identification & Authentication | Use of FICAM-Issued Profiles | IAC-03.3 | Mechanisms exist to conform systems to Federal Identity, Credential and Access Management (FICAM)-issued profiles. | | | Does the organization conform systems to Federal Identity, Credential and Access Management (FICAM)-issued profiles? | 2 |
| Identification & Authentication | Disassociability | IAC-03.4 | Mechanisms exist to disassociate user attributes or credential assertion relationships among individuals, credential service providers and relying parties. | | | Does the organization disassociate user attributes or credential assertion relationships among individuals, credential service providers and relying parties? | 2 |
| Identification & Authentication | Acceptance of External Authenticators | IAC-03.5 | Mechanisms exist to restrict the use of external authenticators to those that are National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)-compliant and maintain a list of accepted external authenticators. | | | Does the organization restrict the use of external authenticators to those that are National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)-compliant and maintain a list of accepted external authenticators? | 4 |
| Identification & Authentication | Identification & Authentication for Devices | IAC-04 | Mechanisms exist to uniquely identify and centrally Authenticate, Authorize and Audit (AAA) devices before establishing a connection using bidirectional authentication that is cryptographically- based and replay resistant. | - Active Directory (AD) Kerberos | | Does the organization uniquely and centrally Authenticate, Authorize and Audit (AAA) devices before establishing a connection using bidirectional authentication that is cryptographically- based and replay resistant? | 9 |

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| Identification & Authentication | Device Attestation | IAC-04.1 | Mechanisms exist to ensure device identification and authentication is accurate by centrally-managing the joining of systems to the domain as part of the initial asset configuration management process. | | | Does the organization ensure device identification and authentication is accurate by centrally-managing the joining of systems to the domain as part of the initial asset configuration management process? | 5 |
| Identification & Authentication | Identification & Authentication for Third Party Systems & Services | IAC-05 | Mechanisms exist to identify and authenticate third-party systems and services. | | | Does the organization identify and authenticate third-party systems and services? | 9 |
| Identification & Authentication | Sharing Identification & Authentication Information | IAC-05.1 | Mechanisms exist to ensure third-party service providers provide current and accurate information for any third-party user with access to the organization's data or assets. | | | Does the organization ensure third-party service providers provide current and accurate information for any third-party user with access to the organization's data or assets? | 5 |
| Identification & Authentication | Privileged Access by Non-Organizational Users | IAC-05.2 | Mechanisms exist to prohibit privileged access by non-organizational users. | | | Does the organization prohibit privileged access by non-organizational users? | 9 |
| Identification & Authentication | Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) | IAC-06 | Automated mechanisms exist to enforce Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for: • Remote network access; • Third-party systems, applications and/or services; and/ or • Non-console access to critical systems or systems that store, transmit and/or process sensitive/regulate data. | - Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) - Microsoft Active Directory (AD) Certificate Services - Yubico (https://www.yubico.com) - Duo (https://www.duo.com) | | Does the organization require Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for remote network access? | 9 |
| Identification & Authentication | Network Access to Privileged Accounts | IAC-06.1 | Mechanisms exist to utilize Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) to authenticate network access for privileged accounts. | - Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) - Microsoft Active Directory (AD) Certificate Services - Yubico (https://www.yubico.com) - Duo (https://www.duo.com) | | Does the organization utilize Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) to authenticate network access for privileged accounts? | 9 |
| Identification & Authentication | Network Access to Non-Privileged Accounts | IAC-06.2 | Mechanisms exist to utilize Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) to authenticate network access for non-privileged accounts. | - Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) - Microsoft Active Directory (AD) Certificate Services - Yubico (https://www.yubico.com) - Duo (https://www.duo.com) | | Does the organization utilize Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) to authenticate network access for non-privileged accounts? | 7 |
| Identification & Authentication | Local Access to Privileged Accounts | IAC-06.3 | Mechanisms exist to utilize Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) to authenticate local access for privileged accounts. | - Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) - Microsoft Active Directory (AD) Certificate Services - Yubico (https://www.yubico.com) - Duo (https://www.duo.com) | | Does the organization utilize Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) to authenticate local access for privileged accounts? | 5 |
| Identification & Authentication | Out-of-Band Multi-Factor Authentication | IAC-06.4 | Mechanisms exist to implement Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for remote access to privileged and non-privileged accounts such that one of the factors is securely provided by a device separate from the system gaining access. | | | Does the organization implement Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for remote access to privileged and non-privileged accounts such that one of the factors is securely provided by a device separate from the system gaining access? | 5 |
| Identification & Authentication | User Provisioning & De-Provisioning | IAC-07 | Mechanisms exist to utilize a formal user registration and de-registration process that governs the assignment of access rights. | | E-HRS-12 E-HRS-18 E-HRS-19 | Does the organization utilize a formal user registration and de-registration process that governs the assignment of access rights? | 10 |
| Identification & Authentication | Change of Roles & Duties | IAC-07.1 | Mechanisms exist to revoke user access rights following changes in personnel roles and duties, if no longer necessary or permitted. | | E-HRS-12 E-HRS-19 | Does the organization revoke user access rights following changes in personnel roles and duties, if no longer necessary or permitted? | 10 |
| Identification & Authentication | Termination of Employment | IAC-07.2 | Mechanisms exist to revoke user access rights in a timely manner, upon termination of employment or contract. | | E-HRS-19 | Does the organization revoke user access rights in a timely manner, upon termination of employment or contract? | 10 |
| Identification & Authentication | Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) | IAC-08 | Mechanisms exist to enforce a Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) policy over users and resources that applies need-to-know and fine-grained access control for sensitive/regulate data access. | - Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) | E-HRS-12 E-IAM-02 | Does the organization enforce a Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) policy over users and resources? | 9 |

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| Identification & Authentication | Identifier Management (User Names) | IAC-09 | Mechanisms exist to govern naming standards for usernames and systems. | | | Does the organization govern naming standards for usernames and systems? | 9 |
| Identification & Authentication | User Identity (ID) Management | IAC-09.1 | Mechanisms exist to ensure proper user identification management for non-consumer users and administrators. | | | Does the organization ensure proper user identification management for non-consumer users and administrators? | 9 |
| Identification & Authentication | Identity User Status | IAC-09.2 | Mechanisms exist to identify contractors and other third-party users through unique username characteristics. | | | Does the organization identify contractors and other third-party users through unique username characteristics? | 7 |
| Identification & Authentication | Dynamic Management | IAC-09.3 | Mechanisms exist to dynamically manage usernames and system identifiers. | Microsoft Active Directory (AD) | | Does the organization dynamically manage usernames and system identifiers? | 5 |
| Identification & Authentication | Cross-Organization Management | IAC-09.4 | Mechanisms exist to coordinate username identifiers with external organizations for cross-organization management of identifiers. | | | Does the organization coordinate username identifiers with external organizations for cross-organization management of identifiers? | 5 |
| Identification & Authentication | Privileged Account Identifiers | IAC-09.5 | Mechanisms exist to uniquely manage privileged accounts to identify the account as a privileged user or service. | | | Does the organization uniquely manage privileged accounts to identify the account as a privileged user or service? | 9 |
| Identification & Authentication | Pairwise Pseudonymous Identifiers (PPID) | IAC-09.6 | Mechanisms exist to generate pairwise pseudonymous identifiers with no identifying information about a data subject to discourage activity tracking and profiling of the data subject. | | | Does the organization generate pairwise pseudonymous identifiers with no identifying information about a subscriber to discourage activity tracking and profiling of the subscriber? | 1 |
| Identification & Authentication | Authenticator Management | IAC-10 | Mechanisms exist to securely manage authenticators for users and devices. | | | Does the organization securely manage authenticators for users and devices? | 10 |
| Identification & Authentication | Password-Based Authentication | IAC-10.1 | Mechanisms exist to enforce complexity, length and lifespan considerations to ensure strong criteria for password-based authentication. | | | Does the organization enforce complexity, length and lifespan considerations to ensure strong criteria for password-based authentication? | 9 |
| Identification & Authentication | PKI-Based Authentication | IAC-10.2 | Automated mechanisms exist to validate certificates by constructing and verifying a certification path to an accepted trust anchor including checking certificate status information for PKI-based authentication. | | | Does the organization validate certificates by constructing and verifying a certification path to an accepted trust anchor including checking certificate status information for PKI-based authentication? | 9 |
| Identification & Authentication | In-Person or Trusted Third-Party Registration | IAC-10.3 | Mechanisms exist to conduct in-person or trusted third-party identify verification before user accounts for third-parties are created. | | | Does the organization conduct in-person or trusted third-party identify verification before user accounts for third-parties are created? | 9 |
| Identification & Authentication | Automated Support For Password Strength | IAC-10.4 | Automated mechanisms exist to determine if password authenticators are sufficiently strong enough to satisfy organization-defined password length and complexity requirements. | | | Does the organization use automated mechanisms to determine if password authenticators are sufficiently strong enough to satisfy organization-defined password length and complexity requirements? | 5 |
| Identification & Authentication | Protection of Authenticators | IAC-10.5 | Mechanisms exist to protect authenticators commensurate with the sensitivity of the information to which use of the authenticator permits access. | | | Does the organization protect authenticators commensurate with the sensitivity of the information to which use of the authenticator permits access? | 10 |

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| Identification & Authentication | No Embedded Unencrypted Static Authenticators | IAC-10.6 | Mechanisms exist to ensure that unencrypted, static authenticators are not embedded in applications, scripts or stored on function keys. | | | Does the organization ensure that unencrypted, static authenticators are not embedded in applications, scripts or stored on function keys? | 10 |
| Identification & Authentication | Hardware Token-Based Authentication | IAC-10.7 | Automated mechanisms exist to ensure organization-defined token quality requirements are satisfied for hardware token-based authentication. | - Tokens are sufficiently encrypted or do not reveal credentials or passwords within the token. | | Does the organization ensure organization-defined token quality requirements are satisfied for hardware token-based authentication? | 9 |
| Identification & Authentication | Vendor-Supplied Defaults | IAC-10.8 | Mechanisms exist to ensure vendor-supplied defaults are changed as part of the installation process. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | | Does the organization ensure vendor-supplied defaults are changed as part of the installation process? | 10 |
| Identification & Authentication | Multiple Information System Accounts | IAC-10.9 | Mechanisms exist to implement security safeguards to manage the risk of compromise due to individuals having accounts on multiple information systems. | | | Does the organization implement security safeguards to manage the risk of compromise due to individuals having accounts on multiple information systems? | 5 |
| Identification & Authentication | Expiration of Cached Authenticators | IAC-10.10 | Automated mechanisms exist to prohibit the use of cached authenticators after organization-defined time period. | | | Does the organization prohibit the use of cached authenticators after organization-defined time period? | 5 |
| Identification & Authentication | Password Managers | IAC-10.11 | Mechanisms exist to protect and store passwords via a password manager tool. | | | Does the organization protect and store passwords via a password manager tool? | 8 |
| Identification & Authentication | Biometric Authentication | IAC-10.12 | Mechanisms exist to ensure biometric-based authentication satisfies organization-defined biometric quality requirements for false positives and false negatives. | | | Does the organization ensure biometric-based authentication satisfies organization-defined biometric quality requirements for false positives and false negatives? | 5 |
| Identification & Authentication | Authenticator Feedback | IAC-11 | Mechanisms exist to obscure the feedback of authentication information during the authentication process to protect the information from possible exploitation/use by unauthorized individuals. | | | Does the organization obscure the feedback of authentication information during the authentication process to protect the information from possible exploitation/use by unauthorized individuals? | 6 |
| Identification & Authentication | Cryptographic Module Authentication | IAC-12 | Mechanisms exist to ensure cryptographic modules adhere to applicable statutory, regulatory and contractual requirements for security strength. | - FIPS 140-2 | | Does the organization ensure cryptographic modules adhere to applicable statutory, regulatory and contractual requirements for security strength? | 8 |
| Identification & Authentication | Hardware Security Modules (HSM) | IAC-12.1 | Automated mechanisms exist to utilize Hardware Security Modules (HSM) to protect authenticators on which the component relies. | | | Does the organization utilize Hardware Security Modules (HSM) to protect authenticators? | 3 |
| Identification & Authentication | Adaptive Identification & Authentication | IAC-13 | Mechanisms exist to allow individuals to utilize alternative methods of authentication under specific circumstances or situations. | | | Does the organization allow individuals to utilize alternative methods of authentication under specific circumstances or situations? | 5 |
| Identification & Authentication | Single Sign-On (SSO) | IAC-13.1 | Mechanisms exist to provide a Single Sign-On (SSO) capability to the organization's systems and services. | | | Does the organization provide a Single Sign-On (SSO) capability to the organization's systems and services? | 5 |
| Identification & Authentication | Federated Credential Management | IAC-13.2 | Mechanisms exist to federate credentials to allow cross-organization authentication of individuals and devices. | | | Does the organization federate credentials to allow cross-organization authentication of individuals and devices? | 4 |

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| Identification & Authentication | Re-Authentication | IAC-14 | Mechanisms exist to force users and devices to re-authenticate according to organization-defined circumstances that necessitate re-authentication. | | | Does the organization force users and devices to re-authenticate according to organization-defined circumstances that necessitate re-authentication? | 8 |
| Identification & Authentication | Account Management | IAC-15 | Mechanisms exist to proactively govern account management of individual, group, system, service, application, guest and temporary accounts. | - Service accounts prohibit interactive login - users cannot log into systems with those accounts. | | Does the organization proactively govern account management of individual, group, system, application, guest and temporary accounts? | 10 |
| Identification & Authentication | Automated System Account Management | IAC-15.1 | Automated mechanisms exist to support the management of system accounts. | - Service accounts prohibit interactive login - users cannot log into systems with those accounts. | | Does the organization use automated mechanisms to support the management of system accounts? | 5 |
| Identification & Authentication | Removal of Temporary / Emergency Accounts | IAC-15.2 | Automated mechanisms exist to disable or remove temporary and emergency accounts after an organization-defined time period for each type of account. | | | Does the organization use automated mechanisms to disable or remove temporary and emergency accounts after an organization-defined time period for each type of account? | 9 |
| Identification & Authentication | Disable Inactive Accounts | IAC-15.3 | Automated mechanisms exist to disable inactive accounts after an organization-defined time period. | | | Does the organization use automated mechanisms to disable inactive accounts after an organization-defined time period? | 10 |
| Identification & Authentication | Automated Audit Actions | IAC-15.4 | Automated mechanisms exist to audit account creation, modification, enabling, disabling and removal actions and notify organization-defined personnel or roles. | | | Does the organization use automated mechanisms to audit account creation, modification, enabling, disabling and removal actions and notify organization-defined personnel or roles? | 5 |
| Identification & Authentication | Restrictions on Shared Groups / Accounts | IAC-15.5 | Mechanisms exist to authorize the use of shared/group accounts only under certain organization-defined conditions. | | | Does the organization authorize the use of shared/group accounts only under certain organization-defined conditions? | 10 |
| Identification & Authentication | Account Disabling for High Risk Individuals | IAC-15.6 | Mechanisms exist to disable accounts immediately upon notification for users posing a significant risk to the organization. | | | Does the organization disable accounts immediately upon notification for users posing a significant risk to the organization? | 10 |
| Identification & Authentication | System Accounts | IAC-15.7 | Mechanisms exist to review all system accounts and disable any account that cannot be associated with a business process and owner. | | | Does the organization review all system accounts and disable any account that cannot be associated with a business process and owner? | 10 |
| Identification & Authentication | Usage Conditions | IAC-15.8 | Automated mechanisms exist to enforce usage conditions for users and/or roles. | | | Does the organization enforce usage conditions for users and/or roles? | 5 |
| Identification & Authentication | Emergency Accounts | IAC-15.9 | Mechanisms exist to establish and control "emergency access only" accounts. | | | Does the organization establish and control "emergency access only" accounts? | 5 |
| Identification & Authentication | Privileged Account Management (PAM) | IAC-16 | Mechanisms exist to restrict and control privileged access rights for users and services. | | E-IAM-03 | Does the organization restrict and control privileged access rights for users and services? | 10 |
| Identification & Authentication | Privileged Account Inventories | IAC-16.1 | Mechanisms exist to inventory all privileged accounts and validate that each person with elevated privileges is authorized by the appropriate level of organizational management. | | E-IAM-03 | Does the organization inventory all privileged accounts and validate that each person with elevated privileges is authorized by the appropriate level of organizational management? | 10 |

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| Identification & Authentication | Privileged Account Separation | IAC-16.2 | Mechanisms exist to separate privileged accounts between infrastructure environments to reduce the risk of a compromise in one infrastructure environment from laterally affecting other infrastructure environments. | | | Does the organization separate privileged accounts between infrastructure environments to reduce the risk of a compromise in one infrastructure environment from laterally affecting other infrastructure environments? | 4 |
| Identification & Authentication | Periodic Review of Account Privileges | IAC-17 | Mechanisms exist to periodically-review the privileges assigned to individuals and service accounts to validate the need for such privileges and reassign or remove unnecessary privileges, as necessary. | | E-HRS-12 E-HRS-14 E-IAM-01 | Does the organization periodically-review the privileges assigned to individuals and service accounts to validate the need for such privileges and reassign or remove unnecessary privileges, as necessary? | 10 |
| Identification & Authentication | User Responsibilities for Account Management | IAC-18 | Mechanisms exist to compel users to follow accepted practices in the use of authentication mechanisms (e.g., passwords, passphrases, physical or logical security tokens, smart cards, certificates, etc.). | - Employment contract - Rules of Behavior - Formalized password policy | | Does the organization compel users to follow accepted practices in the use of authentication mechanisms (e.g. passwords, passphrases, physical or logical security tokens, smart cards, certificates, etc.)? | 10 |
| Identification & Authentication | Credential Sharing | IAC-19 | Mechanisms exist to prevent the sharing of generic IDs, passwords or other generic authentication methods. | | | Does the organization prevent the sharing of generic IDs, passwords or other generic authentication methods? | 10 |
| Identification & Authentication | Access Enforcement | IAC-20 | Mechanisms exist to enforce Logical Access Control (LAC) permissions that conform to the principle of "least privilege." | | | Does the organization enforce Logical Access Control (LAC) permissions that conform to the principle of "least privilege?" | 10 |
| Identification & Authentication | Access To Sensitive Data | IAC-20.1 | Mechanisms exist to limit access to sensitive/regulated data to only those individuals whose job requires such access. | | | Does the organization limit access to sensitive/regulated data to only those individuals whose job requires such access? | 10 |
| Identification & Authentication | Database Access | IAC-20.2 | Mechanisms exist to restrict access to databases containing sensitive/regulated data to only necessary services or those individuals whose job requires such access. | | | Does the organization restrict access to databases containing sensitive/regulated data to only necessary services or those individuals whose job requires such access? | 10 |
| Identification & Authentication | Use of Privileged Utility Programs | IAC-20.3 | Mechanisms exist to restrict and tightly control utility programs that are capable of overriding system and application controls. | | | Does the organization restrict and tightly control utility programs that are capable of overriding system and application controls? | 9 |
| Identification & Authentication | Dedicated Administrative Machines | IAC-20.4 | Mechanisms exist to restrict executing administrative tasks or tasks requiring elevated access to a dedicated machine. | - Jump hosts | | Does the organization restrict executing administrative tasks or tasks requiring elevated access to a dedicated machine? | 8 |
| Identification & Authentication | Dual Authorization for Privileged Commands | IAC-20.5 | Automated mechanisms exist to enforce dual authorization for privileged commands. | | | Does the organization enforce dual authorization for privileged commands? | 5 |
| Identification & Authentication | Revocation of Access Authorizations | IAC-20.6 | Mechanisms exist to revoke logical and physical access authorizations. | | | Does the organization revoke logical and physical access authorizations? | 9 |
| Identification & Authentication | Least Privilege | IAC-21 | Mechanisms exist to utilize the concept of least privilege, allowing only authorized access to processes necessary to accomplish assigned tasks in accordance with organizational business functions. | | | Does the organization utilize the concept of least privilege, allowing only authorized access to processes necessary to accomplish assigned tasks in accordance with organizational business functions? | 10 |
| Identification & Authentication | Authorize Access to Security Functions | IAC-21.1 | Mechanisms exist to limit access to security functions to explicitly-authorized privileged users. | | | Does the organization limit access to security functions to explicitly-authorized privileged users? | 9 |

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| Identification & Authentication | Non-Privileged Access for Non-Security Functions | IAC-21.2 | Mechanisms exist to prohibit privileged users from using privileged accounts, while performing non-security functions. | | | Does the organization prohibit privileged users from using privileged accounts, while performing non-security functions? | 9 |
| Identification & Authentication | Privileged Accounts | IAC-21.3 | Mechanisms exist to restrict the assignment of privileged accounts to organization-defined personnel or roles without management approval. | | | Does the organization restrict the assignment of privileged accounts to organization-defined personnel or roles without management approval? | 10 |
| Identification & Authentication | Auditing Use of Privileged Functions | IAC-21.4 | Mechanisms exist to audit the execution of privileged functions. | | | Does the organization audit the execution of privileged functions? | 9 |
| Identification & Authentication | Prohibit Non-Privileged Users from Executing Privileged Functions | IAC-21.5 | Mechanisms exist to prevent non-privileged users from executing privileged functions to include disabling, circumventing or altering implemented security safeguards / countermeasures. | | | Does the organization prevent non-privileged users from executing privileged functions to include disabling, circumventing or altering implemented security safeguards / countermeasures? | 9 |
| Identification & Authentication | Network Access to Privileged Commands | IAC-21.6 | Mechanisms exist to authorize remote access to perform privileged commands on critical systems or where sensitive/regulated data is stored, transmitted and/or processed only for compelling operational needs. | | | Does the organization authorize remote access to perform privileged commands on critical systems or where sensitive/regulated data is stored, transmitted and/or processed only for compelling operational needs? | 5 |
| Identification & Authentication | Privilege Levels for Code Execution | IAC-21.7 | Automated mechanisms exist to prevent applications from executing at higher privilege levels than the user's privileges. | | | Does the organization prevent applications from executing at higher privilege levels than the user's privileges? | 5 |
| Identification & Authentication | Account Lockout | IAC-22 | Mechanisms exist to enforce a limit for consecutive invalid login attempts by a user during an organization-defined time period and automatically locks the account when the maximum number of unsuccessful attempts is exceeded. | | | Does the organization enforce a limit for consecutive invalid login attempts by a user during an organization-defined time period and automatically locks the account when the maximum number of unsuccessful attempts is exceeded? | 9 |
| Identification & Authentication | Concurrent Session Control | IAC-23 | Mechanisms exist to limit the number of concurrent sessions for each system account. | | | Does the organization limit the number of concurrent sessions for each system account? | 6 |
| Identification & Authentication | Session Lock | IAC-24 | Mechanisms exist to initiate a session lock after an organization-defined time period of inactivity, or upon receiving a request from a user and retain the session lock until the user reestablishes access using established identification and authentication methods. | | | Does the organization initiate a session lock after an organization-defined time period of inactivity, or upon receiving a request from a user and retain the session lock until the user reestablishes access using established identification and authentication methods? | 9 |
| Identification & Authentication | Pattern-Hiding Displays | IAC-24.1 | Mechanisms exist to implement pattern-hiding displays to conceal information previously visible on the display during the session lock. | | | Does the organization implement pattern-hiding displays to conceal information previously visible on the display during the session lock? | 9 |
| Identification & Authentication | Session Termination | IAC-25 | Automated mechanisms exist to log out users, both locally on the network and for remote sessions, at the end of the session or after an organization-defined period of inactivity. | | | Does the organization use automated mechanisms to log out users, both locally on the network and for remote sessions, at the end of the session or after an organization-defined period of inactivity? | 9 |
| Identification & Authentication | User-Initiated Logouts / Message Displays | IAC-25.1 | Mechanisms exist to provide a logout capability and display an explicit logout message to users indicating the reliable termination of the session. | | | Does the organization provide a logout capability and display an explicit logout message to users indicating the reliable termination of the session? | 5 |
| Identification & Authentication | Permitted Actions Without Identification or Authorization | IAC-26 | Mechanisms exist to identify and document the supporting rationale for specific user actions that can be performed on a system without identification or authentication. | | | Does the organization identify and document the supporting rationale for specific user actions that can be performed on a system without identification or authentication? | 8 |

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| Identification & Authentication | Reference Monitor | IAC-27 | Mechanisms exist to implement a reference monitor that is tamperproof, always-invoked, small enough to be subject to analysis / testing and the completeness of which can be assured. | | | Does the organization implement a reference monitor that is tamperproof, always-invoked, small enough to be subject to analysis / testing and the completeness of which can be assured? | 1 |
| Identification & Authentication | Identity Proofing (Identity Verification) | IAC-28 | Mechanisms exist to verify the identity of a user before modifying any permissions or authentication factor. | - Professional references - Education / certification transcripts - Driver's license - Passport | | Does the organization collect, validate and verify identity evidence of a user? | 10 |
| Identification & Authentication | Management Approval For New or Changed Accounts | IAC-28.1 | Mechanisms exist to ensure management approvals are required for new accounts or changes in permissions to existing accounts. | | | Does the organization require the registration process to receive management approval for new accounts or changes in permissions to existing accounts? | 10 |
| Identification & Authentication | Identity Evidence | IAC-28.2 | Mechanisms exist to require evidence of individual identification to be presented to the registration authority. | - Driver's license - Passport | | Does the organization require evidence of individual identification to be presented to the registration authority? | 5 |
| Identification & Authentication | Identity Evidence Validation & Verification | IAC-28.3 | Mechanisms exist to require that the presented identity evidence be validated and verified through organizational-defined methods of validation and verification. | - Employment verification - Credit check - Criminal history check - Education verification | | Does the organization require that the presented identity evidence be validated and verified through organizational-defined methods of validation and verification? | 5 |
| Identification & Authentication | In-Person Validation & Verification | IAC-28.4 | Mechanisms exist to require that the validation and verification of identity evidence be conducted in person before a designated registration authority. | - In-person validation of government-issued photograph identification | | Does the organization require that the validation and verification of identity evidence be conducted in person before a designated registration authority? | 5 |
| Identification & Authentication | Address Confirmation | IAC-28.5 | Mechanisms exist to require that a notice of proofing be delivered through an out-of-band channel to verify the user's address (physical or digital). | | | Does the organization require that a notice of proofing be delivered through an out-of-band channel to verify the user's address (physical or digital)? | 1 |
| Identification & Authentication | Attribute-Based Access Control (ABAC) | IAC-29 | Mechanisms exist to enforce Attribute-Based Access Control (ABAC) for policy-driven, dynamic authorizations that supports the secure sharing of information. | - NIST Special Publication 800-162 | | Does the organization enforce Attribute-Based Access Control (ABAC) to enable policy-driven, dynamic authorizations and supports the secure sharing of information? | 5 |
| Incident Response | Incident Response Operations | IRO-01 | Mechanisms exist to implement and govern processes and documentation to facilitate an organization-wide response capability for cybersecurity and privacy-related incidents. | | | Does the organization facilitate the implementation of incident response controls? | 9 |
| Incident Response | Incident Handling | IRO-02 | Mechanisms exist to cover the preparation, automated detection or intake of incident reporting, analysis, containment, eradication and recovery. | - ITIL Infrastructure Library - Incident and problem management | E-IRO-03 | Does the organization's incident handling processes cover preparation, detection and analysis, containment, eradication and recovery? | 10 |
| Incident Response | Automated Incident Handling Processes | IRO-02.1 | Automated mechanisms exist to support the incident handling process. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) | | Does the organization use automated mechanisms to support the incident handling process? | 1 |
| Incident Response | Insider Threat Response Capability | IRO-02.2 | Mechanisms exist to implement and govern an insider threat program. | | | Does the organization prevent identity theft from occurring? | 5 |
| Incident Response | Dynamic Reconfiguration | IRO-02.3 | Automated mechanisms exist to dynamically reconfigure information system components as part of the incident response capability. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) | | Does the organization dynamically reconfigure information system components as part of the incident response capability? | 5 |

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| Incident Response | Continuity of Operations | IRO-02.4 | Mechanisms exist to identify classes of incidents and actions to take to ensure the continuation of organizational missions and business functions. | | | Does the organization identify classes of incidents and actions to take to ensure the continuation of organizational missions and business functions? | 5 |
| Incident Response | Correlation with External Organizations | IRO-02.5 | Mechanisms exist to coordinate with approved third-parties to achieve a cross-organization perspective on incident awareness and more effective incident responses. | | | Does the organization coordinate with approved third-parties to achieve a cross-organization perspective on incident awareness and more effective incident responses? | 5 |
| Incident Response | Automatic Disabling of System | IRO-02.6 | Mechanisms exist to automatically disable systems, upon detection of a possible incident that meets organizational criteria, which allows for forensic analysis to be performed. | | | Does the organization automatically disable systems involved in an incident that meet organizational criteria to be automatically disabled upon detection? | 6 |
| Incident Response | Indicators of Compromise (IOC) | IRO-03 | Mechanisms exist to define specific Indicators of Compromise (IOC) to identify the signs of potential cybersecurity events. | - Indicators of Compromise (IoC) - Incident Response Plan (IRP) - Strake (https://9yahds.com/) - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) | E-IRO-02 | Does the organization define specific Indicators of Compromise (IOC) that identify the potential impact of likely cybersecurity events? | 8 |
| Incident Response | Incident Response Plan (IRP) | IRO-04 | Mechanisms exist to maintain and make available a current and viable Incident Response Plan (IRP) to all stakeholders. | - Incident Response Plan (IRP) - Hard copy of IRP | E-IRO-01 | Does the organization maintain and make available a current and viable Incident Response Plan (IRP) to all stakeholders? | 9 |
| Incident Response | Data Breach | IRO-04.1 | Mechanisms exist to address data breaches, or other incidents involving the unauthorized disclosure of sensitive or regulated data, according to applicable laws, regulations and contractual obligations. | | | Does the organization address data breaches, or other incidents involving the unauthorized disclosure of sensitive or regulated data, according to applicable laws, regulations and contractual obligations? | 8 |
| Incident Response | IRP Update | IRO-04.2 | Mechanisms exist to regularly review and modify incident response practices to incorporate lessons learned, business process changes and industry developments, as necessary. | | E-IRO-07 | Does the organization regularly review and modify incident response practices to incorporate lessons learned, business process changes and industry developments, as necessary? | 8 |
| Incident Response | Continuous Incident Response Improvements | IRO-04.3 | Mechanisms exist to use qualitative and quantitative data from incident response testing to: •Determine the effectiveness of incident response processes; •Continuously improve incident response processes; and •Provide incident response measures and metrics that are accurate, consistent, and in a reproducible format. | | | Does the organization use qualitative and quantitative data from incident response testing to: •Determine the effectiveness of incident response processes; •Continuously improve incident response processes; and •Provide incident response measures and metrics that are accurate, consistent, and in a reproducible format? | 3 |
| Incident Response | Incident Response Training | IRO-05 | Mechanisms exist to train personnel in their incident response roles and responsibilities. | - ITIL Infrastructure Library - Incident and problem management - Incident Response Plan (IRP) - Strake (https://9yahds.com/) | E-IRO-05 E-IRO-06 | Does the organization train personnel in their incident response roles and responsibilities? | 9 |
| Incident Response | Simulated Incidents | IRO-05.1 | Mechanisms exist to incorporate simulated events into incident response training to facilitate effective response by personnel in crisis situations. | | | Does the organization incorporate simulated events into incident response training to facilitate effective response by personnel in crisis situations? | 5 |
| Incident Response | Automated Incident Response Training Environments | IRO-05.2 | Automated mechanisms exist to provide a more thorough and realistic incident response training environment. | | | Does the organization provide a more thorough and realistic incident response training environment? | 5 |
| Incident Response | Incident Response Testing | IRO-06 | Mechanisms exist to formally test incident response capabilities through realistic exercises to determine the operational effectiveness of those capabilities. | - Strake (https://9yahds.com/) - "Table Top" incident response exercises (rock drills) - "Red team vs blue team" exercises - EICAR test file antimalware detection and response exercises | E-IRO-04 | Does the organization formally test incident response capabilities through realistic exercises to determine the operational effectiveness of those capabilities? | 9 |
| Incident Response | Coordination with Related Plans | IRO-06.1 | Mechanisms exist to coordinate incident response testing with organizational elements responsible for related plans. | | | Does the organization coordinate incident response testing with organizational elements responsible for related plans? | 7 |

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| Incident Response | Integrated Security Incident Response Team (ISIRT) | IRO-07 | Mechanisms exist to establish an integrated team of cybersecurity, IT and business function representatives that are capable of addressing cybersecurity and privacy incident response operations. | - Full-time employees only | | Does the organization establish an integrated team of cybersecurity, IT and business function representatives that are capable of addressing cybersecurity and privacy incident response operations? | 9 |
| Incident Response | Chain of Custody & Forensics | IRO-08 | Mechanisms exist to perform digital forensics and maintain the integrity of the chain of custody, in accordance with applicable laws, regulations and industry-recognized secure practices. | - Chain of custody procedures - Encase - Forensic Tool Kit (FTK) | | Does the organization perform digital forensics and maintain the integrity of the chain of custody? | 9 |
| Incident Response | Situational Awareness For Incidents | IRO-09 | Mechanisms exist to document, monitor and report the status of cybersecurity and privacy incidents to internal stakeholders all the way through the resolution of the incident. | - Incident Response Plan (IRP) - Strake (https://9yahds.com/) | E-IRO-03 | Does the organization document, monitor and report cybersecurity and privacy incidents? | 8 |
| Incident Response | Automated Tracking, Data Collection & Analysis | IRO-09.1 | Automated mechanisms exist to assist in the tracking, collection and analysis of information from actual and potential cybersecurity and privacy incidents. | - Strake (https://9yahds.com/) | | Does the organization use automated mechanisms to assist in the tracking, collection and analysis of information from actual and potential cybersecurity and privacy incidents? | 1 |
| Incident Response | Incident Stakeholder Reporting | IRO-10 | Mechanisms exist to timely-report incidents to applicable: • Internal stakeholders; • Affected clients & third-parties; and • Regulatory authorities. | | | Does the organization report incidents: • Internally to organizational incident response personnel within organization-defined time-periods; and • Externally to regulatory authorities and affected parties, as necessary? | 9 |
| Incident Response | Automated Reporting | IRO-10.1 | Automated mechanisms exist to assist in the reporting of cybersecurity and privacy incidents. | - Strake (https://9yahds.com/) | | Does the organization use automated mechanisms to assist in the reporting of cybersecurity and privacy incidents? | 9 |
| Incident Response | Cyber Incident Reporting for Sensitive Data | IRO-10.2 | Mechanisms exist to report sensitive/regulated data incidents in a timely manner. | | | Does the organization report sensitive/regulated data incidents in a timely manner? | 9 |
| Incident Response | Vulnerabilities Related To Incidents | IRO-10.3 | Mechanisms exist to report system vulnerabilities associated with reported cybersecurity and privacy incidents to organization-defined personnel or roles. | | | Does the organization report system vulnerabilities associated with reported cybersecurity and privacy incidents to organization-defined personnel or roles? | 8 |
| Incident Response | Supply Chain Coordination | IRO-10.4 | Mechanisms exist to provide cybersecurity and privacy incident information to the provider of the product or service and other organizations involved in the supply chain for systems or system components related to the incident. | | | Does the organization provide cybersecurity and privacy incident information to the provider of the product or service and other organizations involved in the supply chain for systems or system components related to the incident? | 7 |
| Incident Response | Incident Reporting Assistance | IRO-11 | Mechanisms exist to provide incident response advice and assistance to users of systems for the handling and reporting of actual and potential cybersecurity and privacy incidents. | - ITIL Infrastructure Library - Incident and problem management | | Does the organization provide incident response advice and assistance to users of systems for the handling and reporting of actual and potential cybersecurity and privacy incidents? | 5 |
| Incident Response | Automation Support of Availability of Information / Support | IRO-11.1 | Automated mechanisms exist to increase the availability of incident response-related information and support. | | | Does the organization use automated mechanisms to increase the availability of incident response-related information and support? | 1 |
| Incident Response | Coordination With External Providers | IRO-11.2 | Mechanisms exist to establish a direct, cooperative relationship between the organization's incident response capability and external service providers. | | | Does the organization establish a direct, cooperative relationship between the organization's incident response capability and external service providers? | 5 |
| Incident Response | Information Spillage Response | IRO-12 | Mechanisms exist to respond to sensitive information spills. | | | Does the organization respond to sensitive information spills? | 8 |

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| Incident Response | Responsible Personnel | IRO-12.1 | Mechanisms exist to formally assign personnel or roles with responsibility for responding to sensitive information spills. | | | Does the organization formally assign personnel or roles with responsibility for responding to sensitive information spills? | 8 |
| Incident Response | Training | IRO-12.2 | Mechanisms exist to ensure incident response training material provides coverage for sensitive information spillage response. | | | Does the organization ensure incident response training material provides coverage for sensitive information spillage response? | 8 |
| Incident Response | Post-Spill Operations | IRO-12.3 | Mechanisms exist to ensure that organizational personnel impacted by sensitive information spills can continue to carry out assigned tasks while contaminated systems are undergoing corrective actions. | | | Does the organization ensure that organizational personnel impacted by sensitive information spills can continue to carry out assigned tasks while contaminated systems are undergoing corrective actions? | 8 |
| Incident Response | Exposure to Unauthorized Personnel | IRO-12.4 | Mechanisms exist to address security safeguards for personnel exposed to sensitive information that is not within their assigned access authorizations. | | | Does the organization address security safeguards for personnel exposed to sensitive information that is not within their assigned access authorizations? | 8 |
| Incident Response | Root Cause Analysis (RCA) & Lessons Learned | IRO-13 | Mechanisms exist to incorporate lessons learned from analyzing and resolving cybersecurity and privacy incidents to reduce the likelihood or impact of future incidents. | | E-IRO-08 | Does the organization incorporate lessons learned from analyzing and resolving cybersecurity and privacy incidents to reduce the likelihood or impact of future incidents? | 8 |
| Incident Response | Regulatory & Law Enforcement Contacts | IRO-14 | Mechanisms exist to maintain incident response contacts with applicable regulatory and law enforcement agencies. | | | Does the organization maintain incident response contacts with applicable regulatory and law enforcement agencies? | 9 |
| Incident Response | Detonation Chambers (Sandboxes) | IRO-15 | Mechanisms exist to utilize a detonation chamber capability to detect and/or block potentially-malicious files and email attachments. | - Separate network with "sacrificial" systems where potential malware can be evaluated without impacting the production network. | | Does the organization utilize a detonation chamber capability for incident response operations? | 5 |
| Incident Response | Public Relations & Reputation Repair | IRO-16 | Mechanisms exist to proactively manage public relations associated with incidents and employ appropriate measures to prevent further reputational damage and develop plans to repair any damage to the organization's reputation. | | | Does the organization proactively manage public relations associated with an incident and employ appropriate measures to repair the reputation of the organization? | 6 |
| Information Assurance | Information Assurance (IA) Operations | IAO-01 | Mechanisms exist to facilitate the implementation of cybersecurity and privacy assessment and authorization controls. | - Information Assurance (IA) program - VisibleOps security management | E-IAO-01 | Does the organization facilitate the implementation of cybersecurity and privacy assessment and authorization controls? | 10 |
| Information Assurance | Assessment Boundaries | IAO-01.1 | Mechanisms exist to establish the scope of assessments by defining the assessment boundary, according to people, processes and technology that directly or indirectly impact the confidentiality, integrity, availability and safety of the data and systems under review. | | E-AST-02 | Does the organization establish the scope of assessments by defining the assessment boundary, according to people, processes and technology that directly and indirectly impacts the confidentiality, integrity, availability and safety of the data and systems under review? | 9 |
| Information Assurance | Assessments | IAO-02 | Mechanisms exist to formally assess the cybersecurity and privacy controls in systems, applications and services through Information Assurance Program (IAP) activities to determine the extent to which the controls are implemented correctly, operating as intended and producing the desired outcome with respect to meeting expected requirements. | - Information Assurance (IA) program - VisibleOps security management - Information Assurance Program (IAP) | | Does the organization formally assess the cybersecurity and privacy controls in systems, applications and services through Information Assurance Program (IAP) activities to determine the extent to which the controls are implemented correctly, operating as intended and producing the desired outcome with respect to meeting expected requirements? | 10 |
| Information Assurance | Assessor Independence | IAO-02.1 | Mechanisms exist to ensure assessors or assessment teams have the appropriate independence to conduct cybersecurity and privacy control assessments. | - Information Assurance (IA) program - VisibleOps security management | | Does the organization ensure assessors or assessment teams have the appropriate independence to conduct cybersecurity and privacy control assessments? | 9 |
| Information Assurance | Specialized Assessments | IAO-02.2 | Mechanisms exist to conduct specialized assessments for: • Statutory, regulatory and contractual compliance obligations; • Monitoring capabilities; • Mobile devices; • Databases; | - Information Assurance (IA) program - VisibleOps security management - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - NNT Change Tracker | | Does the organization conduct specialized assessments for: • Statutory, regulatory and contractual compliance obligations; • Monitoring capabilities; • Mobile devices; • Databases; | 9 |

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| Information Assurance | Third-Party Assessments | IAO-02.3 | Mechanisms exist to accept and respond to the results of external assessments that are performed by impartial, external organizations. | - Audit steering committee - Information Assurance (IA) program - VisibleOps security management | | Does the organization accept and respond to the results of external assessments that are performed by impartial, external organizations? | 9 |
| Information Assurance | Security Assessment Report (SAR) | IAO-02.4 | Mechanisms exist to produce a Security Assessment Report (SAR) at the conclusion of a security assessment to certify the results of the assessment and assist with any remediation actions. | | | Does the organization produce a Security Assessment Report (SAR) at the conclusion of a security assessment to certify the results of the assessment and assist with any remediation actions? | 7 |
| Information Assurance | System Security & Privacy Plan (SSPP) | IAO-03 | Mechanisms exist to generate System Security & Privacy Plans (SSPPs), or similar document repositories, to identify and maintain key architectural information on each critical system, application or service, as well as influence inputs, entities, systems, applications and processes, providing a historical record of the data and its origins. | - Information Assurance (IA) program - VisibleOps security management | E-TDA-14 | Does the organization generate System Security & Privacy Plans (SSPPs), or similar document repositories, to identify and maintain key architectural information on each critical system, application or service, as well as influencing inputs, entities, systems, applications and processes, providing a historical record of the data and its origins? | 7 |
| Information Assurance | Plan / Coordinate with Other Organizational Entities | IAO-03.1 | Mechanisms exist to plan and coordinate Information Assurance Program (IAP) activities with affected stakeholders before conducting such activities in order to reduce the potential impact on operations. | - Audit steering committee - Information Assurance (IA) program - VisibleOps security management - Information Assurance Program (IAP) | | Does the organization plan and coordinate Information Assurance Program (IAP) activities with affected stakeholders before conducting such activities in order to reduce the potential impact on operations? | 5 |
| Information Assurance | Adequate Security for Sensitive / Regulated Data In Support of Contracts | IAO-03.2 | Mechanisms exist to protect sensitive / regulated data that is collected, developed, received, transmitted, used or stored in support of the performance of a contract. | - Information Assurance (IA) program - VisibleOps security management | | Does the organization protect sensitive / regulated data that is collected, developed, received, transmitted, used or stored in support of the performance of a contract? | 7 |
| Information Assurance | Threat Analysis & Flaw Remediation During Development | IAO-04 | Mechanisms exist to require system developers and integrators to create and execute a Security Test and Evaluation (ST&E) plan to identify and remediate flaws during development. | - Information Assurance (IA) program - VisibleOps security management - Security Test & Evaluation (ST&E) | | Does the organization require system developers and integrators to create and execute a Security Test and Evaluation (ST&E) plan to identify and remediate flaws during development? | 10 |
| Information Assurance | Plan of Action & Milestones (POA&M) | IAO-05 | Mechanisms exist to generate a Plan of Action and Milestones (POA&M), or similar risk register, to document planned remedial actions to correct weaknesses or deficiencies noted during the assessment of the security controls and to reduce or eliminate known vulnerabilities. | - Information Assurance (IA) program - VisibleOps security management - Plan of Action & Milestones (POA&M) | | Does the organization use a Plan of Action and Milestones (POA&M), or similar mechanisms, to document planned remedial actions to correct weaknesses or deficiencies noted during the assessment of the security controls and to reduce or eliminate known vulnerabilities? | 9 |
| Information Assurance | Plan of Action & Milestones (POA&M) Automation | IAO-05.1 | Automated mechanisms exist to help ensure the Plan of Action and Milestones (POA&M), or similar risk register, is accurate, up-to-date and readily-available. | - Governance, Risk & Compliance (GRC) | | Does the organization automate Plan of Action and Milestones (POA&M), or similar a risk register, ensure it is accurate, up-to-date and readily-available? | 2 |
| Information Assurance | Technical Verification | IAO-06 | Mechanisms exist to perform Information Assurance Program (IAP) activities to evaluate the design, implementation and effectiveness of technical cybersecurity and privacy controls. | - Information Assurance (IA) program - VisibleOps security management - Information Assurance Program (IAP) | | Does the organization perform Information Assurance Program (IAP) activities to evaluate the design, implementation and effectiveness of technical cybersecurity and privacy controls? | 8 |
| Information Assurance | Security Authorization | IAO-07 | Mechanisms exist to ensure systems, projects and services are officially authorized prior to "go live" in a production environment. | - Information Assurance (IA) program - VisibleOps security management | | Does the organization ensure systems, projects and services are officially authorized prior to "go live" in a production environment? | 10 |
| Maintenance | Maintenance Operations | MNT-01 | Mechanisms exist to develop, disseminate, review & update procedures to facilitate the implementation of maintenance controls across the enterprise. | | E-MNT-02 E-MNT-04 | Does the organization develop, disseminate, review & update procedures to facilitate the implementation of maintenance controls across the enterprise? | 9 |
| Maintenance | Controlled Maintenance | MNT-02 | Mechanisms exist to conduct controlled maintenance activities throughout the lifecycle of the system, application or service. | - VisibleOps security management | E-MNT-04 | Does the organization conduct controlled maintenance activities throughout the lifecycle of the system, application or service? | 10 |
| Maintenance | Automated Maintenance Activities | MNT-02.1 | Automated mechanisms exist to schedule, conduct and document maintenance and repairs. | | | Does the organization schedule, conduct and document maintenance and repairs? | 5 |

