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**Volume I:
Guide for Mapping Types of
Information and Information
Systems to Security Categories**

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Reports on Computer Systems Technology

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Note

NIST Special Publication (SP) 800-60 may be used by organizations in conjunction with a family of security-related publications including:

- FIPS Publication 199, *Standards for Security Categorization of Federal Information and Information Systems*;
- FIPS Publication 200, *Minimum Security Controls for Federal Information Systems*;
- NIST SP 800-30, *Risk Management Guide for Information Technology Systems*¹;
- NIST SP 800-37, *Guide for the Security Certification and Accreditation of Federal Information Systems*;
- NIST Draft SP 800-39, *Managing Risk from Information Systems: An Organizational Perspective*;
- NIST SP 800-53, *Recommended Security Controls for Federal Information Systems*;
- NIST Draft SP 800-53A, *Guide for Assessing the Security Controls in Federal Information Systems*; and
- NIST SP 800-59, *Guideline for Identifying an Information System as a National Security System*.

This series of nine documents is intended to provide a structured, yet flexible framework for selecting, specifying, employing, and evaluating the security controls in Federal information systems—and thus, make a significant contribution toward satisfying the requirements of the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) of 2002. While the publications are mutually reinforcing and have some dependencies, in most cases, they can be effectively used independently of one another.

This is Volume I of two volumes. It contains the basic guidelines for mapping types of information and information systems to security categories. The Appendices contained in Volume II include security categorization recommendations and rationale for mission-based and management and support information types.

The SP 800-60 information types and security impact levels are based on the OMB Federal Enterprise Architecture Program Management Office's July 2007 *FEA Consolidated Reference Model Document, Version 2.2*, inputs from participants in previous NIST SP 800-60 workshops, and FIPS 199. Rationale for the example impact level recommendations provided in the appendices have been derived from multiple sources and, as such, will require several iterations of review, comment, and subsequent modification to achieve consistency in terminology, structure, and content.

¹ This document is currently under revision and will be reissued as Special Publication 800-30, Revision 1, *Guide for Conducting Risk Assessments*.

Volume I: Guide for Mapping Types of Information and Information Systems to Security Categories

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	IX
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Authority	1
1.2 Purpose and Scope	1
1.3 Applicability & Audience	1
1.4 Publication Structure	2
2.0 PUBLICATION OVERVIEW.....	4
2.1 Value to Agency Missions, Security Programs and IT Management.....	4
2.2 Role in the System Development Lifecycle	5
2.3 Role in the Certification and Accreditation Process	5
2.4 Role in the NIST Risk Management Framework.....	5
3.0 SECURITY CATEGORIZATION OF INFORMATION AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS	8
3.1 Security Categories and Objectives (Contents from FIPS 199).....	8
3.1.1 Security Categories	8
3.1.2 Security Objectives and Types of Potential Losses	9
3.1.2.1 Confidentiality	9
3.1.2.2 Integrity	9
3.1.2.3 Availability.....	9
3.2 Impact Assessment (Contents from FIPS 199).....	9
3.2.1 Levels of Impact.....	9
3.2.2 Establishment of Security Categories for Information Types.....	10
4.0 ASSIGNMENT OF IMPACT LEVELS AND SECURITY CATEGORIZATION	11
4.1 Step 1: Identify Information Types	13
4.1.1 Identification of Mission-based Information Types.....	13
4.1.2 Identification of Management and Support Information	15
4.1.2.1 Services Delivery Support Information	16

4.1.2.2	Government Resource Management Information.....	17
4.1.2.3	Legislative and Executive Information Mandates	18
4.2	Step 2: Select Provisional Impact Level	18
4.2.1	FIPS 199 Security Categorization Criteria.....	18
4.2.2	Examples of FIPS 199-Based Selection of Impact Levels	19
4.2.3	Common Factors for Selection of Impact Levels	20
4.2.3.1	Confidentiality Factors.....	20
4.2.3.2	Integrity Factors	20
4.2.3.3	Availability Factors.....	21
4.3	Step 3: Review Provisional Impact Levels and Adjust/Finalize Information Impact Levels.....	22
4.4	Step 4: Assign System Security Category	23
4.4.1	FIPS 199 Process for System Categorization	23
4.4.2	Guidelines for System Categorization	25
4.4.2.1	Aggregation.....	26
4.4.2.2	Critical System Functionality.....	26
4.4.2.3	Extenuating Circumstances.....	27
4.4.2.4	Other System Factors	27
4.5	Documenting the Security Categorization Process	29
4.6	Additional Considerations for Categorized Information Systems	29
4.6.1	Large Supporting and Interconnecting Systems	30
4.6.2	Additional Uses of Categorization Information.....	30
APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY OF TERMS.....		A-1
APPENDIX B: REFERENCES.....		B-1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Title III of the E-Government Act (Public Law 107-347), titled the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA), tasked the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to develop:

- Standards to be used by all Federal agencies to categorize all information and information systems collected or maintained by or on behalf of each agency based on the objectives of providing appropriate levels of information security according to a range of risk levels;
- Guidelines recommending the types of information and information systems to be included in each such category; and
- Minimum information security requirements (i.e., management, operational, and technical security controls), for information and information systems in each such category.