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| Maintenance | Timely Maintenance | MNT-03 | Mechanisms exist to obtain maintenance support and/or spare parts for systems within a defined Recovery Time Objective (RTO). | | E-MNT-04 | Does the organization obtain maintenance support and/or spare parts for systems within a defined Recovery Time Objective (RTO)? | 9 |
| Maintenance | Preventative Maintenance | MNT-03.1 | Mechanisms exist to perform preventive maintenance on critical systems, applications and services. | | E-MNT-04 | Does the organization perform preventive maintenance on critical systems, applications and services? | 5 |
| Maintenance | Predictive Maintenance | MNT-03.2 | Mechanisms exist to perform predictive maintenance on critical systems, applications and services. | | | Does the organization perform predictive maintenance on critical systems, applications and services? | 5 |
| Maintenance | Automated Support For Predictive Maintenance | MNT-03.3 | Automated mechanisms exist to transfer predictive maintenance data to a computerized maintenance management system. | | | Does the organization transfer predictive maintenance data to a computerized maintenance management system? | 5 |
| Maintenance | Maintenance Tools | MNT-04 | Mechanisms exist to control and monitor the use of system maintenance tools. | -VisibleOps security management | | Does the organization control and monitor the use of system maintenance tools? | 5 |
| Maintenance | Inspect Tools | MNT-04.1 | Mechanisms exist to inspect maintenance tools carried into a facility by maintenance personnel for improper or unauthorized modifications. | | | Does the organization inspect maintenance tools carried into a facility by maintenance personnel for improper or unauthorized modifications? | 5 |
| Maintenance | Inspect Media | MNT-04.2 | Mechanisms exist to check media containing diagnostic and test programs for malicious code before the media are used. | | | Does the organization check media containing diagnostic and test programs for malicious code before the media are used? | 5 |
| Maintenance | Prevent Unauthorized Removal | MNT-04.3 | Mechanisms exist to prevent or control the removal of equipment undergoing maintenance that containing organizational information. | | | Does the organization prevent or control the removal of equipment undergoing maintenance that containing organizational information? | 9 |
| Maintenance | Restrict Tool Usage | MNT-04.4 | Automated mechanisms exist to restrict the use of maintenance tools to authorized maintenance personnel and/or roles. | | | Does the organization restrict the use of maintenance tools to authorized maintenance personnel and/or roles? | 5 |
| Maintenance | Remote Maintenance | MNT-05 | Mechanisms exist to authorize, monitor and control remote, non-local maintenance and diagnostic activities. | | | Does the organization authorize, monitor and control remote, non-local maintenance and diagnostic activities? | 9 |
| Maintenance | Auditing Remote Maintenance | MNT-05.1 | Mechanisms exist to audit remote, non-local maintenance and diagnostic sessions, as well as review the maintenance action performed during remote maintenance sessions. | | | Does the organization audit remote, non-local maintenance and diagnostic sessions and review the maintenance records of the sessions? | 9 |
| Maintenance | Remote Maintenance Notifications | MNT-05.2 | Mechanisms exist to require maintenance personnel to notify affected stakeholders when remote, non-local maintenance is planned (e.g., date/time). | | | Does the organization require maintenance personnel to notify affected stakeholders when remote, non-local maintenance is planned (e.g., date/time)? | 9 |
| Maintenance | Remote Maintenance Cryptographic Protection | MNT-05.3 | Cryptographic mechanisms exist to protect the integrity and confidentiality of remote, non-local maintenance and diagnostic communications. | | | Does the organization cryptographically protect the integrity and confidentiality of remote, non-local maintenance and diagnostic communications? | 9 |

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| Maintenance | Remote Maintenance Disconnect Verification | MNT-05.4 | Mechanisms exist to provide remote disconnect verification to ensure remote, non-local maintenance and diagnostic sessions are properly terminated. | | | Does the organization provide remote disconnect verification to ensure remote, non-local maintenance and diagnostic sessions are properly terminated? | 9 |
| Maintenance | Remote Maintenance Pre-Approval | MNT-05.5 | Mechanisms exist to require maintenance personnel to obtain pre-approval and scheduling for remote, non-local maintenance sessions. | -VisibleOps security management | | Does the organization require maintenance personnel to obtain pre-approval and scheduling for remote, non-local maintenance sessions? | 7 |
| Maintenance | Remote Maintenance Comparable Security & Sanitization | MNT-05.6 | Mechanisms exist to require systems performing remote, non-local maintenance and / or diagnostic services implement a security capability comparable to the capability implemented on the system being serviced. | | | Does the organization require systems performing remote, non-local maintenance and / or diagnostic services implement a security capability comparable to the capability implemented on the system being serviced? | 5 |
| Maintenance | Separation of Maintenance Sessions | MNT-05.7 | Mechanisms exist to protect maintenance sessions through replay-resistant sessions that are physically or logically separated communications paths from other network sessions. | | | Does the organization protect maintenance sessions through replay-resistant sessions that are physically or logically separated communications paths from other network sessions? | 1 |
| Maintenance | Authorized Maintenance Personnel | MNT-06 | Mechanisms exist to maintain a current list of authorized maintenance organizations or personnel. | -VisibleOps security management | | Does the organization maintain a current list of authorized maintenance organizations or personnel? | 9 |
| Maintenance | Maintenance Personnel Without Appropriate Access | MNT-06.1 | Mechanisms exist to ensure the risks associated with maintenance personnel who do not have appropriate access authorizations, clearances or formal access approvals are appropriately mitigated. | -VisibleOps security management | E-MNT-01 | Does the organization ensure the risks associated with maintenance personnel who do not have appropriate access authorizations, clearances or formal access approvals are appropriately mitigated? | 7 |
| Maintenance | Non-System Related Maintenance | MNT-06.2 | Mechanisms exist to ensure that non-escorted personnel performing non-IT maintenance activities in the physical proximity of IT systems have required access authorizations. | | | Does the organization ensure that non-escorted personnel performing non-IT maintenance activities in the physical proximity of IT systems have required access authorizations? | 5 |
| Maintenance | Maintain Configuration Control During Maintenance | MNT-07 | Mechanisms exist to maintain proper physical security and configuration control over technology assets awaiting service or repair. | | | Does the organization maintain proper physical security and configuration control over technology assets awaiting service or repair? | 8 |
| Maintenance | Field Maintenance | MNT-08 | Mechanisms exist to securely conduct field maintenance on geographically deployed assets. | | | Does the organization securely conduct field maintenance on geographically deployed assets? | 8 |
| Maintenance | Off-Site Maintenance | MNT-09 | Mechanisms exist to ensure off-site maintenance activities are conducted securely and the asset(s) undergoing maintenance actions are secured during physical transfer and storage while off-site. | | | Does the organization ensure off-site maintenance activities are conducted securely and the asset(s) undergoing maintenance actions are secured during physical transfer and storage while off-site? | 8 |
| Maintenance | Maintenance Validation | MNT-10 | Mechanisms exist to validate maintenance activities were appropriately performed according to the work order and that security controls are operational. | | | Does the organization validate maintenance activities were appropriately performed according to the work order and that security controls are operational? | 6 |
| Maintenance | Maintenance Monitoring | MNT-11 | Mechanisms exist to maintain situational awareness of the quality and reliability of systems and components through tracking maintenance activities and component failure rates. | | | Does the organization maintain situational awareness of the quality and reliability of systems and components through tracking maintenance activities and component failure rates? | 6 |
| Mobile Device Management | Centralized Management Of Mobile Devices | MDM-01 | Mechanisms exist to develop, govern & update procedures to facilitate the implementation of mobile device management controls. | | | Does the organization develop, govern & update procedures to facilitate the implementation of mobile device management controls? | 10 |

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| Mobile Device Management | Access Control For Mobile Devices | MDM-02 | Mechanisms exist to enforce access control requirements for the connection of mobile devices to organizational systems. | | | Do access control mechanisms for mobile devices enforce requirements for the connection of mobile devices to organizational systems? | 9 |
| Mobile Device Management | Full Device & Container-Based Encryption | MDM-03 | Cryptographic mechanisms exist to protect the confidentiality and integrity of information on mobile devices through full-device or container encryption. | | | Are cryptographic mechanisms utilized to protect the confidentiality and integrity of information on mobile devices through full-device or container encryption? | 9 |
| Mobile Device Management | Mobile Device Tampering | MDM-04 | Mechanisms exist to protect mobile devices from tampering through inspecting devices returning from locations that the organization deems to be of significant risk, prior to the device being connected to the organization's network. | | | Does the organization protect mobile devices from tampering through inspecting devices returning from locations that the organization deems to be of significant risk, prior to the device being connected to the organization's network? | 9 |
| Mobile Device Management | Remote Purging | MDM-05 | Mechanisms exist to remotely purge selected information from mobile devices. | | | Does the organization remotely purge selected information from mobile devices? | 9 |
| Mobile Device Management | Personally-Owned Mobile Devices | MDM-06 | Mechanisms exist to restrict the connection of personally-owned, mobile devices to organizational systems and networks. | | | Does the organization restrict the connection of personally-owned, mobile devices to organizational systems and networks? | 8 |
| Mobile Device Management | Organization-Owned Mobile Devices | MDM-07 | Mechanisms exist to prohibit the installation of non-approved applications or approved applications not obtained through the organization-approved application store. | | | Does the organization prohibit the installation of non-approved applications or approved applications not obtained through the organization-approved application store? | 8 |
| Mobile Device Management | Mobile Device Data Retention Limitations | MDM-08 | Mechanisms exist to limit data retention on mobile devices to the smallest usable dataset and timeframe. | | | Does the organization limit data retention on mobile devices to the smallest usable dataset and timeframe? | 7 |
| Mobile Device Management | Mobile Device Geofencing | MDM-09 | Mechanisms exist to restrict the functionality of mobile devices based on geographic location. | | | Does the organization restrict the functionality of mobile devices based on geographic location? | 7 |
| Mobile Device Management | Separate Mobile Device Profiles | MDM-10 | Mechanisms exist to enforce a separate device workspace on applicable mobile devices to separate work-related and personal-related applications and data. | | | Does the organization enforce a separate device workspace on applicable mobile devices to separate work-related and personal-related applications and data? | 7 |
| Mobile Device Management | Restricting Access To Authorized Devices | MDM-11 | Mechanisms exist to restrict the connectivity of unauthorized mobile devices from communicating with systems, applications and services. | | | Does the organization restrict the connectivity of unauthorized mobile devices from communicating with systems, applications and services? | 8 |
| Network Security | Network Security Controls (NSC) | NET-01 | Mechanisms exist to develop, govern & update procedures to facilitate the implementation of Network Security Controls (NSC). | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | | Does the organization develop, govern & update procedures to facilitate the implementation of network security controls? | 10 |
| Network Security | Zero Trust Architecture (ZTA) | NET-01.1 | Mechanisms exist to treat all users and devices as potential threats and prevent access to data and resources until the users can be properly authenticated and their access authorized. | | | Does the organization treat all users as potential threats and prevent access to data and resources until the users can be properly authenticated and their access authorized? | 8 |
| Network Security | Layered Network Defenses | NET-02 | Mechanisms exist to implement security functions as a layered structure that minimizes interactions between layers of the design and avoids any dependence by lower layers on the functionality or correctness of higher layers. | | E-DCH-03 E-DCH-04 E-DCH-05 | Does the organization implement security functions as a layered structure that minimizes interactions between layers of the design and avoids any dependence by lower layers on the functionality or correctness of higher layers? | 9 |

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| Network Security | Denial of Service (DoS) Protection | NET-02.1 | Automated mechanisms exist to protect against or limit the effects of denial of service attacks. | | | Does the organization protect against or limit the effects of Denial of Service (DoS) attacks? | 9 |
| Network Security | Guest Networks | NET-02.2 | Mechanisms exist to implement and manage a secure guest network. | | | Does the organization implement and manage a secure guest network? | 6 |
| Network Security | Cross Domain Solution (CDS) | NET-02.3 | Mechanisms exist to implement a Cross Domain Solution (CDS) to mitigate the specific security risks of accessing or transferring information between security domains. | | | Does the organization implement a Cross Domain Solution (CDS) to mitigate the specific security risks of accessing or transferring information between security domains? | 6 |
| Network Security | Boundary Protection | NET-03 | Mechanisms exist to monitor and control communications at the external network boundary and at key internal boundaries within the network. | | | Are boundary protection mechanisms utilized to monitor and control communications at the external network boundary and at key internal boundaries within the network? | 10 |
| Network Security | Limit Network Connections | NET-03.1 | Mechanisms exist to limit the number of concurrent external network connections to its systems. | | | Does the organization limit the number of concurrent external network connections to its systems? | 9 |
| Network Security | External Telecommunications Services | NET-03.2 | Mechanisms exist to maintain a managed interface for each external telecommunication service that protects the confidentiality and integrity of the information being transmitted across each interface. | - Outbound content filtering | | Does the organization maintain a managed interface for each external telecommunication service that protects the confidentiality and integrity of the information being transmitted across each interface? | 7 |
| Network Security | Prevent Discovery of Internal Information | NET-03.3 | Mechanisms exist to prevent the public disclosure of internal network information. | | | Does the organization prevent the public disclosure of internal address information? | 7 |
| Network Security | Personal Data (PD) | NET-03.4 | Mechanisms exist to apply network-based processing rules to data elements of Personal Data (PD). | - Data Loss Prevention (DLP) | | Does the organization apply network-based processing rules to data elements of Personal Data (PD)? | 7 |
| Network Security | Prevent Unauthorized Exfiltration | NET-03.5 | Automated mechanisms exist to prevent the unauthorized exfiltration of sensitive/regulated data across managed interfaces. | | | Does the organization prevent the unauthorized exfiltration of sensitive/regulated data across managed interfaces? | 5 |
| Network Security | Dynamic Isolation & Segregation (Sandboxing) | NET-03.6 | Automated mechanisms exist to dynamically isolate (e.g., sandbox) untrusted components during runtime, where the component is isolated in a fault-contained environment but it can still collaborate with the application. | | | Does the organization dynamically isolate (e.g., sandbox) untrusted components during runtime, where the component is isolated in a fault-contained environment but it can still collaborate with the application? | 5 |
| Network Security | Isolation of Information System Components | NET-03.7 | Mechanisms exist to employ boundary protections to isolate systems, services and processes that support critical missions and/or business functions. | | | Does the organization employ boundary protections to isolate systems, services and process that support critical missions and/or business functions? | 5 |
| Network Security | Separate Subnet for Connecting to Different Security Domains | NET-03.8 | Mechanisms exist to implement separate network addresses (e.g., different subnets) to connect to systems in different security domains. | | | Does the organization implement separate network addresses (e.g., different subnets) to connect to systems in different security domains? | 5 |
| Network Security | Data Flow Enforcement – Access Control Lists (ACLs) | NET-04 | Mechanisms exist to design, implement and review firewall and router configurations to restrict connections between untrusted networks and internal systems. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | E-AST-12 E-AST-19 | Does the organization design, implement and review firewall and router configurations to restrict connections between untrusted networks and internal systems? | 10 |

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| Network Security | Deny Traffic by Default & Allow Traffic by Exception | NET-04.1 | Mechanisms exist to configure firewall and router configurations to deny network traffic by default and allow network traffic by exception (e.g., deny all, permit by exception). | | E-AST-12 E-AST-19 | Does the organization configure firewall and router configurations to deny network traffic by default and allow network traffic by exception (e.g., deny all, permit by exception)? | 10 |
| Network Security | Object Security Attributes | NET-04.2 | Mechanisms exist to associate security attributes with information, source and destination objects to enforce defined information flow control configurations as a basis for flow control decisions. | -NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | | Does the organization associate security attributes with information, source and destination objects to enforce defined information flow control configurations as a basis for flow control decisions? | 5 |
| Network Security | Content Check for Encrypted Data | NET-04.3 | Mechanisms exist to prevent encrypted data from bypassing content-checking mechanisms. | | | Does the organization prevent encrypted data from bypassing content-checking mechanisms? | 4 |
| Network Security | Embedded Data Types | NET-04.4 | Mechanisms exist to enforce limitations on embedding data within other data types. | -Prevent exfiltration through steganography | | Does the organization enforce limitations on embedding data within other data types? | 2 |
| Network Security | Metadata | NET-04.5 | Mechanisms exist to enforce information flow controls based on metadata. | | | Does the organization enforce information flow controls based on metadata? | 2 |
| Network Security | Human Reviews | NET-04.6 | Mechanisms exist to enforce the use of human reviews for Access Control Lists (ACLs) and similar rulesets on a routine basis. | | E-AST-12 | Does the organization enforce the use of human reviews for Access Control Lists (ACLs) and similar rulesets on a routine basis? | 9 |
| Network Security | Security Policy Filters | NET-04.7 | Automated mechanisms exist to enforce information flow control using security policy filters as a basis for flow control decisions. | | | Does the organization enforce information flow control using security policy filters as a basis for flow control decisions? | 5 |
| Network Security | Data Type Identifiers | NET-04.8 | Automated mechanisms exist to utilize data type identifiers to validate data essential for information flow decisions when transferring information between different security domains. | | | Does the organization utilize data type identifiers to validate data essential for information flow decisions when transferring information between different security domains? | 5 |
| Network Security | Decomposition Into Policy-Related Subcomponents | NET-04.9 | Automated mechanisms exist to decompose information into policy-relevant subcomponents for submission to policy enforcement mechanisms, when transferring information between different security domains. | | | Does the organization decompose information into policy-relevant subcomponents for submission to policy enforcement mechanisms, when transferring information between different security domains? | 5 |
| Network Security | Detection of Unsanctioned Information | NET-04.10 | Automated mechanisms exist to implement security policy filters requiring fully enumerated formats that restrict data structure and content, when transferring information between different security domains. | | | Does the organization implement security policy filters requiring fully enumerated formats that restrict data structure and content, when transferring information between different security domains? | 5 |
| Network Security | Approved Solutions | NET-04.11 | Automated mechanisms exist to examine information for the presence of unsanctioned information and prohibits the transfer of such information, when transferring information between different security domains. | | | Does the organization examine information for the presence of unsanctioned information and prohibits the transfer of such information, when transferring information between different security domains? | 5 |
| Network Security | Cross Domain Authentication | NET-04.12 | Automated mechanisms exist to uniquely identify and authenticate source and destination points for information transfer. | | | Does the organization uniquely identify and authenticate source and destination points for information transfer? | 5 |
| Network Security | Metadata Validation | NET-04.13 | Automated mechanisms exist to apply security and/or privacy filters on metadata. | | | Does the organization apply security and/or privacy filters on metadata? | 2 |

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| Network Security | System Interconnections | NET-05 | Mechanisms exist to authorize connections from systems to other systems using Interconnection Security Agreements (ISAs) that document, for each interconnection, the interface characteristics, cybersecurity and privacy requirements and the nature of the information communicated. | -VisibleOps security management | | Does the organization authorize connections from systems to other systems using Interconnection Security Agreements (ISAs) that document, for each interconnection, the interface characteristics, cybersecurity and privacy requirements and the nature of the information communicated? | 9 |
| Network Security | External System Connections | NET-05.1 | Mechanisms exist to prohibit the direct connection of a sensitive system to an external network without the use of an organization-defined boundary protection device. | | | Does the organization prohibit the direct connection of a sensitive system to an external network without the use of an organization-defined boundary protection device? | 8 |
| Network Security | Internal System Connections | NET-05.2 | Mechanisms exist to control internal system connections through authorizing internal connections of systems and documenting, for each internal connection, the interface characteristics, security requirements and the nature of the information communicated. | | | Does the organization control internal system connections through authorizing internal connections of systems and documenting, for each internal connection, the interface characteristics, security requirements and the nature of the information communicated? | 7 |
| Network Security | Network Segmentation | NET-06 | Mechanisms exist to ensure network architecture utilizes network segmentation to isolate systems, applications and services that protections from other network resources. | -Subnetting -VLANs | | Does the organization logically or physically segment information flows to accomplish network segmentation? | 10 |
| Network Security | Security Management Subnets | NET-06.1 | Mechanisms exist to implement security management subnets to isolate security tools and support components from other internal system components by implementing separate subnetworks with managed interfaces to other components of the system. | | | Does the organization implement security management subnets to isolate security tools and support components from other internal system components by implementing separate subnetworks with managed interfaces to other components of the system? | 9 |
| Network Security | Virtual Local Area Network (VLAN) Separation | NET-06.2 | Mechanisms exist to enable Virtual Local Area Networks (VLANs) to limit the ability of devices on a network to directly communicate with other devices on the subnet and limit an attacker's ability to laterally move to compromise neighboring systems. | -Virtual Local Area Network (VLAN) | | Does the organization enable Virtual Local Area Networks (VLANs) to limit the ability of devices on a network to directly communicate with other devices on the subnet and limit an attacker's ability to laterally move to compromise neighboring systems? | 9 |
| Network Security | Sensitive / Regulated Data Endave (Secure Zone) | NET-06.3 | Mechanisms exist to implement segmentation controls to restrict inbound and outbound connectivity for sensitive / regulated data endaves (secure zones). | | | Does the organization implement segmentation controls to restrict inbound and outbound connectivity for sensitive / regulated data endaves (secure zones)? | 10 |
| Network Security | Segregation From Enterprise Services | NET-06.4 | Mechanisms exist to isolate sensitive / regulated data endaves (secure zones) from corporate-provided IT resources by providing enclave-specific IT services (e.g., directory services, DNS, NTP, ITAM, antimalware, patch management, etc.) to those isolated network segments. | | | Does the organization isolate sensitive / regulated data endaves (secure zones) from corporate-provided IT resources by providing enclave-specific IT services (e.g., directory services, DNS, NTP, ITAM, antimalware, patch management, etc.) to those isolated network segments? | 4 |
| Network Security | Direct Internet Access Restrictions | NET-06.5 | Mechanisms exist to prohibit, or strictly-control, Internet access from sensitive / regulated data endaves (secure zones). | | | Does the organization prohibit, or strictly-control, Internet access from sensitive / regulated data endaves (secure zones)? | 6 |
| Network Security | Remote Session Termination | NET-07 | Mechanisms exist to terminate remote sessions at the end of the session or after an organization-defined time period of inactivity. | | | Does the organization terminate remote sessions at the end of the session or after an organization-defined time period of inactivity? | 8 |
| Network Security | Network Intrusion Detection / Prevention Systems (NIDS / NIPS) | NET-08 | Mechanisms exist to employ Network Intrusion Detection / Prevention Systems (NIDS/NIPS) to detect and/or prevent intrusions into the network. | | | Are Network Intrusion Detection / Prevention Systems (NIDS/NIPS) used to detect and/or prevent intrusions into the network? | 9 |
| Network Security | DMZ Networks | NET-08.1 | Mechanisms exist to monitor De-Militarized Zone (DMZ) network segments to separate untrusted networks from trusted networks. | -Architectural review board -System Security Plan (SSP) | | Does the organization monitor De-Militarized Zone (DMZ) network segments to separate untrusted networks from trusted networks? | 8 |
| Network Security | Wireless Intrusion Detection / Prevention Systems (WIDS / WIPS) | NET-08.2 | Mechanisms exist to monitor wireless network segments to implement Wireless Intrusion Detection / Prevention Systems (WIDS/WIPS) technologies. | | | Does the organization monitor wireless network segments to implement Wireless Intrusion Detection / Prevention Systems (WIDS/WIPS) technologies? | 8 |

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| Network Security | Session Integrity | NET-09 | Mechanisms exist to protect the authenticity and integrity of communications sessions. | - PKI for non-repudiation | | Does the organization protect the authenticity and integrity of communications sessions? | 8 |
| Network Security | Invalidate Session Identifiers at Logout | NET-09.1 | Automated mechanisms exist to invalidate session identifiers upon user logout or other session termination. | | | Does the organization invalidate session identifiers upon user logout or other session termination? | 5 |
| Network Security | Unique System-Generated Session Identifiers | NET-09.2 | Automated mechanisms exist to generate and recognize unique session identifiers for each session. | | | Does the organization automatically generate and recognize unique session identifiers for each session? | 3 |
| Network Security | Domain Name Service (DNS) Resolution | NET-10 | Mechanisms exist to ensure Domain Name Service (DNS) resolution is designed, implemented and managed to protect the security of name / address resolution. | | | Does the organization ensure Domain Name Service (DNS) resolution is designed, implemented and managed to protect the security of name / address resolution? | 10 |
| Network Security | Architecture & Provisioning for Name / Address Resolution Service | NET-10.1 | Mechanisms exist to ensure systems that collectively provide Domain Name Service (DNS) resolution service are fault-tolerant and implement internal/external role separation. | | | Does the organization ensure systems that collectively provide Domain Name Service (DNS) resolution service are fault-tolerant and implement internal/external role separation? | 9 |
| Network Security | Secure Name / Address Resolution Service (Recursive or Caching Resolver) | NET-10.2 | Mechanisms exist to perform data origin authentication and data integrity verification on the Domain Name Service (DNS) resolution responses received from authoritative sources when requested by client systems. | | | Does the organization perform data origin authentication and data integrity verification on the Domain Name Service (DNS) resolution responses received from authoritative sources when requested by client systems? | 9 |
| Network Security | Sender Policy Framework (SPF) | NET-10.3 | Mechanisms exist to validate the legitimacy of email communications through configuring a Domain Naming Service (DNS) Sender Policy Framework (SPF) record to specify the IP addresses and/or hostnames that are authorized to send email from the specified domain. | | | Does the organization validate the legitimacy of email communications through configuring a Domain Naming Service (DNS) Sender Policy Framework (SPF) record to specify the IP addresses and/or hostnames that are authorized to send email from the specified domain? | 8 |
| Network Security | Domain Registrar Security | NET-10.4 | Mechanisms exist to lock the domain name registrar to prevent a denial of service caused by unauthorized deletion, transfer or other unauthorized modification of a domain's registration details. | | | Does the organization lock the domain name registrar to prevent a denial of service caused by unauthorized deletion, transfer or other unauthorized modification of a domain's registration details? | 9 |
| Network Security | Out-of-Band Channels | NET-11 | Mechanisms exist to utilize out-of-band channels for the electronic transmission of information and/or the physical shipment of system components or devices to authorized individuals. | - Signature delivery (courier service) | | Does the organization utilize out-of-band channels for the electronic transmission of information and/or the physical shipment of system components or devices to authorized individuals? | 9 |
| Network Security | Safeguarding Data Over Open Networks | NET-12 | Cryptographic mechanisms exist to implement strong cryptography and security protocols to safeguard sensitive/regulated data during transmission over open, public networks. | | | Does the organization use strong cryptography and security protocols to safeguard sensitive/regulated data during transmission over open, public networks? | 8 |
| Network Security | Wireless Link Protection | NET-12.1 | Mechanisms exist to protect external and internal wireless links from signal parameter attacks through monitoring for unauthorized wireless connections, including scanning for unauthorized wireless access points and taking appropriate action, if an unauthorized connection is discovered. | | | Does the organization protect external and internal wireless links from signal parameter attacks through monitoring for unauthorized wireless connections, including scanning for unauthorized wireless access points and taking appropriate action, if an unauthorized connection is discovered? | 8 |
| Network Security | End-User Messaging Technologies | NET-12.2 | Mechanisms exist to prohibit the transmission of unprotected sensitive/regulated data by end-user messaging technologies. | - Acceptable Use Policy (AUP) - Data Loss Prevention (DLP) | | Does the organization prohibit the transmission of unprotected sensitive/regulated data by end-user messaging technologies? | 9 |
| Network Security | Electronic Messaging | NET-13 | Mechanisms exist to protect the confidentiality, integrity and availability of electronic messaging communications. | | | Does the organization protect the confidentiality, integrity and availability of electronic messaging communications? | 10 |

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| Network Security | Remote Access | NET-14 | Mechanisms exist to define, control and review organization-approved, secure remote access methods. | | E-NET-03 | Does the organization define, control and review organization-approved, secure remote access methods? | 10 |
| Network Security | Automated Monitoring & Control | NET-14.1 | Automated mechanisms exist to monitor and control remote access sessions. | | | Does the organization use automated mechanisms to monitor and control remote access sessions? | 1 |
| Network Security | Protection of Confidentiality / Integrity Using Encryption | NET-14.2 | Cryptographic mechanisms exist to protect the confidentiality and integrity of remote access sessions (e.g., VPN). | | | Does the organization cryptographically protect the confidentiality and integrity of remote access sessions (e.g., VPN)? | 9 |
| Network Security | Managed Access Control Points | NET-14.3 | Mechanisms exist to route all remote accesses through managed network access control points (e.g., VPN concentrator). | | | Does the organization route all remote accesses through managed network access control points (e.g., VPN concentrator)? | 9 |
| Network Security | Remote Privileged Commands & Sensitive Data Access | NET-14.4 | Mechanisms exist to restrict the execution of privileged commands and access to security-relevant information via remote access only for compelling operational needs. | | | Does the organization restrict the execution of privileged commands and access to security-relevant information via remote access only for compelling operational needs? | 8 |
| Network Security | Work From Anywhere (WFA) - Telecommuting Security | NET-14.5 | Mechanisms exist to define secure telecommuting practices and govern remote access to systems and data for remote workers. | | E-NET-03 | Does the organization define secure telecommuting practices and govern remote access to systems and data for remote workers? | 10 |
| Network Security | Third-Party Remote Access Governance | NET-14.6 | Mechanisms exist to proactively control and monitor third-party accounts used to access, support, or maintain system components via remote access. | | | Does the organization proactively control and monitor third-party accounts used to access, support, or maintain system components via remote access? | 8 |
| Network Security | Endpoint Security Validation | NET-14.7 | Mechanisms exist to validate software versions/patch levels and control remote devices connecting to corporate networks or storing and accessing organization information. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | | Does the organization validate software versions/patch levels and control remote devices connecting to corporate networks or storing and accessing organization information? | 6 |
| Network Security | Expeditious Disconnect / Disable Capability | NET-14.8 | Mechanisms exist to provide the capability to expeditiously disconnect or disable a user's remote access session. | | | Does the organization provide the capability to expeditiously disconnect or disable a user's remote access session? | 8 |
| Network Security | Wireless Networking | NET-15 | Mechanisms exist to control authorized wireless usage and monitor for unauthorized wireless access. | | | Does the organization control authorized wireless usage and monitor for unauthorized wireless access? | 9 |
| Network Security | Authentication & Encryption | NET-15.1 | Mechanisms exist to protect wireless access through authentication and strong encryption. | | | Are authentication and cryptographic mechanisms used to protect wireless access? | 9 |
| Network Security | Disable Wireless Networking | NET-15.2 | Mechanisms exist to disable unnecessary wireless networking capabilities that are internally embedded within system components prior to issuance to end users. | | | Does the organization disable unnecessary wireless networking capabilities that are internally embedded within system components prior to issuance to end users? | 5 |
| Network Security | Restrict Configuration By Users | NET-15.3 | Mechanisms exist to identify and explicitly authorize users who are allowed to independently configure wireless networking capabilities. | | | Does the organization identify and explicitly authorize users who are allowed to independently configure wireless networking capabilities? | 8 |

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| Network Security | Wireless Boundaries | NET-15.4 | Mechanisms exist to confine wireless communications to organization-controlled boundaries. | | | Does the organization confine wireless communications to organization-controlled boundaries? | 5 |
| Network Security | Rogue Wireless Detection | NET-15.5 | Mechanisms exist to test for the presence of Wireless Access Points (WAPs) and identify all authorized and unauthorized WAPs within the facility(ies). | | E-NET-02 | Does the organization test for the presence of Wireless Access Points (WAPs) and identify all authorized and unauthorized WAPs within the facility(ies)? | 8 |
| Network Security | Intranets | NET-16 | Mechanisms exist to establish trust relationships with other organizations owning, operating, and/or maintaining intranet systems, allowing authorized individuals to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access the intranet from external systems; and • Process, store, and/or transmit organization-controlled information using the external systems. | | | Does the organization establish trust relationships with other organizations owning, operating, and/or maintaining intranet systems, allowing authorized individuals to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access the intranet from external systems; and • Process, store, and/or transmit organization-controlled information using the external systems? | 8 |
| Network Security | Data Loss Prevention (DLP) | NET-17 | Automated mechanisms exist to implement Data Loss Prevention (DLP) to protect sensitive information as it is stored, transmitted and processed. | Data Loss Prevention (DLP) | | Is Data Loss Prevention (DLP) used to protect sensitive information as it is stored, transmitted and processed? | 8 |
| Network Security | DNS & Content Filtering | NET-18 | Mechanisms exist to force Internet-bound network traffic through a proxy device for URL content filtering and DNS filtering to limit a user's ability to connect to dangerous or prohibited Internet sites. | | E-NET-01 | Does the organization force Internet-bound network traffic through a proxy device for URL content filtering and DNS filtering to limit a user's ability to connect to dangerous or prohibited Internet sites? | 9 |
| Network Security | Route Traffic to Proxy Servers | NET-18.1 | Mechanisms exist to route internal communications traffic to external networks through organization-approved proxy servers at managed interfaces. | | E-NET-01 | Does the organization route internal communications traffic to external networks through organization-approved proxy servers at managed interfaces? | 9 |
| Network Security | Visibility of Encrypted Communications | NET-18.2 | Mechanisms exist to configure the proxy to make encrypted communications traffic visible to monitoring tools and mechanisms. | | | Does the organization configure the proxy to make encrypted communications traffic visible to monitoring tools and mechanisms? | 5 |
| Network Security | Route Privileged Network Access | NET-18.3 | Automated mechanisms exist to route networked, privileged accesses through a dedicated, managed interface for purposes of access control and auditing. | | | Does the organization route networked, privileged accesses through a dedicated, managed interface for purposes of access control and auditing? | 1 |
| Physical & Environmental Security | Physical & Environmental Protections | PES-01 | Mechanisms exist to facilitate the operation of physical and environmental protection controls. | | E-PES-01 | Does the organization facilitate the operation of physical and environmental protection controls? | 9 |
| Physical & Environmental Security | Site Security Plan (SitePlan) | PES-01.1 | Mechanisms exist to document a Site Security Plan (SitePlan) for each server and communications room to summarize the implemented security controls to protect physical access to technology assets, as well as applicable risks and threats. | | E-PES-04 | Does the organization document a Site Security Plan (SitePlan) for each server and communications room to summarize the implemented security controls to protect physical access to technology assets, as well as applicable risks and threats? | 4 |
| Physical & Environmental Security | Physical Access Authorizations | PES-02 | Physical access control mechanisms exist to maintain a current list of personnel with authorized access to organizational facilities (except for those areas within the facility officially designated as publicly accessible). | | E-PES-03 | Does the organization maintain a current list of personnel with authorized access to organizational facilities (except for those areas within the facility officially designated as publicly accessible)? | 7 |
| Physical & Environmental Security | Role-Based Physical Access | PES-02.1 | Physical access control mechanisms exist to authorize physical access to facilities based on the position or role of the individual. | | E-PES-03 | Does the organization authorize physical access to facilities based on the position or role of the individual? | 9 |
| Physical & Environmental Security | Dual Authorization for Physical Access | PES-02.2 | Mechanisms exist to enforce a "two-person rule" for physical access by requiring two authorized individuals with separate access cards, keys or PINs, to access highly-sensitive areas (e.g., safe, high-security cage, etc.). | | | Does the organization enforce a "two-person rule" for physical access by requiring two authorized individuals with separate access cards, keys or PINs, to access highly-sensitive areas (e.g., safe, high-security cage, etc.)? | 2 |

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| Physical & Environmental Security | Physical Access Control | PES-03 | Physical access control mechanisms exist to enforce physical access authorizations for all physical access points (including designated entry/exit points) to facilities (excluding those areas within the facility officially designated as publicly accessible). | - Security guards - Verify individual access authorizations before granting access to the facility. - Control entry to the facility containing the system using physical access devices and/or guards. | E-PES-02 | Does the organization enforce physical access authorizations for all physical access points (including designated entry/exit points) to facilities (excluding those areas within the facility officially designated as publicly accessible)? | 10 |
| Physical & Environmental Security | Controlled Ingress & Egress Points | PES-03.1 | Physical access control mechanisms exist to limit and monitor physical access through controlled ingress and egress points. | | | Does the organization limit and monitor physical access through controlled ingress and egress points? | 9 |
| Physical & Environmental Security | Lockable Physical Casings | PES-03.2 | Physical access control mechanisms exist to protect system components from unauthorized physical access (e.g., lockable physical casings). | - CCTV - Lockable server/network racks - Logged access badges to access server rooms | | Does the organization protect system components from unauthorized physical access (e.g., lockable physical casings)? | 5 |
| Physical & Environmental Security | Physical Access Logs | PES-03.3 | Physical access control mechanisms exist to generate a log entry for each access through controlled ingress and egress points. | - Visitor logbook - Lobby (https://goilobby.com/) - The Receptionist (https://thereceptionist.com/) - LobbyGuard (http://lobbyguard.com/) | E-PES-02 | Does the organization generate a log entry for each access through controlled ingress and egress points? | 6 |
| Physical & Environmental Security | Access To Information Systems | PES-03.4 | Physical access control mechanisms exist to enforce physical access to critical information systems or sensitive/regulated data, in addition to the physical access controls for the facility. | | | Does the organization enforce physical access to critical information systems or sensitive/regulated data, in addition to the physical access controls for the facility? | 5 |
| Physical & Environmental Security | Physical Security of Offices, Rooms & Facilities | PES-04 | Mechanisms exist to identify systems, equipment and respective operating environments that require limited physical access so that appropriate physical access controls are designed and implemented for offices, rooms and facilities. | - "clean desk" policy - Management spot checks | | Are physical access controls designed and implemented for offices, rooms and facilities? | 10 |
| Physical & Environmental Security | Working in Secure Areas | PES-04.1 | Physical security mechanisms exist to allow only authorized personnel access to secure areas. | - Visitor escorts | | Does the organization allow only authorized personnel access to secure areas? | 10 |
| Physical & Environmental Security | Searches | PES-04.2 | Physical access control mechanisms exist to inspect personnel and their personal effects (e.g., personal property ordinarily worn or carried by the individual, including vehicles) to prevent the unauthorized exfiltration of data and technology assets. | | | Does the organization inspect personnel and their personal effects (e.g., personal property ordinarily worn or carried by the individual, including vehicles) to prevent the unauthorized exfiltration of data and technology assets? | 1 |
| Physical & Environmental Security | Temporary Storage | PES-04.3 | Physical access control mechanisms exist to temporarily store undelivered packages or deliveries in a dedicated, secure area (e.g., security cage, secure room) that is locked, access-controlled and monitored with surveillance cameras and/or security guards. | | | Does the organization temporarily store undelivered packages or deliveries in a dedicated, secure area (e.g., security cage, secure room) that is locked, access-controlled and monitored with surveillance cameras and/or security guards? | 2 |
| Physical & Environmental Security | Monitoring Physical Access | PES-05 | Physical access control mechanisms exist to monitor for, detect and respond to physical security incidents. | | | Does the organization monitor for, detect and respond to physical security incidents? | 7 |
| Physical & Environmental Security | Intrusion Alarms / Surveillance Equipment | PES-05.1 | Physical access control mechanisms exist to monitor physical intrusion alarms and surveillance equipment. | - CCTV | | Does the organization monitor physical intrusion alarms and surveillance equipment? | 9 |
| Physical & Environmental Security | Monitoring Physical Access To Information Systems | PES-05.2 | Facility security mechanisms exist to monitor physical access to critical information systems or sensitive/regulated data, in addition to the physical access monitoring of the facility. | | | Does the organization monitor physical access to critical information systems or sensitive/regulated data, in addition to the physical access monitoring of the facility? | 5 |
| Physical & Environmental Security | Visitor Control | PES-06 | Physical access control mechanisms exist to identify, authorize and monitor visitors before allowing access to the facility (other than areas designated as publicly accessible). | - Visitor logbook - Lobby (https://goilobby.com/) - The Receptionist (https://thereceptionist.com/) - LobbyGuard (http://lobbyguard.com/) | E-PES-02 | Does the organization identify, authorize and monitor visitors before allowing access to the facility (other than areas designated as publicly accessible)? | 9 |

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| Physical & Environmental Security | Distinguish Visitors from On-Site Personnel | PES-06.1 | Physical access control mechanisms exist to easily distinguish between onsite personnel and visitors, especially in areas where sensitive/regulated data is accessible. | - Visible badges for visitors that are different from organizational personnel | | Does the organization easily distinguish between onsite personnel and visitors, especially in areas where sensitive/regulated data is accessible? | 8 |
| Physical & Environmental Security | Identification Requirement | PES-06.2 | Physical access control mechanisms exist to requires at least one (1) form of government-issued photo identification to authenticate individuals before they can gain access to the facility. | | | Does the organization requires at least one (1) form of government-issued photo identification to authenticate individuals before they can gain access to the facility? | 8 |
| Physical & Environmental Security | Restrict Unescorted Access | PES-06.3 | Physical access control mechanisms exist to restrict unescorted access to facilities to personnel with required security clearances, formal access authorizations and validate the need for access. | | | Does the organization restrict unescorted access to facilities to personnel with required security clearances, formal access authorizations and validate the need for access? | 10 |
| Physical & Environmental Security | Automated Records Management & Review | PES-06.4 | Automated mechanisms exist to facilitate the maintenance and review of visitor access records. | | E-PES-02 | Does the organization facilitate the maintenance and review of visitor access records? | 5 |
| Physical & Environmental Security | Minimize Visitor Personal Data (PD) | PES-06.5 | Mechanisms exist to minimize the collection of Personal Data (PD) contained in visitor access records. | | | Does the organization minimize the collection of Personal Data (PD) contained in visitor access records? | 3 |
| Physical & Environmental Security | Visitor Access Revocation | PES-06.6 | Mechanisms exist to ensure visitor badges, or other issued identification, are surrendered before visitors leave the facility or are deactivated at a pre-determined time/date of expiration. | | | Does the organization ensure visitor badges, or other issued identification, are surrendered before visitors leave the facility or are deactivated at a pre-determined time/date of expiration? | 7 |
| Physical & Environmental Security | Supporting Utilities | PES-07 | Facility security mechanisms exist to protect power equipment and power cabling for the system from damage and destruction. | | E-PES-01 | Does the organization protect power equipment and power cabling for the system from damage and destruction? | 9 |
| Physical & Environmental Security | Automatic Voltage Controls | PES-07.1 | Facility security mechanisms exist to utilize automatic voltage controls for critical system components. | | | Does the organization utilize automatic voltage controls for critical system components? | 8 |
| Physical & Environmental Security | Emergency Shutoff | PES-07.2 | Facility security mechanisms exist to shut off power in emergency situations by: • Placing emergency shutoff switches or devices in close proximity to systems or system components to facilitate safe and easy access for personnel; and • Protecting emergency power shutoff capability from unauthorized activation. | | | Does the organization shut off power in emergency situations by: • Placing emergency shutoff switches or devices in close proximity to systems or system components to facilitate safe and easy access for personnel; and • Protecting emergency power shutoff capability from unauthorized activation? | 8 |
| Physical & Environmental Security | Emergency Power | PES-07.3 | Facility security mechanisms exist to supply alternate power, capable of maintaining minimally-required operational capability, in the event of an extended loss of the primary power source. | | | Does the organization protect supply long-term alternate power, capable of maintaining minimally-required operational capability, in the event of an extended loss of the primary power source? | 8 |
| Physical & Environmental Security | Emergency Lighting | PES-07.4 | Facility security mechanisms exist to utilize and maintain automatic emergency lighting that activates in the event of a power outage or disruption and that covers emergency exits and evacuation routes within the facility. | | | Does the organization utilize and maintain automatic emergency lighting that activates in the event of a power outage or disruption and that covers emergency exits and evacuation routes within the facility? | 7 |
| Physical & Environmental Security | Water Damage Protection | PES-07.5 | Facility security mechanisms exist to protect systems from damage resulting from water leakage by providing master shutoff valves that are accessible, working properly and known to key personnel. | - Water leak sensors - Humidity sensors | | Does the organization protect systems from damage resulting from water leakage by providing master shutoff valves that are accessible, working properly and known to key personnel? | 8 |
| Physical & Environmental Security | Automation Support for Water Damage Protection | PES-07.6 | Facility security mechanisms exist to detect the presence of water in the vicinity of critical information systems and alert facility maintenance and IT personnel. | | | Does the organization detect the presence of water in the vicinity of critical information systems and alert facility maintenance and IT personnel? | 5 |

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| Physical & Environmental Security | Redundant Cabling | PES-07.7 | Mechanisms exist to employ redundant power cabling paths that are physically separated to ensure that power continues to flow in the event one of the cables is cut or otherwise damaged. | | | Does the organization employ redundant power cabling paths that are physically separated to ensure that power continues to flow in the event one of the cables is cut or otherwise damaged? | 2 |
| Physical & Environmental Security | Fire Protection | PES-08 | Facility security mechanisms exist to utilize and maintain fire suppression and detection devices/systems for the system that are supported by an independent energy source. | | E-PES-01 | Does the organization utilize and maintain fire suppression and detection devices/systems for the system that are supported by an independent energy source? | 7 |
| Physical & Environmental Security | Fire Detection Devices | PES-08.1 | Facility security mechanisms exist to utilize and maintain fire detection devices/systems that activate automatically and notify organizational personnel and emergency responders in the event of a fire. | | | Does the organization utilize and maintain fire detection devices/systems that activate automatically and notify organizational personnel and emergency responders in the event of a fire? | 9 |
| Physical & Environmental Security | Fire Suppression Devices | PES-08.2 | Facility security mechanisms exist to utilize fire suppression devices/systems that provide automatic notification of any activation to organizational personnel and emergency responders. | | | Does the organization utilize fire suppression devices/systems that provide automatic notification of any activation to organizational personnel and emergency responders? | 3 |
| Physical & Environmental Security | Automatic Fire Suppression | PES-08.3 | Facility security mechanisms exist to employ an automatic fire suppression capability for critical information systems when the facility is not staffed on a continuous basis. | | | Does the organization employ an automatic fire suppression capability for critical information systems when the facility is not staffed on a continuous basis? | 5 |
| Physical & Environmental Security | Temperature & Humidity Controls | PES-09 | Facility security mechanisms exist to maintain and monitor temperature and humidity levels within the facility. | | E-PES-01 | Does the organization maintain and monitor temperature and humidity levels within the facility? | 9 |
| Physical & Environmental Security | Monitoring with Alarms / Notifications | PES-09.1 | Facility security mechanisms exist to trigger an alarm or notification of temperature and humidity changes that be potentially harmful to personnel or equipment. | | | Does the organization trigger an alarm or notification of temperature and humidity changes that be potentially harmful to personnel or equipment? | 8 |
| Physical & Environmental Security | Delivery & Removal | PES-10 | Physical security mechanisms exist to isolate information processing facilities from points such as delivery and loading areas and other points to avoid unauthorized access. | | | Does the organization isolate information processing facilities from points such as delivery and loading areas and other points to avoid unauthorized access? | 8 |
| Physical & Environmental Security | Alternate Work Site | PES-11 | Physical security mechanisms exist to utilize appropriate management, operational and technical controls at alternate work sites. | | | Does the organization utilize appropriate management, operational and technical controls at alternate work sites? | 8 |
| Physical & Environmental Security | Equipment Siting & Protection | PES-12 | Physical security mechanisms exist to locate system components within the facility to minimize potential damage from physical and environmental hazards and to minimize the opportunity for unauthorized access. | | | Does the organization locate system components within the facility to minimize potential damage from physical and environmental hazards and to minimize the opportunity for unauthorized access? | 9 |
| Physical & Environmental Security | Transmission Medium Security | PES-12.1 | Physical security mechanisms exist to protect power and telecommunications cabling carrying data or supporting information services from interception, interference or damage. | | | Does the organization protect power and telecommunications cabling carrying data or supporting information services from interception, interference or damage? | 9 |
| Physical & Environmental Security | Access Control for Output Devices | PES-12.2 | Physical security mechanisms exist to restrict access to printers and other system output devices to prevent unauthorized individuals from obtaining the output. | - Printer management (print only when at the printer with proximity card or code) | | Does the organization restrict access to printers and other system output devices to prevent unauthorized individuals from obtaining the output? | 8 |
| Physical & Environmental Security | Information Leakage Due To Electromagnetic Signals Emanations | PES-13 | Facility security mechanisms exist to protect the system from information leakage due to electromagnetic signals emanations. | | | Does the organization protect the system from information leakage due to electromagnetic signals emanations? | 5 |

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| Physical & Environmental Security | Asset Monitoring and Tracking | PES-14 | Physical security mechanisms exist to employ asset location technologies that track and monitor the location and movement of organization-defined assets within organization-defined controlled areas. | RFID tagging | | Does the organization employ asset location technologies that track and monitor the location and movement of organization-defined assets within organization-defined controlled areas? | 6 |
| Physical & Environmental Security | Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP) Protection | PES-15 | Physical security mechanisms exist to employ safeguards against Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP) damage for systems and system components. | EMP shielding (Faraday cages) | | Does the organization employ safeguards against Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP) damage for systems and system components? | 1 |
| Physical & Environmental Security | Component Marking | PES-16 | Physical security mechanisms exist to mark system hardware components indicating the impact or classification level of the information permitted to be processed, stored or transmitted by the hardware component. | | | Does the organization mark system hardware components indicating the impact or classification level of the information permitted to be processed, stored or transmitted by the hardware component? | 3 |
| Physical & Environmental Security | Proximity Sensor | PES-17 | Automated mechanisms exist to monitor physical proximity to robotic or autonomous platforms to reduce applied force or stop the operation when sensors indicate a potentially dangerous scenario. | | | Does the organization continuously monitor physical proximity to robotic or autonomous platforms to reduce applied force or stop the operation when sensors indicate a potentially dangerous scenario? | 9 |
| Physical & Environmental Security | On-Site Client Segregation | PES-18 | Mechanisms exist to ensure client-specific Intellectual Property (IP) is isolated from other data when client-specific IP is processed or stored within multi-client workspaces. | | | Does the organization ensure client-specific Intellectual Property (IP) is isolated from other data when client-specific IP is processed or stored within multi-client workspaces? | 6 |
| Privacy | Privacy Program | PRI-01 | Mechanisms exist to facilitate the implementation and operation of privacy controls. | | E-GOV-02 E-GOV-08 | Does the organization facilitate the implementation and operation of privacy controls? | 10 |
| Privacy | Chief Privacy Officer (CPO) | PRI-01.1 | Mechanisms exist to appoints a Chief Privacy Officer (CPO) or similar role, with the authority, mission, accountability and resources to coordinate, develop and implement, applicable privacy requirements and manage privacy risks through the organization-wide privacy program. | | E-HRS-08 | Does the organization appoints a Chief Privacy Officer (CPO) or similar role, with the authority, mission, accountability and resources to coordinate, develop and implement, applicable privacy requirements and manage privacy risks through the organization-wide privacy program? | 3 |
| Privacy | Privacy Act Statements | PRI-01.2 | Mechanisms exist to provide additional formal notice to individuals from whom the information is being collected that includes: • Notice of the authority of organizations to collect Personal Data (PD); • Whether providing Personal Data (PD) is mandatory or optional; • The principal purpose or purposes for which the Personal Data (PD) is to be used; | | | Does the organization provide additional formal notice to individuals from whom the information is being collected that includes: • Notice of the authority of organizations to collect Personal Data (PD); • Whether providing Personal Data (PD) is mandatory or optional; • The principal purpose or purposes for which the Personal Data (PD) is to be used; | 2 |
| Privacy | Dissemination of Privacy Program Information | PRI-01.3 | Mechanisms exist to: • Ensure that the public has access to information about organizational privacy activities and can communicate with its Chief Privacy Officer (CPO) or similar role; • Ensure that organizational privacy practices are publicly available through organizational websites or otherwise; and | | | Does the organization: • Ensure that the public has access to information about organizational privacy activities and can communicate with its Chief Privacy Officer (CPO) or similar role; • Ensure that organizational privacy practices are publicly available through organizational websites or otherwise; and | 5 |
| Privacy | Data Protection Officer (DPO) | PRI-01.4 | Mechanisms exist to appoint a Data Protection Officer (DPO): • Based on the basis of professional qualities; and • To be involved in all issues related to the protection of personal data. | | E-HRS-10 | Does the organization appoint a Data Protection Officer (DPO): • Based on the basis of professional qualities; and • To be involved in all issues related to the protection of personal data? | 7 |
| Privacy | Binding Corporate Rules (BCR) | PRI-01.5 | Mechanisms exist to implement and manage Binding Corporate Rules (BCR) (e.g., data sharing agreement) to legally-bind all parties engaged in a joint economic activity that contractually states enforceable rights on data subjects with regard to the processing of their personal data. | | E-PRI-05 | Does the organization implement and manage Binding Corporate Rules (BCR) to legally-bind all parties engaged in a joint economic activity that contractually states enforceable rights on data subjects with regard to the processing of their personal data? | 5 |
| Privacy | Security of Personal Data | PRI-01.6 | Mechanisms exist to ensure Personal Data (PD) is protected by security safeguards that are sufficient and appropriately scoped to protect the confidentiality and integrity of the PD. | | | Does the organization ensure Personal Data (PD) is protected by security safeguards that are sufficient and appropriately scoped to protect the confidentiality and integrity of the PD? | 7 |
| Privacy | Limiting Personal Data Disclosures | PRI-01.7 | Mechanisms exist to limit the disclosure of Personal Data (PD) to authorized parties for the sole purpose for which the PD was obtained. | | | Does the organization limit the disclosure of Personal Data (PD) to authorized parties for the sole purpose for which the PD was obtained? | 7 |

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| Privacy | Privacy Notice | PRI-02 | Mechanisms exist to: • Make privacy notice(s) available to individuals upon first interacting with an organization and subsequently as necessary; • Ensure that privacy notices are clear and easy-to-understand, expressing information about Personal Data (PD) processing in plain language that meet all legal obligations; and | | E-PRI-08 | Does the organization: • Make privacy notice(s) available to individuals upon first interacting with an organization and subsequently as necessary? • Ensure that privacy notices are clear and easy-to-understand, expressing information about Personal Data (PD) processing in plain language? | 7 |
| Privacy | Purpose Specification | PRI-02.1 | Mechanisms exist to identify and document the purpose(s) for which Personal Data (PD) is collected, used, maintained and shared in its privacy notices. | | | Does the organization identify and document the purpose(s) for which Personal Data (PD) is collected, used, maintained and shared in its privacy notices? | 7 |
| Privacy | Automated Data Management Processes | PRI-02.2 | Automated mechanisms exist to adjust data that is able to be collected, created, used, disseminated, maintained, retained and/or disclosed, based on updated data subject authorization(s). | The organization should identify and address obligations, including legal obligations, to the PD principals resulting from decisions made by the organization which are related to the PD principal based solely on automated processing of PD. | | Does the organization use automated mechanisms to support records management of authorizing policies and procedures for Personal Data (PD)? | 1 |
| Privacy | Computer Matching Agreements (CMA) | PRI-02.3 | Mechanisms exist to publish Computer Matching Agreements (CMA) on the public website of the organization. | | | Does the organization publish Computer Matching Agreements (CMA) on the public website of the organization? | 1 |
| Privacy | System of Records Notice (SORN) | PRI-02.4 | Mechanisms exist to draft, publish and keep System of Records Notices (SORN) updated in accordance with regulatory guidance. | | | Does the organization draft, publish and keep System of Records Notices (SORN) updated in accordance with regulatory guidance. | 1 |
| Privacy | System of Records Notice (SORN) Review Process | PRI-02.5 | Mechanisms exist to review all routine uses of data published in the System of Records Notices (SORN) to ensure continued accuracy and to ensure that routine uses continue to be compatible with the purpose for which the information was collected. | | | Does the organization review all routine uses of data published in the System of Records Notices (SORN) to ensure continued accuracy and to ensure that routine uses continue to be compatible with the purpose for which the information was collected? | 1 |
| Privacy | Privacy Act Exemptions | PRI-02.6 | Mechanisms exist to review all Privacy Act exemptions claimed for the System of Records Notices (SORN) to ensure they remain appropriate and accurate. | | | Does the organization review all Privacy Act exemptions claimed for the System of Records Notices (SORN) to ensure they remain appropriate and accurate? | 1 |
| Privacy | Real-Time or Layered Notice | PRI-02.7 | Mechanisms exist to provide real-time and/or layered notice when Personal Data (PD) is collected that provides data subjects with a summary of key points or more detailed information that is specific to the organization's privacy notice. | | | Does the organization provide real-time and/or layered notice when Personal Data (PD) is collected that provides data subjects with a summary of key points or more detailed information that is specific to the organization's privacy notice? | 2 |
| Privacy | Choice & Consent | PRI-03 | Mechanisms exist to authorize the processing of their Personal Data (PD) prior to its collection that: • Uses plain language and provide examples to illustrate the potential privacy risks of the authorization; and • Provides a means for users to decline the authorization. | - "opt in" vs "opt out" user selections | | Does the organization authorize the processing of their Personal Data (PD) prior to its collection that: • Uses plain language and provide examples to illustrate the potential privacy risks of the authorization; and • Provides a means for users to decline the authorization? | 7 |
| Privacy | Tailored Consent | PRI-03.1 | Mechanisms exist to allow data subjects to modify the use permissions to selected attributes of their Personal Data (PD). | | | Does the organization allow data subjects to modify the use permissions to selected attributes of their Personal Data (PD)? | 1 |
| Privacy | Just-In-Time Notice & Updated Consent | PRI-03.2 | Mechanisms exist to present authorizations to process Personal Data (PD) in conjunction with the data action, when: • The original circumstances under which an individual gave consent have changed; or • A significant amount of time has passed since an individual gave consent. | | | Does the organization present authorizations to process Personal Data (PD) in conjunction with the data action, when: • The original circumstances under which an individual gave consent have changed; or • A significant amount of time has passed since an individual gave consent? | 1 |
| Privacy | Prohibition Of Selling or Sharing Personal Data (PD) | PRI-03.3 | Mechanisms exist to prevent the sale or sharing of Personal Data (PD) when instructed by the data subject. | | | Does the organization prevent the sale or sharing of Personal Data (PD) when instructed by the data subject? | 5 |
| Privacy | Revoke Consent | PRI-03.4 | Mechanisms exist to allow data subjects to revoke consent to the processing of their Personal Data (PD). | | | Does the organization allow data subjects to revoke consent to the processing of their Personal Data (PD)? | 3 |

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| Privacy | Product or Service Delivery Restrictions | PRI-03.5 | Mechanisms exist to prohibit the refusal of products and/or services on the grounds that a data subject does not agree to the processing of Personal Data (PD) or withdraws consent. | -Privacy Program | | Does the organization prohibit the refusal of products and/or services on the grounds that a data subject does not agree to the processing of Personal Data (PD) or withdraws consent? | 7 |
| Privacy | Authorized Agent | PRI-03.6 | Mechanisms exist to allow data subjects to authorize another person or entity, acting on the data subject's behalf, to make Personal Data (PD) processing decisions. | | | Does the organization allow data subjects to authorize another person or entity, acting on the data subject's behalf, to make Personal Data (PD) processing decisions? | 6 |
| Privacy | Active Participation By Data Subjects | PRI-03.7 | Mechanisms exist to compel data subjects to select the level of consent deemed appropriate by the data subject for the relevant business purpose (e.g., opt-in, opt-out, accept all cookies, etc.). | | | Does the organization compel data subjects to select the level of consent deemed appropriate by the data subject for the relevant business purpose (e.g., opt-in, opt-out, accept all cookies, etc.)? | 3 |
| Privacy | Global Privacy Control (GPC) | PRI-03.8 | Automated mechanisms exist to provide data subjects with functionality to exercise pre-selected opt-out preferences (e.g., opt-out signal). | | | Does the organization provide data subjects with functionality to automatically exercise pre-selected opt-out preferences (e.g., opt-out signal)? | 5 |
| Privacy | Restrict Collection To Identified Purpose | PRI-04 | Mechanisms exist to collect Personal Data (PD) only for the purposes identified in the privacy notice and includes protections against collecting PD from minors without appropriate parental, or legal guardian, consent. | | E-PRI-02 | Does the organization collect Personal Data (PD) only for the purposes identified in the privacy notice? | 7 |
| Privacy | Authority To Collect, Use, Maintain & Share Personal Data (PD) | PRI-04.1 | Mechanisms exist to determine and document the legal authority that permits the collection, use, maintenance and sharing of Personal Data (PD), either generally or in support of a specific program or system need. | | E-PRI-02 | Does the organization determine and document the legal authority that permits the collection, use, maintenance and sharing of Personal Data (PD), either generally or in support of a specific program or system need? | 7 |
| Privacy | Primary Sources | PRI-04.2 | Mechanisms exist to ensure information is directly collected from the data subject, whenever possible. | | | Does the organization ensure information is directly collected from the data subject, whenever possible? | 7 |
| Privacy | Identifiable Image Collection | PRI-04.3 | Mechanisms exist to restrict the collection, processing, storage and sharing of photographic and/or video surveillance image collection that can identify individuals to legitimate business needs. | -Privacy Program | | Does the organization restrict the collection, processing, storage and sharing of photographic and/or video surveillance image collection that can identify individuals to legitimate business needs? | 7 |
| Privacy | Acquired Personal Data (PD) | PRI-04.4 | Mechanisms exist to promptly inform data subjects of the utilization purpose when their Personal Data (PD) is acquired and not received directly from the data subject, except where that utilization purpose was disclosed in advance to the data subject. | | | Does the organization promptly inform data subjects of the utilization purpose when their Personal Data (PD) is acquired and not received directly from the data subject, except where that utilization purpose was disclosed in advance to the data subject? | 6 |
| Privacy | Validate Collected Personal Data | PRI-04.5 | Mechanisms exist to ensure that the data subject, or authorized representative, validate Personal Data (PD) during the collection process. | | | Does the organization request that the data subject, or authorized representative, validate Personal Data (PD) during the collection process? | 1 |
| Privacy | Re-Validate Collected Personal Data | PRI-04.6 | Mechanisms exist to ensure that the data subject, or authorized representative, re-validate that Personal Data (PD) acquired during the collection process is still accurate. | | | Does the organization request that the data subject, or authorized representative, re-validate that Personal Data (PD) acquired during the collection process is still accurate? | 1 |
| Privacy | Personal Data Retention & Disposal | PRI-05 | Mechanisms exist to: • Retain Personal Data (PD), including metadata, for an organization-defined time period to fulfill the purpose(s) identified in the notice or as required by law; • Dispose of, destroys, erases, and/or anonymizes the PD, regardless of the method of storage; and • Use organization-defined techniques or methods to ensure secure deletion or destruction of PD (including | | E-AST-11 E-PRI-02 | Does the organization: • Retain Personal Data (PD), including metadata, for an organization-defined time period to fulfill the purpose(s) identified in the notice or as required by law; • Disposes of, destroys, erases, and/or anonymizes the PD, regardless of the method of storage; and | 8 |
| Privacy | Internal Use of Personal Data For Testing, Training and Research | PRI-05.1 | Mechanisms exist to address the use of Personal Data (PD) for internal testing, training and research that: • Takes measures to limit or minimize the amount of PD used for internal testing, training and research purposes; and • Authorizes the use of PD when such information is required for internal testing, training and research. | | E-PRI-02 | Does the organization address the use of Personal Data (PD) for internal testing, training and research that: • Takes measures to limit or minimize the amount of PD used for internal testing, training and research purposes; and • Authorizes the use of PD when such information is required for internal testing, | 8 |

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| Privacy | Personal Data Accuracy & Integrity | PRI-05.2 | Mechanisms exist to confirm the accuracy and relevance of Personal Data (PD) throughout the information lifecycle. | | | Does the organization confirm the accuracy and relevance of Personal Data (PD) throughout the information lifecycle? | 5 |
| Privacy | Data Masking | PRI-05.3 | Mechanisms exist to mask sensitive information through data anonymization, pseudonymization, redaction or de-identification. | | | Does the organization mask sensitive information through data anonymization, pseudonymization, redaction or de-identification? | 8 |
| Privacy | Usage Restrictions of Sensitive Personal Data | PRI-05.4 | Mechanisms exist to restrict the use of Personal Data (PD) to only the authorized purpose(s) consistent with applicable laws, regulations and in privacy notices. | | | Does the organization restrict the use of Personal Data (PD) to only the authorized purpose(s) consistent with applicable laws, regulations and in privacy notices? | 8 |
| Privacy | Inventory of Personal Data (PD) | PRI-05.5 | Mechanisms exist to establish, maintain and update an inventory that contains a listing of all programs and systems identified as collecting, using, maintaining, or sharing Personal Data (PD). | | E-AST-08 | Does the organization establish, maintain and update an inventory that contains a listing of all programs and systems identified as collecting, using, maintaining, or sharing Personal Data (PD)? | 8 |
| Privacy | Personal Data (PD) Inventory Automation Support | PRI-05.6 | Automated mechanisms exist to determine if Personal Data (PD) is maintained in electronic form. | | | Does the organization use automated mechanisms to determine if Personal Data (PD) is maintained in electronic form? | 1 |
| Privacy | Personal Data (PD) Categories | PRI-05.7 | Mechanisms exist to define and implement data handling and protection requirements for specific categories of sensitive Personal Data (PD). | | E-PRI-07 | Does the organization define and implement data handling and protection requirements for specific categories of sensitive Personal Data (PD)? | 5 |
| Privacy | Data Subject Access | PRI-06 | Mechanisms exist to provide individuals the ability to access their Personal Data (PD) maintained in organizational systems of records. | | E-PRI-06 | Does the organization provide individuals the ability to access their Personal Data (PD) maintained in organizational systems of records? | 6 |
| Privacy | Correcting Inaccurate Personal Data | PRI-06.1 | Mechanisms exist to establish and implement a process for: • Individuals to have inaccurate Personal Data (PD) maintained by the organization corrected or amended; and • Disseminating corrections or amendments of PD to other authorized users of the PD. | - Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) | | Does the organization establish and implement a process for: • Individuals to have inaccurate Personal Data (PD) maintained by the organization corrected or amended; and • Disseminating corrections or amendments of PD to other authorized users of the PD? | 5 |
| Privacy | Notice of Correction or Processing Change | PRI-06.2 | Mechanisms exist to notify affected individuals if their Personal Data (PD) has been corrected or amended. | The organization should, in the case of having general written authorization, inform the customer of any intended changes concerning the addition or replacement of subcontractors to process PD, thereby giving the customer the opportunity to object to such changes. | | Does the organization notify affected individuals if their Personal Data (PD) has been corrected or amended? | 4 |
| Privacy | Appeal Adverse Decision | PRI-06.3 | Mechanisms exist to provide an organization-defined process for individuals to appeal an adverse decision and have incorrect information amended. | | | Does the organization provide an organization-defined process for individuals to appeal an adverse decision and have incorrect information amended? | 4 |
| Privacy | User Feedback Management | PRI-06.4 | Mechanisms exist to implement a process for receiving and responding to complaints, concerns or questions from individuals about the organizational privacy practices. | | | Does the organization implement a process for receiving and responding to complaints, concerns or questions from individuals about the organizational privacy practices? | 5 |
| Privacy | Right to Erasure | PRI-06.5 | Mechanisms exist to erase personal data of an individual, without delay. | | | Does the organization erase personal data of an individual, without delay? | 5 |
| Privacy | Data Portability | PRI-06.6 | Mechanisms exist to export Personal Data (PD) in a structured, commonly used and machine-readable format that allows the data subject to transmit the data to another controller without hindrance. | | | Does the organization export Personal Data (PD) in a structured, commonly used and machine-readable format that allows the data subject to transmit the data to another controller without hindrance? | 3 |

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| Privacy | Personal Data Exportability | PRI-06.7 | Mechanisms exist to digitally export Personal Data (PD) in a secure manner upon request by the data subject. | | | Does the organization digitally export Personal Data (PD) in a secure manner upon request by the data subject? | 5 |
| Privacy | Information Sharing With Third Parties | PRI-07 | Mechanisms exist to disclose Personal Data (PD) to third-parties only for the purposes identified in the privacy notice and with the implicit or explicit consent of the data subject. | - Veris (incident sharing) (http://veriscommunity.net) | E-PRI-05 E-TPM-01 | Does the organization disclose Personal Data (PD) to third-parties only for the purposes identified in the privacy notice and with the implicit or explicit consent of the individual? | 9 |
| Privacy | Privacy Requirements for Contractors & Service Providers | PRI-07.1 | Mechanisms exist to include privacy requirements in contracts and other acquisition-related documents that establish privacy roles and responsibilities for contractors and service providers. | | E-PRI-05 E-TPM-01 | Does the organization include privacy requirements in contracts and other acquisition-related documents that establish privacy roles and responsibilities for contractors and service providers? | 10 |
| Privacy | Joint Processing of Personal Data | PRI-07.2 | Mechanisms exist to clearly define and communicate the organization's role in processing Personal Data (PD) in the data processing ecosystem. | | E-PRI-05 E-TPM-01 | Does the organization clearly define and communicate the organization's role in processing Personal Data (PD) in the data processing ecosystem? | 5 |
| Privacy | Obligation To Inform Third-Parties | PRI-07.3 | Mechanisms exist to inform applicable third-parties of any modification, deletion or other change that affects shared Personal Data (PD). | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) | | Does the organization inform applicable third-parties of any modification, deletion or other change that affects shared Personal Data (PD)? | 5 |
| Privacy | Reject Unauthorized Disclosure Requests | PRI-07.4 | Mechanisms exist to reject unauthorized disclosure requests. | - Authorized Agent | | Does the organization reject unauthorized disclosure requests? | 5 |
| Privacy | Testing, Training & Monitoring | PRI-08 | Mechanisms exist to conduct cybersecurity and privacy testing, training and monitoring activities | | | Does the organization implement a process for ensuring that organizational plans for conducting cybersecurity and privacy testing, training and monitoring activities associated with organizational systems are developed and performed? | 8 |
| Privacy | Personal Data Lineage | PRI-09 | Mechanisms exist to utilize a record of processing activities to maintain a record of Personal Data (PD) that is stored, transmitted and/or processed under the organization's responsibility. | The organization should determine and securely maintain the necessary records in support of its obligations for the processing of PD. | | Does the organization utilize a System of Records Notices (SORN), or similar record of processing activities, to maintain a record of processing Personal Data (PD) under the organization's responsibility? | 5 |
| Privacy | Data Quality Management | PRI-10 | Mechanisms exist to issue guidelines ensuring and maximizing the quality, utility, objectivity, integrity, impact determination and de-identification of Personal Data (PD) across the information lifecycle. | | | Does the organization issue guidelines ensuring and maximizing the quality, utility, objectivity, integrity, impact determination and de-identification of Personal Data (PD) across the information lifecycle? | 5 |
| Privacy | Automation | PRI-10.1 | Automated mechanisms exist to support the evaluation of data quality across the information lifecycle. | | | Does the organization use automated mechanisms to support the evaluation of data quality across the information lifecycle? | 1 |
| Privacy | Data Analytics Bias | PRI-10.2 | Mechanisms exist to evaluate its analytical processes for potential bias. | | | Does the organization evaluate its analytical processes for potential bias? | 5 |
| Privacy | Data Tagging | PRI-11 | Mechanisms exist to issue data modeling guidelines to support tagging of sensitive/regulated data. | | | Does the organization issue data modeling guidelines to support tagging of Personal Data (PD)? | 3 |
| Privacy | Updating Personal Data (PD) | PRI-12 | Mechanisms exist to develop processes to identify and record the method under which Personal Data (PD) is updated and the frequency that such updates occur. | | | Does the organization develop processes to identify and record the method under which Personal Data (PD) is updated and the frequency that such updates occur? | 9 |

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| Privacy | Data Management Board | PRI-13 | Mechanisms exist to establish a written charter for a Data Management Board (DMB) and assigned organization-defined roles to the DMB. | Data Management Board (DMB) | | Does the organization establish a written charter for a Data Management Board (DMB) and assigned organization-defined roles to the DMB? | 3 |
| Privacy | Privacy Records & Reporting | PRI-14 | Mechanisms exist to maintain privacy-related records and develop, disseminate and update reports to internal senior management, as well as external oversight bodies, as appropriate, to demonstrate accountability with specific statutory and regulatory privacy program mandates. | | | Does the organization develop, disseminate and update reports to internal senior management, as well as external oversight bodies, as appropriate, to demonstrate accountability with specific statutory and regulatory privacy program mandates? | 8 |
| Privacy | Accounting of Disclosures | PRI-14.1 | Mechanisms exist to develop and maintain an accounting of disclosures of Personal Data (PD) held by the organization and make the accounting of disclosures available to the person named in the record, upon request. | | E-PRI-01 | Does the organization develop and maintain an accounting of disclosures of Personal Data (PD) held by the organization and make the accounting of disclosures available to the person named in the record, upon request? | 8 |
| Privacy | Notification of Disclosure Request To Data Subject | PRI-14.2 | Mechanisms exist to notify data subjects of applicable legal requests to disclose Personal Data (PD). | | | Does the organization notify data subjects of applicable legal requests to disclose Personal Data (PD)? | 5 |
| Privacy | Register Database | PRI-15 | Mechanisms exist to register databases containing Personal Data (PD) with the appropriate Data Authority, when necessary. | | E-PRI-03 | Does the organization register databases containing Personal Data (PD) with the appropriate Data Authority, when necessary? | 3 |
| Privacy | Potential Human Rights Abuses | PRI-16 | Mechanisms exist to constrain the supply of physical and/or digital activity logs to the host government that can directly lead to contravention of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), as well as other applicable statutory, regulatory and/or contractual obligations. | Board of Directors (BoD) Ethics Committee | | Does the organization constrain the supply of physical and/or digital activity logs to the host government that can directly lead to contravention of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), as well as other applicable statutory, regulatory and/or contractual obligations? | 10 |
| Privacy | Data Subject Communications | PRI-17 | Mechanisms exist to craft disclosures and communications to data subjects such that the material is readily accessible and written in a manner that is concise, unambiguous and understandable by a reasonable person. | | | Does the organization craft disclosures and communications to data subjects such that the material is readily accessible and written in a manner that is concise, unambiguous and understandable by a reasonable person? | 6 |
| Privacy | Conspicuous Link To Privacy Notice | PRI-17.1 | Mechanisms exist to include a conspicuous link to the organization's privacy notice on all consumer-facing websites and mobile applications. | | | Does the organization include a conspicuous link to the organization's privacy notice on all consumer-facing websites and mobile applications? | 4 |
| Privacy | Notice of Financial Incentive | PRI-17.2 | Mechanisms exist to provide data subjects with a Notice of Financial Incentive that explains the material terms of a financial incentive, price or service difference so the data subject can make an informed decision about whether to participate. | | | Does the organization provide data subjects with a Notice of Financial Incentive that explains the material terms of a financial incentive, price or service difference so the data subject can make an informed decision about whether to participate? | 2 |
| Project & Resource Management | Security Portfolio Management | PRM-01 | Mechanisms exist to facilitate the implementation of cybersecurity and privacy-related resource planning controls that define a viable plan for achieving cybersecurity & privacy objectives. | | E-PRM-02 | Does the organization facilitate the implementation of cybersecurity and privacy-related resource planning controls? | 8 |
| Project & Resource Management | Strategic Plan & Objectives | PRM-01.1 | Mechanisms exist to establish a strategic cybersecurity and privacy-specific business plan and set of objectives to achieve that plan. | | E-PRM-01 | Does the organization establish a strategic cybersecurity and privacy-specific business plan and set of objectives to achieve that plan? | 5 |
| Project & Resource Management | Targeted Capability Maturity Levels | PRM-01.2 | Mechanisms exist to define and identify targeted capability maturity levels. | | E-PRM-04 | Does the organization define and identify targeted capability maturity levels? | 5 |
| Project & Resource Management | Security & Privacy Resource Management | PRM-02 | Mechanisms exist to address all capital planning and investment requests, including the resources needed to implement the security & privacy programs and document all exceptions to this requirement. | | E-PRM-02 | Does the organization address all capital planning and investment requests, including the resources needed to implement the security & privacy programs and document all exceptions to this requirement? | 8 |

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| Project & Resource Management | Allocation of Resources | PRM-03 | Mechanisms exist to identify and allocate resources for management, operational, technical and privacy requirements within business process planning for projects / initiatives. | | E-PRM-01 E-PRM-02 | Does the organization identify and allocate resources for management, operational, technical and privacy requirements within business process planning for projects / initiatives? | 8 |
| Project & Resource Management | Security & Privacy In Project Management | PRM-04 | Mechanisms exist to assess cybersecurity and privacy controls in system project development to determine the extent to which the controls are implemented correctly, operating as intended and producing the desired outcome with respect to meeting the requirements. | | E-PRM-03 | Does the organization assess cybersecurity and privacy controls in system project development to determine the extent to which the controls are implemented correctly, operating as intended and producing the desired outcome with respect to meeting the requirements? | 10 |
| Project & Resource Management | Security & Privacy Requirements Definition | PRM-05 | Mechanisms exist to identify critical system components and functions by performing a criticality analysis for critical systems, system components or services at pre-defined decision points in the Secure Development Life Cycle (SDLC). | - Secure Development Life Cycle (SDLC) | E-PRM-03 | Does the organization identify critical system components and functions by performing a criticality analysis for critical systems, system components or services at pre-defined decision points in the Secure Development Life Cycle (SDLC)? | 9 |
| Project & Resource Management | Business Process Definition | PRM-06 | Mechanisms exist to define business processes with consideration for cybersecurity and privacy that determines: • The resulting risk to organizational operations, assets, individuals and other organizations; and • Information protection needs arising from the defined business processes and revises the processes as necessary, until an achievable set of protection needs is obtained. | | E-PRM-03 | Does the organization define business processes with consideration for cybersecurity and privacy that determines: • The resulting risk to organizational operations, assets, individuals and other organizations; and • Information protection needs arising from the defined business processes and | 7 |
| Project & Resource Management | Secure Development Life Cycle (SDLC) Management | PRM-07 | Mechanisms exist to ensure changes to systems within the Secure Development Life Cycle (SDLC) are controlled through formal change control procedures. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) | E-PRM-03 | Does the organization ensure changes to systems within the Secure Development Life Cycle (SDLC) are controlled through formal change control procedures? | 10 |
| Project & Resource Management | Manage Organizational Knowledge | PRM-08 | Mechanisms exist to manage the organizational knowledge of the cybersecurity and privacy staff. | | | Does the organization manage the organizational knowledge. of the cybersecurity and privacy staff? | 5 |
| Risk Management | Risk Management Program | RSK-01 | Mechanisms exist to facilitate the implementation of risk management controls. | - Risk Management Program (RMP) | E-RSK-01 | Does the organization facilitate the implementation of risk management controls? | 10 |
| Risk Management | Risk Framing | RSK-01.1 | Mechanisms exist to identify: • Assumptions affecting risk assessments, risk response and risk monitoring; • Constraints affecting risk assessments, risk response and risk monitoring; • The organizational risk tolerance; and • Priorities and trade-offs considered by the organization for managing risk. | - Risk Management Program (RMP) | | Does the organization identify: • Assumptions affecting risk assessments, risk response and risk monitoring; • Constraints affecting risk assessments, risk response and risk monitoring; • The organizational risk tolerance; and • Priorities and trade-offs considered by the organization for managing risk? | 9 |
| Risk Management | Risk Management Resourcing | RSK-01.2 | Mechanisms exist to reduce the magnitude or likelihood of potential impacts by resourcing the capability required to manage technology-related risks. | | | Does the organization reduce the magnitude or likelihood of potential impacts by resourcing the capability required to manage technology-related risks? | 8 |
| Risk Management | Risk Tolerance | RSK-01.3 | Mechanisms exist to define organizational risk tolerance(s). | - Defined risk tolerance | E-RSK-06 | Does the organization define organizational risk tolerance(s)? | 9 |
| Risk Management | Risk Threshold | RSK-01.4 | Mechanisms exist to define organizational risk threshold. | - Defined risk threshold | E-RSK-07 | Does the organization define organizational risk threshold? | 9 |
| Risk Management | Risk-Based Security Categorization | RSK-02 | Mechanisms exist to categorize systems and data in accordance with applicable local, state and Federal laws that: • Document the security categorization results (including supporting rationale) in the security plan for systems; and • Ensure the security categorization decision is reviewed and approved by the asset owner. | - Risk Management Program (RMP) | | Does the organization categorize systems and data in accordance with applicable local, state and Federal laws that: • Document the security categorization results (including supporting rationale) in the security plan for systems; and • Ensure the security categorization decision is reviewed and approved by the asset | 9 |
| Risk Management | Impact-Level Prioritization | RSK-02.1 | Mechanisms exist to prioritize the impact level for systems, applications and/or services to prevent potential disruptions. | | | Does the organization prioritize the impact level for systems, applications and/or services to provide additional granularity on potential disruptions? | 9 |

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| Risk Management | Risk Identification | RSK-03 | Mechanisms exist to identify and document risks, both internal and external. | - Risk Management Program (RMP) | | Does the organization identify and document risks, both internal and external? | 9 |
| Risk Management | Risk Assessment | RSK-04 | Mechanisms exist to conduct recurring assessments of risk that includes the likelihood and magnitude of harm, from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification or destruction of the organization's systems and data. | - Risk Management Program (RMP) - Risk assessment - Business Impact Analysis (BIA) - Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) | E-RSK-04 | Does the organization conduct an annual assessment of risk that includes the likelihood and magnitude of harm, from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification or destruction of the organization's systems and data? | 10 |
| Risk Management | Risk Register | RSK-04.1 | Mechanisms exist to maintain a risk register that facilitates monitoring and reporting of risks. | - Risk Management Program (RMP) - Risk register - Governance, Risk and Compliance Solution (GRC) tool (SCFConnect, SureCloud, Ostendio, ZenGRC, Archer, RSAM, MetricStream, etc.) | E-RSK-03 | Does the organization maintain a risk register that facilitates monitoring and reporting of risks? | 10 |
| Risk Management | Risk Ranking | RSK-05 | Mechanisms exist to identify and assign a risk ranking to newly discovered security vulnerabilities that is based on industry-recognized practices. | - Risk Management Program (RMP) | | Does the organization identify and assign a risk ranking to newly discovered security vulnerabilities that is based on industry-recognized practices? | 9 |
| Risk Management | Risk Remediation | RSK-06 | Mechanisms exist to remediate risks to an acceptable level. | - Risk Management Program (RMP) - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) | | Does the organization remediate risks to an acceptable level? | 10 |
| Risk Management | Risk Response | RSK-06.1 | Mechanisms exist to respond to findings from cybersecurity and privacy assessments, incidents and audits to ensure proper remediation has been performed. | - Risk Management Program (RMP) | | Does the organization respond to findings from cybersecurity and privacy assessments, incidents and audits to ensure proper remediation has been performed? | 9 |
| Risk Management | Compensating Countermeasures | RSK-06.2 | Mechanisms exist to identify and implement compensating countermeasures to reduce risk and exposure to threats. | | | Does the organization identify and implement compensating countermeasures to reduce risk and exposure to threats? | 9 |
| Risk Management | Risk Assessment Update | RSK-07 | Mechanisms exist to routinely update risk assessments and react accordingly upon identifying new security vulnerabilities, including using outside sources for security vulnerability information. | - Risk Management Program (RMP) | | Does the organization routinely update risk assessments and react accordingly upon identifying new security vulnerabilities, including using outside sources for security vulnerability information? | 9 |
| Risk Management | Business Impact Analysis (BIA) | RSK-08 | Mechanisms exist to conduct a Business Impact Analysis (BIA) to identify and assess cybersecurity and data protection risks. | - Risk Management Program (RMP) - Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) - Business Impact Analysis (BIA) | E-CHG-01 | Does the organization conduct a Business Impact Analysis (BIA) to identify and assess cybersecurity and data protection risks? | 8 |
| Risk Management | Supply Chain Risk Management (SCRM) Plan | RSK-09 | Mechanisms exist to develop a plan for Supply Chain Risk Management (SCRM) associated with the development, acquisition, maintenance and disposal of systems, system components and services, including documenting selected mitigating actions and monitoring performance against those plans. | - Risk Management Program (RMP) | E-RSK-02 | Does the organization develop a plan for Supply Chain Risk Management (SCRM) associated with the development, acquisition, maintenance and disposal of systems, system components and services, including documenting selected mitigating actions and monitoring performance against those plans? | 10 |
| Risk Management | Supply Chain Risk Assessment | RSK-09.1 | Mechanisms exist to periodically assess supply chain risks associated with systems, system components and services. | - Risk Management Program (RMP) - Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) | E-RSK-05 | Does the organization assess supply chain risks associated with systems, system components and services? | 9 |
| Risk Management | AI & Autonomous Technologies Supply Chain Impacts | RSK-09.2 | Mechanisms exist to address Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-related risks and benefits arising from the organization's supply chain, including third-party software and data. | | | Does the organization address Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-related risks and benefits arising from the organization's supply chain, including third-party software and data? | 8 |
| Risk Management | Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) | RSK-10 | Mechanisms exist to conduct a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) on systems, applications and services that store, process and/or transmit Personal Data (PD) to identify and remediate reasonably-expected risks. | - Risk Management Program (RMP) - Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) - Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) | E-PR-04 | Does the organization conduct a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) on systems, applications and services that store, process and/or transmit Personal Data (PD) to identify and remediate reasonably-expected risks? | 9 |

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| Risk Management | Risk Monitoring | RSK-11 | Mechanisms exist to ensure risk monitoring as an integral part of the continuous monitoring strategy that includes monitoring the effectiveness of security & privacy controls, compliance and change management. | | | Does the organization ensure risk monitoring as an integral part of the continuous monitoring strategy that includes monitoring the effectiveness of security & privacy controls, compliance and change management? | 9 |
| Risk Management | Risk Culture | RSK-12 | Mechanisms exist to ensure teams are committed to a culture that considers and communicates technology-related risk. | | | Does the organization ensure teams are committed to a culture that considers and communicates technology-related risk? | 4 |
| Secure Engineering & Architecture | Secure Engineering Principles | SEA-01 | Mechanisms exist to facilitate the implementation of industry-recognized cybersecurity and privacy practices in the specification, design, development, implementation and modification of systems and services. | | E-TDA-01 E-TDA-02 E-TDA-04 E-TDA-08 E-TDA-09 | Does the organization facilitate the implementation of industry-recognized cybersecurity and privacy practices in the specification, design, development, implementation and modification of systems and services? | 10 |
| Secure Engineering & Architecture | Centralized Management of Cybersecurity & Privacy Controls | SEA-01.1 | Mechanisms exist to centrally-manage the organization-wide management and implementation of cybersecurity and privacy controls and related processes. | | | Does the organization centrally-manage the organization-wide management and implementation of cybersecurity and privacy controls and related processes? | 9 |
| Secure Engineering & Architecture | Alignment With Enterprise Architecture | SEA-02 | Mechanisms exist to develop an enterprise architecture, aligned with industry-recognized leading practices, with consideration for cybersecurity and privacy principles that addresses risk to organizational operations, assets, individuals, other organizations. | - Administrative controls through corporate policies, standards & procedures. - NIST 800-160 - Enterprise architecture committee | E-TDA-04 E-TDA-09 | Does the organization develop an enterprise architecture, aligned with industry-recognized leading practices, with consideration for cybersecurity and privacy principles that addresses risk to organizational operations, assets, individuals, other organizations? | 9 |
| Secure Engineering & Architecture | Standardized Terminology | SEA-02.1 | Mechanisms exist to standardize technology and process terminology to reduce confusion amongst groups and departments. | | | Does the organization standardize technology and process terminology to reduce confusion amongst groups and departments? | 3 |
| Secure Engineering & Architecture | Outsourcing Non-Essential Functions or Services | SEA-02.2 | Mechanisms exist to identify non-essential functions or services that are capable of being outsourced to third-party service providers and align with the organization's enterprise architecture and security standards. | | | Does the organization identify non-essential functions or services that are capable of being outsourced to third-party service providers and align with the organization's enterprise architecture and security standards? | 3 |
| Secure Engineering & Architecture | Technical Debt Reviews | SEA-02.3 | Mechanisms exist to conduct ongoing "technical debt" reviews of hardware and software technologies to remediate outdated and/or unsupported technologies. | | | Does the organization conduct ongoing "technical debt" reviews of hardware and software technologies to remediate outdated and/or unsupported technologies? | 9 |
| Secure Engineering & Architecture | Defense-In-Depth (DiD) Architecture | SEA-03 | Mechanisms exist to implement security functions as a layered structure minimizing interactions between layers of the design and avoiding any dependence by lower layers on the functionality or correctness of higher layers. | | E-TDA-04 E-TDA-09 | Does the organization implement security functions as a layered structure minimizing interactions between layers of the design and avoiding any dependence by lower layers on the functionality or correctness of higher layers? | 10 |
| Secure Engineering & Architecture | System Partitioning | SEA-03.1 | Mechanisms exist to partition systems so that partitions reside in separate physical domains or environments. | | | Does the organization partition systems so that partitions reside in separate physical domains or environments? | 8 |
| Secure Engineering & Architecture | Application Partitioning | SEA-03.2 | Mechanisms exist to separate user functionality from system management functionality. | - Separate interface for non-privileged users. | | Does the organization separate user functionality (including user interface services) from system management functionality? | 8 |
| Secure Engineering & Architecture | Process Isolation | SEA-04 | Mechanisms exist to implement a separate execution domain for each executing process. | | | Does the organization implement a separate execution domain for each executing process? | 7 |
| Secure Engineering & Architecture | Security Function Isolation | SEA-04.1 | Mechanisms exist to isolate security functions from non-security functions. | | | Does the organization isolate security functions from non-security functions? | 7 |

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| Secure Engineering & Architecture | Hardware Separation | SEA-04.2 | Mechanisms exist to implement underlying hardware separation mechanisms to facilitate process separation. | | | Does the organization implement underlying hardware separation mechanisms to facilitate process separation? | 7 |
| Secure Engineering & Architecture | Thread Separation | SEA-04.3 | Mechanisms exist to maintain a separate execution domain for each thread in multi-threaded processing. | | | Does the organization maintain a separate execution domain for each thread in multi-threaded processing? | 7 |
| Secure Engineering & Architecture | Information In Shared Resources | SEA-05 | Mechanisms exist to prevent unauthorized and unintended information transfer via shared system resources. | | | Does the organization prevent unauthorized and unintended information transfer via shared system resources? | 8 |
| Secure Engineering & Architecture | Prevent Program Execution | SEA-06 | Automated mechanisms exist to prevent the execution of unauthorized software programs. | | | Does the organization use automated mechanisms to prevent the execution of unauthorized software programs? | 8 |
| Secure Engineering & Architecture | Predictable Failure Analysis | SEA-07 | Mechanisms exist to determine the Mean Time to Failure (MTTF) for system components in specific environments of operation. | - Mean Time to Failure (MTTF) | | Does the organization determine the Mean Time to Failure (MTTF) for system components in specific environments of operation? | 5 |
| Secure Engineering & Architecture | Technology Lifecycle Management | SEA-07.1 | Mechanisms exist to manage the usable lifecycles of systems. | - Computer Lifecycle Program (CLP) - Technology Asset Management (TAM) | E-AST-09 | Does the organization manage the usable lifecycles of systems? | 7 |
| Secure Engineering & Architecture | Fail Secure | SEA-07.2 | Mechanisms exist to enable systems to fail to an organization-defined known-state for types of failures, preserving system state information in failure. | | | Does the organization enable systems to fail to an organization-defined known-state for types of failures, preserving system state information in failure? | 8 |
| Secure Engineering & Architecture | Fail Safe | SEA-07.3 | Mechanisms exist to implement fail-safe procedures when failure conditions occur. | | | Does the organization implement fail-safe procedures when failure conditions occur? | 8 |
| Secure Engineering & Architecture | Non-Persistence | SEA-08 | Mechanisms exist to implement non-persistent system components and services that are initiated in a known state and terminated upon the end of the session of use or periodically at an organization-defined frequency. | | | Does the organization implement non-persistent system components and services that are initiated in a known state and terminated upon the end of the session of use or periodically at an organization-defined frequency? | 9 |
| Secure Engineering & Architecture | Refresh from Trusted Sources | SEA-08.1 | Mechanisms exist to ensure that software and data needed for information system component and service refreshes are obtained from trusted sources. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) | | Does the organization ensure that software and data needed for information system component and service refreshes are obtained from trusted sources? | 5 |
| Secure Engineering & Architecture | Information Output Filtering | SEA-09 | Mechanisms exist to validate information output from software programs and/or applications to ensure that the information is consistent with the expected content. | | | Does the organization validate information output from software programs and/or applications to ensure that the information is consistent with the expected content? | 8 |
| Secure Engineering & Architecture | Limit Personal Data (PD) Dissemination | SEA-09.1 | Mechanisms exist to limit the dissemination of Personal Data (PD) to organization-defined elements identified in the Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) and consistent with authorized purposes. | - Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) | | Does the organization limit the dissemination of Personal Data (PD) to organization-defined elements identified in the Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) and consistent with authorized purposes? | 8 |
| Secure Engineering & Architecture | Memory Protection | SEA-10 | Mechanisms exist to implement security safeguards to protect system memory from unauthorized code execution. | - Puppet (https://puppet.com/) - Chef (https://www.chef.io/) (https://www.chef.io/) | | Does the organization implement security safeguards to protect system memory from unauthorized code execution? | 8 |

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| Secure Engineering & Architecture | Honeypots | SEA-11 | Mechanisms exist to utilize honeypots that are specifically designed to be the target of malicious attacks for the purpose of detecting, deflecting and analyzing such attacks. | | | Does the organization utilize honeypots that are specifically designed to be the target of malicious attacks for the purpose of detecting, deflecting and analyzing such attacks? | 3 |
| Secure Engineering & Architecture | Honeyclients | SEA-12 | Mechanisms exist to utilize honeyclients that proactively seek to identify malicious websites and/or web-based malicious code. | | | Does the organization utilize honeyclients that proactively seek to identify malicious websites and/or web-based malicious code? | 3 |
| Secure Engineering & Architecture | Heterogeneity | SEA-13 | Mechanisms exist to utilize a diverse set of technologies for system components to reduce the impact of technical vulnerabilities from the same Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM). | | | Does the organization utilize a diverse set of technologies for system components to reduce the impact of technical vulnerabilities from the same Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM)? | 3 |
| Secure Engineering & Architecture | Virtualization Techniques | SEA-13.1 | Mechanisms exist to utilize virtualization techniques to support the employment of a diversity of operating systems and applications. | | | Does the organization utilize virtualization techniques to support the employment of a diversity of operating systems and applications? | 6 |
| Secure Engineering & Architecture | Concealment & Misdirection | SEA-14 | Mechanisms exist to utilize concealment and misdirection techniques for systems to confuse and mislead adversaries. | | | Does the organization utilize concealment and misdirection techniques for systems to confuse and mislead adversaries? | 2 |
| Secure Engineering & Architecture | Randomness | SEA-14.1 | Automated mechanisms exist to introduce randomness into organizational operations and assets. | | | Does the organization introduce randomness into organizational operations and assets? | 5 |
| Secure Engineering & Architecture | Change Processing & Storage Locations | SEA-14.2 | Automated mechanisms exist to change the location of processing and/or storage at random time intervals. | | | Does the organization change the location of processing and/or storage at random time intervals? | 5 |
| Secure Engineering & Architecture | Distributed Processing & Storage | SEA-15 | Mechanisms exist to distribute processing and storage across multiple physical locations. | | | Does the organization distribute processing and storage across multiple physical locations? | 4 |
| Secure Engineering & Architecture | Non-Modifiable Executable Programs | SEA-16 | Mechanisms exist to utilize non-modifiable executable programs that load and execute the operating environment and applications from hardware-enforced, read-only media. | | | Does the organization utilize non-modifiable executable programs that load and execute the operating environment and applications from hardware-enforced, read-only media? | 1 |
| Secure Engineering & Architecture | Secure Log-On Procedures | SEA-17 | Mechanisms exist to utilize a trusted communications path between the user and the security functions of the system. | - Active Directory (AD) Ctrl+Alt+Del login process | | Does the organization utilize a trusted communications path between the user and the security functions of the system? | 8 |
| Secure Engineering & Architecture | System Use Notification (Logon Banner) | SEA-18 | Mechanisms exist to utilize system use notification / logon banners that display an approved system use notification message or banner before granting access to the system that provides privacy and security notices. | - Logon banner - System use notifications - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - NNT Change Tracker | | Does the organization utilize system use notification / logon banners that display an approved system use notification message or banner before granting access to the system that provides privacy and security notices? | 9 |
| Secure Engineering & Architecture | Standardized Microsoft Windows Banner | SEA-18.1 | Mechanisms exist to configure Microsoft Windows-based systems to display an approved logon banner before granting access to the system that provides privacy and security notices. | - Active Directory (AD) Ctrl+Alt+Del login process - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | | Does the organization utilize displays a system use notification / logon banner for Active Directory (AD) users on Microsoft Windows devices before granting access to the system that provides privacy and security notices? | 9 |
| Secure Engineering & Architecture | Truncated Banner | SEA-18.2 | Mechanisms exist to utilize a truncated system use notification / logon banner on systems not capable of displaying a logon banner from a centralized source, such as Active Directory. | - Logon banner - System use notifications - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - NNT Change Tracker | | Does the organization utilize a truncated system use notification / logon banner on systems not capable of displaying a logon banner from a centralized source, such as Active Directory? | 9 |

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| Secure Engineering & Architecture | Previous Logon Notification | SEA-19 | Mechanisms exist to configure systems that process, store or transmit sensitive/regulated data to notify the user, upon successful logon, of the number of unsuccessful logon attempts since the last successful logon. | - Network Time Protocol (NTP) | | Does the organization configure systems that process, store or transmit sensitive/regulated data to notify the user, upon successful logon, of the number of unsuccessful logon attempts since the last successful logon? | 3 |
| Secure Engineering & Architecture | Clock Synchronization | SEA-20 | Mechanisms exist to utilize time-synchronization technology to synchronize all critical system clocks. | - Network Time Protocol (NTP) | | Does the organization utilize time-synchronization technology to synchronize all critical system clocks? | 9 |
| Security Operations | Operations Security | OPS-01 | Mechanisms exist to facilitate the implementation of operational security controls. | - Standardized Operating Procedures (SOP) - ITIL v4 - COBIT 2019 | | Does the organization facilitate the implementation of operational security controls? | 8 |
| Security Operations | Standardized Operating Procedures (SOP) | OPS-01.1 | Mechanisms exist to identify and document Standardized Operating Procedures (SOP), or similar documentation, to enable the proper execution of day-to-day / assigned tasks. | - Standardized Operating Procedures (SOP) | E-GOV-11 | Does the organization use Standardized Operating Procedures (SOP), or similar mechanisms, to identify and document day-to-day procedures to enable the proper execution of assigned tasks? | 9 |
| Security Operations | Security Concept Of Operations (CONOPS) | OPS-02 | Mechanisms exist to develop a security Concept of Operations (CONOPS), or a similarly-defined plan for achieving cybersecurity objectives, that documents management, operational and technical measures implemented to apply defense-in-depth techniques that is communicated to all appropriate stakeholders. | | | Does the organization develop a security Concept of Operations (CONOPS) that documents management, operational and technical measures implemented to apply defense-in-depth techniques? | 9 |
| Security Operations | Service Delivery (Business Process Support) | OPS-03 | Mechanisms exist to define supporting business processes and implement appropriate governance and service management to ensure appropriate planning, delivery and support of the organization's technology capabilities supporting business functions, workforce, and/or customers based on industry-recognized standards to achieve the specific goals of the process area. | - ITIL v4 - COBIT 2019 | E-TPM-04 | Does the organization define supporting business processes and implement appropriate governance and service management to ensure appropriate planning, delivery and support of the organization's technology capabilities supporting business functions, workforce, and/or customers based on industry-recognized standards? | 7 |
| Security Operations | Security Operations Center (SOC) | OPS-04 | Mechanisms exist to establish and maintain a Security Operations Center (SOC) that facilitates a 24x7 response capability. | | | Does the organization have an internal or outsourced Security Operations Center (SOC) that facilitates a 24x7 response capability? | 8 |
| Security Operations | Secure Practices Guidelines | OPS-05 | Mechanisms exist to provide guidelines and recommendations for the secure use of products and/or services to assist in the configuration, installation and use of the product and/or service. | | | Does the organization provide guidelines and recommendations for the secure use of products and/or services to assist in the configuration, installation and use of the product and/or service? | 7 |
| Security Awareness & Training | Security & Privacy-Minded Workforce | SAT-01 | Mechanisms exist to facilitate the implementation of security workforce development and awareness controls. | | | Does the organization facilitate the implementation of security workforce development and awareness controls? | 8 |
| Security Awareness & Training | Security & Privacy Awareness | SAT-02 | Mechanisms exist to provide all employees and contractors appropriate awareness education and training that is relevant for their job function. | | E-SAT-02 | Does the organization provide all employees and contractors appropriate awareness education and training that is relevant for their job function? | 8 |
| Security Awareness & Training | Simulated Cyber Attack Scenario Training | SAT-02.1 | Mechanisms exist to include simulated actual cyber-attacks through practical exercises that are aligned with current threat scenarios. | | E-SAT-03 | Does the organization simulate actual cyber-attacks through practical exercises that are aligned with current threat scenarios? | 3 |
| Security Awareness & Training | Social Engineering & Mining | SAT-02.2 | Mechanisms exist to include awareness training on recognizing and reporting potential and actual instances of social engineering and social mining. | | E-SAT-02 | Does the organization include awareness training on recognizing and reporting potential and actual instances of social engineering and social mining? | 5 |
| Security Awareness & Training | Role-Based Security & Privacy Training | SAT-03 | Mechanisms exist to provide role-based security-related training: • Before authorizing access to the system or performing assigned duties; • When required by system changes; and • Annually thereafter. | | E-SAT-05 | Does the organization provide role-based security-related training: • Before authorizing access to the system or performing assigned duties; • When required by system changes; and • Annually thereafter? | 8 |

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| Security Awareness & Training | Practical Exercises | SAT-03.1 | Mechanisms exist to include practical exercises in cybersecurity and privacy training that reinforce training objectives. | | E-SAT-03 | Does the organization include practical exercises in cybersecurity and privacy training that reinforce training objectives? | 3 |
| Security Awareness & Training | Suspicious Communications & Anomalous System Behavior | SAT-03.2 | Mechanisms exist to provide training to personnel on organization-defined indicators of malware to recognize suspicious communications and anomalous behavior. | | | Does the organization provide training to personnel on organization-defined indicators of malware to recognize suspicious communications and anomalous behavior? | 9 |
| Security Awareness & Training | Sensitive Information Storage, Handling & Processing | SAT-03.3 | Mechanisms exist to ensure that every user accessing a system processing, storing or transmitting sensitive information is formally trained in data handling requirements. | | | Does the organization ensure that every user accessing a system processing, storing or transmitting sensitive information is formally trained in data handling requirements? | 9 |
| Security Awareness & Training | Vendor Security & Privacy Training | SAT-03.4 | Mechanisms exist to incorporate vendor-specific security training in support of new technology initiatives. | | E-SAT-04 E-SAT-05 | Does the organization incorporate vendor-specific security training in support of new technology initiatives? | 7 |
| Security Awareness & Training | Privileged Users | SAT-03.5 | Mechanisms exist to provide specific training for privileged users to ensure privileged users understand their unique roles and responsibilities | | E-SAT-05 | Does the organization provide specific training for privileged users to ensure privileged users understand their unique roles and responsibilities | 9 |
| Security Awareness & Training | Cyber Threat Environment | SAT-03.6 | Mechanisms exist to provide role-based cybersecurity and privacy awareness training that is specific to the cyber threats that the user might encounter the user's specific day-to-day business operations. | | E-SAT-04 | Does the organization provide role-based cybersecurity and privacy awareness training that is specific to the cyber threats that the user might encounter the user's specific day-to-day business operations? | 8 |
| Security Awareness & Training | Continuing Professional Education (CPE) - Cybersecurity & Privacy Personnel | SAT-03.7 | Mechanisms exist to ensure cybersecurity and privacy personnel receive Continuing Professional Education (CPE) training to maintain currency and proficiency with industry-recognized secure practices that are pertinent to their assigned roles and responsibilities. | | E-SAT-01 E-SAT-04 | Does the organization ensure cybersecurity and privacy personnel receive Continuing Professional Education (CPE) training to maintain currency and proficiency with industry-recognized secure practices that are pertinent to their assigned roles and responsibilities? | 8 |
| Security Awareness & Training | Continuing Professional Education (CPE) - DevOps Personnel | SAT-03.8 | Mechanisms exist to ensure application development and operations (DevOps) personnel receive Continuing Professional Education (CPE) training on Secure Software Development Practices (SSDP) to appropriately address evolving threats. | | | Does the organization ensure application development and operations (DevOps) personnel receive Continuing Professional Education (CPE) training on Secure Software Development Practices (SSDP) to appropriately address evolving threats? | 8 |
| Security Awareness & Training | Security & Privacy Training Records | SAT-04 | Mechanisms exist to document, retain and monitor individual training activities, including basic security awareness training, ongoing awareness training and specific-system training. | - KnowB4 (https://www.knowbe4.com/) | E-SAT-02 E-SAT-03 E-SAT-04 E-SAT-05 | Does the organization document, retain and monitor individual training activities, including basic security awareness training, ongoing awareness training and specific-system training? | 9 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Technology Development & Acquisition | TDA-01 | Mechanisms exist to facilitate the implementation of tailored development and acquisition strategies, contract tools and procurement methods to meet unique business needs. | | E-TDA-01 E-TDA-02 E-TDA-08 | Does the organization facilitate the implementation of tailored development and acquisition strategies, contract tools and procurement methods to meet unique business needs? | 10 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Product Management | TDA-01.1 | Mechanisms exist to design and implement product management processes to update products, including systems, software and services, to improve functionality and correct security deficiencies. | | E-CPL-06 E-TDA-05 E-TDA-06 E-TDA-07 E-TDA-15 | Does the organization design and implement product management processes to update products, including systems, software and services, to improve functionality and correct security deficiencies? | 10 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Integrity Mechanisms for Software / Firmware Updates | TDA-01.2 | Mechanisms exist to utilize integrity validation mechanisms for security updates. | - Checksum comparison - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | E-TDA-15 | Does the organization utilize integrity validation mechanisms for security updates? | 5 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Malware Testing Prior to Release | TDA-01.3 | Mechanisms exist to utilize at least one (1) malware detection tool to identify if any known malware exists in the final binaries of the product or security update. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | | Does the organization utilize at least one (1) malware detection tool to identify if any known malware exists in the final binaries of the product or security update? | 9 |

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| Technology Development & Acquisition | Minimum Viable Product (MVP) Security Requirements | TDA-02 | Mechanisms exist to ensure risk-based technical and functional specifications are established to define a Minimum Viable Product (MVP). | | E-TDA-06 | Does the organization ensure risk-based technical and functional specifications are established to define a Minimum Viable Product (MVP)? | 9 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Ports, Protocols & Services In Use | TDA-02.1 | Mechanisms exist to require the developers of systems, system components or services to identify early in the Secure Development Life Cycle (SDLC), the functions, ports, protocols and services intended for use. | - Ports, Protocols & Services (PPS) | E-CPL-06 E-TDA-07 | Does the organization require the developers of systems, system components or services to identify early in the Secure Development Life Cycle (SDLC), the functions, ports, protocols and services intended for use? | 8 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Information Assurance Enabled Products | TDA-02.2 | Mechanisms exist to limit the use of commercially-provided Information Assurance (IA) and IA-enabled IT products to those products that have been successfully evaluated against a National Information Assurance partnership (NIAP)-approved Protection Profile or the cryptographic module is FIPS-validated or NSA-approved. | - FIPS 201 | | Does the organization limit the use of commercially-provided Information Assurance (IA) and IA-enabled IT products to those products that have been successfully evaluated against a National Information Assurance partnership (NIAP)-approved Protection Profile or the cryptographic module is FIPS-validated or NSA-approved? | 2 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Development Methods, Techniques & Processes | TDA-02.3 | Mechanisms exist to require software vendors / manufacturers to demonstrate that their software development processes employ industry-recognized secure practices for secure programming, engineering methods, quality control processes and validation techniques to minimize flawed or malformed software. | | E-TDA-04 | Does the organization require software vendors/manufacturers to demonstrate that their software development processes employ industry-recognized secure practices for secure programming, engineering methods, quality control processes and validation techniques to minimize flawed or malformed software? | 5 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Pre-Established Security Configurations | TDA-02.4 | Mechanisms exist to ensure software vendors / manufacturers: • Deliver the system, component, or service with pre-established security configurations implemented; and • Use the pre-established security configurations as the default for any subsequent system, component, or service installation or upgrade. | | | Does the organization ensure software vendors / manufacturers: • Deliver the system, component, or service with pre-established security configurations implemented; and • Use the pre-established security configurations as the default for any subsequent system, component, or service installation or upgrade? | 8 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Identification & Justification of Ports, Protocols & Services | TDA-02.5 | Mechanisms exist to require process owners to identify, document and justify the business need for the ports, protocols and other services necessary to operate their technology solutions. | | E-CPL-06 E-TDA-07 | Does the organization require process owners to identify, document and justify the business need for the ports, protocols and other services necessary to operate their technology solutions? | 8 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Insecure Ports, Protocols & Services | TDA-02.6 | Mechanisms exist to mitigate the risk associated with the use of insecure ports, protocols and services necessary to operate technology solutions. | | | Does the organization mitigate the risk associated with the use of insecure ports, protocols and services necessary to operate technology solutions? | 9 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Security & Privacy Representatives For Product Changes | TDA-02.7 | Mechanisms exist to include appropriate cybersecurity and privacy representatives in the product feature and/or functionality change control review process. | | | Does the organization include appropriate cybersecurity and privacy representatives in the product feature and/or functionality change control review process? | 10 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Commercial Off-The-Shelf (COTS) Security Solutions | TDA-03 | Mechanisms exist to utilize only Commercial Off-the-Shelf (COTS) security products. | | | Does the organization utilize only Commercial Off-the-Shelf (COTS) security products? | 5 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Supplier Diversity | TDA-03.1 | Mechanisms exist to obtain cybersecurity and privacy technologies from different suppliers to minimize supply chain risk. | - Supplier diversity | | Does the organization obtain cybersecurity and privacy technologies from different suppliers to minimize supply chain risk? | 3 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Documentation Requirements | TDA-04 | Mechanisms exist to obtain, protect and distribute administrator documentation for systems that describe: • Secure configuration, installation and operation of the system; • Effective use and maintenance of security features/functions; and • Known vulnerabilities regarding configuration and use of administrative (e.g., privileged) functions. | | E-CPL-06 E-TDA-06 E-TDA-10 | Does the organization obtain, protect and distribute administrator documentation for systems that describe: • Secure configuration, installation and operation of the system; • Effective use and maintenance of security features/functions; and • Known vulnerabilities regarding configuration and use of administrative (e.g., | 8 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Functional Properties | TDA-04.1 | Mechanisms exist to require vendors/contractors to provide information describing the functional properties of the security controls to be utilized within systems, system components or services in sufficient detail to permit analysis and testing of the controls. | -SSAE-16 SOC2 report | E-CPL-06 E-TDA-06 E-TDA-10 E-TDA-15 | Does the organization require vendors/contractors to provide information describing the functional properties of the security controls to be utilized within systems, system components or services in sufficient detail to permit analysis and testing of the controls? | 8 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Software Bill of Materials (SBOM) | TDA-04.2 | Mechanisms exist to require a Software Bill of Materials (SBOM) for systems, applications and services that lists software packages in use, including versions and applicable licenses. | | E-TDA-12 | Does the organization require a Software Bill of Materials (SBOM) for systems, applications and services that lists software packages in use, including versions and applicable licenses? | 9 |

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| Technology Development & Acquisition | Developer Architecture & Design | TDA-05 | Mechanisms exist to require the developers of systems, system components or services to produce a design specification and security architecture that: • Is consistent with and supportive of the organization's security architecture which is established within and is an integrated part of the organization's enterprise architecture; • Accurately and completely describes the required security functionality and the allocation of security | | E-TDA-04 | Does the organization require the developers of systems, system components or services to produce a design specification and security architecture that: • Is consistent with and supportive of the organization's security architecture which is established within and is an integrated part of the organization's enterprise architecture; | 8 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Physical Diagnostic & Test Interfaces | TDA-05.1 | Mechanisms exist to secure physical diagnostic and test interfaces to prevent misuse. | | | Does the organization secure physical diagnostic and test interfaces to prevent misuse? | 5 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Diagnostic & Test Interface Monitoring | TDA-05.2 | Mechanisms exist to enable endpoint devices to log events and generate alerts for attempts to access diagnostic and test interfaces. | | | Does the organization enable endpoint devices to log events and generate alerts for attempts to access diagnostic and test interfaces? | 3 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Secure Coding | TDA-06 | Mechanisms exist to develop applications based on secure coding principles. | -OWASP's Application Security Verification Standard (ASVS) - Mobile Application Security Verification Standard (MASVS) | E-TDA-08 E-TDA-11 | Does the organization develop applications based on secure coding principles? | 10 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Criticality Analysis | TDA-06.1 | Mechanisms exist to require the developer of the system, system component or service to perform a criticality analysis at organization-defined decision points in the Secure Development Life Cycle (SDLC). | - Secure Development Life Cycle (SDLC) | | Does the organization require the developer of the system, system component or service to perform a criticality analysis at organization-defined decision points in the Secure Development Life Cycle (SDLC)? | 9 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Threat Modeling | TDA-06.2 | Mechanisms exist to perform threat modelling and other secure design techniques, to ensure that threats to software and solutions are identified and accounted for. | | E-TDA-03 E-TDA-10 E-THR-05 | Does the organization perform threat modelling and other secure design techniques, to ensure that threats to software and solutions are identified and accounted for? | 7 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Software Assurance Maturity Model (SAMM) | TDA-06.3 | Mechanisms exist to utilize a Software Assurance Maturity Model (SAMM) to govern a secure development lifecycle for the development of systems, applications and services. | | E-TDA-04 E-TDA-11 | Does the organization utilize a Software Assurance Maturity Model (SAMM) to govern a secure development lifecycle for the development of systems, applications and services? | 9 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Supporting Toolchain | TDA-06.4 | Automated mechanisms exist to improve the accuracy, consistency and comprehensiveness of secure practices throughout the asset's lifecycle. | | | Does the organization utilize automation to improve the accuracy, consistency and comprehensiveness of secure practices throughout the asset's lifecycle? | 6 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Software Design Review | TDA-06.5 | Mechanisms exist to have an independent review of the software design to confirm that all cybersecurity and privacy requirements are met and that any identified risks are satisfactorily addressed. | | E-TDA-05 | Does the organization have an independent review of the software design to confirm that all cybersecurity and privacy requirements are met and that any identified risks are satisfactorily addressed? | 10 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Secure Development Environments | TDA-07 | Mechanisms exist to maintain a segmented development network to ensure a secure development environment. | | | Does the organization maintain a segmented development network to ensure a secure development environment? | 9 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Separation of Development, Testing and Operational Environments | TDA-08 | Mechanisms exist to manage separate development, testing and operational environments to reduce the risks of unauthorized access or changes to the operational environment and to ensure no impact to production systems. | | | Does the organization manage separate development, testing and operational environments to reduce the risks of unauthorized access or changes to the operational environment and to ensure no impact to production systems? | 10 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Secure Migration Practices | TDA-08.1 | Mechanisms exist to ensure secure migration practices purge systems, applications and services of test/development/staging data and accounts before it is migrated into a production environment. | | | Does the organization ensure secure migration practices purge systems, applications and services of test/development/staging data and accounts before it is migrated into a production environment? | 8 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Security & Privacy Testing Throughout Development | TDA-09 | Mechanisms exist to require system developers/integrators consult with cybersecurity and privacy personnel to: • Create and implement a Security Test and Evaluation (ST&E) plan; • Implement a verifiable flaw remediation process to correct weaknesses and deficiencies identified during the security testing and evaluation process; and | - Security Test & Evaluation (ST&E) | E-TDA-03 E-TDA-05 | Does the organization require system developers/integrators consult with cybersecurity and privacy personnel to: • Create and implement a Security Test and Evaluation (ST&E) plan; • Implement a verifiable flaw remediation process to correct weaknesses and deficiencies identified during the security testing and evaluation process; and | 9 |

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| Technology Development & Acquisition | Continuous Monitoring Plan | TDA-09.1 | Mechanisms exist to require the developers of systems, system components or services to produce a plan for the continuous monitoring of security & privacy control effectiveness. | | E-TDA-03 | Does the organization require the developers systems, system components or services to produce a plan for the continuous monitoring of security & privacy control effectiveness? | 9 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Static Code Analysis | TDA-09.2 | Mechanisms exist to require the developers of systems, system components or services to employ static code analysis tools to identify and remediate common flaws and document the results of the analysis. | | E-TDA-03 | Does the organization require the developers of systems, system components or services to employ static code analysis tools to identify and remediate common flaws and document the results of the analysis? | 9 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Dynamic Code Analysis | TDA-09.3 | Mechanisms exist to require the developers of systems, system components or services to employ dynamic code analysis tools to identify and remediate common flaws and document the results of the analysis. | | E-TDA-03 | Does the organization require the developers of systems, system components or services to employ dynamic code analysis tools to identify and remediate common flaws and document the results of the analysis? | 9 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Malformed Input Testing | TDA-09.4 | Mechanisms exist to utilize testing methods to ensure systems, services and products continue to operate as intended when subject to invalid or unexpected inputs on its interfaces. | -CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | E-TDA-03 | Does the organization utilize testing methods to ensure systems, services and products continue to operate as intended when subject to invalid or unexpected inputs on its interfaces? | 7 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Application Penetration Testing | TDA-09.5 | Mechanisms exist to perform application-level penetration testing of custom-made applications and services. | - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | E-TDA-03 | Does the organization perform application-level penetration testing of custom-made applications and services? | 9 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Secure Settings By Default | TDA-09.6 | Mechanisms exist to implement secure configuration settings by default to reduce the likelihood of software being deployed with weak security settings that would put the asset at a greater risk of compromise. | | E-TDA-03 | Does the organization implement secure configuration settings by default to reduce the likelihood of software being deployed with weak security settings that would put the asset at a greater risk of compromise? | 9 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Manual Code Review | TDA-09.7 | Mechanisms exist to require the developers of systems, system components or services to employ a manual code review process to identify and remediate unique flaws that require knowledge of the application's requirements and design. | | | Does the organization require the developers of systems, system components or services to employ a manual code review process to identify and remediate unique flaws that require knowledge of the application's requirements and design? | 5 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Use of Live Data | TDA-10 | Mechanisms exist to approve, document and control the use of live data in development and test environments. | | | Does the organization approve, document and control the use of live data in development and test environments? | 9 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Test Data Integrity | TDA-10.1 | Mechanisms exist to ensure the integrity of test data through existing security & privacy controls. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) | | Does the organization ensure the integrity of test data through existing security & privacy controls? | 8 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Product Tampering and Counterfeiting (PTC) | TDA-11 | Mechanisms exist to maintain awareness of component authenticity by developing and implementing Product Tampering and Counterfeiting (PTC) practices that include the means to detect and prevent counterfeit components. | | | Does the organization govern component authenticity by developing and implementing anti-counterfeit procedures that include the means to detect and prevent counterfeit components? | 9 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Anti-Counterfeit Training | TDA-11.1 | Mechanisms exist to train personnel to detect counterfeit system components, including hardware, software and firmware. | | | Does the organization train personnel to detect counterfeit system components, including hardware, software and firmware? | 6 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Component Disposal | TDA-11.2 | Mechanisms exist to dispose of system components using organization defined techniques and methods to prevent such components from entering the gray market. | | | (deprecated - incorporated into AST-09) | 9 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Customized Development of Critical Components | TDA-12 | Mechanisms exist to custom-develop critical system components, when COTS solutions are unavailable. | - OWASP | | Does the organization custom-develop critical system components, when COTS solutions are unavailable? | 8 |

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| Technology Development & Acquisition | Developer Screening | TDA-13 | Mechanisms exist to ensure that the developers of systems, applications and/or services have the requisite skillset and appropriate access authorizations. | | | Does the organization ensure that the developers of systems, applications and/or services have the requisite skillset and appropriate access authorizations? | 9 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Developer Configuration Management | TDA-14 | Mechanisms exist to require system developers and integrators to perform configuration management during system design, development, implementation and operation. | | | Does the organization require system developers and integrators to perform configuration management during system design, development, implementation and operation? | 9 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Software / Firmware Integrity Verification | TDA-14.1 | Mechanisms exist to require developer of systems, system components or services to enable integrity verification of software and firmware components. | -CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) | | Does the organization require developer of systems, system components or services to enable integrity verification of software and firmware components? | 8 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Hardware Integrity Verification | TDA-14.2 | Mechanisms exist to require developer of systems, system components or services to enable integrity verification of hardware components. | | | Does the organization require developer of systems, system components or services to enable integrity verification of hardware components? | 5 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Developer Threat Analysis & Flaw Remediation | TDA-15 | Mechanisms exist to require system developers and integrators to create a Security Test and Evaluation (ST&E) plan and implement the plan under the witness of an independent party. | -Security Test and Evaluation (ST&E) plan | | Does the organization require system developers and integrators to create a Security Test and Evaluation (ST&E) plan and implement the plan under the witness of an independent party? | 9 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Developer-Provided Training | TDA-16 | Mechanisms exist to require the developers of systems, system components or services to provide training on the correct use and operation of the system, system component or service. | | | Does the organization require the developers of systems, system components or services to provide training on the correct use and operation of the system, system component or service? | 9 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Unsupported Systems | TDA-17 | Mechanisms exist to prevent unsupported systems by: • Replacing systems when support for the components is no longer available from the developer, vendor or manufacturer; and • Requiring justification and documented approval for the continued use of unsupported system components required to satisfy mission/business needs. | | E-AST-09 | Does the organization prevent unsupported systems by: • Replacing systems when support for the components is no longer available from the developer, vendor or manufacturer; and • Requiring justification and documented approval for the continued use of unsupported system components required to satisfy mission/business needs? | 10 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Alternate Sources for Continued Support | TDA-17.1 | Mechanisms exist to provide in-house support or contract external providers for support with unsupported system components. | | | Does the organization provide in-house support or contract external providers for support with unsupported system components? | 8 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Input Data Validation | TDA-18 | Mechanisms exist to check the validity of information inputs. | | | Does the organization check the validity of information inputs? | 9 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Error Handling | TDA-19 | Mechanisms exist to handle error conditions by: • Identifying potentially security-relevant error conditions; • Generating error messages that provide information necessary for corrective actions without revealing sensitive or potentially harmful information in error logs and administrative messages that could be exploited; and | | | Does the organization handle error conditions by: • Identifying potentially security-relevant error conditions; • Generating error messages that provide information necessary for corrective actions without revealing sensitive or potentially harmful information in error logs and administrative messages that could be exploited; and | 9 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Access to Program Source Code | TDA-20 | Mechanisms exist to limit privileges to change software resident within software libraries. | -Source code escrow | | Does the organization limit privileges to change software resident within software libraries? | 9 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Software Release Integrity Verification | TDA-20.1 | Mechanisms exist to publish integrity verification information for software releases. | | | Does the organization publish integrity verification information for software releases? | 6 |
| Technology Development & Acquisition | Archiving Software Releases | TDA-20.2 | Mechanisms exist to archive software releases and all of their components (e.g., code, package files, third-party libraries, documentation) to maintain integrity verification information. | | | Does the organization archive software releases and all of their components (e.g., code, package files, third-party libraries, documentation) to maintain integrity verification information? | 8 |

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| Technology Development & Acquisition | Software Escrow | TDA-20.3 | Mechanisms exist to escrow source code and supporting documentation to ensure software availability in the event the software provider goes out of business or is unable to provide support. | | E-TDA-13 | Does the organization escrow source code and supporting documentation to ensure software availability in the event the software provider goes out of business or is unable to provide support? | 7 |
| Third-Party Management | Third-Party Management | TPM-01 | Mechanisms exist to facilitate the implementation of third-party management controls. | - Procurement program - Contract reviews | E-TPM-03 | Does the organization facilitate the implementation of third-party management controls? | 10 |
| Third-Party Management | Third-Party Inventories | TPM-01.1 | Mechanisms exist to maintain a current, accurate and complete list of Third-Party Service Providers (TSP) that can potentially impact the Confidentiality, Integrity, Availability and/or Safety (CIAS) of the organization's systems, applications, services and data. | | E-AST-06 E-DCH-06 | Does the organization maintain a current, accurate and complete list of Third-Party Service Providers (TSP) that can potentially impact the Confidentiality, Integrity, Availability and/or Safety (CIAS) of the organization's systems, applications, services and data? | 8 |
| Third-Party Management | Third-Party Criticality Assessments | TPM-02 | Mechanisms exist to identify, prioritize and assess suppliers and partners of critical systems, components and services using a supply chain risk assessment process relative to their importance in supporting the delivery of high-value services. | - Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) | E-TPM-02 | Does the organization identify, prioritize and assess suppliers and partners of critical systems, components and services using a supply chain risk assessment process? | 9 |
| Third-Party Management | Supply Chain Protection | TPM-03 | Mechanisms exist to evaluate security risks associated with the services and product supply chain. | - Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) | E-RSK-02 | Does the organization evaluate security risks associated with the services and product supply chain? | 9 |
| Third-Party Management | Acquisition Strategies, Tools & Methods | TPM-03.1 | Mechanisms exist to utilize tailored acquisition strategies, contract tools and procurement methods for the purchase of unique systems, system components or services. | - Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) | | Does the organization utilize tailored acquisition strategies, contract tools and procurement methods for the purchase of unique systems, system components or services? | 9 |
| Third-Party Management | Limit Potential Harm | TPM-03.2 | Mechanisms exist to utilize security safeguards to limit harm from potential adversaries who identify and target the organization's supply chain. | - Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) - Liability clause in contracts | | Does the organization utilize security safeguards to limit harm from potential adversaries who identify and target the organization's supply chain? | 9 |
| Third-Party Management | Processes To Address Weaknesses or Deficiencies | TPM-03.3 | Mechanisms exist to address identified weaknesses or deficiencies in the security of the supply chain | - Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) | | Does the organization address identified weaknesses or deficiencies in the security of the supply chain | 9 |
| Third-Party Management | Third-Party Services | TPM-04 | Mechanisms exist to mitigate the risks associated with third-party access to the organization's systems and data. | - Conduct an organizational assessment of risk prior to the acquisition or outsourcing of services. - Maintain and implement policies and procedures to manage service providers (e.g., Software-as-a-Service (SaaS), web hosting companies, collocation providers, or | E-CPL-06 | Does the organization mitigate the risks associated with third-party access to the organization's systems and data? | 10 |
| Third-Party Management | Third-Party Risk Assessments & Approvals | TPM-04.1 | Mechanisms exist to conduct a risk assessment prior to the acquisition or outsourcing of technology-related services. | - Conduct an organizational assessment of risk prior to the acquisition or outsourcing of services. - Maintain a list of service providers. - Maintain and implement controls to manage security providers (e.g., backup tape storage facilities or security | | Does the organization conduct a risk assessment prior to the acquisition or outsourcing of technology-related services? | 9 |
| Third-Party Management | External Connectivity Requirements - Identification of Ports, Protocols & Services | TPM-04.2 | Mechanisms exist to require Third-Party Service Providers (TSP) to identify and document the business need for ports, protocols and other services it requires to operate its processes and technologies. | | E-CPL-06 E-TDA-07 | Does the organization require process owners to identify the ports, protocols and other services required for the use of such services? | 7 |
| Third-Party Management | Conflict of Interests | TPM-04.3 | Mechanisms exist to ensure that the interests of third-party service providers are consistent with and reflect organizational interests. | - Third-party contract requirements for cybersecurity controls | | Does the organization ensure that the interests of third-party service providers are consistent with and reflect organizational interests? | 8 |
| Third-Party Management | Third-Party Processing, Storage and Service Locations | TPM-04.4 | Mechanisms exist to restrict the location of information processing/storage based on business requirements. | | E-AST-23 | Does the organization restrict the location of information processing/storage based on business requirements? | 10 |

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| Third-Party Management | Third-Party Contract Requirements | TPM-05 | Mechanisms exist to identify, regularly review and document third-party confidentiality, Non-Disclosure Agreements (NDAs) and other contracts that reflect the organization's needs to protect systems and data. | Non-Disclosure Agreements (NDAs) | E-TPM-01 E-TPM-03 | Does the organization identify, regularly review and document third-party confidentiality, Non-Disclosure Agreements (NDAs) and other contracts that reflect the organization's needs to protect systems and data? | 10 |
| Third-Party Management | Security Compromise Notification Agreements | TPM-05.1 | Mechanisms exist to compel Third-Party Service Providers (TSP) to provide notification of actual or potential compromises in the supply chain that can potentially affect or have adversely affected systems, applications and/or services that the organization utilizes. | | | Does the organization compel Third-Party Service Providers (TSP) to provide notification of actual or potential compromises in the supply chain that can potentially affect or have adversely affected systems, applications and/or services that the organization utilizes? | 9 |
| Third-Party Management | Contract Flow-Down Requirements | TPM-05.2 | Mechanisms exist to ensure cybersecurity and privacy requirements are included in contracts that flow-down to applicable sub-contractors and suppliers. | | | Does the organization ensure cybersecurity and privacy requirements are included in contracts that flow-down to applicable sub-contractors and suppliers? | 9 |
| Third-Party Management | Third-Party Authentication Practices | TPM-05.3 | Mechanisms exist to ensure Third-Party Service Providers (TSP) use unique authentication factors for each of its customers. | | | Does the organization ensure Third-Party Service Providers (TSP) use unique authentication factors for each of its customers? | 8 |
| Third-Party Management | Responsible, Accountable, Supportive, Consulted & Informed (RASCI) Matrix | TPM-05.4 | Mechanisms exist to document and maintain a Responsible, Accountable, Supportive, Consulted & Informed (RASCI) matrix, or similar documentation, to delineate assignment for cybersecurity and privacy controls between internal stakeholders and Third-Party Service Providers (TSP). | - Customer Responsibility Matrix (CRM) - Shared Responsibility Matrix (SRM) - Responsible, Accountable, Supporting, Consulted and Informed (RASCI) matrix | E-CPL-03 | Does the organization formally document a Customer Responsibility Matrix (CRM), delineating assigned responsibilities for controls between the Cloud Service Provider (CSP) and its customers? | 8 |
| Third-Party Management | Third-Party Scope Review | TPM-05.5 | Mechanisms exist to perform recurring validation of the Responsible, Accountable, Supportive, Consulted & Informed (RASCI) matrix, or similar documentation, to ensure cybersecurity and privacy control assignments accurately reflect current business practices, compliance obligations, technologies and stakeholders. | | E-TPM-03 | Does the organization perform recurring validation of the Responsible, Accountable, Supportive, Consulted & Informed (RASCI) matrix, or similar documentation, to ensure cybersecurity and privacy control assignments accurately reflect current business practices, compliance obligations, technologies and stakeholders? | 10 |
| Third-Party Management | First-Party Declaration (1PD) | TPM-05.6 | Mechanisms exist to obtain a First-Party Declaration (1PD) from applicable Third-Party Service Providers (TSP) that provides assurance of compliance with specified statutory, regulatory and contractual obligations for cybersecurity and privacy controls, including any flow-down requirements to subcontractors. | | | Does the organization obtain a First-Party Declaration (1PD) from applicable Third-Party Service Providers (TSP) that provides assurance of compliance with specified statutory, regulatory and contractual obligations for cybersecurity and privacy controls, including any flow-down requirements to subcontractors? | 7 |
| Third-Party Management | Break Clauses | TPM-05.7 | Mechanisms exist to include "break clauses" within contracts for failure to meet contract criteria for cybersecurity and/or privacy controls. | | E-TPM-05 | Does the organization include "break clauses" within contracts for failure to meet contract criteria for cybersecurity and/or privacy controls? | 9 |
| Third-Party Management | Third-Party Personnel Security | TPM-06 | Mechanisms exist to control personnel security requirements including security roles and responsibilities for third-party providers. | | | Does the organization control personnel security requirements including security roles and responsibilities for third-party providers? | 9 |
| Third-Party Management | Monitoring for Third-Party Information Disclosure | TPM-07 | Mechanisms exist to monitor for evidence of unauthorized exfiltration or disclosure of organizational information. | | | Does the organization monitor for evidence of unauthorized exfiltration or disclosure of organizational information? | 8 |
| Third-Party Management | Review of Third-Party Services | TPM-08 | Mechanisms exist to monitor, regularly review and audit Third-Party Service Providers (TSP) for compliance with established contractual requirements for cybersecurity and privacy controls. | | E-TPM-03 | Does the organization monitor, regularly review and audit Third-Party Service Providers (TSP) for compliance with established contractual requirements for cybersecurity and privacy controls? | 9 |
| Third-Party Management | Third-Party Deficiency Remediation | TPM-09 | Mechanisms exist to address weaknesses or deficiencies in supply chain elements identified during independent or organizational assessments of such elements. | | E-TPM-03 | Does the organization address weaknesses or deficiencies in supply chain elements identified during independent or organizational assessments of such elements? | 9 |
| Third-Party Management | Managing Changes To Third-Party Services | TPM-10 | Mechanisms exist to control changes to services by suppliers, taking into account the criticality of business information, systems and processes that are in scope by the third-party. | - Contact requirement to report changes to service offerings that may impact the contract. - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) | | Does the organization control changes to services by suppliers, taking into account the criticality of business information, systems and processes that are in scope by the third-party? | 8 |

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| Third-Party Management | Third-Party Incident Response & Recovery Capabilities | TPM-11 | Mechanisms exist to ensure response/recovery planning and testing are conducted with critical suppliers/providers. | | | Does the organization ensure response/recovery planning and testing are conducted with critical suppliers/providers? | 8 |
| Threat Management | Threat Intelligence Program | THR-01 | Mechanisms exist to implement a threat intelligence program that includes a cross-organization information-sharing capability that can influence the development of the system and security architectures, selection of security solutions, monitoring, threat hunting, response and recovery activities. | | E-THR-04 | Does the organization implement a threat awareness program that includes a cross-organization information-sharing capability? | 8 |
| Threat Management | Indicators of Exposure (IOE) | THR-02 | Mechanisms exist to develop Indicators of Exposure (IOE) to understand the potential attack vectors that attackers could use to attack the organization. | - Indicators of Exposure (IoE) | E-THR-01 | Does the organization develop indicators of Exposure (IOE) to understand the potential attack vectors that attackers could use to attack the organization? | 8 |
| Threat Management | Threat Intelligence Feeds | THR-03 | Mechanisms exist to maintain situational awareness of evolving threats by leveraging the knowledge of attacker tactics, techniques and procedures to facilitate the implementation of preventative and compensating controls. | - US-CERT mailing lists & feeds - InfraGard - Internal newsletters | E-THR-03 | Does the organization maintain situational awareness of evolving threats? | 8 |
| Threat Management | Insider Threat Program | THR-04 | Mechanisms exist to implement an insider threat program that includes a cross-discipline insider threat incident handling team. | - Insider threat program | E-THR-04 | Does the organization implement an insider threat program that includes a cross-discipline insider threat incident handling team? | 8 |
| Threat Management | Insider Threat Awareness | THR-05 | Mechanisms exist to utilize security awareness training on recognizing and reporting potential indicators of insider threat. | | | Does the organization utilize security awareness training on recognizing and reporting potential indicators of insider threat? | 8 |
| Threat Management | Vulnerability Disclosure Program (VDP) | THR-06 | Mechanisms exist to establish a Vulnerability Disclosure Program (VDP) to assist with the secure development and maintenance of products and services that receives unsolicited input from the public about vulnerabilities in organizational systems, services and processes. | - "bug bounty" program | E-TDA-16 | Does the organization establish a Vulnerability Disclosure Program (VDP) to assist with the secure development and maintenance of products and services that receives unsolicited input from the public about vulnerabilities in organizational systems, services and processes? | 8 |
| Threat Management | Threat Hunting | THR-07 | Mechanisms exist to perform cyber threat hunting that uses Indicators of Compromise (IoC) to detect, track and disrupt threats that evade existing security controls. | | E-THR-05 | Does the organization perform cyber threat hunting that uses Indicators of Compromise (IoC) to detect, track and disrupt threats that evade existing security controls? | 4 |
| Threat Management | Tainting | THR-08 | Mechanisms exist to embed false data or steganographic data in files to enable the organization to determine if data has been exfiltrated and provide a means to identify the individual(s) involved. | | | Does the organization embed false data or steganographic data in files to enable the organization to determine if data has been exfiltrated and provide a means to identify the individual(s) involved? | 1 |
| Vulnerability & Patch Management | Vulnerability & Patch Management Program (VPM) | VPM-01 | Mechanisms exist to facilitate the implementation and monitoring of vulnerability management controls. | - Vulnerability & Patch Management Program (ComplianceForge) | E-MNT-03 E-THR-05 E-VPM-01 | Does the organization facilitate the implementation and monitoring of vulnerability management controls? | 9 |
| Vulnerability & Patch Management | Attack Surface Scope | VPM-01.1 | Mechanisms exist to define and manage the scope for its attack surface management activities. | | | Does the organization define and manage the scope for its attack surface management activities? | 5 |
| Vulnerability & Patch Management | Vulnerability Remediation Process | VPM-02 | Mechanisms exist to ensure that vulnerabilities are properly identified, tracked and remediated. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | | Does the organization ensure that vulnerabilities are properly identified, tracked and remediated? | 10 |
| Vulnerability & Patch Management | Vulnerability Ranking | VPM-03 | Mechanisms exist to identify and assign a risk ranking to newly discovered security vulnerabilities using reputable outside sources for security vulnerability information. | - US-CERT | | Does the organization identify and assign a risk ranking to newly discovered security vulnerabilities using reputable outside sources for security vulnerability information? | 8 |

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| Vulnerability & Patch Management | Continuous Vulnerability Remediation Activities | VPM-04 | Mechanisms exist to address new threats and vulnerabilities on an ongoing basis and ensure assets are protected against known attacks. | -NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | E-MNT-03 E-THR-05 | Does the organization address new threats and vulnerabilities on an ongoing basis and ensure assets are protected against known attacks? | 8 |
| Vulnerability & Patch Management | Stable Versions | VPM-04.1 | Mechanisms exist to install the latest stable version of any software and/or security-related updates on all applicable systems. | | | Does the organization install the latest stable version of any security-related updates on all applicable systems? | 8 |
| Vulnerability & Patch Management | Flaw Remediation with Personal Data (PD) | VPM-04.2 | Mechanisms exist to identify and correct flaws related to the collection, usage, processing or dissemination of Personal Data (PD). | | | Does the organization identify and correct flaws related to the collection, usage, processing or dissemination of Personal Data (PD)? | 8 |
| Vulnerability & Patch Management | Software & Firmware Patching | VPM-05 | Mechanisms exist to conduct software patching for all deployed operating systems, applications and firmware. | - Patch management tools | E-MNT-03 | Does the organization conduct software patching for all deployed operating systems, applications and firmware? | 10 |
| Vulnerability & Patch Management | Centralized Management of Flaw Remediation Processes | VPM-05.1 | Mechanisms exist to centrally-manage the flaw remediation process. | - Patch management tools | | Does the organization centrally-manage the flaw remediation process? | 9 |
| Vulnerability & Patch Management | Automated Remediation Status | VPM-05.2 | Automated mechanisms exist to determine the state of system components with regard to flaw remediation. | - Vulnerability scanning tools - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) | | Does the organization use automated mechanisms to determine the state of system components with regard to flaw remediation? | 9 |
| Vulnerability & Patch Management | Time To Remediate / Benchmarks For Corrective Action | VPM-05.3 | Mechanisms exist to track the effectiveness of remediation operations through metrics reporting. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | | Does the organization track the effectiveness of remediation operations through metrics reporting? | 6 |
| Vulnerability & Patch Management | Automated Software & Firmware Updates | VPM-05.4 | Automated mechanisms exist to install the latest stable versions of security-relevant software and firmware updates. | | | Does the organization install the latest stable versions of security-relevant software and firmware updates? | 5 |
| Vulnerability & Patch Management | Removal of Previous Versions | VPM-05.5 | Mechanisms exist to remove old versions of software and firmware components after updated versions have been installed. | | | Does the organization remove old versions of software and firmware components after updated versions have been installed? | 5 |
| Vulnerability & Patch Management | Vulnerability Scanning | VPM-06 | Mechanisms exist to detect vulnerabilities and configuration errors by recurring vulnerability scanning of systems and web applications. | - External vulnerability scans (unauthenticated) - Internal vulnerability scans (authenticated) - Nessus (https://www.tenable.com/products/nessus/nessus-professional) - Qualys (https://www.qualys.com/) | E-VPM-05 | Does the organization detect vulnerabilities and configuration errors by recurring vulnerability scanning of systems and web applications? | 9 |
| Vulnerability & Patch Management | Update Tool Capability | VPM-06.1 | Mechanisms exist to update vulnerability scanning tools. | | | Does the organization update vulnerability scanning tools? | 8 |
| Vulnerability & Patch Management | Breadth / Depth of Coverage | VPM-06.2 | Mechanisms exist to identify the breadth and depth of coverage for vulnerability scanning that define the system components scanned and types of vulnerabilities that are checked for. | - CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) - NNT Change Tracker (https://www.newnettechnologies.com) | | Does the organization identify the breadth and depth of coverage for vulnerability scanning that define the system components scanned and types of vulnerabilities that are checked for? | 8 |
| Vulnerability & Patch Management | Privileged Access | VPM-06.3 | Mechanisms exist to implement privileged access authorization for selected vulnerability scanning activities. | - Authenticated scans | | Does the organization implement privileged access authorization for selected vulnerability scanning activities? | 9 |

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| Vulnerability & Patch Management | Trend Analysis | VPM-06.4 | Automated mechanisms exist to compare the results of vulnerability scans over time to determine trends in system vulnerabilities. | -CimTrak Integrity Suite (https://www.cimcor.com/cimtrak/) | | Does the organization use automated mechanisms to compare the results of vulnerability scans over time to determine trends in system vulnerabilities? | 9 |
| Vulnerability & Patch Management | Review Historical Audit Logs | VPM-06.5 | Mechanisms exist to review historical audit logs to determine if identified vulnerabilities have been previously exploited. | | | Does the organization review historical audit logs to determine if identified vulnerabilities have been previously exploited? | 9 |
| Vulnerability & Patch Management | External Vulnerability Assessment Scans | VPM-06.6 | Mechanisms exist to perform quarterly external vulnerability scans (outside the organization's network looking inward) via a reputable vulnerability service provider, which include rescans until passing results are obtained or all "high" vulnerabilities are resolved, as defined by the Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS). | | E-VPM-05 | Does the organization perform quarterly external vulnerability scans (outside the organization's network looking inward) via a reputable vulnerability service provider, which include rescans until passing results are obtained or all "high" vulnerabilities are resolved, as defined by the Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS)? | 9 |
| Vulnerability & Patch Management | Internal Vulnerability Assessment Scans | VPM-06.7 | Mechanisms exist to perform quarterly internal vulnerability scans, which includes all segments of the organization's internal network, as well as rescans until passing results are obtained or all "high" vulnerabilities are resolved, as defined by the Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS). | | E-VPM-05 | Does the organization perform quarterly internal vulnerability scans, which includes all segments of the organization's internal network, as well as rescans until passing results are obtained or all "high" vulnerabilities are resolved, as defined by the Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS)? | 9 |
| Vulnerability & Patch Management | Acceptable Discoverable Information | VPM-06.8 | Mechanisms exist to define what information is allowed to be discoverable by adversaries and take corrective actions to remediated non-compliant systems. | | | Does the organization define what information is allowed to be discoverable by adversaries and take corrective actions to remediated non-compliant systems? | 5 |
| Vulnerability & Patch Management | Correlate Scanning Information | VPM-06.9 | Automated mechanisms exist to correlate the output from vulnerability scanning tools to determine the presence of multi-vulnerability/multi-hop attack vectors. | | | Does the organization correlate the output from vulnerability scanning tools to determine the presence of multi-vulnerability/multi-hop attack vectors? | 5 |
| Vulnerability & Patch Management | Penetration Testing | VPM-07 | Mechanisms exist to conduct penetration testing on systems and web applications. | | E-VPM-02 E-VPM-03 | Does the organization conduct penetration testing on systems and web applications? | 9 |
| Vulnerability & Patch Management | Independent Penetration Agent or Team | VPM-07.1 | Mechanisms exist to utilize an independent assessor or penetration team to perform penetration testing. | | E-VPM-04 | Does the organization utilize an independent assessor or penetration team to perform penetration testing? | 6 |
| Vulnerability & Patch Management | Technical Surveillance Countermeasures Security | VPM-08 | Mechanisms exist to utilize a technical surveillance countermeasures survey. | - Facility sweeping for "bugs" or other unauthorized surveillance technologies. | | Does the organization utilize a technical surveillance countermeasures survey? | 1 |
| Vulnerability & Patch Management | Reviewing Vulnerability Scanner Usage | VPM-09 | Mechanisms exist to monitor logs associated with scanning activities and associated administrator accounts to ensure that those activities are limited to the timeframes of legitimate scans. | - Security Incident Event Manager (SIEM) | | Does the organization monitor logs associated with scanning activities and associated administrator accounts to ensure that those activities are limited to the timeframes of legitimate scans? | 3 |
| Vulnerability & Patch Management | Red Team Exercises | VPM-10 | Mechanisms exist to utilize "red team" exercises to simulate attempts by adversaries to compromise systems and applications in accordance with organization-defined rules of engagement. | - "red team" exercises | | Does the organization utilize "red team" exercises to simulate attempts by adversaries to compromise systems and applications in accordance with organization-defined rules of engagement? | 3 |
| Web Security | Web Security | WEB-01 | Mechanisms exist to facilitate the implementation of an enterprise-wide web management policy, as well as associated standards, controls and procedures. | | | Does the organization facilitate the implementation of an enterprise-wide web management policy, as well as associated standards, controls and procedures? | 8 |
| Web Security | Unauthorized Code | WEB-01.1 | Mechanisms exist to prevent unauthorized code from being present in a secure page as it is rendered in a client's browser. | | | Does the organization prevent unauthorized code from being present in a secure page as it is rendered in a client's browser? | 9 |

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| Web Security | Use of Demilitarized Zones (DMZ) | WEB-02 | Mechanisms exist to utilize a Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) to restrict inbound traffic to authorized devices on certain services, protocols and ports. | | | Does the organization utilize a Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) to restrict inbound traffic to authorized devices on certain services, protocols and ports? | 9 |
| Web Security | Web Application Firewall (WAF) | WEB-03 | Mechanisms exist to deploy Web Application Firewalls (WAFs) to provide defense-in-depth protection for application-specific threats. | -Web Application Firewall (WAF) | | Does the organization deploy Web Application Firewalls (WAFs) to provide defense-in-depth protection for application-specific threats? | 8 |
| Web Security | Client-Facing Web Services | WEB-04 | Mechanisms exist to deploy reasonably-expected security controls to protect the confidentiality and availability of client data that is stored, transmitted or processed by the Internet-based service. | -OWASP | | Does the organization deploy reasonably-expected security controls to protect the confidentiality and availability of client data that is stored, transmitted or processed by the Internet-based service? | 10 |
| Web Security | Cookie Management | WEB-05 | Mechanisms exist to provide individuals with clear and precise information about cookies, in accordance with applicable legal requirements for cookie management. | | | Does the organization provide individuals with clear and precise information about cookies, in accordance with regulatory requirements for cookie management? | 5 |
| Web Security | Strong Customer Authentication (SCA) | WEB-06 | Mechanisms exist to implement Strong Customer Authentication (SCA) for consumers to reasonably prove their identity. | | | Does the organization implement Strong Customer Authentication (SCA) for consumers to reasonably prove their identity? | 8 |
| Web Security | Web Security Standard | WEB-07 | Mechanisms exist to ensure the Open Web Application Security Project (OWASP) Application Security Verification Standard is incorporated into the organization's Secure Systems Development Lifecycle (SSDLC) process. | | | Does the organization ensure the Open Web Application Security Project (OWASP) Application Security Verification Standard is followed when developing web applications? | 9 |
| Web Security | Web Application Framework | WEB-08 | Mechanisms exist to ensure a robust Web Application Framework is used to aid in the development of secure web applications, including web services, web resources and web APIs. | | | Does the organization ensure a robust Web Application Framework is used to aid in the development of secure web applications, including web services, web resources and web APIs? | 9 |
| Web Security | Validation & Sanitization | WEB-09 | Mechanisms exist to ensure all input handled by a web application is validated and/or sanitized. | | | Does the organization ensure all input handled by a web application is validated and/or sanitized? | 9 |
| Web Security | Secure Web Traffic | WEB-10 | Mechanisms exist to ensure all web application content is delivered using cryptographic mechanisms (e.g., TLS). | | | Does the organization ensure all web application content is delivered using cryptographic mechanisms (e.g., TLS)? | 9 |
| Web Security | Output Encoding | WEB-11 | Mechanisms exist to ensure output encoding is performed on all content produced by a web application to reduce the likelihood of cross-site scripting and other injection attacks. | | | Does the organization ensure output encoding is performed on all content produced by a web application to reduce the likelihood of cross-site scripting and other injection attacks? | 9 |
| Web Security | Web Browser Security | WEB-12 | Mechanisms exist to ensure web applications implement Content-Security-Policy, HSTS and X-Frame-Options response headers to protect both the web application and its users. | | | Does the organization ensure web applications implement Content-Security-Policy, HSTS and X-Frame-Options response headers to protect both the web application and its users? | 9 |
| Web Security | Website Change Detection | WEB-13 | Mechanisms exist to detect and respond to Indicators of Compromise (IoC) for unauthorized alterations, additions, deletions or changes on websites that store, process and/or transmit sensitive / regulated data. | | | Does the organization detect and respond to Indicators of Compromise (IoC) for unauthorized alterations, additions, deletions or changes on websites that store, process and/or transmit sensitive / regulated data? | 8 |

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| GOV-01 | GOV-01_A06 |
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| AAT-17.1 | AAT-17.1_A02 |
| AAT-17.2 | AAT-17.2_A01 |
| AAT-17.2 | AAT-17.2_A02 |
| AAT-17.3 | AAT-17.3_A01 |
| AAT-18 | AAT-18_A01 |
| AAT-18.1 | AAT-18.1_A01 |

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| AST-01.2 | AST-01.2_A02 |
| AST-01.3 | AST-01.3_A01 |
| AST-02 | AST-02_A01 |
| AST-02 | AST-02_A02 |
| AST-02 | AST-02_A03 |
| AST-02 | AST-02_A04 |
| AST-02 | AST-02_A05 |
| AST-02 | AST-02_A06 |
| AST-02 | AST-02_A07 |
| AST-02.1 | AST-02.1_A01 |
| AST-02.1 | AST-02.1_A02 |
| AST-02.1 | AST-02.1_A03 |
| AST-02.2 | AST-02.2_A01 |
| AST-02.2 | AST-02.2_A02 |
| AST-02.2 | AST-02.2_A03 |
| AST-02.2 | AST-02.2_A04 |
| AST-02.2 | AST-02.2_A05 |
| AST-02.2 | AST-02.2_A06 |
| AST-02.2 | AST-02.2_A07 |
| AST-02.3 | AST-02.3_A01 |
| AST-02.3 | AST-02.3_A02 |
| AST-02.3 | AST-02.3_A03 |
| AST-02.3 | AST-02.3_A04 |
| AST-02.3 | AST-02.3_A05 |
| AST-02.4 | AST-02.4_A01 |
| AST-02.4 | AST-02.4_A02 |

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| AST-02.6 | AST-02.6_A02 |
| AST-02.7 | AST-02.7_A01 |
| AST-02.7 | AST-02.7_A02 |
| AST-02.8 | AST-02.8_A01 |
| AST-02.9 | AST-02.9_A01 |
| AST-02.9 | AST-02.9_A02 |
| AST-02.9 | AST-02.9_A03 |
| AST-02.9 | AST-02.9_A04 |
| AST-02.9 | AST-02.9_A05 |
| AST-02.10 | AST-02.10_A01 |
| AST-02.10 | AST-02.10_A02 |
| AST-02.11 | AST-02.11_A01 |
| AST-02.11 | AST-02.11_A02 |
| AST-02.11 | AST-02.11_A03 |
| AST-03 | AST-03_A01 |
| AST-03.1 | AST-03.1_A01 |
| AST-03.2 | AST-03.2_A01 |
| AST-03.2 | AST-03.2_A02 |
| AST-03.2 | AST-03.2_A03 |
| AST-03.2 | AST-03.2_A04 |
| AST-03.2 | AST-03.2_A05 |
| AST-03.2 | AST-03.2_A06 |
| AST-03.2 | AST-03.2_A07 |
| AST-03.2 | AST-03.2_A08 |
| AST-03.2 | AST-03.2_A09 |
| AST-03.2 | AST-03.2_A10 |

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| AST-04 | AST-04_A07 |
| AST-04 | AST-04_A08 |
| AST-04.1 | AST-04.1_A01 |
| AST-04.1 | AST-04.1_A02 |
| AST-04.2 | AST-04.2_A01 |
| AST-04.3 | AST-04.3_A01 |
| AST-04.3 | AST-04.3_A02 |
| AST-05 | AST-05_A01 |
| AST-05.1 | AST-05.1_A01 |
| AST-06 | AST-06_A01 |
| AST-06.1 | AST-06.1_A01 |
| AST-07 | AST-07_A01 |
| AST-08 | AST-08_A01 |
| AST-08 | AST-08_A02 |
| AST-09 | AST-09_A01 |
| AST-09 | AST-09_A02 |
| AST-09 | AST-09_A03 |
| AST-09 | AST-09_A04 |
| AST-09 | AST-09_A05 |
| AST-09 | AST-09_A06 |
| AST-09 | AST-09_A07 |
| AST-10 | AST-10_A01 |
| AST-10 | AST-10_A02 |
| AST-11 | AST-11_A01 |
| AST-11 | AST-11_A02 |
| AST-11 | AST-11_A03 |

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| AST-14 | AST-14_A04 |
| AST-14 | AST-14_A05 |
| AST-14.1 | AST-14.1_A01 |
| AST-14.1 | AST-14.1_A02 |
| AST-14.2 | AST-14.2_A01 |
| AST-14.2 | AST-14.2_A02 |
| AST-15 | AST-15_A01 |
| AST-15 | AST-15_A02 |
| AST-15.1 | AST-15.1_A01 |
| AST-15.1 | AST-15.1_A02 |
| AST-15.1 | AST-15.1_A03 |
| AST-15.1 | AST-15.1_A04 |
| AST-16 | AST-16_A01 |
| AST-17 | AST-17_A01 |
| AST-18 | AST-18_A01 |
| AST-18 | AST-18_A02 |
| AST-18 | AST-18_A03 |
| AST-19 | AST-19_A01 |
| AST-20 | AST-20_A01 |
| AST-20 | AST-20_A02 |
| AST-21 | AST-21_A01 |
| AST-22 | AST-22_A01 |
| AST-23 | AST-23_A01 |
| AST-24 | AST-24_A01 |
| AST-24 | AST-24_A02 |
| AST-25 | AST-25_A01 |

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| AST-29 | AST-29_A02 |
| AST-29.1 | AST-29.1_A01 |
| AST-29.1 | AST-29.1_A02 |
| AST-30 | AST-30_A01 |
| AST-31 | AST-31_A01 |
| AST-31.1 | AST-31.1_A01 |
| BCD-01 | BCD-01_A26 |
| BCD-01 | BCD-01_A27 |
| BCD-01 | BCD-01_A28 |
| BCD-01 | BCD-01_A29 |
| BCD-01 | BCD-01_A30 |
| BCD-01 | BCD-01_A31 |
| BCD-01.1 | BCD-01.1_A01 |
| BCD-01.2 | BCD-01.2_A01 |
| BCD-01.3 | BCD-01.3_A01 |
| BCD-01.3 | BCD-01.3_A02 |
| BCD-01.4 | BCD-01.4_A01 |
| BCD-01.4 | BCD-01.4_A02 |
| BCD-01.4 | BCD-01.4_A03 |
| BCD-01.4 | BCD-01.4_A04 |
| BCD-01.4 | BCD-01.4_A05 |
| BCD-01.4 | BCD-01.4_A06 |
| BCD-02 | BCD-02_A01 |
| BCD-02 | BCD-02_A02 |
| BCD-02.1 | BCD-02.1_A02 |
| BCD-02.1 | BCD-02.1_A03 |

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| BCD-03 | BCD-03_A01 |
| BCD-03 | BCD-03_A02 |
| BCD-03 | BCD-03_A03 |
| BCD-03 | BCD-03_A04 |
| BCD-03 | BCD-03_A05 |
| BCD-03 | BCD-03_A06 |
| BCD-03 | BCD-03_A07 |
| BCD-03 | BCD-03_A08 |
| BCD-03 | BCD-03_A09 |
| BCD-03.1 | BCD-03.1_A01 |
| BCD-03.2 | BCD-03.2_A01 |
| BCD-04 | BCD-04_A01 |
| BCD-04 | BCD-04_A02 |
| BCD-04 | BCD-04_A03 |
| BCD-04 | BCD-04_A04 |
| BCD-04 | BCD-04_A05 |
| BCD-04 | BCD-04_A06 |
| BCD-04.1 | BCD-04.1_A01 |
| BCD-04.2 | BCD-04.2_A01 |
| BCD-04.2 | BCD-04.2_A02 |
| BCD-05 | BCD-05_A01 |
| BCD-05 | BCD-05_A02 |
| BCD-06 | BCD-06_A01 |
| BCD-06 | BCD-06_A02 |
| BCD-06 | BCD-06_A03 |
| BCD-06 | BCD-06_A04 |

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| BCD-06 | BCD-06_A11 |
| BCD-06 | BCD-06_A12 |
| BCD-06 | BCD-06_A13 |
| BCD-06 | BCD-06_A14 |
| BCD-06 | BCD-06_A15 |
| BCD-06 | BCD-06_A16 |
| BCD-06 | BCD-06_A17 |
| BCD-06 | BCD-06_A18 |
| BCD-06 | BCD-06_A19 |
| BCD-06 | BCD-06_A20 |
| BCD-06 | BCD-06_A21 |
| BCD-06 | BCD-06_A22 |
| BCD-06 | BCD-06_A23 |
| BCD-06 | BCD-06_A24 |
| BCD-06 | BCD-06_A25 |
| BCD-06 | BCD-06_A26 |
| BCD-06 | BCD-06_A27 |
| BCD-06 | BCD-06_A28 |
| BCD-06 | BCD-06_A29 |
| BCD-06 | BCD-06_A30 |
| BCD-06 | BCD-06_A31 |
| BCD-07 | BCD-07_A01 |
| BCD-07 | BCD-07_A02 |
| BCD-07 | BCD-07_A03 |
| BCD-08 | BCD-08_A01 |
| BCD-08 | BCD-08_A02 |

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| BCD-09 | BCD-09_A02 |
| BCD-09 | BCD-09_A03 |
| BCD-09 | BCD-09_A04 |
| BCD-09 | BCD-09_A05 |
| BCD-09 | BCD-09_A06 |
| BCD-09 | BCD-09_A07 |
| BCD-09.1 | BCD-09.1_A01 |
| BCD-09.2 | BCD-09.2_A01 |
| BCD-09.2 | BCD-09.2_A02 |
| BCD-09.3 | BCD-09.3_A01 |
| BCD-09.4 | BCD-09.4_A01 |
| BCD-09.5 | BCD-09.5_A01 |
| BCD-09.5 | BCD-09.5_A02 |
| BCD-10 | BCD-10_A01 |
| BCD-10 | BCD-10_A02 |
| BCD-10 | BCD-10_A03 |
| BCD-10 | BCD-10_A04 |
| BCD-10 | BCD-10_A05 |
| BCD-10 | BCD-10_A06 |
| BCD-10.1 | BCD-10.1_A01 |
| BCD-10.1 | BCD-10.1_A02 |
| BCD-10.1 | BCD-10.1_A03 |
| BCD-10.2 | BCD-10.2_A01 |
| BCD-10.3 | BCD-10.3_A01 |
| BCD-10.3 | BCD-10.3_A02 |
| BCD-10.3 | BCD-10.3_A03 |

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| BCD-11 | BCD-11_A01 |
| BCD-11 | BCD-11_A02 |
| BCD-11 | BCD-11_A03 |
| BCD-11 | BCD-11_A04 |
| BCD-11 | BCD-11_A05 |
| BCD-11 | BCD-11_A06 |
| BCD-11 | BCD-11_A07 |
| BCD-11 | BCD-11_A08 |
| BCD-11 | BCD-11_A09 |
| BCD-11 | BCD-11_A10 |
| BCD-11 | BCD-11_A11 |
| BCD-11.1 | BCD-11.1_A01 |
| BCD-11.1 | BCD-11.1_A02 |
| BCD-11.1 | BCD-11.1_A03 |
| BCD-11.1 | BCD-11.1_A04 |
| BCD-11.2 | BCD-11.2_A01 |
| BCD-11.2 | BCD-11.2_A02 |
| BCD-11.3 | BCD-11.3_A01 |
| BCD-11.3 | BCD-11.3_A02 |
| BCD-11.4 | BCD-11.4_A01 |
| BCD-11.4 | BCD-11.4_A02 |
| BCD-11.4 | BCD-11.4_A03 |
| BCD-11.5 | BCD-11.5_A01 |
| BCD-11.6 | BCD-11.6_A01 |
| BCD-11.6 | BCD-11.6_A02 |
| BCD-11.6 | BCD-11.6_A03 |

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| BCD-11.8 | BCD-11.8_A04 |
| BCD-11.9 | BCD-11.9_A01 |
| BCD-11.9 | BCD-11.9_A02 |
| BCD-11.10 | BCD-11.10_A01 |
| BCD-12 | BCD-12_A01 |
| BCD-12 | BCD-12_A02 |
| BCD-12.1 | BCD-12.1_A01 |
| BCD-12.2 | BCD-12.2_A01 |
| BCD-12.2 | BCD-12.2_A02 |
| BCD-12.2 | BCD-12.2_A03 |
| BCD-12.2 | BCD-12.2_A04 |
| BCD-12.3 | BCD-12.3_A01 |
| BCD-12.4 | BCD-12.4_A01 |
| BCD-12.4 | BCD-12.4_A02 |
| BCD-13 | BCD-13_A01 |
| BCD-14 | BCD-14_A01 |
| BCD-14 | BCD-14_A02 |
| BCD-15 | BCD-15_A01 |
| BCD-15 | BCD-15_A02 |
| BCD-15 | BCD-15_A03 |
| BCD-15 | BCD-15_A04 |
| BCD-15 | BCD-15_A05 |
| BCD-15 | BCD-15_A06 |
| BCD-15 | BCD-15_A07 |
| BCD-16 | BCD-16_A01 |
| BCD-16 | BCD-16_A02 |

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| CAP-02 | CAP-02_A04 |
| CAP-02 | CAP-02_A05 |
| CAP-03 | CAP-03_A01 |
| CAP-03 | CAP-03_A02 |
| CAP-03 | CAP-03_A03 |
| CAP-04 | CAP-04_A01 |
| CAP-04 | CAP-04_A02 |
| CAP-04 | CAP-04_A03 |
| CHG-01 | CHG-01_A01 |
| CHG-01 | CHG-01_A02 |
| CHG-01 | CHG-01_A03 |
| CHG-01 | CHG-01_A04 |
| CHG-01 | CHG-01_A05 |
| CHG-01 | CHG-01_A06 |
| CHG-01 | CHG-01_A07 |
| CHG-01 | CHG-01_A08 |
| CHG-01 | CHG-01_A09 |
| CHG-01 | CHG-01_A10 |
| CHG-01 | CHG-01_A11 |
| CHG-01 | CHG-01_A12 |
| CHG-01 | CHG-01_A13 |
| CHG-01 | CHG-01_A14 |
| CHG-02 | CHG-02_A01 |
| CHG-02 | CHG-02_A02 |
| CHG-02 | CHG-02_A03 |
| CHG-02 | CHG-02_A04 |

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| CHG-02.1 | CHG-02.1_A07 |
| CHG-02.1 | CHG-02.1_A08 |
| CHG-02.1 | CHG-02.1_A09 |
| CHG-02.1 | CHG-02.1_A10 |
| CHG-02.2 | CHG-02.2_A01 |
| CHG-02.2 | CHG-02.2_A02 |
| CHG-02.2 | CHG-02.2_A03 |
| CHG-02.2 | CHG-02.2_A04 |
| CHG-02.2 | CHG-02.2_A05 |
| CHG-02.2 | CHG-02.2_A06 |
| CHG-02.2 | CHG-02.2_A07 |
| CHG-02.2 | CHG-02.2_A08 |
| CHG-02.3 | CHG-02.3_A01 |
| CHG-02.3 | CHG-02.3_A02 |
| CHG-02.3 | CHG-02.3_A03 |
| CHG-02.3 | CHG-02.3_A04 |
| CHG-02.3 | CHG-02.3_A05 |
| CHG-02.4 | CHG-02.4_A01 |
| CHG-02.4 | CHG-02.4_A02 |
| CHG-02.4 | CHG-02.4_A03 |
| CHG-02.4 | CHG-02.4_A04 |
| CHG-02.4 | CHG-02.4_A05 |
| CHG-02.4 | CHG-02.4_A06 |
| CHG-02.4 | CHG-02.4_A07 |
| CHG-02.5 | CHG-02.5_A01 |
| CHG-02.5 | CHG-02.5_A02 |

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| CHG-04 | CHG-04_A04 |
| CHG-04 | CHG-04_A05 |
| CHG-04 | CHG-04_A06 |
| CHG-04.1 | CHG-04.1_A01 |
| CHG-04.1 | CHG-04.1_A02 |
| CHG-04.1 | CHG-04.1_A03 |
| CHG-04.2 | CHG-04.2_A01 |
| CHG-04.2 | CHG-04.2_A02 |
| CHG-04.2 | CHG-04.2_A03 |
| CHG-04.2 | CHG-04.2_A04 |
| CHG-04.2 | CHG-04.2_A05 |
| CHG-04.2 | CHG-04.2_A06 |
| CHG-04.3 | CHG-04.3_A01 |
| CHG-04.3 | CHG-04.3_A02 |
| CHG-04.4 | CHG-04.4_A01 |
| CHG-04.4 | CHG-04.4_A02 |
| CHG-04.4 | CHG-04.4_A03 |
| CHG-04.4 | CHG-04.4_A04 |
| CHG-04.4 | CHG-04.4_A05 |
| CHG-04.4 | CHG-04.4_A06 |
| CHG-04.5 | CHG-04.5_A01 |
| CHG-05 | CHG-05_A01 |
| CHG-06 | CHG-06_A01 |
| CHG-06 | CHG-06_A02 |
| CHG-06 | CHG-06_A03 |
| CHG-06 | CHG-06_A04 |

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| CHG-06.1 | CHG-06.1_A02 |
| CLD-01 | CLD-01_A01 |
| CLD-01 | CLD-01_A02 |
| CLD-01.1 | CLD-01.1_A01 |
| CLD-01.2 | CLD-01.2_A01 |
| CLD-02 | CLD-02_A01 |
| CLD-02 | CLD-02_A02 |
| CLD-03 | CLD-03_A01 |
| CLD-03 | CLD-03_A02 |
| CLD-03 | CLD-03_A03 |
| CLD-04 | CLD-04_A01 |
| CLD-04 | CLD-04_A02 |
| CLD-05 | CLD-05_A01 |
| CLD-05 | CLD-05_A02 |
| CLD-06 | CLD-06_A01 |
| CLD-06.1 | CLD-06.1_A01 |
| CLD-06.2 | CLD-06.2_A01 |
| CLD-06.3 | CLD-06.3_A01 |
| CLD-06.4 | CLD-06.4_A01 |
| CLD-07 | CLD-07_A01 |
| CLD-08 | CLD-08_A01 |
| CLD-08 | CLD-08_A02 |
| CLD-09 | CLD-09_A01 |
| CLD-09 | CLD-09_A02 |
| CLD-09 | CLD-09_A03 |
| CLD-09 | CLD-09_A04 |

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| CPL-01.1 | CPL-01.1_A01 |
| CPL-01.1 | CPL-01.1_A02 |
| CPL-01.1 | CPL-01.1_A03 |
| CPL-01.1 | CPL-01.1_A04 |
| CPL-01.1 | CPL-01.1_A05 |
| CPL-01.2 | CPL-01.2_A01 |
| CPL-01.2 | CPL-01.2_A02 |
| CPL-02 | CPL-02_A01 |
| CPL-02 | CPL-02_A02 |
| CPL-02 | CPL-02_A03 |
| CPL-02 | CPL-02_A04 |
| CPL-02 | CPL-02_A05 |
| CPL-02 | CPL-02_A06 |
| CPL-02 | CPL-02_A07 |
| CPL-02 | CPL-02_A08 |
| CPL-02 | CPL-02_A09 |
| CPL-02 | CPL-02_A10 |
| CPL-02 | CPL-02_A11 |
| CPL-02 | CPL-02_A12 |
| CPL-02 | CPL-02_A13 |
| CPL-02 | CPL-02_A14 |
| CPL-02 | CPL-02_A15 |
| CPL-02 | CPL-02_A16 |
| CPL-02 | CPL-02_A17 |
| CPL-02 | CPL-02_A18 |
| CPL-02 | CPL-02_A19 |

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| CPL-02 | CPL-02_A26 |
| CPL-02 | CPL-02_A27 |
| CPL-02.1 | CPL-02.1_A01 |
| CPL-02.1 | CPL-02.1_A02 |
| CPL-02.1 | CPL-02.1_A03 |
| CPL-02.1 | CPL-02.1_A04 |
| CPL-03 | CPL-03_A01 |
| CPL-03 | CPL-03_A02 |
| CPL-03 | CPL-03_A03 |
| CPL-03 | CPL-03_A04 |
| CPL-03 | CPL-03_A05 |
| CPL-03 | CPL-03_A06 |
| CPL-03 | CPL-03_A07 |
| CPL-03 | CPL-03_A08 |
| CPL-03 | CPL-03_A09 |
| CPL-03.1 | CPL-03.1_A01 |
| CPL-03.2 | CPL-03.2_A01 |
| CPL-03.2 | CPL-03.2_A02 |
| CPL-03.2 | CPL-03.2_A03 |
| CPL-03.2 | CPL-03.2_A04 |
| CPL-04 | CPL-04_A01 |
| CPL-04 | CPL-04_A02 |
| CPL-05 | CPL-05_A01 |
| CPL-05 | CPL-05_A02 |
| CPL-05.1 | CPL-05.1_A01 |
| CPL-05.1 | CPL-05.1_A02 |

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| CPL-06 | CPL-06_A03 |
| CPL-06 | CPL-06_A04 |
| CPL-06 | CPL-06_A05 |
| CPL-06 | CPL-06_A06 |
| CFG-01 | CFG-01_A01 |
| CFG-01 | CFG-01_A02 |
| CFG-01 | CFG-01_A03 |
| CFG-01 | CFG-01_A04 |
| CFG-01 | CFG-01_A05 |
| CFG-01 | CFG-01_A06 |
| CFG-01 | CFG-01_A07 |
| CFG-01 | CFG-01_A08 |
| CFG-01 | CFG-01_A09 |
| CFG-01 | CFG-01_A10 |
| CFG-01 | CFG-01_A11 |
| CFG-01 | CFG-01_A12 |
| CFG-01 | CFG-01_A13 |
| CFG-01 | CFG-01_A14 |
| CFG-01 | CFG-01_A15 |
| CFG-01 | CFG-01_A16 |
| CFG-01.1 | CFG-01.1_A01 |
| CFG-02 | CFG-02_A01 |
| CFG-02 | CFG-02_A02 |
| CFG-02 | CFG-02_A03 |
| CFG-02 | CFG-02_A04 |
| CFG-02 | CFG-02_A05 |

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| CFG-02.1 | CFG-02.1_A03 |
| CFG-02.1 | CFG-02.1_A04 |
| CFG-02.1 | CFG-02.1_A05 |
| CFG-02.2 | CFG-02.2_A01 |
| CFG-02.2 | CFG-02.2_A02 |
| CFG-02.2 | CFG-02.2_A03 |
| CFG-02.2 | CFG-02.2_A04 |
| CFG-02.3 | CFG-02.3_A01 |
| CFG-02.3 | CFG-02.3_A02 |
| CFG-02.4 | CFG-02.4_A01 |
| CFG-02.4 | CFG-02.4_A02 |
| CFG-02.5 | CFG-02.5_A01 |
| CFG-02.5 | CFG-02.5_A02 |
| CFG-02.5 | CFG-02.5_A03 |
| CFG-02.5 | CFG-02.5_A04 |
| CFG-02.6 | CFG-02.6_A01 |
| CFG-02.7 | CFG-02.7_A01 |
| CFG-02.7 | CFG-02.7_A02 |
| CFG-02.7 | CFG-02.7_A03 |
| CFG-02.7 | CFG-02.7_A04 |
| CFG-02.7 | CFG-02.7_A05 |
| CFG-02.7 | CFG-02.7_A06 |
| CFG-02.7 | CFG-02.7_A07 |
| CFG-02.7 | CFG-02.7_A08 |
| CFG-02.8 | CFG-02.8_A01 |
| CFG-02.8 | CFG-02.8_A02 |

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| CFG-03 | CFG-03_A05 |
| CFG-03 | CFG-03_A06 |
| CFG-03 | CFG-03_A07 |
| CFG-03 | CFG-03_A08 |
| CFG-03 | CFG-03_A09 |
| CFG-03 | CFG-03_A10 |
| CFG-03 | CFG-03_A11 |
| CFG-03 | CFG-03_A12 |
| CFG-03.1 | CFG-03.1_A01 |
| CFG-03.1 | CFG-03.1_A02 |
| CFG-03.1 | CFG-03.1_A03 |
| CFG-03.1 | CFG-03.1_A04 |
| CFG-03.1 | CFG-03.1_A05 |
| CFG-03.1 | CFG-03.1_A06 |
| CFG-03.1 | CFG-03.1_A07 |
| CFG-03.1 | CFG-03.1_A08 |
| CFG-03.1 | CFG-03.1_A09 |
| CFG-03.1 | CFG-03.1_A10 |
| CFG-03.1 | CFG-03.1_A11 |
| CFG-03.1 | CFG-03.1_A12 |
| CFG-03.1 | CFG-03.1_A13 |
| CFG-03.1 | CFG-03.1_A14 |
| CFG-03.1 | CFG-03.1_A15 |
| CFG-03.1 | CFG-03.1_A16 |
| CFG-03.1 | CFG-03.1_A17 |
| CFG-03.1 | CFG-03.1_A18 |

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| CFG-03.1 | CFG-03.1_A25 |
| CFG-03.1 | CFG-03.1_A26 |
| CFG-03.2 | CFG-03.2_A01 |
| CFG-03.2 | CFG-03.2_A02 |
| CFG-03.3 | CFG-03.3_A01 |
| CFG-03.3 | CFG-03.3_A02 |
| CFG-03.3 | CFG-03.3_A03 |
| CFG-03.3 | CFG-03.3_A04 |
| CFG-03.3 | CFG-03.3_A05 |
| CFG-03.3 | CFG-03.3_A06 |
| CFG-03.3 | CFG-03.3_A07 |
| CFG-03.3 | CFG-03.3_A08 |
| CFG-03.3 | CFG-03.3_A09 |
| CFG-03.3 | CFG-03.3_A10 |
| CFG-03.3 | CFG-03.3_A11 |
| CFG-03.3 | CFG-03.3_A12 |
| CFG-03.3 | CFG-03.3_A13 |
| CFG-03.3 | CFG-03.3_A14 |
| CFG-03.3 | CFG-03.3_A15 |
| CFG-03.3 | CFG-03.3_A16 |
| CFG-03.4 | CFG-03.4_A01 |
| CFG-03.4 | CFG-03.4_A02 |
| CFG-04 | CFG-04_A01 |
| CFG-04 | CFG-04_A02 |
| CFG-04 | CFG-04_A03 |
| CFG-04.1 | CFG-04.1_A01 |

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| CFG-05 | CFG-05_A02 |
| CFG-05 | CFG-05_A03 |
| CFG-05 | CFG-05_A04 |
| CFG-05.1 | CFG-05.1_A01 |
| CFG-05.1 | CFG-05.1_A02 |
| CFG-05.1 | CFG-05.1_A03 |
| CFG-05.2 | CFG-05.2_A01 |
| CFG-06 | CFG-06_A01 |
| CFG-06 | CFG-06_A02 |
| CFG-06 | CFG-06_A03 |
| CFG-06 | CFG-06_A04 |
| CFG-06 | CFG-06_A05 |
| CFG-06 | CFG-06_A06 |
| CFG-07 | CFG-07_A01 |
| CFG-07 | CFG-07_A02 |
| CFG-08 | CFG-08_A01 |
| CFG-08 | CFG-08_A02 |
| CFG-08.1 | CFG-08.1_A01 |
| MON-01 | MON-01_A01 |
| MON-01 | MON-01_A02 |
| MON-01 | MON-01_A03 |
| MON-01 | MON-01_A04 |
| MON-01 | MON-01_A05 |
| MON-01 | MON-01_A06 |
| MON-01 | MON-01_A07 |
| MON-01 | MON-01_A08 |

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| MON-01.3 | MON-01.3_A02 |
| MON-01.3 | MON-01.3_A03 |
| MON-01.3 | MON-01.3_A04 |
| MON-01.3 | MON-01.3_A05 |
| MON-01.3 | MON-01.3_A06 |
| MON-01.3 | MON-01.3_A07 |
| MON-01.3 | MON-01.3_A08 |
| MON-01.4 | MON-01.4_A01 |
| MON-01.4 | MON-01.4_A02 |
| MON-01.4 | MON-01.4_A03 |
| MON-01.5 | MON-01.5_A01 |
| MON-01.5 | MON-01.5_A02 |
| MON-01.5 | MON-01.5_A03 |
| MON-01.5 | MON-01.5_A04 |
| MON-01.6 | MON-01.6_A01 |
| MON-01.6 | MON-01.6_A02 |
| MON-01.6 | MON-01.6_A03 |
| MON-01.7 | MON-01.7_A01 |
| MON-01.7 | MON-01.7_A02 |
| MON-01.7 | MON-01.7_A03 |
| MON-01.7 | MON-01.7_A04 |
| MON-01.7 | MON-01.7_A05 |
| MON-01.8 | MON-01.8_A01 |
| MON-01.8 | MON-01.8_A02 |
| MON-01.8 | MON-01.8_A03 |
| MON-01.8 | MON-01.8_A04 |

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| MON-01.11 | MON-01.11_A02 |
| MON-01.11 | MON-01.11_A03 |
| MON-01.11 | MON-01.11_A04 |
| MON-01.11 | MON-01.11_A05 |
| MON-01.11 | MON-01.11_A06 |
| MON-01.12 | MON-01.12_A01 |
| MON-01.12 | MON-01.12_A02 |
| MON-01.12 | MON-01.12_A03 |
| MON-01.12 | MON-01.12_A04 |
| MON-01.13 | MON-01.13_A01 |
| MON-01.13 | MON-01.13_A02 |
| MON-01.13 | MON-01.13_A03 |
| MON-01.13 | MON-01.13_A04 |
| MON-01.13 | MON-01.13_A05 |
| MON-01.13 | MON-01.13_A06 |
| MON-01.14 | MON-01.14_A01 |
| MON-01.14 | MON-01.14_A02 |
| MON-01.14 | MON-01.14_A03 |
| MON-01.15 | MON-01.15_A01 |
| MON-01.15 | MON-01.15_A02 |
| MON-01.16 | MON-01.16_A01 |
| MON-01.16 | MON-01.16_A02 |
| MON-01.17 | MON-01.17_A01 |
| MON-01.17 | MON-01.17_A02 |
| MON-02 | MON-02_A01 |
| MON-02 | MON-02_A02 |

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| MON-02 | MON-02_A09 |
| MON-02.1 | MON-02.1_A01 |
| MON-02.1 | MON-02.1_A02 |
| MON-02.1 | MON-02.1_A03 |
| MON-02.1 | MON-02.1_A04 |
| MON-02.1 | MON-02.1_A05 |
| MON-02.1 | MON-02.1_A06 |
| MON-02.2 | MON-02.2_A01 |
| MON-02.2 | MON-02.2_A02 |
| MON-02.3 | MON-02.3_A01 |
| MON-02.3 | MON-02.3_A02 |
| MON-02.3 | MON-02.3_A03 |
| MON-02.4 | MON-02.4_A01 |
| MON-02.5 | MON-02.5_A01 |
| MON-02.6 | MON-02.6_A01 |
| MON-02.6 | MON-02.6_A02 |
| MON-02.6 | MON-02.6_A03 |
| MON-02.6 | MON-02.6_A04 |
| MON-02.6 | MON-02.6_A05 |
| MON-02.6 | MON-02.6_A06 |
| MON-02.7 | MON-02.7_A01 |
| MON-02.7 | MON-02.7_A02 |
| MON-02.7 | MON-02.7_A03 |
| MON-02.8 | MON-02.8_A01 |
| MON-02.8 | MON-02.8_A02 |
| MON-02.8 | MON-02.8_A03 |

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| MON-03 | MON-03_A05 |
| MON-03 | MON-03_A06 |
| MON-03 | MON-03_A07 |
| MON-03 | MON-03_A08 |
| MON-03 | MON-03_A09 |
| MON-03 | MON-03_A10 |
| MON-03 | MON-03_A11 |
| MON-03.1 | MON-03.1_A01 |
| MON-03.1 | MON-03.1_A02 |
| MON-03.2 | MON-03.2_A01 |
| MON-03.2 | MON-03.2_A02 |
| MON-03.2 | MON-03.2_A03 |
| MON-03.3 | MON-03.3_A01 |
| MON-03.4 | MON-03.4_A01 |
| MON-03.4 | MON-03.4_A02 |
| MON-03.5 | MON-03.5_A01 |
| MON-03.5 | MON-03.5_A02 |
| MON-03.6 | MON-03.6_A01 |
| MON-03.6 | MON-03.6_A02 |
| MON-03.7 | MON-03.7_A01 |
| MON-03.7 | MON-03.7_A02 |
| MON-04 | MON-04_A01 |
| MON-04 | MON-04_A02 |
| MON-05 | MON-05_A01 |
| MON-05 | MON-05_A02 |
| MON-05 | MON-05_A03 |

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| MON-05.2 | MON-05.2_A01 |
| MON-05.2 | MON-05.2_A02 |
| MON-05.2 | MON-05.2_A03 |
| MON-05.2 | MON-05.2_A04 |
| MON-06 | MON-06_A01 |
| MON-06 | MON-06_A02 |
| MON-06 | MON-06_A03 |
| MON-06 | MON-06_A04 |
| MON-06 | MON-06_A05 |
| MON-06 | MON-06_A06 |
| MON-06.1 | MON-06.1_A01 |
| MON-06.1 | MON-06.1_A02 |
| MON-06.2 | MON-06.2_A01 |
| MON-06.2 | MON-06.2_A02 |
| MON-06.2 | MON-06.2_A03 |
| MON-07 | MON-07_A01 |
| MON-07 | MON-07_A02 |
| MON-07.1 | MON-07.1_A01 |
| MON-07.1 | MON-07.1_A02 |
| MON-07.1 | MON-07.1_A03 |
| MON-07.1 | MON-07.1_A04 |
| MON-07.1 | MON-07.1_A05 |
| MON-08 | MON-08_A01 |
| MON-08 | MON-08_A02 |
| MON-08 | MON-08_A03 |
| MON-08 | MON-08_A04 |

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| MON-08.1 | MON-08.1_A03 |
| MON-08.2 | MON-08.2_A01 |
| MON-08.2 | MON-08.2_A02 |
| MON-08.3 | MON-08.3_A01 |
| MON-08.4 | MON-08.4_A01 |
| MON-08.4 | MON-08.4_A02 |
| MON-09 | MON-09_A01 |
| MON-09 | MON-09_A02 |
| MON-09.1 | MON-09.1_A01 |
| MON-09.1 | MON-09.1_A02 |
| MON-09.1 | MON-09.1_A03 |
| MON-09.1 | MON-09.1_A04 |
| MON-09.1 | MON-09.1_A05 |
| MON-09.1 | MON-09.1_A06 |
| MON-09.1 | MON-09.1_A07 |
| MON-10 | MON-10_A01 |
| MON-10 | MON-10_A02 |
| MON-11 | MON-11_A01 |
| MON-11 | MON-11_A02 |
| MON-11 | MON-11_A03 |
| MON-11 | MON-11_A04 |
| MON-11 | MON-11_A05 |
| MON-11 | MON-11_A06 |
| MON-11.1 | MON-11.1_A01 |
| MON-11.1 | MON-11.1_A02 |
| MON-11.1 | MON-11.1_A03 |

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| MON-11.2 | MON-11.2_A06 |
| MON-11.3 | MON-11.3_A01 |
| MON-11.3 | MON-11.3_A02 |
| MON-11.3 | MON-11.3_A03 |
| MON-11.3 | MON-11.3_A04 |
| MON-11.3 | MON-11.3_A05 |
| MON-11.3 | MON-11.3_A06 |
| MON-11.3 | MON-11.3_A07 |
| MON-11.3 | MON-11.3_A08 |
| MON-11.3 | MON-11.3_A09 |
| MON-11.3 | MON-11.3_A10 |
| MON-11.3 | MON-11.3_A11 |
| MON-11.3 | MON-11.3_A12 |
| MON-11.3 | MON-11.3_A13 |
| MON-11.3 | MON-11.3_A14 |
| MON-11.3 | MON-11.3_A15 |
| MON-11.3 | MON-11.3_A16 |
| MON-12 | MON-12_A01 |
| MON-12 | MON-12_A02 |
| MON-12 | MON-12_A03 |
| MON-12 | MON-12_A04 |
| MON-12 | MON-12_A05 |
| MON-12 | MON-12_A06 |
| MON-12 | MON-12_A07 |
| MON-12 | MON-12_A08 |
| MON-13 | MON-13_A01 |

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| MON-14.1 | MON-14.1_A03 |
| MON-15 | MON-15_A01 |
| MON-15 | MON-15_A02 |
| MON-16 | MON-16_A01 |
| MON-16 | MON-16_A02 |
| MON-16 | MON-16_A03 |
| MON-16 | MON-16_A04 |
| MON-16 | MON-16_A05 |
| MON-16 | MON-16_A06 |
| MON-16 | MON-16_A07 |
| MON-16 | MON-16_A08 |
| MON-16 | MON-16_A09 |
| MON-16 | MON-16_A10 |
| MON-16 | MON-16_A11 |
| MON-16.1 | MON-16.1_A01 |
| MON-16.1 | MON-16.1_A02 |
| MON-16.1 | MON-16.1_A03 |
| MON-16.2 | MON-16.2_A01 |
| MON-16.2 | MON-16.2_A02 |
| MON-16.2 | MON-16.2_A03 |
| MON-16.3 | MON-16.3_A01 |
| MON-16.3 | MON-16.3_A02 |
| MON-16.3 | MON-16.3_A03 |
| MON-16.3 | MON-16.3_A04 |
| MON-16.3 | MON-16.3_A05 |
| MON-16.4 | MON-16.4_A01 |

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| CRY-01 | CRY-01.1_A03 |
| CRY-01 | CRY-01.1_A04 |
| CRY-01 | CRY-01.1_A05 |
| CRY-01 | CRY-01.1_A06 |
| CRY-01 | CRY-01.1_A07 |
| CRY-01 | CRY-01.1_A08 |
| CRY-01.2 | CRY-01.2_A01 |
| CRY-01.2 | CRY-01.2_A02 |
| CRY-01.2 | CRY-01.2_A03 |
| CRY-01.3 | CRY-01.3_A01 |
| CRY-01.3 | CRY-01.3_A02 |
| CRY-01.3 | CRY-01.3_A03 |
| CRY-01.3 | CRY-01.3_A04 |
| CRY-01.4 | CRY-01.4_A01 |
| CRY-01.4 | CRY-01.4_A02 |
| CRY-01.5 | CRY-01.5_A01 |
| CRY-01.5 | CRY-01.5_A02 |
| CRY-01.5 | CRY-01.5_A03 |
| CRY-01.5 | CRY-01.5_A04 |
| CRY-01.5 | CRY-01.5_A05 |
| CRY-02 | CRY-02_A01 |
| CRY-03 | CRY-03_A01 |
| CRY-04 | CRY-04_A01 |
| CRY-04 | CRY-04_A02 |
| CRY-04 | CRY-04_A03 |
| CRY-04 | CRY-04_A04 |

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| CRY-05 | CRY-05_A03 |
| CRY-05 | CRY-05_A04 |
| CRY-05 | CRY-05_A05 |
| CRY-05.1 | CRY-05.1_A01 |
| CRY-05.1 | CRY-05.1_A02 |
| CRY-05.2 | CRY-05.2_A01 |
| CRY-05.2 | CRY-05.2_A02 |
| CRY-05.2 | CRY-05.2_A03 |
| CRY-05.2 | CRY-05.2_A04 |
| CRY-05.2 | CRY-05.2_A05 |
| CRY-05.2 | CRY-05.2_A06 |
| CRY-05.3 | CRY-05.3_A01 |
| CRY-06 | CRY-06_A01 |
| CRY-07 | CRY-07_A01 |
| CRY-07 | CRY-07_A02 |
| CRY-07 | CRY-07_A03 |
| CRY-08 | CRY-08_A01 |
| CRY-08 | CRY-08_A02 |
| CRY-08 | CRY-08_A03 |
| CRY-08 | CRY-08_A04 |
| CRY-08 | CRY-08_A05 |
| CRY-08 | CRY-08_A06 |
| CRY-08.1 | CRY-08.1_A01 |
| CRY-09 | CRY-09_A01 |
| CRY-09 | CRY-09_A02 |
| CRY-09.1 | CRY-09.1_A01 |

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| CRY-09.3 | CRY-09.3_A01 |
| CRY-09.4 | CRY-09.4_A01 |
| CRY-09.5 | CRY-09.5_A01 |
| CRY-09.6 | CRY-09.6_A01 |
| CRY-09.7 | CRY-09.7_A01 |
| CRY-10 | CRY-10_A01 |
| CRY-10 | CRY-10_A02 |
| CRY-10 | CRY-10_A03 |
| CRY-10 | CRY-10_A04 |
| CRY-11 | CRY-11_A01 |
| CRY-11 | CRY-11_A02 |
| DCH-01 | DCH-01_A01 |
| DCH-01 | DCH-01_A02 |
| DCH-01 | DCH-01_A03 |
| DCH-01 | DCH-01_A04 |
| DCH-01.1 | DCH-01.1_A01 |
| DCH-01.1 | DCH-01.1_A02 |
| DCH-01.2 | DCH-01.2_A01 |
| DCH-01.2 | DCH-01.2_A02 |
| DCH-01.2 | DCH-01.2_A03 |
| DCH-01.3 | DCH-01.3_A01 |
| DCH-02 | DCH-02_A01 |
| DCH-02 | DCH-02_A02 |
| DCH-02.1 | DCH-02.1_A01 |
| DCH-02.1 | DCH-02.1_A02 |
| DCH-03 | DCH-03_A01 |

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| DCH-03.2 | DCH-03.2_A01 |
| DCH-03.3 | DCH-03.3_A01 |
| DCH-03.3 | DCH-03.3_A02 |
| DCH-03.3 | DCH-03.3_A03 |
| DCH-03.3 | DCH-03.3_A04 |
| DCH-03.3 | DCH-03.3_A05 |
| DCH-04 | DCH-04_A01 |
| DCH-04 | DCH-04_A02 |
| DCH-04 | DCH-04_A03 |
| DCH-04 | DCH-04_A04 |
| DCH-04 | DCH-04_A05 |
| DCH-04.1 | DCH-04.1_A01 |
| DCH-05 | DCH-05_A01 |
| DCH-05 | DCH-05_A02 |
| DCH-05 | DCH-05_A03 |
| DCH-05 | DCH-05_A04 |
| DCH-05 | DCH-05_A05 |
| DCH-05 | DCH-05_A06 |
| DCH-05 | DCH-05_A07 |
| DCH-05 | DCH-05_A08 |
| DCH-05 | DCH-05_A09 |
| DCH-05.1 | DCH-05.1_A01 |
| DCH-05.1 | DCH-05.1_A02 |
| DCH-05.1 | DCH-05.1_A03 |
| DCH-05.1 | DCH-05.1_A04 |

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| DCH-05.2 | DCH-05.2_A02 |
| DCH-05.3 | DCH-05.3_A01 |
| DCH-05.3 | DCH-05.3_A02 |
| DCH-05.3 | DCH-05.3_A03 |
| DCH-05.3 | DCH-05.3_A04 |
| DCH-05.3 | DCH-05.3_A05 |
| DCH-05.3 | DCH-05.3_A06 |
| DCH-05.3 | DCH-05.3_A07 |
| DCH-05.3 | DCH-05.3_A08 |
| DCH-05.3 | DCH-05.3_A09 |
| DCH-05.3 | DCH-05.3_A10 |
| DCH-05.4 | DCH-05.4_A01 |
| DCH-05.4 | DCH-05.4_A02 |
| DCH-05.4 | DCH-05.4_A03 |
| DCH-05.4 | DCH-05.4_A04 |
| DCH-05.4 | DCH-05.4_A05 |
| DCH-05.4 | DCH-05.4_A06 |
| DCH-05.4 | DCH-05.4_A07 |
| DCH-05.4 | DCH-05.4_A08 |
| DCH-05.4 | DCH-05.4_A09 |
| DCH-05.4 | DCH-05.4_A10 |
| DCH-05.4 | DCH-05.4_A11 |
| DCH-05.4 | DCH-05.4_A12 |
| DCH-05.5 | DCH-05.5_A01 |
| DCH-05.5 | DCH-05.5_A02 |

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| DCH-05.6 | DCH-05.6_A06 |
| DCH-05.6 | DCH-05.6_A07 |
| DCH-05.6 | DCH-05.6_A08 |
| DCH-05.6 | DCH-05.6_A09 |
| DCH-05.6 | DCH-05.6_A10 |
| DCH-05.6 | DCH-05.6_A11 |
| DCH-05.6 | DCH-05.6_A12 |
| DCH-05.6 | DCH-05.6_A13 |
| DCH-05.6 | DCH-05.6_A14 |
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| DCH-05.7 | DCH-05.7_A02 |
| DCH-05.8 | DCH-05.8_A01 |
| DCH-05.8 | DCH-05.8_A02 |
| DCH-05.8 | DCH-05.8_A03 |
| DCH-05.8 | DCH-05.8_A04 |
| DCH-05.9 | DCH-05.9_A01 |
| DCH-05.9 | DCH-05.9_A02 |
| DCH-05.9 | DCH-05.9_A03 |
| DCH-05.9 | DCH-05.9_A04 |
| DCH-05.10 | DCH-05.10_A01 |
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| DCH-05.11 | DCH-05.11_A01 |
| DCH-05.11 | DCH-05.11_A02 |
| DCH-06 | DCH-06_A01 |
| DCH-06 | DCH-06_A02 |

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| DCH-06.1 | DCH-06.1_A04 |
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| DCH-06.2 | DCH-06.2_A01 |
| DCH-06.2 | DCH-06.2_A02 |
| DCH-06.3 | DCH-06.3_A01 |
| DCH-06.3 | DCH-06.3_A02 |
| DCH-06.4 | DCH-06.4_A01 |
| DCH-06.4 | DCH-06.4_A02 |
| DCH-06.5 | DCH-06.5_A01 |
| DCH-06.5 | DCH-06.5_A02 |
| DCH-07 | DCH-07_A01 |
| DCH-07 | DCH-07_A02 |
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| DCH-07 | DCH-07_A11 |
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| DCH-07.2 | DCH-07.2_A01 |

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| DCH-08 | DCH-08_A09 |
| DCH-08 | DCH-08_A10 |
| DCH-09 | DCH-09_A01 |
| DCH-09 | DCH-09_A02 |
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| DCH-09 | DCH-09_A04 |
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| DCH-09 | DCH-09_A06 |
| DCH-09 | DCH-09_A07 |
| DCH-09 | DCH-09_A08 |
| DCH-09 | DCH-09_A09 |
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| DCH-09.1 | DCH-09.1_A03 |
| DCH-09.1 | DCH-09.1_A04 |
| DCH-09.1 | DCH-09.1_A05 |
| DCH-09.2 | DCH-09.2_A01 |

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| DCH-09.5 | DCH-09.5_A02 |
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| DCH-10 | DCH-10_A02 |
| DCH-10 | DCH-10_A03 |
| DCH-10 | DCH-10_A04 |
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| DCH-10 | DCH-10_A06 |
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| DCH-11 | DCH-11_A04 |
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| DCH-11 | DCH-11_A07 |
| DCH-11 | DCH-11_A08 |
| DCH-11 | DCH-11_A09 |
| DCH-11 | DCH-11_A10 |

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| DCH-13 | DCH-13_A09 |
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| DCH-13 | DCH-13_A11 |
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| DCH-13.1 | DCH-13.1_A02 |
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| DCH-13.2 | DCH-13.2_A04 |
| DCH-13.2 | DCH-13.2_A05 |
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| DCH-13.3 | DCH-13.3_A03 |
| DCH-13.3 | DCH-13.3_A04 |
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| DCH-13.4 | DCH-13.4_A01 |
| DCH-13.4 | DCH-13.4_A02 |
| DCH-13.4 | DCH-13.4_A03 |
| DCH-13.4 | DCH-13.4_A04 |
| DCH-14 | DCH-14_A01 |
| DCH-14 | DCH-14_A02 |
| DCH-14 | DCH-14_A03 |
| DCH-14.1 | DCH-14.1_A01 |

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| DCH-16 | DCH-16_A03 |
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| DCH-18 | DCH-18_A02 |
| DCH-18 | DCH-18_A03 |
| DCH-18 | DCH-18_A04 |
| DCH-18 | DCH-18_A05 |
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| DCH-18.1 | DCH-18.1_A02 |
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| DCH-18.2 | DCH-18.2_A02 |
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| DCH-21 | DCH-21_A01 |
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| DCH-21 | DCH-21_A03 |
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| DCH-22 | DCH-22_A17 |
| DCH-22 | DCH-22_A18 |
| DCH-22 | DCH-22_A19 |

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| DCH-22.2 | DCH-22.2_A03 |
| DCH-22.2 | DCH-22.2_A04 |
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| DCH-23 | DCH-23_A01 |
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| DCH-23 | DCH-23_A03 |
| DCH-23 | DCH-23_A04 |
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| DCH-23.6 | DCH-23.6_A01 |

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| DCH-24 | DCH-24_A06 |
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| DCH-24.1 | DCH-24.1_A02 |
| DCH-24.1 | DCH-24.1_A03 |
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| DCH-25.1 | DCH-25.1_A02 |
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| DCH-26 | DCH-26_A02 |
| DCH-26 | DCH-26_A03 |
| DCH-26 | DCH-26_A04 |
| EMB-01 | EMB-01_A01 |
| EMB-01 | EMB-01_A02 |
| EMB-01 | EMB-01_A03 |
| EMB-01 | EMB-01_A04 |
| EMB-02 | EMB-02_A01 |
| EMB-03 | EMB-03_A01 |
| EMB-04 | EMB-04_A01 |
| EMB-05 | EMB-05_A01 |

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| EMB-16 | EMB-16_A01 |
| EMB-17 | EMB-17_A01 |
| EMB-18 | EMB-18_A01 |
| EMB-19 | EMB-19_A01 |
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| END-01 | END-01_A02 |
| END-01 | END-01_A03 |
| END-01 | END-01_A04 |
| END-01 | END-01_A05 |
| END-01 | END-01_A06 |
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| END-02 | END-02_A01 |
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| END-02 | END-02_A04 |
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| END-03 | END-03_A03 |
| END-03 | END-03_A04 |
| END-03 | END-03_A05 |

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| END-03.2 | END-03.2_A06 |
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| END-04 | END-04_A12 |

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| END-04.5 | END-04.5_A04 |
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| END-04.6 | END-04.6_A02 |
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| END-06 | END-06_A05 |
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| END-06 | END-06_A09 |
| END-06 | END-06_A10 |
| END-06 | END-06_A11 |

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| END-06.1 | END-06.1_A08 |
| END-06.1 | END-06.1_A09 |
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| END-06.1 | END-06.1_A11 |
| END-06.1 | END-06.1_A12 |
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| END-06.2 | END-06.2_A02 |
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| END-08 | END-08_A02 |
| END-08 | END-08_A03 |

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| END-10 | END-10_A20 |
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| END-11 | END-11_A01 |
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| END-11 | END-11_A03 |

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| END-13.1 | END-13.1_A02 |
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| END-13.3 | END-13.3_A30 |
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| END-14.2 | END-14.2_A02 |
| END-15 | END-15_A01 |
| END-16 | END-16_A01 |

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| HRS-01 | HRS-01_A05 |
| HRS-01 | HRS-01_A06 |
| HRS-01 | HRS-01_A07 |
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| HRS-01 | HRS-01_A12 |
| HRS-01 | HRS-01_A13 |
| HRS-01 | HRS-01_A14 |
| HRS-01 | HRS-01_A15 |
| HRS-01 | HRS-01_A16 |
| HRS-01 | HRS-01_A17 |
| HRS-01 | HRS-01_A18 |
| HRS-01 | HRS-01_A19 |
| HRS-01 | HRS-01_A20 |
| HRS-01 | HRS-01_A21 |
| HRS-01 | HRS-01_A22 |
| HRS-01 | HRS-01_A23 |
| HRS-01 | HRS-01_A24 |
| HRS-01 | HRS-01_A25 |
| HRS-01 | HRS-01_A26 |
| HRS-01 | HRS-01_A27 |
| HRS-01 | HRS-01_A28 |
| HRS-02 | HRS-02_A01 |

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| HRS-03 | HRS-03_A02 |
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| HRS-03.1 | HRS-03.1_A02 |
| HRS-03.2 | HRS-03.2_A01 |
| HRS-03.2 | HRS-03.2_A02 |
| HRS-03.2 | HRS-03.2_A03 |
| HRS-03.2 | HRS-03.2_A04 |
| HRS-04 | HRS-04_A01 |
| HRS-04 | HRS-04_A02 |
| HRS-04 | HRS-04_A03 |
| HRS-04 | HRS-04_A04 |
| HRS-04 | HRS-04_A05 |
| HRS-04 | HRS-04_A06 |
| HRS-04.1 | HRS-04.1_A01 |
| HRS-04.1 | HRS-04.1_A02 |
| HRS-04.1 | HRS-04.1_A03 |
| HRS-04.1 | HRS-04.1_A04 |
| HRS-04.1 | HRS-04.1_A05 |
| HRS-04.1 | HRS-04.1_A06 |
| HRS-04.1 | HRS-04.1_A07 |
| HRS-04.1 | HRS-04.1_A08 |
| HRS-04.1 | HRS-04.1_A09 |
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| HRS-04.1 | HRS-04.1_A11 |

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| HRS-05.1 | HRS-05.1_A01 |
| HRS-05.1 | HRS-05.1_A02 |
| HRS-05.1 | HRS-05.1_A03 |
| HRS-05.1 | HRS-05.1_A04 |
| HRS-05.1 | HRS-05.1_A05 |
| HRS-05.1 | HRS-05.1_A06 |
| HRS-05.2 | HRS-05.2_A01 |
| HRS-05.2 | HRS-05.2_A02 |
| HRS-05.2 | HRS-05.2_A03 |
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| HRS-05.4 | HRS-05.4_A01 |
| HRS-05.4 | HRS-05.4_A02 |
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| HRS-05.7 | HRS-05.7_A01 |
| HRS-05.7 | HRS-05.7_A02 |
| HRS-06 | HRS-06_A01 |
| HRS-06 | HRS-06_A02 |
| HRS-06 | HRS-06_A03 |

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| HRS-06.1 | HRS-06.1_A06 |
| HRS-06.1 | HRS-06.1_A07 |
| HRS-06.1 | HRS-06.1_A08 |
| HRS-06.1 | HRS-06.1_A09 |
| HRS-06.2 | HRS-06.2_A01 |
| HRS-06.2 | HRS-06.2_A02 |
| HRS-07 | HRS-07_A01 |
| HRS-07 | HRS-07_A02 |
| HRS-07 | HRS-07_A03 |
| HRS-07 | HRS-07_A04 |
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| HRS-07 | HRS-07_A09 |
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| HRS-07 | HRS-07_A11 |
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| HRS-07.1 | HRS-07.1_A02 |
| HRS-07.1 | HRS-07.1_A03 |
| HRS-07.1 | HRS-07.1_A04 |
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| HRS-08 | HRS-08_A02 |
| HRS-08 | HRS-08_A03 |

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| HRS-09 | HRS-09_A02 |
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| HRS-09 | HRS-09_A09 |
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| HRS-09.2 | HRS-09.2_A01 |
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| HRS-09.2 | HRS-09.2_A07 |
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| HRS-10 | HRS-10_A01 |

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| HRS-11 | HRS-11_A02 |
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| HRS-12.1 | HRS-12.1_A02 |
| HRS-12.1 | HRS-12.1_A03 |
| HRS-12.1 | HRS-12.1_A04 |
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| HRS-13.4 | HRS-13.4_A01 |
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| IAC-02 | IAC-02_A05 |

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| IAC-02.4 | IAC-02.4_A03 |
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| IAC-04 | IAC-04_A06 |

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| IAC-06.4 | IAC-06.4_A02 |
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| IAC-07.2 | IAC-07.2_A32 |
| IAC-07.2 | IAC-07.2_A33 |
| IAC-07.2 | IAC-07.2_A34 |
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| IAC-07.2 | IAC-07.2_A38 |
| IAC-07.2 | IAC-07.2_A39 |
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| IAC-08 | IAC-08_A01 |
| IAC-08 | IAC-08_A02 |

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| IAC-09 | IAC-09_A02 |
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| IAC-09 | IAC-09_A04 |
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| IAC-09 | IAC-09_A06 |
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| IAC-09.4 | IAC-09.4_A02 |
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| IAC-09.6 | IAC-09.6_A01 |
| IAC-10 | IAC-10_A01 |
| IAC-10 | IAC-10_A02 |
| IAC-10 | IAC-10_A03 |
| IAC-10 | IAC-10_A04 |
| IAC-10 | IAC-10_A05 |
| IAC-10 | IAC-10_A06 |
| IAC-10 | IAC-10_A07 |
| IAC-10 | IAC-10_A08 |

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| IAC-10 | IAC-10_A16 |
| IAC-10 | IAC-10_A17 |
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| IAC-10.1 | IAC-10.1_A03 |
| IAC-10.1 | IAC-10.1_A04 |
| IAC-10.1 | IAC-10.1_A05 |
| IAC-10.1 | IAC-10.1_A06 |
| IAC-10.1 | IAC-10.1_A07 |
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| IAC-10.1 | IAC-10.1_A11 |
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| IAC-10.3 | IAC-10.3_A01 |
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| IAC-10.4 | IAC-10.4_A04 |
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| IAC-10.5 | IAC-10.5_A02 |

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| IAC-10.11 | IAC-10.11_A04 |
| IAC-10.11 | IAC-10.11_A05 |
| IAC-10.11 | IAC-10.11_A06 |
| IAC-10.11 | IAC-10.11_A07 |
| IAC-10.12 | IAC-10.12_A01 |
| IAC-10.12 | IAC-10.12_A02 |
| IAC-11 | IAC-11_A01 |
| IAC-11 | IAC-11_A02 |
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| IAC-13 | IAC-13_A01 |
| IAC-13 | IAC-13_A02 |
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| IAC-14 | IAC-14_A01 |
| IAC-14 | IAC-14_A02 |
| IAC-15 | IAC-15_A01 |
| IAC-15 | IAC-15_A02 |

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| IAC-15 | IAC-15_A12 |
| IAC-15 | IAC-15_A13 |
| IAC-15 | IAC-15_A14 |
| IAC-15 | IAC-15_A15 |
| IAC-15 | IAC-15_A16 |
| IAC-15 | IAC-15_A17 |
| IAC-15 | IAC-15_A18 |
| IAC-15 | IAC-15_A19 |
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| IAC-15 | IAC-15_A21 |
| IAC-15 | IAC-15_A22 |
| IAC-15 | IAC-15_A23 |
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| IAC-15 | IAC-15_A27 |
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| IAC-15 | IAC-15_A29 |
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| IAC-15 | IAC-15_A32 |
| IAC-15 | IAC-15_A33 |
| IAC-15 | IAC-15_A34 |

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| IAC-15.3 | IAC-15.3_A06 |
| IAC-15.3 | IAC-15.3_A07 |
| IAC-15.3 | IAC-15.3_A08 |
| IAC-15.4 | IAC-15.4_A01 |
| IAC-15.4 | IAC-15.4_A02 |
| IAC-15.4 | IAC-15.4_A03 |
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| IAC-15.4 | IAC-15.4_A05 |
| IAC-15.5 | IAC-15.5_A01 |
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| IAC-15.6 | IAC-15.6_A02 |
| IAC-15.6 | IAC-15.6_A03 |
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| IAC-15.7 | IAC-15.7_A02 |
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| IAC-15.8 | IAC-15.8_A02 |
| IAC-15.8 | IAC-15.8_A03 |
| IAC-15.9 | IAC-15.9_A01 |

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| IAC-17 | IAC-17_A02 |
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| IAC-18 | IAC-18_A01 |
| IAC-19 | IAC-19_A01 |
| IAC-20 | IAC-20_A01 |
| IAC-20 | IAC-20_A02 |
| IAC-20 | IAC-20_A03 |
| IAC-20 | IAC-20_A04 |
| IAC-20 | IAC-20_A05 |
| IAC-20 | IAC-20_A06 |
| IAC-20 | IAC-20_A07 |
| IAC-20 | IAC-20_A08 |
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| IAC-20 | IAC-20_A10 |
| IAC-20 | IAC-20_A11 |
| IAC-20.1 | IAC-20.1_A01 |
| IAC-20.2 | IAC-20.2_A01 |
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| IAC-20.5 | IAC-20.5_A03 |
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| IAC-20.6 | IAC-20.6_A01 |

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| IAC-21 | IAC-21_A06 |
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| IAC-21.1 | IAC-21.1_A04 |
| IAC-21.1 | IAC-21.1_A05 |
| IAC-21.1 | IAC-21.1_A06 |
| IAC-21.1 | IAC-21.1_A07 |
| IAC-21.1 | IAC-21.1_A08 |
| IAC-21.1 | IAC-21.1_A09 |
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| IAC-21.6 | IAC-21.6_A01 |
| IAC-21.6 | IAC-21.6_A02 |
| IAC-21.6 | IAC-21.6_A03 |

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| IAC-22 | IAC-22_A05 |
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| IAC-22 | IAC-22_A07 |
| IAC-22 | IAC-22_A08 |
| IAC-22 | IAC-22_A09 |
| IAC-23 | IAC-23_A01 |
| IAC-23 | IAC-23_A02 |
| IAC-23 | IAC-23_A03 |
| IAC-24 | IAC-24_A01 |
| IAC-24 | IAC-24_A02 |
| IAC-24 | IAC-24_A03 |
| IAC-24 | IAC-24_A04 |
| IAC-24 | IAC-24_A05 |
| IAC-24 | IAC-24_A06 |
| IAC-24 | IAC-24_A07 |
| IAC-24 | IAC-24_A08 |
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| IAC-25.1 | IAC-25.1_A02 |
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| IAC-26 | IAC-26_A02 |
| IAC-26 | IAC-26_A03_A01 |

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| IAC-28 | IAC-28_A05 |
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| IAC-28.1 | IAC-28.1_A03 |
| IAC-28.2 | IAC-28.2_A01 |
| IAC-28.3 | IAC-28.3_A01 |
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| IAC-28.4 | IAC-28.4_A01 |
| IAC-28.5 | IAC-28.5_A01 |
| IAC-29 | IAC-29_A01 |
| IRO-01 | IRO-01_A01 |
| IRO-01 | IRO-01_A02 |
| IRO-01 | IRO-01_A03 |
| IRO-01 | IRO-01_A04 |
| IRO-01 | IRO-01_A05 |
| IRO-01 | IRO-01_A06 |
| IRO-01 | IRO-01_A07 |
| IRO-01 | IRO-01_A08 |
| IRO-01 | IRO-01_A09 |
| IRO-01 | IRO-01_A10 |
| IRO-01 | IRO-01_A11 |
| IRO-01 | IRO-01_A12 |
| IRO-01 | IRO-01_A13 |
| IRO-02 | IRO-02_A01 |
| IRO-02 | IRO-02_A02 |

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| IRO-02 | IRO-02_A10 |
| IRO-02 | IRO-02_A11 |
| IRO-02 | IRO-02_A12 |
| IRO-02 | IRO-02_A13 |
| IRO-02 | IRO-02_A14 |
| IRO-02 | IRO-02_A15 |
| IRO-02 | IRO-02_A16 |
| IRO-02 | IRO-02_A17 |
| IRO-02 | IRO-02_A18 |
| IRO-02 | IRO-02_A19 |
| IRO-02 | IRO-02_A20 |
| IRO-02.1 | IRO-02.1_A01 |
| IRO-02.1 | IRO-02.1_A02 |
| IRO-02.1 | IRO-02.1_A03 |
| IRO-02.1 | IRO-02.1_A04 |
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| IRO-02.1 | IRO-02.1_A06 |
| IRO-02.1 | IRO-02.1_A07 |
| IRO-02.1 | IRO-02.1_A08 |
| IRO-02.2 | IRO-02.2_A01 |
| IRO-02.3 | IRO-02.3_A01 |
| IRO-02.3 | IRO-02.3_A02 |
| IRO-02.3 | IRO-02.3_A03 |
| IRO-02.4 | IRO-02.4_A01 |
| IRO-02.4 | IRO-02.4_A02 |

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| IRO-03 | IRO-03_A02 |
| IRO-03 | IRO-03_A03 |
| IRO-03 | IRO-03_A04 |
| IRO-04 | IRO-04_A01 |
| IRO-04 | IRO-04_A02 |
| IRO-04 | IRO-04_A03 |
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| IRO-04 | IRO-04_A07 |
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| IRO-04 | IRO-04_A22 |

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| IRO-04.2 | IRO-04.2_A06 |
| IRO-04.2 | IRO-04.2_A07 |
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| IRO-04.2 | IRO-04.2_A23 |
| IRO-04.2 | IRO-04.2_A24 |
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| IRO-04.3 | IRO-04.3_A03 |

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| IRO-05.2 | IRO-05.2_A01 |
| IRO-05.2 | IRO-05.2_A02 |
| IRO-06 | IRO-06_A01 |
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| IRO-08 | IRO-08_A01 |

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| IRO-10 | IRO-10_A04 |
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| IRO-10.1 | IRO-10.1_A02 |
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| IRO-11 | IRO-11_A01 |
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| IRO-12 | IRO-12_A02 |
| IRO-12 | IRO-12_A03 |

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| IRO-12.4 | IRO-12.4_A02 |
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| IAO-05 | IAO-05_A08 |

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| MNT-05 | MNT-05_A09 |

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| MDM-04 | MDM-04_A01 |

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| MDM-11 | MDM-11_A01 |
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| NET-03.4 | NET-03.4_A04 |

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| NET-04 | NET-04_A06 |
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| NET-04 | NET-04_A08 |
| NET-04 | NET-04_A09 |
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| NET-04 | NET-04_A11 |

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| NET-04.6 | NET-04.6_A01 |

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| NET-04.13 | NET-04.13_A04 |

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| NET-06 | NET-06_A05 |

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| NET-10 | NET-10_A03 |

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| NET-14 | NET-14_A02 |

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| NET-15.1 | NET-15.1_A02 |
| NET-15.1 | NET-15.1_A05 |

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| NET-17 | NET-17_A02 |
| NET-17 | NET-17_A03 |
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| PES-01 | PES-01_A31 |
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| PES-02 | PES-02_A03 |

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| PES-03 | PES-03_A23 |

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| PES-05 | PES-05_A04 |
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| PES-07.2 | PES-07.2_A04 |
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| PES-07.3 | PES-07.3_A02 |

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| PES-09 | PES-09_A02 |

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| PES-12 | PES-12_A03 |
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| PES-12 | PES-12_A05 |
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| PES-12.1 | PES-12.1_A02 |
| PES-12.1 | PES-12.1_A03 |
| PES-12.1 | PES-12.1_A04 |
| PES-12.1 | PES-12.1_A05 |

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| PRI-05 | PRI-05_A03 |

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| PRI-05.1 | PRI-05.1_A39 |
| PRI-05.1 | PRI-05.1_A40 |
| PRI-05.1 | PRI-05.1_A41 |
| PRI-05.1 | PRI-05.1_A42 |
| PRI-05.1 | PRI-05.1_A43 |
| PRI-05.1 | PRI-05.1_A44 |
| PRI-05.1 | PRI-05.1_A45 |
| PRI-05.1 | PRI-05.1_A46 |
| PRI-05.1 | PRI-05.1_A47 |
| PRI-05.1 | PRI-05.1_A48 |
| PRI-05.1 | PRI-05.1_A49 |
| PRI-05.2 | PRI-05.2_A01 |
| PRI-05.2 | PRI-05.2_A02 |
| PRI-05.2 | PRI-05.2_A03 |
| PRI-05.3 | PRI-05.3_A01 |
| PRI-05.4 | PRI-05.4_A01 |
| PRI-05.4 | PRI-05.4_A02 |
| PRI-05.4 | PRI-05.4_A03 |
| PRI-05.4 | PRI-05.4_A04 |

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| PRI-05.4 | PRI-05.4_A13 |
| PRI-05.4 | PRI-05.4_A14 |
| PRI-05.4 | PRI-05.4_A15 |
| PRI-05.4 | PRI-05.4_A16 |
| PRI-05.4 | PRI-05.4_A17 |
| PRI-05.4 | PRI-05.4_A18 |
| PRI-05.4 | PRI-05.4_A19 |
| PRI-05.4 | PRI-05.4_A20 |
| PRI-05.4 | PRI-05.4_A21 |
| PRI-05.4 | PRI-05.4_A22 |
| PRI-05.4 | PRI-05.4_A23 |
| PRI-05.4 | PRI-05.4_A24 |
| PRI-05.4 | PRI-05.4_A25 |
| PRI-05.4 | PRI-05.4_A26 |
| PRI-05.4 | PRI-05.4_A27 |
| PRI-05.4 | PRI-05.4_A28 |
| PRI-05.4 | PRI-05.4_A29 |
| PRI-05.4 | PRI-05.4_A30 |
| PRI-05.4 | PRI-05.4_A31 |
| PRI-05.4 | PRI-05.4_A32 |
| PRI-05.4 | PRI-05.4_A33 |
| PRI-05.4 | PRI-05.4_A34 |
| PRI-05.4 | PRI-05.4_A35 |
| PRI-05.4 | PRI-05.4_A36 |

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| PRI-05.6 | PRI-05.6_A04 |
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| PRI-05.7 | PRI-05.7_A09 |
| PRI-06 | PRI-06_A01 |
| PRI-06 | PRI-06_A02 |
| PRI-06 | PRI-06_A03 |
| PRI-06 | PRI-06_A04 |
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| PRI-06.1 | PRI-06.1_A02 |
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| PRI-06.2 | PRI-06.2_A02 |
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| PRI-06.3 | PRI-06.3_A02 |
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| PRI-06.3 | PRI-06.3_A04 |
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| PRI-06.3 | PRI-06.3_A06 |
| PRI-06.3 | PRI-06.3_A07 |

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| PRI-06.4 | PRI-06.4_A09 |
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| PRI-06.4 | PRI-06.4_A13 |
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| PRI-06.5 | PRI-06.5_A02 |
| PRI-06.6 | PRI-06.6_A01 |
| PRI-06.7 | PRI-06.7_A01 |
| PRI-07 | PRI-07_A01 |
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| PRI-07 | PRI-07_A03 |
| PRI-07 | PRI-07_A04 |
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| PRI-08 | PRI-08_A01 |

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| PRI-10 | PRI-10_A14 |
| PRI-10 | PRI-10_A15 |
| PRI-10 | PRI-10_A16 |
| PRI-10 | PRI-10_A17 |

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| PRI-14 | PRI-14_A06 |
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| PRI-14.1 | PRI-14.1_A02 |
| PRI-14.1 | PRI-14.1_A03 |

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| PRI-15 | PRI-15_A02 |
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| PRI-16 | PRI-16_A02 |
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| PRI-17 | PRI-17_A02 |
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| PRI-17.1 | PRI-17.1_A02 |
| PRI-17.2 | PRI-17.2_A01 |
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| PRM-01 | PRM-01_A14 |
| PRM-01 | PRM-01_A15 |

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| PRM-01 | PRM-01_A25 |
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| PRM-04 | PRM-04_A05 |
| PRM-04 | PRM-04_A06 |

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| PRM-08 | PRM-08_A01 |
| PRM-08 | PRM-08_A02 |
| PRM-08 | PRM-08_A03 |

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| RSK-01.1 | RSK-01.1_A03 |
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| RSK-01.1 | RSK-01.1_A05 |
| RSK-01.1 | RSK-01.1_A06 |
| RSK-01.1 | RSK-01.1_A07 |
| RSK-01.1 | RSK-01.1_A08 |
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| RSK-01.1 | RSK-01.1_A12 |
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| RSK-01.2 | RSK-01.2_A03 |
| RSK-01.3 | RSK-01.3_A01 |
| RSK-01.4 | RSK-01.4_A01 |
| RSK-02 | RSK-02_A01 |
| RSK-02 | RSK-02_A02 |
| RSK-02 | RSK-02_A03 |

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| RSK-04 | RSK-04_A05 |
| RSK-04 | RSK-04_A06 |
| RSK-04 | RSK-04_A07 |
| RSK-04 | RSK-04_A08 |
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| RSK-04 | RSK-04_A16 |
| RSK-04 | RSK-04_A17 |
| RSK-04 | RSK-04_A18 |
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| RSK-05 | RSK-05_A01 |
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| RSK-06.2 | RSK-06.2_A01 |
| RSK-07 | RSK-07_A01 |
| RSK-08 | RSK-08_A01 |
| RSK-09 | RSK-09_A01 |
| RSK-09 | RSK-09_A02 |

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| RSK-09 | RSK-09_A10 |
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| RSK-09 | RSK-09_A12 |
| RSK-09 | RSK-09_A13 |
| RSK-09 | RSK-09_A14 |
| RSK-09 | RSK-09_A15 |
| RSK-09 | RSK-09_A16 |
| RSK-09 | RSK-09_A17 |
| RSK-09 | RSK-09_A18 |
| RSK-09 | RSK-09_A19 |
| RSK-09 | RSK-09_A20 |
| RSK-09 | RSK-09_A21 |
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| RSK-09.1 | RSK-09.1_A02 |
| RSK-09.1 | RSK-09.1_A03 |
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| RSK-09.1 | RSK-09.1_A06 |
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| RSK-10 | RSK-10_A02 |
| RSK-10 | RSK-10_A03 |
| RSK-11 | RSK-11_A01 |
| RSK-11 | RSK-11_A02 |
| RSK-11 | RSK-11_A03 |

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| SEA-01 | SEA-01_A05 |
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| SEA-01 | SEA-01_A07 |
| SEA-01 | SEA-01_A08 |
| SEA-01 | SEA-01_A09 |
| SEA-01 | SEA-01_A10 |
| SEA-01 | SEA-01_A11 |
| SEA-01 | SEA-01_A12 |
| SEA-01 | SEA-01_A13 |
| SEA-01 | SEA-01_A14 |
| SEA-01 | SEA-01_A15 |
| SEA-01 | SEA-01_A16 |
| SEA-01 | SEA-01_A17 |
| SEA-01 | SEA-01_A18 |
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| SEA-02 | SEA-02_A01 |
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| SEA-02.2 | SEA-02.2 |
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| SEA-02.3 | SEA-02.3_A01 |
| SEA-02.3 | SEA-02.3_A02 |
| SEA-03 | SEA-03_A01 |
| SEA-03 | SEA-03_A02 |
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| SEA-03.2 | SEA-03.2_A05 |

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| SEA-07.2 | SEA-07.2_A03 |
| SEA-07.2 | SEA-07.2_A04 |
| SEA-07.2 | SEA-07.2_A05 |
| SEA-07.2 | SEA-07.2_A06 |
| SEA-07.2 | SEA-07.2_A07 |
| SEA-07.2 | SEA-07.2_A08 |
| SEA-07.2 | SEA-07.2_A09 |
| SEA-07.2 | SEA-07.2_A10 |
| SEA-07.2 | SEA-07.2_A11 |
| SEA-07.3 | SEA-07.3_A01 |
| SEA-07.3 | SEA-07.3_A02 |
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| SEA-08 | SEA-08_A01 |
| SEA-08 | SEA-08_A02 |

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| SEA-08.1 | SEA-08.1_A07 |
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| SEA-08.1 | SEA-08.1_A09 |
| SEA-08.1 | SEA-08.1_A10 |
| SEA-08.1 | SEA-08.1_A11 |
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| SEA-11 | SEA-11_A07 |
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| SEA-12 | SEA-12_A03 |
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| SEA-13 | SEA-13_A02 |
| SEA-13 | SEA-13_A03 |

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| SEA-14.2 | SEA-14.2_A03 |
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| SEA-15 | SEA-15_A02 |
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| SEA-15 | SEA-15_A06 |
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| SEA-16 | SEA-16_A04 |
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| SEA-18 | SEA-18_A02 |
| SEA-18 | SEA-18_A03 |

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| OPS-01 | OPS-01_A02 |
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| OPS-01.1 | OPS-01.1_A03 |
| OPS-01.1 | OPS-01.1_A04 |
| OPS-01.1 | OPS-01.1_A05 |
| OPS-01.1 | OPS-01.1_A06 |
| OPS-01.1 | OPS-01.1_A07 |
| OPS-01.1 | OPS-01.1_A08 |
| OPS-01.1 | OPS-01.1_A09 |
| OPS-02 | OPS-02_A01 |
| OPS-02 | OPS-02_A02 |
| OPS-02 | OPS-02_A03 |
| OPS-03 | OPS-03_A01 |
| OPS-03 | OPS-03_A02 |
| OPS-04 | OPS-04_A01 |
| OPS-04 | OPS-04_A02 |
| OPS-04 | OPS-04_A03 |

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| SAT-02 | SAT-02_A02 |
| SAT-02 | SAT-02_A03 |
| SAT-02 | SAT-02_A04 |
| SAT-02 | SAT-02_A05 |
| SAT-02 | SAT-02_A06 |
| SAT-02 | SAT-02_A07 |
| SAT-02 | SAT-02_A08 |
| SAT-02 | SAT-02_A09 |
| SAT-02 | SAT-02_A10 |
| SAT-02 | SAT-02_A11 |
| SAT-02 | SAT-02_A12 |
| SAT-02 | SAT-02_A13 |
| SAT-02 | SAT-02_A14 |
| SAT-02 | SAT-02_A15 |
| SAT-02 | SAT-02_A16 |
| SAT-02 | SAT-02_A17 |
| SAT-02 | SAT-02_A18 |
| SAT-02 | SAT-02_A19 |
| SAT-02 | SAT-02_A20 |
| SAT-02 | SAT-02_A21 |
| SAT-02 | SAT-02_A22 |
| SAT-02.1 | SAT-02.1_A01 |
| SAT-02.1 | SAT-02.1_A02 |
| SAT-02.1 | SAT-02.1_A03 |
| SAT-02.1 | SAT-02.1_A04 |
| SAT-02.1 | SAT-02.1_A05 |

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| SAT-02.2 | SAT-02.2_A04 |
| SAT-02.2 | SAT-02.2_A05 |
| SAT-02.2 | SAT-02.2_A06 |
| SAT-02.2 | SAT-02.2_A07 |
| SAT-03 | SAT-03_A01 |
| SAT-03 | SAT-03_A02 |
| SAT-03 | SAT-03_A03 |
| SAT-03 | SAT-03_A04 |
| SAT-03 | SAT-03_A05 |
| SAT-03 | SAT-03_A06 |
| SAT-03 | SAT-03_A07 |
| SAT-03 | SAT-03_A08 |
| SAT-03 | SAT-03_A09 |
| SAT-03 | SAT-03_A10 |
| SAT-03 | SAT-03_A11 |
| SAT-03 | SAT-03_A12 |
| SAT-03 | SAT-03_A13 |
| SAT-03 | SAT-03_A14 |
| SAT-03.1 | SAT-03.1_A01 |
| SAT-03.1 | SAT-03.1_A02 |
| SAT-03.2 | SAT-03.2_A01 |
| SAT-03.2 | SAT-03.2_A02 |
| SAT-03.2 | SAT-03.2_A03 |
| SAT-03.3 | SAT-03.3_A01 |
| SAT-03.3 | SAT-03.3_A02 |
| SAT-03.3 | SAT-03.3_A03 |

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| SAT-03.7 | SAT-03.7_A01 |
| SAT-03.8 | SAT-03.8_A01 |
| SAT-04 | SAT-04_A01 |
| SAT-04 | SAT-04_A02 |
| SAT-04 | SAT-04_A03 |
| SAT-04 | SAT-04_A04 |
| TDA-01 | TDA-01_A01 |
| TDA-01 | TDA-01_A02 |
| TDA-01 | TDA-01_A03 |
| TDA-01 | TDA-01_A04 |
| TDA-01 | TDA-01_A05 |
| TDA-01 | TDA-01_A06 |
| TDA-01 | TDA-01_A07 |
| TDA-01 | TDA-01_A08 |
| TDA-01 | TDA-01_A09 |
| TDA-01 | TDA-01_A10 |
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| TDA-01 | TDA-01_A12 |
| TDA-01 | TDA-01_A13 |
| TDA-01 | TDA-01_A14 |
| TDA-01 | TDA-01_A15 |
| TDA-01 | TDA-01_A16 |
| TDA-01 | TDA-01_A17 |
| TDA-01 | TDA-01_A18 |
| TDA-01 | TDA-01_A19 |
| TDA-01 | TDA-01_A20 |

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| TDA-01 | TDA-01_A27 |
| TDA-01.1 | TDA-01.1_A01 |
| TDA-01.1 | TDA-01.1_A02 |
| TDA-01.2 | TDA-01.2_A01 |
| TDA-01.3 | TDA-01.3_A01 |
| TDA-02 | TDA-02_A01 |
| TDA-02 | TDA-02_A02 |
| TDA-02 | TDA-02_A03 |
| TDA-02 | TDA-02_A04 |
| TDA-02 | TDA-02_A05 |
| TDA-02 | TDA-02_A06 |
| TDA-02 | TDA-02_A07 |
| TDA-02 | TDA-02_A08 |
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| TDA-02 | TDA-02_A10 |
| TDA-02 | TDA-02_A11 |
| TDA-02 | TDA-02_A12 |
| TDA-02 | TDA-02_A13 |
| TDA-02 | TDA-02_A14 |
| TDA-02 | TDA-02_A15 |
| TDA-02 | TDA-02_A16 |
| TDA-02.1 | TDA-02.1_A01 |
| TDA-02.1 | TDA-02.1_A02 |
| TDA-02.1 | TDA-02.1_A03 |
| TDA-02.1 | TDA-02.1_A04 |
| TDA-02.2 | TDA-02.2_A01 |

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| TDA-02.4 | TDA-02.4_A01 |
| TDA-02.4 | TDA-02.4_A02 |
| TDA-02.4 | TDA-02.4_A03 |
| TDA-02.5 | TDA-02.5_A01 |
| TDA-02.5 | TDA-02.5_A02 |
| TDA-02.6 | TDA-02.6_A01 |
| TDA-02.7 | TDA-02.7_A01 |
| TDA-02.7 | TDA-02.7_A02 |
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| TDA-02.7 | TDA-02.7_A05 |
| TDA-02.7 | TDA-02.7_A06 |
| TDA-03 | TDA-03_A01 |
| TDA-03 | TDA-03_A02 |
| TDA-03 | TDA-03_A03 |
| TDA-03.1 | TDA-03.1_A01 |
| TDA-03.1 | TDA-03.1_A02 |
| TDA-03.1 | TDA-03.1_A03 |
| TDA-03.1 | TDA-03.1_A04 |
| TDA-03.1 | TDA-03.1_A05 |
| TDA-03.1 | TDA-03.1_A06 |
| TDA-03.1 | TDA-03.1_A07 |
| TDA-04 | TDA-04_A01 |
| TDA-04 | TDA-04_A02 |
| TDA-04 | TDA-04_A03 |

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| TDA-04 | TDA-04_A11 |
| TDA-04 | TDA-04_A12 |
| TDA-04 | TDA-04_A13 |
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| TDA-04 | TDA-04_A17 |
| TDA-04 | TDA-04_A18 |
| TDA-04 | TDA-04_A19 |
| TDA-04 | TDA-04_A20 |
| TDA-04 | TDA-04_A21 |
| TDA-04 | TDA-04_A22 |
| TDA-04.1 | TDA-04.1_A01 |
| TDA-04.1 | TDA-04.1_A02 |
| TDA-04.1 | TDA-04.1_A03 |
| TDA-04.1 | TDA-04.1_A04 |
| TDA-04.1 | TDA-04.1_A05 |
| TDA-04.2 | TDA-04.2_A01 |
| TDA-05 | TDA-05_A01 |
| TDA-05 | TDA-05_A02 |
| TDA-05 | TDA-05_A03 |
| TDA-05 | TDA-05_A04 |
| TDA-05 | TDA-05_A05 |
| TDA-05 | TDA-05_A06 |
| TDA-05.1 | TDA-05.1_A01 |

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| TDA-06 | TDA-06_A07 |
| TDA-06 | TDA-06_A08 |
| TDA-06 | TDA-06_A09 |
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| TDA-06 | TDA-06_A13 |
| TDA-06 | TDA-06_A14 |
| TDA-06 | TDA-06_A15 |
| TDA-06 | TDA-06_A16 |
| TDA-06 | TDA-06_A17 |
| TDA-06 | TDA-06_A18 |
| TDA-06.1 | TDA-06.1_A01 |
| TDA-06.1 | TDA-06.1_A02 |
| TDA-06.1 | TDA-06.1_A03 |
| TDA-06.1 | TDA-06.1_A04 |
| TDA-06.1 | TDA-06.1_A05 |
| TDA-06.1 | TDA-06.1_A06 |
| TDA-06.1 | TDA-06.1_A07 |
| TDA-06.1 | TDA-06.1_A08 |
| TDA-06.1 | TDA-06.1_A09 |
| TDA-06.2 | TDA-06.2_A01 |
| TDA-06.3 | TDA-06.3_A01 |
| TDA-06.4 | TDA-06.4_A01 |
| TDA-06.5 | TDA-06.5_A01 |

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| TDA-08 | TDA-08_A06 |
| TDA-08 | TDA-08_A07 |
| TDA-08 | TDA-08_A08 |
| TDA-08 | TDA-08_A09 |
| TDA-08.1 | TDA-08.1_A01 |
| TDA-09 | TDA-09_A01 |
| TDA-09 | TDA-09_A02 |
| TDA-09 | TDA-09_A03 |
| TDA-09 | TDA-09_A04 |
| TDA-09 | TDA-09_A05 |
| TDA-09 | TDA-09_A06 |
| TDA-09 | TDA-09_A07 |
| TDA-09 | TDA-09_A08 |
| TDA-09 | TDA-09_A09 |
| TDA-09 | TDA-09_A10 |
| TDA-09 | TDA-09_A11 |
| TDA-09 | TDA-09_A12 |
| TDA-09 | TDA-09_A13 |
| TDA-09 | TDA-09_A14 |
| TDA-09 | TDA-09_A15 |
| TDA-09 | TDA-09_A16 |
| TDA-09.1 | TDA-09.1_A01 |
| TDA-09.2 | TDA-09.2_A01 |
| TDA-09.2 | TDA-09.2_A02 |
| TDA-09.3 | TDA-09.3_A01 |
| TDA-09.3 | TDA-09.3_A02 |

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| TDA-09.5 | TDA-09.5_A03 |
| TDA-09.5 | TDA-09.5_A04 |
| TDA-09.6 | TDA-09.6_A01 |
| TDA-09.7 | TDA-09.7_A01 |
| TDA-09.7 | TDA-09.7_A02 |
| TDA-09.7 | TDA-09.7_A03 |
| TDA-10 | TDA-10_A01 |
| TDA-10 | TDA-10_A02 |
| TDA-10 | TDA-10_A03 |
| TDA-10 | TDA-10_A04 |
| TDA-10.1 | TDA-10.1_A01 |
| TDA-11 | TDA-11_A01 |
| TDA-11 | TDA-11_A02 |
| TDA-11 | TDA-11_A03 |
| TDA-11 | TDA-11_A04 |
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| TDA-11 | TDA-11_A06 |
| TDA-11 | TDA-11_A07 |
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| TDA-11 | TDA-11_A09 |
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| TDA-11 | TDA-11_A11 |
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| TDA-11 | TDA-11_A13 |
| TDA-11 | TDA-11_A14 |
| TDA-11 | TDA-11_A15 |

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| TDA-11.1 | TDA-11.1_A02 |
| TDA-12 | TDA-12_A01 |
| TDA-12 | TDA-12_A02 |
| TDA-12 | TDA-12_A03 |
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| TDA-12 | TDA-12_A07 |
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| TDA-13 | TDA-13_A02 |
| TDA-13 | TDA-13_A03 |
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| TDA-14 | TDA-14_A02 |
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| TDA-14 | TDA-14_A04 |
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| TDA-14 | TDA-14_A13 |
| TDA-14 | TDA-14_A14 |
| TDA-14 | TDA-14_A15 |

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| TDA-14 | TDA-14_A22 |
| TDA-14 | TDA-14_A23 |
| TDA-14 | TDA-14_A24 |
| TDA-14.1 | TDA-14.1_A01 |
| TDA-14.2 | TDA-14.2_A01 |
| TDA-14.2 | TDA-14.2_A02 |
| TDA-14.2 | TDA-14.2_A03 |
| TDA-14.2 | TDA-14.2_A04 |
| TDA-15 | TDA-15_A01 |
| TDA-15 | TDA-15_A02 |
| TDA-15 | TDA-15_A03 |
| TDA-15 | TDA-15_A04 |
| TDA-15 | TDA-15_A05 |
| TDA-15 | TDA-15_A06 |
| TDA-15 | TDA-15_A07 |
| TDA-15 | TDA-15_A08 |
| TDA-15 | TDA-15_A09 |
| TDA-15 | TDA-15_A10 |
| TDA-15 | TDA-15_A11 |
| TDA-15 | TDA-15_A12 |
| TDA-15 | TDA-15_A13 |
| TDA-15 | TDA-15_A14 |
| TDA-15 | TDA-15_A15 |
| TDA-15 | TDA-15_A16 |
| TDA-15 | TDA-15_A17 |
| TDA-15 | TDA-15_A18 |

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| TDA-18 | TDA-18_A01 |
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| TDA-19 | TDA-19_A01 |
| TDA-19 | TDA-19_A02 |
| TDA-19 | TDA-19_A03 |
| TDA-20 | TDA-20_A01 |
| TDA-20 | TDA-20_A04 |
| TDA-20.1 | TDA-20.1_A01 |
| TDA-20.2 | TDA-20.2_A01 |
| TDA-20.3 | TDA-20.3_A01 |
| TPM-01 | TPM-01_A01 |
| TPM-01 | TPM-01_A02 |
| TPM-01 | TPM-01_A03 |
| TPM-01 | TPM-01_A04 |
| TPM-01 | TPM-01_A05 |
| TPM-01 | TPM-01_A06 |
| TPM-01 | TPM-01_A07 |
| TPM-01 | TPM-01_A08 |
| TPM-01 | TPM-01_A09 |
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| TPM-01 | TPM-01_A12 |
| TPM-01 | TPM-01_A13 |
| TPM-01 | TPM-01_A14 |

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| TPM-02 | TPM-02_A05 |
| TPM-02 | TPM-02_A06 |
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| TPM-03 | TPM-03_A02 |
| TPM-03 | TPM-03_A03 |
| TPM-03 | TPM-03_A04 |
| TPM-03 | TPM-03_A05 |
| TPM-03 | TPM-03_A06 |
| TPM-03 | TPM-03_A07 |
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| TPM-03 | TPM-03_A12 |
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| TPM-03 | TPM-03_A15 |
| TPM-03 | TPM-03_A16 |
| TPM-03 | TPM-03_A17 |
| TPM-03.1 | TPM-03.1_A01 |
| TPM-03.1 | TPM-03.1_A02 |
| TPM-03.1 | TPM-03.1_A03 |
| TPM-03.1 | TPM-03.1_A04 |
| TPM-03.2 | TPM-03.2_A01 |

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| TPM-03.3 | TPM-03.3_A07 |
| TPM-03.3 | TPM-03.3_A08 |
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| TPM-04 | TPM-04_A03 |
| TPM-04 | TPM-04_A04 |
| TPM-04 | TPM-04_A05 |
| TPM-04 | TPM-04_A06 |
| TPM-04 | TPM-04_A07 |
| TPM-04 | TPM-04_A08 |
| TPM-04.1 | TPM-04.1_A01 |
| TPM-04.1 | TPM-04.1_A02 |
| TPM-04.1 | TPM-04.1_A03 |
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| TPM-04.4 | TPM-04.4_A04 |
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| TPM-05 | TPM-05_A01 |
| TPM-05 | TPM-05_A02 |

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| TPM-06 | TPM-06_A01 |
| TPM-07 | TPM-07_A01 |
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| TPM-08 | TPM-08_A02 |
| TPM-08 | TPM-08_A03 |
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| TPM-10 | TPM-10_A02 |
| TPM-10 | TPM-10_A03 |
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| TPM-11 | TPM-11_A01 |
| THR-01 | THR-01_A01 |
| THR-01 | THR-01_A02 |
| THR-01 | THR-01_A03 |
| THR-01 | THR-01_A04 |
| THR-01 | THR-01_A05 |
| THR-01 | THR-01_A06 |
| THR-01 | THR-01_A07 |
| THR-01 | THR-01_A08 |
| THR-01 | THR-01_A09 |
| THR-01 | THR-01_A10 |
| THR-01 | THR-01_A11 |

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| THR-03 | THR-03_A06 |
| THR-03 | THR-03_A07 |
| THR-03 | THR-03_A08 |
| THR-03 | THR-03_A09 |
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| THR-03 | THR-03_A12 |
| THR-03 | THR-03_A13 |
| THR-03 | THR-03_A14 |
| THR-03 | THR-03_A15 |
| THR-03 | THR-03_A16 |
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| THR-04 | THR-04_A02 |
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| THR-05 | THR-05_A02 |
| THR-05 | THR-05_A03 |
| THR-05 | THR-05_A04 |
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| THR-07 | THR-07_A01 |
| THR-07 | THR-07_A02 |
| THR-07 | THR-07_A03 |
| THR-07 | THR-07_A04 |
| THR-07 | THR-07_A05 |
| THR-07 | THR-07_A06 |
| THR-07 | THR-07_A07 |
| THR-07 | THR-07_A08 |

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| VPM-01 | VPM-01_A03 |
| VPM-01 | VPM-01_A04 |
| VPM-01 | VPM-01_A05 |
| VPM-01 | VPM-01_A06 |
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| VPM-01 | VPM-01_A09 |
| VPM-01 | VPM-01_A10 |
| VPM-01 | VPM-01_A11 |
| VPM-01 | VPM-01_A12 |
| VPM-01 | VPM-01_A13 |
| VPM-01 | VPM-01_A14 |
| VPM-01.1 | VPM-01.1_A01 |
| VPM-01.1 | VPM-01.1_A02 |
| VPM-01.1 | VPM-01.1_A03 |
| VPM-01.1 | VPM-01.1_A04 |
| VPM-01.1 | VPM-01.1_A05 |
| VPM-01.1 | VPM-01.1_A06 |
| VPM-01.1 | VPM-01.1_A07 |
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| VPM-02 | VPM-02_A02 |
| VPM-03 | VPM-03_A01 |
| VPM-04 | VPM-04_A01 |
| VPM-04 | VPM-04_A02 |
| VPM-04 | VPM-04_A03 |

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| VPM-05 | VPM-05_A04 |
| VPM-05 | VPM-05_A05 |
| VPM-05 | VPM-05_A06 |
| VPM-05 | VPM-05_A07 |
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| VPM-05 | VPM-05_A10 |
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| VPM-05 | VPM-05_A12 |
| VPM-05 | VPM-05_A13 |
| VPM-05.1 | VPM-05.1_A01 |
| VPM-05.1 | VPM-05.1_A02 |
| VPM-05.1 | VPM-05.1_A03 |
| VPM-05.1 | VPM-05.1_A04 |
| VPM-05.2 | VPM-05.2_A01 |
| VPM-05.2 | VPM-05.2_A02 |
| VPM-05.2 | VPM-05.2_A03 |
| VPM-05.2 | VPM-05.2_A04 |
| VPM-05.2 | VPM-05.2_A05 |
| VPM-05.3 | VPM-05.3_A01 |
| VPM-05.3 | VPM-05.3_A02 |
| VPM-05.3 | VPM-05.3_A03 |
| VPM-05.4 | VPM-05.4_A01 |
| VPM-05.4 | VPM-05.4_A02 |
| VPM-05.4 | VPM-05.4_A03 |
| VPM-05.4 | VPM-05.4_A04 |

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| VPM-06 | VPM-06_A04 |
| VPM-06 | VPM-06_A05 |
| VPM-06 | VPM-06_A06 |
| VPM-06 | VPM-06_A07 |
| VPM-06 | VPM-06_A08 |
| VPM-06 | VPM-06_A09 |
| VPM-06 | VPM-06_A10 |
| VPM-06 | VPM-06_A11 |
| VPM-06 | VPM-06_A12 |
| VPM-06 | VPM-06_A13 |
| VPM-06 | VPM-06_A14 |
| VPM-06 | VPM-06_A15 |
| VPM-06 | VPM-06_A16 |
| VPM-06 | VPM-06_A17 |
| VPM-06 | VPM-06_A18 |
| VPM-06.1 | VPM-06.1_A01 |
| VPM-06.1 | VPM-06.1_A03 |
| VPM-06.2 | VPM-06.2_A01 |
| VPM-06.3 | VPM-06.3_A01 |
| VPM-06.3 | VPM-06.3_A02 |
| VPM-06.3 | VPM-06.3_A03 |
| VPM-06.4 | VPM-06.4_A01 |
| VPM-06.4 | VPM-06.4_A02 |
| VPM-06.5 | VPM-06.5_A01 |
| VPM-06.5 | VPM-06.5_A02 |
| VPM-06.5 | VPM-06.5_A03 |

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| VPM-07 | VPM-07_A01 |
| VPM-07 | VPM-07_A02 |
| VPM-07 | VPM-07_A03 |
| VPM-07 | VPM-07_A04 |
| VPM-07 | VPM-07_A05 |
| VPM-07 | VPM-07_A06 |
| VPM-07 | VPM-07_A07 |
| VPM-07 | VPM-07_A08 |
| VPM-07.1 | VPM-07.1_A01 |
| VPM-08 | VPM-08_A01 |
| VPM-08 | VPM-08_A02 |
| VPM-08 | VPM-08_A03 |
| VPM-08 | VPM-08_A04 |
| VPM-09 | VPM-09_A01 |
| VPM-09 | VPM-09_A02 |
| VPM-10 | VPM-10_A01 |
| VPM-10 | VPM-10_A02 |
| WEB-01 | WEB-01_A01 |
| WEB-01.1 | WEB-01.1_A01 |
| WEB-02 | WEB-02_A01 |
| WEB-03 | WEB-03_A01 |
| WEB-04 | WEB-04_A01 |
| WEB-05 | WEB-05_A01 |
| WEB-06 | WEB-06_A01 |
| WEB-07 | WEB-07_A01 |
| WEB-08 | WEB-08_A01 |

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| the cybersecurity & privacy governance program provides a description of the security program management controls in place or planned for meeting those requirements. |
| the cybersecurity & privacy governance program provides a description of the common controls in place or planned for meeting those requirements. |
| the cybersecurity & privacy governance program includes the identification and assignment of roles. |
| the cybersecurity & privacy governance program includes the identification and assignment of responsibilities. |
| the cybersecurity & privacy governance program addresses management commitment. |
| the cybersecurity & privacy governance program addresses coordination among organizational entities. |
| the cybersecurity & privacy governance program addresses statutory, regulatory and/or contractual compliance obligations. |
| the cybersecurity & privacy governance program reflects the coordination among the organizational entities responsible for cybersecurity & privacy. |
| the cybersecurity & privacy governance program is approved by a senior official with responsibility and accountability for the risk being incurred to organizational operations. |
| the frequency at which to review and update the organization-wide cybersecurity & privacy governance program is defined. |
| events that trigger the review and update of the organization-wide cybersecurity & privacy governance program are defined. |
| the cybersecurity & privacy governance program is reviewed and updated frequently. |
| the cybersecurity & privacy governance program is reviewed and updated following events. |
| an executive steering committee, or advisory board, is formed and is comprised of key cybersecurity, technology, risk, privacy and business executives. |
| the executive steering committee, or advisory board, coordinates cybersecurity, technology, risk, privacy and business alignment through recurring, formal meetings. |
| the executive steering committee, or advisory board, makes executive decisions about matters considered material to the organization's cybersecurity and privacy program. |
| an official to manage the governance of cybersecurity & privacy policies and procedures is defined. |
| security and privacy policies are developed and documented. |
| the cybersecurity & privacy policies addresses purpose. |
| the cybersecurity & privacy policies addresses scope. |
| the cybersecurity & privacy policies addresses roles. |
| the cybersecurity & privacy policies address responsibilities. |
| the cybersecurity & privacy policies address management commitment. |
| the cybersecurity & privacy policies address coordination among organizational entities. |
| the cybersecurity & privacy policies address compliance. |
| the cybersecurity & privacy policies are consistent with applicable laws, regulations and contractual obligations. |

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| the cybersecurity & privacy policies are reviewed and updated following events. |
| a senior organizational cybersecurity position is appointed. |
| the senior organizational cybersecurity position is provided with the mission and resources to coordinate an organization-wide cybersecurity program. |
| the senior organizational cybersecurity position is provided with the mission and resources to develop an organization-wide cybersecurity program. |
| the senior organizational cybersecurity position is provided with the mission and resources to implement an organization-wide cybersecurity program. |
| the senior organizational cybersecurity position is provided with the mission and resources to maintain an organization-wide cybersecurity program. |
| the cybersecurity & privacy governance program includes the identification and assignment of roles. |
| the cybersecurity & privacy governance program includes the identification and assignment of responsibilities. |
| a formal organization structure is published. |
| an individual's chain of command is clearly delineated. |
| cybersecurity measures of performance are developed. |
| cybersecurity measures of performance are monitored. |
| the results of cybersecurity measures of performance are reported. |
| privacy measures of performance are developed. |
| privacy measures of performance are monitored. |
| the results of privacy measures of performance are reported. |
| Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) are developed to assist organizational management in performance monitoring and trend analysis of specific aspects of the organization's cybersecurity & privacy program. |
| Key Risk Indicators (KRIs) are developed to assist senior management in performance monitoring and trend analysis of specific aspects of the organization's cybersecurity & privacy program. |
| relevant law enforcement and/or regulatory bodies are identified that necessitate communications. |
| contacts with relevant law enforcement and/or regulatory bodies are established and documented. |
| contact is established and institutionalized with selected groups and associations within the cybersecurity & privacy community to facilitate ongoing security education and training for organizational personnel. |
| contact is established and institutionalized with selected groups and associations within the cybersecurity & privacy community to maintain currency with recommended security practices, techniques and technologies. |
| contact is established and institutionalized with selected groups and associations within the cybersecurity & privacy community to share current security information, including threats, vulnerabilities and incidents. |
| the organization's mission is clearly defined and documented. |
| the organization's executive leadership defines and documents a formal business strategy that is used to provide operational guidance to key business leaders across the organization. |
| security and privacy-related control objectives are established as the basis for the selection, implementation and management of the organization's internal control system. |

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| systems or system components supporting mission-essential services or functions are defined. |
| systems or system components supporting mission-essential services or functions are analyzed to ensure that the information resources are being used in a manner that is consistent with their intended purpose. |
| an executive steering committee, or advisory board, evaluates business practices for possible forced exfiltration of sensitive / regulated information (e.g., Intellectual Property (IP)) to a host government for purposes of market access or market management practices. |
| measures exist for the executive steering committee, or advisory board, to proactively identify and evaluate host nation business practices to identify potential instances that exist for forced exfiltration of sensitive / regulated information (e.g., Intellectual Property (IP)) to the host government for purposes of market access or market management practices. |
| actions are taken to prevent and/or block potential instances that enable the forced exfiltration of sensitive / regulated information (e.g., Intellectual Property (IP)) to the host government for purposes of market access or market management practices. |
| an executive steering committee, or advisory board, evaluates business practices for possible instances where host nation business practices could leverage the organization's technology assets for economic or political espionage and/or cyberwarfare activities. |
| measures exist for the executive steering committee, or advisory board, to proactively identify and evaluate host nation business practices to leverage the organization's technology assets for economic or political espionage and/or cyberwarfare activities. |
| actions are taken to prevent and/or block potential instances where host nation business practices could leverage the organization's technology assets for economic or political espionage and/or cyberwarfare activities. |
| the executive steering committee, or advisory board, directs organization leadership to incorporate cybersecurity and privacy principles into Business As Usual (BAU) practices. |
| cybersecurity incidents are reviewed to identify incidents that occurred due to cybersecurity and/or privacy principles not being adopted as Business As Usual (BAU) practices. |
| identified deficiencies of cybersecurity and/or privacy principles not being adopted as Business As Usual (BAU) practices are tracked via a Plan of Action and Milestones (POA&M), or risk register, through remediation. |
| roles and responsibilities exist to compel data and/or process owners to operationalize cybersecurity and privacy practices for each system, application and/or service under their control. |
| Individual Contributor (IC) performance reviews cover how data and/or process owners operationalized cybersecurity and privacy practices for each system, application and/or service under their control. |
| roles and responsibilities exist to compel data and/or process owners to select required cybersecurity and privacy controls for each system, application and/or service under their control. |
| Individual Contributor (IC) performance reviews cover how data and/or process owners select required cybersecurity and privacy controls for each system, application and/or service under their control. |
| roles and responsibilities exist to compel data and/or process owners to implement required cybersecurity and privacy controls for each system, application and/or service under their control. |
| Individual Contributor (IC) performance reviews cover how data and/or process owners implement required cybersecurity and privacy controls for each system, application and/or service under their control. |
| roles and responsibilities exist to compel data and/or process owners to assess if required cybersecurity and privacy controls for each system, application and/or service under their control are implemented correctly and are operating as intended. |
| Individual Contributor (IC) performance reviews cover how data and/or process owners assess if required cybersecurity and privacy controls for each system, application and/or service under their control are implemented correctly and are operating as intended. |
| roles and responsibilities exist to compel data and/or process owners to obtain authorization for the production use of each system, application and/or service under their control. |
| Individual Contributor (IC) performance reviews cover how data and/or process owners obtain authorization for the production use of each system, application and/or service under their control. |
| roles and responsibilities exist to compel data and/or process owners to monitor systems, applications and/or services under their control on an ongoing basis for applicable threats and risks, as well as to ensure cybersecurity and privacy controls are operating as intended. |
| Individual Contributor (IC) performance reviews cover how data and/or process owners monitor systems, applications and/or services under their control on an ongoing basis for applicable threats and risks, as well as to ensure cybersecurity and privacy controls are operating as intended. |
| Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-specific policies, standards and procedures are developed and documented. |
| Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-specific policies, standards and procedures are implemented effectively. |
| the organization analyzes its business practices to determine applicable statutory, regulatory and/or contractual obligations for Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT). |

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| a compliance catalog of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-specific laws, regulations and contractual obligations are documented. |
| the organization maps its risk catalog to its compliance catalog for Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT). |
| roles and responsibilities exist to compel data and/or process owners to select required cybersecurity and privacy controls for Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) under their control. |
| Individual Contributor (IC) performance reviews cover how data and/or process owners operationalized cybersecurity and privacy practices for Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) under their control. |
| the context for the intended purpose(s) for Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) is clearly documented. |
| the context for the potentially beneficial use(s) for Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) is clearly documented. |
| the context for the legal and regulatory compliance for Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) is clearly documented. |
| the context for the norms and expectations for Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) is clearly documented. |
| the context for the proposed deployment setting(s) for Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) is clearly documented. |
| the mission for Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) is clearly documented. |
| the relevant goals for Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) is clearly documented. |
| capabilities for Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) is benchmarked. |
| targeted usage for Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) is benchmarked. |
| goals for Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) is benchmarked. |
| expected benefits for Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) is benchmarked. |
| expected costs for Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) is benchmarked. |
| documented methods exist to viably assess the potential benefits of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT). |
| documented methods exist to viably assess the potential costs, including non-monetary costs, resulting from expected or realized Artificial Intelligence (AI)-related errors or system functionality and trustworthiness. |
| the scope for Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) is defined. |
| a risk catalog of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-specific risks is documented. |
| a compliance catalog of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-specific laws, regulations and contractual obligations are documented. |
| a Third-Party Service Provider (TSP) catalog that includes Software as a Service (SaaS) is documented. |
| the organization maps its risk catalog across its compliance and Third-Party Service Provider (TSP) catalog for Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) to determine the scope and potential impact of AAT-related risks. |
| roles and responsibilities for role-based cybersecurity & privacy training are defined for Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) internal and external stakeholders. |
| the frequency at which to provide role-based cybersecurity & privacy training to Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) stakeholders after initial training is defined. |
| events that require role-based training content for Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) to be updated are defined. |

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| the organization leverages decision makers from a diversity of expertise for mapping, measuring and managing Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-related risks leverage personnel |
| the organization leverages decision makers from a diversity of backgrounds for mapping, measuring and managing Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-related risks leverage personnel |
| the organization characterizes the impacts of proposed Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) on individuals. |
| the organization characterizes the impact of proposed Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) on groups. |
| the organization characterizes the impact of proposed Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) on communities |
| the organization characterizes the impact of proposed Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) on organizations. |
| the organization characterizes the impact of proposed Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) on society. |
| the potential likelihood is documented for each identified risk based on expected use and past uses of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) in similar contexts. |
| the potential impact is documented for each identified risk based on expected use and past uses of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) in similar contexts. |
| a documented strategy exists to implement continuously monitoring of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) that maximize benefits, while minimizing negative impacts. |
| cybersecurity & privacy roles and responsibilities are incorporated into organizational position descriptions. |
| users are formally made aware of their roles and responsibilities to maintain a safe and secure working environment. |
| acknowledgement of user awareness is maintained by the organization. |
| the frequency at which to review and update position risk designations is defined. |
| a risk designation is assigned to all organizational positions. |
| a risk catalog of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-specific risks is documented. |
| the organization maps its risk catalog, including potential impacts, to instances where Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) is designed, developed, deployed, evaluated and used. |
| the organization's Artificial Intelligence Test, Evaluation, Validation & Verification (AI TEVV) capability is organization-wide. |
| a process is implemented for ensuring that organizational plans for conducting security and/or privacy testing, training and monitoring activities associated with organizational systems are <u>developed</u> . |
| a process is implemented for ensuring that organizational plans for conducting security and/or privacy testing, training and monitoring activities associated with organizational systems are <u>maintained</u> . |
| a process is implemented for ensuring that organizational plans for conducting security and/or privacy testing, training and monitoring activities associated with organizational systems continue to be <u>executed</u> . |
| the authorization processes are integrated into an organization-wide risk management program. |
| the organization's Artificial Intelligence Test, Evaluation, Validation & Verification (AI TEVV) capability evaluates Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) for trustworthy characteristics. |
| the organization's Artificial Intelligence Test, Evaluation, Validation & Verification (AI TEVV) capability documents test sets used during AI TEVV. |
| the organization's Artificial Intelligence Test, Evaluation, Validation & Verification (AI TEVV) capability documents metrics used during AI TEVV. |
| the organization's Artificial Intelligence Test, Evaluation, Validation & Verification (AI TEVV) capability documents details about the tools used during AI TEVV. |

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| the organization's Artificial Intelligence Test, Evaluation, Validation & Verification (AI TEVV) capability is integrated into an organization-wide risk management program. |
| the organization's Artificial Intelligence Test, Evaluation, Validation & Verification (AI TEVV) capability examines risks associated with transparency and accountability of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) to be deployed. |
| the organization's Artificial Intelligence Test, Evaluation, Validation & Verification (AI TEVV) capability includes a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) to identify and remediate reasonably-expected risks to Personal Data (PD). |
| the organization's Artificial Intelligence Test, Evaluation, Validation & Verification (AI TEVV) capability includes examining fairness and bias of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) to be deployed. |
| the organization's Artificial Intelligence Test, Evaluation, Validation & Verification (AI TEVV) capability includes validating the engineering model used in the design of the Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) to be deployed. |
| the organization's Artificial Intelligence Test, Evaluation, Validation & Verification (AI TEVV) capability includes a determination on the viability of the proposed Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT). |
| After Action Reviews (AARs), or similar lessons learned exercises, are conducted after each Artificial Intelligence Test, Evaluation, Validation & Verification (AI TEVV) cycle to evaluate the effectiveness of the AI TEVV processes. |
| results from Artificial Intelligence Test, Evaluation, Validation & Verification (AI TEVV) findings are evaluated against Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-related performance demonstrated for conditions similar to deployment settings. |
| results from Artificial Intelligence Test, Evaluation, Validation & Verification (AI TEVV) findings are evaluated against Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-related assurance criteria demonstrated for conditions similar to deployment settings. |
| the organization's Artificial Intelligence Test, Evaluation, Validation & Verification (AI TEVV) capability includes proactive and continuous monitoring of deployed Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT). |
| the organization's Artificial Intelligence Test, Evaluation, Validation & Verification (AI TEVV) capability integrates continual improvements for deployed Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT). |
| roles and responsibilities exist to compel data and/or process owners to compel robust, ongoing engagement with relevant Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) stakeholders to encourage feedback about positive, negative and unanticipated impacts. |
| Individual Contributor (IC) performance reviews cover how data and/or process owners conducted engagement with relevant Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) stakeholders to encourage feedback about positive, negative and unanticipated impacts. |
| roles and responsibilities exist to compel data and/or process owners to regularly collect, consider, prioritize and integrate risk-related feedback from those external to the team that developed or deployed Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT). |
| Individual Contributor (IC) performance reviews cover how data and/or process owners regularly collected, considered, prioritized and integrated risk-related feedback on Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT). |
| independent assessors and/or internal stakeholders, who did not serve as front-line developers, are utilized for regular assessments and updates of deployed Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT). |
| the organization collects feedback from end users and impacted communities into Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-related system evaluation metrics. |
| evaluation metrics from end users and impacted communities are integrated into Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) developments. |
| pertinent information from Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-related incidents and/or errors are communicated to relevant stakeholders, including affected communities. |
| an executive steering committee, or advisory board, evaluates business practices that want to or currently use Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT). |
| measures exist for the executive steering committee, or advisory board, to proactively identify and evaluate third-party Intellectual Property (IP) infringement risks from Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) usage. |
| actions are taken to prevent and/or block Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) capabilities that infringe upon another party's Intellectual Property (IP). |
| stakeholder competencies, skills and capacities incorporate demographic diversity. |
| stakeholder competencies, skills and capacities incorporate broad domain expertise. |
| stakeholder competencies, skills and capacities incorporate broad user experience expertise. |
| roles and responsibilities exist to compel data and/or process owners to be proficient in Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT). |

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| an executive steering committee, or advisory board, defines criteria as to whether Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) achieved intended purposes and stated objectives. |
| measures exist for the executive steering committee, or advisory board, to determine whether Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) development or deployment should proceed. |
| residual risks (defined as the sum of all unmitigated risks) to both downstream acquirers and end users of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) are identified. |
| residual risks (defined as the sum of all unmitigated risks) to both downstream acquirers and end users of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) documented in a Plan of Action & Milestones (POA&M), or similar risk register. |
| an executive steering committee, or advisory board, defines criteria for superseding, disengaging or deactivating Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT). |
| an executive steering committee, or advisory board, assigns responsibility to responsible party(ies) for superseding, disengaging or deactivating Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) when designated criteria is demonstrated. |
| responsible party(ies) monitor the functionality and behavior of deployed Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) for anomalous performance or outcomes inconsistent with intended use. |
| a risk catalog of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-specific risks is documented. |
| Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-related risks are identified through consultation with domain experts and other end users. |
| cybersecurity & privacy controls for Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) are regularly assessed for errors and potential impacts on affected communities. |
| responsible party(ies) that monitor the functionality and behavior of deployed Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) are trained on identifying unmeasurable risks or trustworthiness characteristics. |
| unmeasurable risks or trustworthiness characteristics are reported in accordance with the organization's Incident Response Plan (IRP). |
| responsible party(ies) gather feedback about efficacy of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-related measurements. |
| an executive steering committee, or advisory board, assesses the efficacy of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-related measurements. |
| input from domain experts and relevant stakeholders is utilized to validate whether the Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) perform consistently, as intended. |
| an executive steering committee, or advisory board, evaluates performance improvements or declines with domain experts and relevant stakeholders to define context-relevant risks and trustworthiness issues. |
| the organization utilizes pre-trained models for Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-related monitoring and maintenance. |
| the organization proactively identifies unanticipated and emergent Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-related risks. |
| the organization tracking existing, unanticipated and emergent Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-related risks in a Plan of Action & Milestones (POA&M), or similar risk register. |
| an executive steering committee, or advisory board, evaluates business practices that could pose harm to human subjects from Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT). |
| measures exist for the executive steering committee, or advisory board, to implement safeguards to protect human subjects from harm due to Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT). |
| an executive steering committee, or advisory board, evaluates the environmental impacts of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT). |
| an executive steering committee, or advisory board, evaluates the sustainability of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT). |
| an incident response capability exists to appropriately respond to previously unknown Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-related risk when it is identified. |
| an executive steering committee, or advisory board, tracks Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-related risks are difficult to assess using currently available measurement techniques or where metrics are not yet available. |
| responsible party(ies) prioritize, respond to and remediate Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT)-related risks based on assessments and other analytical output. |

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| pertinent stakeholders of critical systems, applications and services are involved in supporting the ongoing secure management of those assets. |
| a scalable, standardized naming convention exists for systems, applications and services that avoids asset naming conflicts. |
| a documented, up-to-date, complete, accurate and readily available inventory of systems and system components exists. |
| the system inventory includes hardware, software, firmware and documentation. |
| the inventory is maintained (reviewed and updated) throughout the system development life cycle. |
| approved systems and system components are identified. |
| information deemed necessary to achieve effective systems and system component accountability is defined. |
| the frequency at which to update the inventory of systems and system components is defined. |
| the inventory of systems and system components is updated per an organization-defined frequency. |
| the inventory of systems and system components is updated as part of component installations. |
| the inventory of systems and system components is updated as part of component removals. |
| the inventory of systems and system components is updated as part of system updates. |
| automated mechanisms used to detect the presence of unauthorized hardware within the system are defined. |
| automated mechanisms used to detect the presence of unauthorized software within the system are defined. |
| automated mechanisms used to detect the presence of unauthorized firmware within the system are defined. |
| the frequency at which automated mechanisms are used to detect the presence of unauthorized hardware, software and/or firmware within the system is defined. |
| automated mechanisms disable network access by unauthorized components, isolate unauthorized components and/or notify organization-defined personnel or roles. |
| personnel or roles to be notified when unauthorized components are detected is/are defined. |
| organization-defined actions are taken when unauthorized hardware, software and/or firmware is/are detected. |
| an inventory of system components that accurately reflects the system is developed and documented. |
| an inventory of system components that includes all components within the system is developed and documented. |
| an inventory of system components that does not include duplicate accounting of components or components assigned to any other system is developed and documented. |
| an inventory of system components that includes information is developed and documented. |
| the system component inventory is reviewed and updated frequently. |
| assessed component configurations are included in the system component inventory. |
| any approved deviations to current deployed configurations are included in the system component inventory. |

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| DHCP server logging is utilized to detect unknown systems. |
| administrative practices identify software licensing restrictions to ensure compliance with End User Licensing Agreements (EULA). |
| software inventories are automatically or manually reviewed for software licensing compliance. |
| a map of system data actions is developed and documented. |
| a centralized repository for the system and system component inventory is provided. |
| automated mechanisms used to maintain the currency of the system component inventory are defined. |
| automated mechanisms used to maintain the completeness of the system component inventory are defined. |
| automated mechanisms used to maintain the accuracy of the system component inventory are defined. |
| automated mechanisms used to maintain the availability of the system component inventory are defined. |
| automated mechanisms for tracking components are defined. |
| organization-defined automated mechanisms are used to support the tracking of system components by geographic location. |
| personnel or roles from which to receive an acknowledgement is/are defined. |
| system components are assigned to a system. |
| an acknowledgement of the component assignment is received from organization-defined personnel or roles. |
| name, position and/or role of data ownership is documented. |
| individuals responsible and accountable for administering system components are identified by organization-defined criteria in the system component inventory. |
| systems, system components and associated data that require valid provenance are defined. |
| valid provenance is documented for systems, system components and associated data. |
| valid provenance is monitored for systems, system components and associated data. |
| valid provenance is maintained for systems, system components and associated data. |
| supply chain elements, processes and personnel associated with systems and critical system components that require unique identification are defined. |
| unique identification of supply chain elements, processes and personnel is established. |
| unique identification of supply chain elements, processes and personnel is maintained. |
| systems and critical system components that require unique identification for tracking through the supply chain are defined. |
| the unique identification of systems and critical system components is established for tracking through the supply chain. |
| the unique identification of systems and critical system components is maintained for tracking through the supply chain. |

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| a process exists to review network diagrams for accuracy. |
| a process exists to update network diagrams upon technologies change. |
| system hardware components to be marked indicating the impact level or classification level of the information permitted to be processed, stored, or transmitted by the hardware component are defined. |
| system hardware components are marked indicating the impact level or classification level of the information permitted to be processed, stored, or transmitted by the hardware component. |
| one or more diagrams graphically depict control applicability boundaries for systems, applications, services and third parties to clarify "in-scope versus out-of-scope" determinations. |
| an inventory of systems, applications and services exists for each specific statutory, regulatory and/or contractual compliance obligations that provides sufficient detail to determine control applicability, based on asset scope categorization. |
| inventories of systems, applications and services are kept current for each specific statutory, regulatory and/or contractual compliance obligations that provides sufficient detail to determine control applicability, based on asset scope categorization. |
| strict control is maintained over the internal or external distribution of any kind of sensitive/regulated media. |
| written management approval is obtained prior to the transfer of any sensitive / regulated media outside of the organization's facilities. |
| enhanced protection measures for unattended systems are implemented to protect against tampering and unauthorized access. |
| users are educated on the need to physically secure laptops and other mobile devices out of site when traveling, preferably in the trunk of a vehicle. |
| devices that capture sensitive/regulated data via direct physical interaction are appropriately protected from tampering and substitution. |
| mobile devices are inspected for evidence of tampering upon return from geographic regions of concern or other known hostile environments that could lead to device compromise. |
| mobile devices that show signs of tampering are confiscated for forensic examination. |
| data, documentation, tools or system components to be disposed of are defined. |
| techniques and methods for disposing of data, documentation, tools or system components are defined. |
| data, documentation, tools or system components are disposed of using techniques and methods. |
| system media is sanitized using sanitization techniques and procedures prior to disposal. |
| system media is sanitized using sanitization techniques and procedures prior to release from organizational control. |
| system media is sanitized using sanitization techniques and procedures prior to release for reuse. |
| sanitization mechanisms with strength and integrity commensurate with the security category or classification of the information are employed. |
| the organization governs a process to ensure that employees return all organizational assets in their possession upon termination of employment. |
| the organization governs a process to ensure that third-party users return all organizational assets in their possession upon termination of contract or agreement. |
| facility egress points are controlled by physical security measures. |
| prior management authorization is required for the removal of technology assets from organizational facilities. |
| the organization controls and tracks technology assets entering and exiting organizational facilities. |

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| the use of components is monitored within the system. |
| the use of components is controlled within the system. |
| the possession of unauthorized Bluetooth and wireless devices (e.g., Near Field Communications (NFC)) is prohibited in sensitive areas. |
| the usage of Bluetooth and wireless devices (e.g., Near Field Communications (NFC)) is prohibited in sensitive areas, unless use is in a Radio Frequency (RF)-screened building. |
| the possession of unauthorized Infrared (IR) communications devices is prohibited in sensitive areas. |
| Infrared (IR) communications are configured to prevent line of sight and reflected use in unsecured spaces. |
| a tamper protection program is implemented for the system, system component or system service. |
| anti-tamper technologies, tools and techniques are employed throughout the system development life cycle. |
| systems or system components that require inspection are defined. |
| the frequency at which to inspect systems or system components is defined. |
| indications of the need for an inspection of systems or system components are defined. |
| systems or system components are inspected to detect tampering. |
| a Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) program is implemented and governed to reduce risk associated with personally-owned devices in the workplace. |
| Supply Chain Risk Management (SCRM) practices require the removal and prohibition of certain technology services and/or equipment that are designated as supply chain threats by a statutory or regulatory body. |
| security-critical or essential software is defined. |
| root of trust mechanisms or cryptographic signatures are identified. |
| the integrity of security critical or essential software is verified using root of trust mechanisms or cryptographic signatures. |
| implementation guidance for telecommunication equipment is established to prevent damage, unauthorized modification and potential eavesdropping. |
| Video Teleconference (VTC) capabilities are secured in designated conference rooms to prevent potential eavesdropping. |
| personnel are trained to use Video Teleconference (VTC) capabilities on endpoint devices outside of conference rooms in a secure manner that prevents eavesdropping. |
| Internet Protocol Telephony (IPT) is securely implemented that logically or physically separates Voice Over Internet Protocol (VoIP) traffic from data networks. |
| assets are configured to prohibit the use of endpoint-based microphones and/or web cameras in secure areas or where sensitive information is discussed. |
| Multi-Function Devices (MFD) are securely configured according to industry-recognized secure practices for the type of device. |
| the organization maintains a pool of temporary, loaner or "travel-only" end user technology (e.g., laptops and mobile devices). |
| personnel travelling overseas request and are issued a temporary, loaner or "travel-only" end user technology (e.g., laptops and mobile devices) when travelling to authoritarian countries with a higher-than average risk for Intellectual Property (IP) theft or espionage against individuals and private companies. |
| upon return from travel to authoritarian counties, the issued temporary, loaner or "travel-only" end user technology (e.g., laptops and mobile devices) is wiped / re-imaged before being re-issued. |

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| Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) devices are secured according to defined secure baseline configurations. |
| secure baseline configurations exist for contactless access control systems to protect the confidentiality and integrity of data being stored, processed and/or transmitted. |
| contactless access control systems that are secured according to defined secure baseline configurations. |
| systems, applications and services are properly decommissioned so that data is properly transitioned to new systems or archived in accordance with applicable organizational standards, as well as statutory, regulatory and contractual obligations. |
| the organization utilizes a defined methodology to categorize its technology assets based on data sensitivity and criticality. |
| the organization utilizes a defined methodology to categorize Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) based on data sensitivity and criticality. |
| cybersecurity issues are addressed in the development of a critical infrastructure and key resources protection plan. |
| cybersecurity issues are addressed in the documentation of a critical infrastructure and key resources protection plan. |
| cybersecurity issues are addressed in the update of a critical infrastructure and key resources protection plan. |
| privacy issues are addressed in the development of a critical infrastructure and key resources protection plan. |
| privacy issues are addressed in the documentation of a critical infrastructure and key resources protection plan. |
| privacy issues are addressed in the update of a critical infrastructure and key resources protection plan. |
| contingency plan development is coordinated with organizational elements responsible for related plans. |
| the contingency plan is coordinated with the contingency plans of external service providers to ensure that contingency requirements can be satisfied. |
| the transfer of organization-defined criteria mission and business functions to alternate processing and/or storage sites with minimal or no loss of operational continuity is planned for. |
| operational continuity is sustained until full system restoration at primary processing and/or storage sites. |
| time period consistent with recovery time and recovery point objectives for the recovery of the system is determined. |
| time period consistent with recovery time and recovery point objectives for the reconstitution of the system is determined. |
| the recovery of the system to a known state is provided within a specified time period after a disruption, compromise or failure. |
| a reconstitution of the system to a known state is provided within an organization-defined time period after a disruption, compromise or failure. |
| the alternate storage site is configured to facilitate recovery operations in accordance with recovery time objectives. |
| the alternate storage site is configured to facilitate recovery operations in accordance with recovery point objectives. |
| systems, applications and services that support essential missions and business functions are identified. |
| critical system assets supporting organization-defined criteria mission and business functions are identified. |
| the contingency plan activation time period within which to resume all mission and business functions is defined. |
| the resumption of all mission and business functions are planned for within an organization-defined time period of contingency plan activation. |

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| the time period within which to provide contingency training after assuming a contingency role or responsibility is defined. |
| the frequency at which to provide training to system users with a contingency role or responsibility is defined. |
| the frequency at which to review and update contingency training content is defined. |
| events necessitating review and update of contingency training are defined. |
| contingency training is provided to system users consistent with assigned roles and responsibilities within an organization-defined time period of assuming a contingency role or responsibility. |
| contingency training is provided to system users consistent with assigned roles and responsibilities when required by system changes. |
| contingency training is provided to system users consistent with assigned roles and responsibilities and frequency thereafter. |
| the contingency plan training content is reviewed and updated frequently. |
| the contingency plan training content is reviewed and updated following events. |
| simulated events are incorporated into contingency training to facilitate effective response by personnel in crisis situations. |
| mechanisms used in operations are employed to provide a more thorough and realistic contingency training environment. |
| the frequency of testing the contingency plan for the system is defined. |
| tests for determining the effectiveness of the contingency plan are defined. |
| tests for determining readiness to execute the contingency plan are defined. |
| the contingency plan for the system is tested frequently. |
| tests are used to determine the effectiveness of the plan. |
| tests are used to determine the readiness to execute the plan. |
| contingency plan testing is coordinated with organizational elements responsible for related plans. |
| the contingency plan is tested at the alternate processing site to familiarize contingency personnel with the facility and available resources. |
| the contingency plan is tested at the alternate processing site to evaluate the capabilities of the alternate processing site to support contingency operations. |
| the contingency plan test results are reviewed. |
| corrective actions to remediate contingency plan deficiencies are initiated, if needed. |
| personnel or roles to review a contingency plan is/are defined. |
| personnel or roles to approve a contingency plan is/are defined. |
| key contingency personnel (identified by name and/or by role) to whom copies of the contingency plan are distributed are defined. |
| key contingency organizational elements to which copies of the contingency plan are distributed are defined. |

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| a contingency plan for the system is developed that provides metrics. |
| a contingency plan for the system is developed that addresses contingency roles. |
| a contingency plan for the system is developed that addresses contingency responsibilities. |
| a contingency plan for the system is developed that addresses assigned individuals with contact information. |
| a contingency plan for the system is developed that addresses maintaining essential mission and business functions despite a system disruption, compromise or failure. |
| a contingency plan for the system is developed that addresses eventual, full-system restoration without deterioration of the controls originally planned and implemented. |
| a contingency plan for the system is developed that addresses the sharing of contingency information. |
| a contingency plan for the system is developed that is reviewed by personnel or roles. |
| a contingency plan for the system is developed that is approved by personnel or roles. |
| copies of the contingency plan are distributed to key contingency personnel. |
| copies of the contingency plan are distributed to organizational elements. |
| contingency planning activities are coordinated with incident handling activities. |
| the contingency plan for the system is reviewed frequently. |
| the contingency plan is updated to address changes to the organization, system or environment of operation. |
| the contingency plan is updated to address problems encountered during contingency plan implementation, execution or testing. |
| contingency plan changes are communicated to key contingency personnel. |
| contingency plan changes are communicated to organizational elements. |
| lessons learned from contingency plan testing or actual contingency activities are incorporated into contingency testing. |
| lessons learned from contingency plan training or actual contingency activities are incorporated into contingency testing and training. |
| the contingency plan is protected from unauthorized disclosure. |
| the contingency plan is protected from unauthorized modification. |
| alternative or supplemental security mechanisms are defined. |
| security functions are defined. |
| alternative or supplemental security mechanisms are employed for satisfying security functions when the primary means of implementing the security function is unavailable or compromised. |
| an alternate storage site is established. |
| establishment of the alternate storage site includes necessary agreements to permit the storage and retrieval of system backup information. |

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| time period consistent with recovery time and recovery point objectives is defined. |
| an alternate processing site, including necessary agreements to permit the transfer and resumption of system operations for essential mission and business functions, is established within an organization-defined time period when the primary processing capabilities are unavailable. |
| the equipment and supplies required to transfer operations are made available at the alternate processing site or if contracts are in place to support delivery to the site within an organization-specified time period for transfer. |
| the equipment and supplies required to resume operations are made available at the alternate processing site or if contracts are in place to support delivery to the site within an organization-defined time period for resumption. |
| controls provided at the alternate processing site are equivalent to those at the primary site. |
| the location or site of the facility where the system resides is planned considering physical and environmental hazards. |
| an alternate processing site is sufficiently separated from the primary processing site to reduce susceptibility to the same threats is identified. |
| potential accessibility problems to alternate processing sites in the event of an area-wide disruption or disaster are identified. |
| explicit mitigation actions to address identified accessibility problems are outlined. |
| alternate processing site agreements that contain priority-of-service provisions in accordance with availability requirements (including recovery time objectives) are developed. |
| the alternate processing site is prepared so that the site can serve as the operational site supporting essential mission and business functions. |
| circumstances that preclude returning to the primary processing site are planned for. |
| circumstances that preclude returning to the primary processing site are prepared for. |
| alternative communications protocols in support of maintaining continuity of operations are defined. |
| the capability to employ alternative communications protocols are provided in support of maintaining continuity of operations. |
| system operations to be resumed for essential mission and business functions are defined. |
| time period within which to resume essential mission and business functions when the primary telecommunications capabilities are unavailable is defined. |
| alternate telecommunications services, including necessary agreements to permit the resumption of system operations, are established for essential mission and business functions within an organization-defined time period when the primary telecommunications capabilities are unavailable at either the primary or alternate processing or storage sites. |
| alternate telecommunications services to reduce the likelihood of sharing a single point of failure with primary telecommunications services are obtained. |
| primary telecommunications service agreements that contain priority-of-service provisions in accordance with availability requirements (including recovery time objectives) are developed. |
| alternate telecommunications service agreements that contain priority-of-service provisions in accordance with availability requirements (including recovery time objectives) are developed. |
| Telecommunications Service Priority is requested for all telecommunications services used for national security emergency preparedness if the primary and/or alternate telecommunications services are provided by a common carrier. |
| alternate telecommunications services from providers that are separated from primary service providers are obtained to reduce susceptibility to the same threats. |
| the frequency at which to obtain evidence of contingency testing by providers is defined. |
| the frequency at which to obtain evidence of contingency training by providers is defined. |
| primary telecommunications service providers are required to have contingency plans. |

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| the confidentiality of backup sensitive / regulated data is protected at storage locations. |
| system components for which to conduct backups of user-level information are defined. |
| the frequency at which to conduct backups of user-level information consistent with recovery time and recovery point objectives is defined. |
| the frequency at which to conduct backups of system-level information consistent with recovery time and recovery point objectives is defined. |
| the frequency at which to conduct backups of system documentation consistent with recovery time and recovery point objectives is defined. |
| backups of user-level information contained in system components are conducted frequently. |
| backups of system-level information contained in the system are conducted frequently. |
| backups of system documentation, including security- and privacy-related documentation are conducted frequently. |
| the confidentiality of backup information is protected. |
| the integrity of backup information is protected. |
| the availability of backup information is protected. |
| the frequency at which to test backup information for media reliability is defined. |
| the frequency at which to test backup information for information integrity is defined. |
| backup information is tested frequently to verify media reliability. |
| backup information is tested frequently to verify information integrity. |
| critical system software and other security-related information backups to be stored in a separate facility are defined. |
| backup copies of critical system software and other security-related information are stored in a separate facility or in a fire rated container that is not collocated with the operational system. |
| assets are reimaged from configuration-controlled images. |
| images are integrity-protected that represent a secure, operational state. |
| the confidentiality of backup sensitive / regulated data is protected at storage locations. |
| backup information to protect against unauthorized disclosure and modification is defined. |
| cryptographic mechanisms are implemented to prevent unauthorized disclosure and modification of backup information. |
| a sample of backup information in the restoration of selected system functions is used as part of contingency plan testing. |
| time period consistent with recovery time and recovery point objectives is defined. |
| transfer rate consistent with recovery time and recovery point objectives is defined. |
| system backup information is transferred to the alternate storage site for an organization-defined time period. |

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| dual authorization for the deletion or destruction of backup information is enforced. |
| Role Based Access Controls (RBAC) are utilized to logically restrict access to backups to privileged users with assigned roles for data backup and recovery operations. |
| Physical Access Controls (PAC) are utilized to physically restrict access to backups to privileged users with assigned roles for data backup and recovery operations. |
| Role Based Access Controls (RBAC) are utilized to logically restrict access to modify and/or delete backups to privileged users with assigned data backup and recovery operations roles. |
| secure baseline configurations exist for systems, applications and/or services protect the confidentiality and integrity of data being stored, processed and/or transmitted. |
| systems, applications and/or services are securely recovered / reconstituted to a known, trusted state after a disruption, compromise or failure. |
| transaction recovery is implemented for systems that are transaction-based. |
| system components for which Mean Time to Failure (MTTF) should be determined are defined. |
| Mean Time to Failure (MTTF) substitution criteria to be used as a means to exchange active and standby components are defined. |
| Mean Time to Failure (MTTF) is determined for system components in specific environments of operation. |
| substitute system components and a means to exchange active and standby components are provided in accordance with Mean Time to Failure (MTTF) substitution criteria. |
| electronic discovery (eDiscovery) capabilities cover current and archived communication transactions. |
| restoration time period within which to restore system components to a known, operational state is defined. |
| the capability to restore system components within organization-defined restoration time periods from configuration-controlled and integrity-protected information representing a known, operational state for the components is provided. |
| system components used for recovery and reconstitution are protected. |
| the organization utilizes an isolated, non-production environment to perform data backups via offline, cloud or off-site capabilities. |
| the organization utilizes an isolated, non-production environment to perform recovery operations through offline, cloud or off-site capabilities. |
| an inventory of systems and system components that are required for critical business functions to operate exists. |
| Mean Time Between Failure (MTBF) is defined for systems and system components that are required for critical business functions. |
| Recovery Time Objectives (RTOs) are defined for systems and system components that are required for critical business functions. |
| Recovery Point Objectives (RPOs) are defined for systems and system components that are required for critical business functions. |
| systems and system components that are or may be hard to replace in a supply chain disruption are identified. |
| resources are allocated to obtain hard to replace identified systems and system components for critical business functions. |
| a pool of hard to replace identified systems and system components for critical business functions is maintained. |
| an incident handling capability for incidents involving Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) exists. |
| processes are in place to handle failures or incidents in third-party data or Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Technologies (AAT) deemed to be high-risk. |

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| the effects of types of denial-of-service events are organizationally-defined. |
| controls by type of denial-of-service event are employed to achieve the denial-of-service protection objective. |
| capacity planning is conducted so that the necessary capacity exists during contingency operations for information processing. |
| capacity planning is conducted so that the necessary capacity exists during contingency operations for telecommunications. |
| capacity planning is conducted so that the necessary capacity exists during contingency operations for environmental support. |
| the operating state and health status of critical systems is centrally-monitored. |
| the operating state and health status of critical applications is centrally-monitored. |
| the operating state and health status of services is centrally-monitored. |
| the time period to retain records of configuration-controlled changes is defined. |
| the configuration change control element responsible for coordinating and overseeing change control activities is defined. |
| the frequency at which the configuration control element convenes is defined. |
| configuration change conditions that prompt the configuration control element to convene are defined. |
| the types of changes to the system that are configuration-controlled are determined and documented. |
| proposed configuration-controlled changes to the system are reviewed. |
| proposed configuration-controlled changes to the system are approved or disapproved with explicit consideration for cybersecurity & privacy impact analyses. |
| configuration change decisions associated with the system are documented. |
| approved configuration-controlled changes to the system are implemented. |
| records of configuration-controlled changes to the system are retained for organization-defined time period. |
| activities associated with configuration-controlled changes to the system are monitored. |
| activities associated with configuration-controlled changes to the system are reviewed. |
| configuration change control activities are coordinated and overseen by organization-defined configuration change control element. |
| the configuration control element convenes organization-defined criteria. |
| changes to the system are tracked. |
| changes to the system are reviewed. |
| changes to the system are approved or disapproved. |
| changes to the system are logged. |

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| organization-defined time period. |
| organization-defined automated mechanisms are used to prohibit changes to the system until designated approvals are received. |
| organization-defined automated mechanisms are used to document all changes to the system. |
| organization-defined automated mechanisms are used to notify organization-defined personnel when approved changes to the system are completed. |
| changes to the system are tested before finalizing the implementation of the changes. |
| changes to the system are validated before finalizing the implementation of the changes. |
| changes to the system are documented before finalizing the implementation of the changes. |
| the frequency at which changes are to be reviewed is defined. |
| the circumstances under which changes are to be reviewed are defined. |
| changes to the system are reviewed organization-defined frequency or when organization-defined circumstances to determine whether unauthorized changes have occurred. |
| systems or system components that implement the security design principle of secure system modification are defined. |
| systems or system components implement the security design principle of secure system modification. |
| security representatives required to be members of the change control element are defined. |
| privacy representatives required to be members of the change control element are defined. |
| the configuration change control element of which the cybersecurity & privacy representatives are to be members is defined. |
| organization-defined security representatives are required to be members of the organization-defined configuration change control element. |
| organization-defined privacy representatives are required to be members of the organization-defined configuration change control element. |
| security responses to be automatically implemented are defined. |
| organization-defined security responses are automatically implemented if baseline configurations are changed in an unauthorized manner. |
| automated mechanisms place misconfigured or unauthorized system components in a quarantine or remediation network. |
| automated mechanisms to detect misconfigured or unauthorized system components are identified. |
| automated mechanisms are employed to detect misconfigured or unauthorized system components. |
| misconfigured or unauthorized system components are detected. |
| after detection, system components are removed and/or placed in a quarantine or remediation network to facilitate patching, re-configuration or other mitigations. |
| controls provided by cryptographic mechanisms that are to be under configuration management are defined. |
| cryptographic mechanisms used to provide organization-defined controls are under configuration management. |

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| physical access restrictions associated with changes to the system are defined and documented. |
| physical access restrictions associated with changes to the system are approved. |
| physical access restrictions associated with changes to the system are enforced. |
| mechanisms used to automate the enforcement of access restrictions are defined. |
| access restrictions for change are enforced using organization-defined automated mechanisms. |
| audit records of enforcement actions are automatically generated. |
| software components requiring verification of a digitally signed certificate before installation are defined. |
| firmware components requiring verification of a digitally signed certificate before installation are defined. |
| the installation of software components is prevented unless it is verified that the software has been digitally signed using a certificate recognized and approved by the organization. |
| the installation of firmware components is prevented unless it is verified that the firmware has been digitally signed using a certificate recognized and approved by the organization. |
| software or firmware components to be authenticated by cryptographic mechanisms prior to installation are defined. |
| cryptographic mechanisms are implemented to authenticate software or firmware components prior to installation. |
| critical or sensitive system and organizational operations for which dual authorization is to be enforced are identified. |
| dual authorization is employed to execute critical or sensitive system and organizational operations. |
| frequency at which to review privileges is defined. |
| frequency at which to reevaluate privileges is defined. |
| privileges to change system components within a production or operational environment are limited. |
| privileges to change system-related information within a production or operational environment are limited. |
| privileges are reviewed organization-defined frequency. |
| privileges are reevaluated organization-defined frequency. |
| privileges to change software resident within software libraries are limited. |
| as part of the organization's change management processes, stakeholders are alerted to spread awareness of the potential impact(s) from proposed changes. |
| security functions to be verified for correct operation are defined. |
| privacy functions to be verified for correct operation are defined. |
| system transitional states requiring the verification of cybersecurity & privacy functions are defined. |
| frequency at which to verify the correct operation of cybersecurity & privacy functions is defined. |

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| the results of security and/or function verification are reported to pertinent personnel or roles. |
| secure baseline configurations exist for cloud-based systems, applications and services to protect the confidentiality, integrity and availability of data being stored, processed and/or transmitted. |
| the organization facilitates the implementation of cloud management controls to ensure cloud instances are securely configured and maintained. |
| the design and configuration process for cloud services is formally governed so systems, applications and processes are secured in accordance with applicable organizational standards, as well as statutory, regulatory and contractual obligations. |
| the decommission process for cloud services is formally governed so that data is securely transitioned to new systems or archived in accordance with applicable organizational standards, as well as statutory, regulatory and contractual obligations. |
| a cloud security architecture is defined to address cloud employments that support the organization's mission. |
| the cloud security architecture supports the organization's technology strategy to securely design, configure and maintain cloud employments. |
| cloud security management subnets are logically isolated. |
| cloud security management subnet system components and functions to be isolated are defined. |
| organization-defined criteria are used to isolate cloud security management subnets. |
| information processing interoperability is supported. |
| information/data exchange supports secure data portability. |
| virtual machine images are protected to ensure continued integrity. |
| virtual machine images are governed according to the organization's established change control processes. |
| multi-tenant owned / managed assets (physical and virtual) are designed and governed such that provider and customer (tenant) user access is appropriately segmented from other tenant users. |
| a documented Customer Responsibility Matrix (CRM) delineates assigned responsibilities for controls between the Cloud Service Provider (CSP) and its customers. |
| for Multi-Tenant Service Providers (MTSP), established security event logging capabilities for its customers are consistent with the customer's applicable statutory, regulatory and/or contractual obligations. |
| for Multi-Tenant Service Providers (MTSP), there is a capability to conduct prompt forensic investigations in the event of a suspected or confirmed security incident. |
| for Multi-Tenant Service Providers (MTSP), there is a capability to conduct prompt response to suspected or confirmed security incidents and vulnerabilities, including timely notification to affected customers. |
| cloud providers use secure protocols for information/data exchange to support secure data portability. |
| cloud providers use industry-recognized formats to support secure interoperability. |
| cloud providers provide documentation of custom changes to virtualization formats for review by affected stakeholders. |
| locations where information processing and data storage is/are to be restricted are defined. |
| requirements or conditions for restricting the location of information processing, information storage or information services are defined. |
| based on requirements, information processing, information storage or information services is/are restricted to locations. |
| the geographic location of information processing and data storage is restricted to facilities located within the legal jurisdictional boundary of the United States. |

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| instances of non-compliance with statutory, regulatory and/or contractual obligations are documented, including the reason(s) for non-compliance. |
| instances of non-compliance with statutory, regulatory and/or contractual obligations are formally-reviewed. |
| instances of non-compliance with statutory, regulatory and/or contractual obligations are centrally-governed to maintain appropriate situational awareness. |
| instances of non-compliance with statutory, regulatory and/or contractual obligations are assigned to individuals or teams for remediation. |
| remediation plans for instances of non-compliance with statutory, regulatory and/or contractual obligations are documented. |
| the organization's applicable cybersecurity and privacy controls are determined through the analysis of business practices to determine required statutory, regulatory and/or contractual compliance obligations. |
| a recurring process exists to validate the scope of cybersecurity and privacy controls that are determined to meet statutory, regulatory and/or contractual compliance obligations. |
| a continuous monitoring strategy is developed for cybersecurity & privacy controls. |
| continuous control monitoring is implemented in accordance with the organization's continuous monitoring strategy. |
| the frequency of security and/or privacy control assessments is defined. |
| security and/or privacy controls are assessed with the defined frequency to determine if the controls are effective in their application. |
| security and/or privacy controls are monitored on an ongoing basis to ensure the continued effectiveness of those controls. |
| personnel or roles to whom the security and/or privacy status of the system is reported are defined. |
| frequency at which the security and/or privacy status of the system is reported is defined. |
| system-level continuous monitoring includes reporting the cybersecurity & privacy status of the system to pertinent personnel or roles according to an organization-defined frequency. |
| control monitoring metrics are defined. |
| system-level continuous monitoring includes ongoing monitoring of system and organization-defined metrics in accordance with the continuous monitoring strategy. |
| system-level continuous monitoring includes correlation and analysis of information generated by control assessments and monitoring. |
| system-level continuous monitoring includes response actions to address the results of the analysis of control assessment and monitoring information. |
| the personnel or roles for reporting the security status of organizational systems to is/are defined. |
| the personnel or roles for reporting the privacy status of organizational systems to is/are defined. |
| the frequency at which to report the security status of organizational systems is defined. |
| the frequency at which to report the privacy status of organizational systems is defined. |
| an organization-wide continuous monitoring strategy is developed. |
| continuous monitoring programs are implemented that include establishing metrics to be monitored. |
| continuous monitoring programs are implemented that establish frequency for monitoring. |

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| continuous monitoring programs are implemented that include reporting the security status of organizational systems to personnel or roles frequency. |
| continuous monitoring programs are implemented that include reporting the privacy status of organizational systems to personnel or roles frequency. |
| an internal audit function exists that is comprised of stakeholders who have the subject matter expertise to serve in an advisory capability on audit-related matters. |
| an internal audit function formally defines audit-related priorities for the organization. |
| an internal audit function tracks audit findings that require remediation efforts. |
| an internal audit function provides the organization's executive leadership with insights into the appropriateness of the organization's technology and information governance processes. |
| the frequency at which to assess controls in the system and its environment of operation is defined. |
| individuals or roles to whom control assessment results are to be provided are defined. |
| an appropriate assessor or assessment team is selected for the type of assessment to be conducted. |
| a control assessment plan is developed that describes the scope of the assessment, including controls and control enhancements under assessment. |
| a control assessment plan is developed that describes the scope of the assessment, including assessment procedures to be used to determine control effectiveness. |
| a control assessment plan is developed that describes the scope of the assessment, including the assessment environment. |
| a control assessment plan is developed that describes the scope of the assessment, including the assessment team. |
| a control assessment plan is developed that describes the scope of the assessment, including assessment roles and responsibilities. |
| the control assessment plan is reviewed and approved by the authorizing official or designated representative prior to conducting the assessment. |
| independent assessors or assessment teams are employed to monitor in-scope controls on an ongoing basis. |
| controls are assessed in the system and its environment of operation assessment frequency to determine the extent to which the controls are implemented correctly, operating as intended and producing the desired outcome with respect to meeting established security requirements. |
| controls are assessed in the system and its environment of operation assessment frequency to determine the extent to which the controls are implemented correctly, operating as intended and producing the desired outcome with respect to meeting established privacy requirements. |
| a control assessment report is produced that documents the results of the assessment. |
| the results of the control assessment are provided to individuals or roles. |
| an internal audit function formally defines audit-related priorities for the organization. |
| audits are thoughtfully planned to minimize the impact of audit-related activities on business operations. |
| a formal process exists to intake requests, document the request and determine whether a government agency has an applicable and valid legal basis to request data from the organization. |
| based on an applicable and valid legal basis for a data request by a government agency, data request fulfillment actions are formally assigned to an individual or group with explicitly-specified criteria to minimize inappropriate data sharing. |
| a formal process exists to intake and document government investigation requests. |
| a formal process exists to evaluate government investigation requests for legal requirements the organization must comply with. |

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| executive leadership, along with legal counsel, formally identifies primary risks associated with compliance (e.g., loss of confidentiality and/or integrity considerations with data governance). |
| executive leadership, along with legal counsel, formally identifies secondary risks associated with compliance (e.g., non-compliance with other laws, regulations and contractual agreements). |
| executive leadership, along with legal counsel, formally identifies tertiary risks associated with compliance (e.g., human rights abuses, theft of intellectual property, espionage, etc.). |
| executive leadership, along with legal counsel, formally adopts an action plan to respond to host government requests for unrestricted and non-monitored access to the organization's systems, applications and services that could potentially violate other applicable statutory, regulatory and/or contractual obligations. |
| the scope for the configuration management plan is organization-wide. |
| the current configuration management policy is reviewed and updated organization-defined frequency. |
| the current configuration management policy is reviewed and updated following organization-defined events. |
| personnel or roles to review and approve the configuration management plan is/are defined. |
| a configuration management plan for the system is developed and documented. |
| a configuration management plan for the system is implemented. |
| the configuration management plan addresses roles. |
| the configuration management plan addresses responsibilities. |
| the configuration management plan addresses configuration management processes and procedures. |
| the configuration management plan establishes a process for identifying configuration items throughout the system development life cycle. |
| the configuration management plan establishes a process for managing the configuration of the configuration items. |
| the configuration management plan defines the configuration items for the system. |
| the configuration management plan places the configuration items under configuration management. |
| the configuration management plan is reviewed and approved by organization-defined personnel or roles. |
| the configuration management plan is protected from unauthorized disclosure. |
| the configuration management plan is protected from unauthorized modification. |
| the responsibility for developing the configuration management process is assigned to organizational personnel who are not directly involved in system development. |
| security configuration settings for information technology products employed in the system are established and included in the baseline configuration. |
| a current baseline configuration of the system, application or service is developed and documented. |
| the baseline configuration includes hardware, software, firmware and documentation. |
| the baseline configuration is maintained (reviewed and updated) throughout the system development life cycle under configuration control. |
| security configuration settings for information technology products employed in the system are enforced. |

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| the baseline configuration of the system is reviewed and updated organization-defined frequency. |
| the baseline configuration of the system is reviewed and updated when required due to organization-defined circumstances. |
| the baseline configuration of the system is reviewed and updated when system components are installed or upgraded. |
| system components for which to manage, apply and verify configuration settings are defined. |
| automated discovery and management tools for the inventory of system components are identified. |
| an up-to-date, complete, accurate and readily available inventory of system components exists. |
| automated discovery and management tools are employed to maintain an up-to-date, complete, accurate and readily available inventory of system components. |
| the number of previous baseline configuration versions to be retained is defined. |
| organization-defined number of previous baseline configuration version(s) of the system is/are retained to support rollback. |
| a baseline configuration for system development environments that is managed separately from the operational baseline configuration is maintained. |
| a baseline configuration for test environments that is managed separately from the operational baseline configuration is maintained. |
| the systems or system components to be issued when individuals travel to high-risk areas are defined. |
| configurations for systems or system components to be issued when individuals travel to high-risk areas are defined. |
| organization-defined systems or system components with organization-defined configurations are issued to individuals traveling to locations that the organization deems to be of significant risk. |
| organization-defined controls are applied to the systems or system components when the individuals return from travel. |
| network devices are configured to synchronize startup and running configuration files. |
| common secure configurations to establish and document configuration settings for components employed within the system are defined. |
| system components for which approval of deviations is needed are defined. |
| operational requirements necessitating approval of deviations are defined. |
| configuration settings that reflect the most restrictive mode consistent with operational requirements are established and documented for components employed within the system using common secure configurations. |
| any deviations from established configuration settings for system components are identified and documented based on operational requirements. |
| any deviations from established configuration settings for system components are approved. |
| changes to the configuration settings are monitored in accordance with organizational policies and procedures. |
| changes to the configuration settings are controlled in accordance with organizational policies and procedures. |
| actions to be taken upon an unauthorized change are defined. |
| configuration settings requiring action upon an unauthorized change are defined. |