In response to the second of these tasks, this guideline has been developed to assist Federal government agencies to categorize information and information systems. The guideline's objective is to facilitate provision of appropriate levels of information security according to a range of levels of impact or consequences that might result from the unauthorized disclosure, modification, or loss of availability of the information or information system. This guideline assumes that the user is familiar with *Standards for Security Categorization of Federal Information and Information Systems* (FIPS 199). The guideline and its appendices:

- Review the security categorization terms and definitions established by FIPS 199;
- Recommend a security categorization process;
- Describe a methodology for identifying types of Federal information and information systems;
- Suggest provisional security impact levels for common information types;
- Discuss information attributes that may result in variances from the provisional impact level assignment; and
- Describe how to establish a system security categorization based on the system's use, connectivity, and aggregate information content.

This publication is intended as a reference resource rather than as a tutorial. Not all of the material will be relevant to all agencies. This publication includes two volumes, a basic guideline and a volume of appendices. Users should review the guidelines provided in Volume I, then refer to only that specific material from the appendices in Volume II that applies to their own systems and applications.

The provisional impact assignments contained in Volume II, Appendices C and D are only the first step in impact assignment and subsequent risk assessment processes. The impact assignments are not intended to be used by auditors as a definitive checklist for information types and impact assignments.

The basis employed in this guideline for the identification of information types is the Office of Management and Budget's Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA) Program Management Office (PMO) July 2007 publication, *The Consolidated Reference Model Document Version 2.2*.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The identification of information processed on an information system is essential to the proper selection of security controls and ensuring the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the system and its information. The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Special Publication (SP) 800-60 has been developed to assist Federal government agencies to categorize information and information systems.

1.1 Authority

NIST has developed this document in furtherance of its statutory responsibilities under the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) of 2002, Public Law 107-347. NIST is responsible for developing standards and guidelines, including minimum requirements, for providing adequate information security for all agency operations and assets, but such standards and guidelines shall not apply to national security systems. This guideline is consistent with the requirements of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-130, Section 8b(3), Securing Agency Information Systems, as analyzed in A-130, Appendix IV: Analysis of Key Sections. Supplemental information is provided in A-130, Appendix III.

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1.2 Purpose and Scope

NIST SP 800-60 addresses the FISMA direction to develop guidelines recommending the types of information and information systems to be included in each category of potential security impact. This guideline is intended to help agencies consistently map security impact levels to types of: (i) information (e.g., privacy, medical, proprietary, financial, contractor sensitive, trade secret, investigation); and (ii) information systems (e.g., mission critical, mission support, administrative).

1.3 Applicability & Audience

This guideline applies to all Federal information systems other than *national security systems*. *National security systems* store, process, or communicate *national security* information.²

² FISMA defines a *national security system* as any information system (including telecommunications system) used or operated by an agency or by a contractor on behalf of an agency, or any other organization on behalf of an agency – (i) the function, operation, or use of which: involves intelligence activities; involves cryptologic activities related to national security; involves command and control of military forces; involves equipment that is an integral part of a weapon or weapon system; or is critical to the direct fulfillment of military or intelligence missions (excluding a routine administrative or business system used for applications such as payroll, finance, logistics, and personnel management); or (ii) that processes classified information. [See Public Law 107-347, Section 3542 (b)(2)(A).]

The provisional impact assignments contained in the appendices are only the first step in impact assignment and should be reviewed in subsequent risk assessment processes. They are not designed to be used by auditors as a definitive checklist for information types and impact assignments.

This publication is intended to serve a diverse federal audience of information system and information security professionals including: (i) individuals with information system and information security management and oversight responsibilities (e.g., chief information officers, senior agency information security officers, and authorizing officials); (ii) organizational officials having a vested interest in the accomplishment of organizational missions (e.g., mission and business area owners, information owners); (iii) individuals with information system development responsibilities (e.g., program and project managers, information system developers); and (iv) individuals with information security implementation and operational responsibilities (e.g., information system owners, information owners, information system security officers).

1.4 Publication Structure

Two volumes compose this guideline.

Volume I provides the following background information and mapping guidelines:

- Section 2: Provides an overview of the publication's value to agency missions, security programs and overall IT management and the publication's role in the system development lifecycle, the certification and accreditation process, and the NIST Risk Management Framework.
- Section 3: Provides the security objectives and impact levels identified in the Federal Information Processing Standard 199, *Standards for Security Categorization of Federal Information and Information Systems* [FIPS 199];
- Section 4: Identifies the process including guidelines for identification of *mission-based* and *management and support* information types and the process used to select impact levels, general considerations relating to impact assignment, and guidelines for system categorization;
- Section 5: Provides considerations and guidelines for applying and interrelating system categorization results to the agency's enterprise, large supporting infrastructures, interconnecting systems, and other activities;
- Appendix A: Glossary; and
- Appendix B: References.

Volume II includes the following appendices:

- Appendix A: Glossary [Repeated];
- Appendix B: References [Repeated];
- Appendix C: Provisional impact assignments and supporting rationale for *management and support* information (administrative, management, and service information);

- Appendix D: Provisional impact assignments and supporting rationale for *mission-based* information (mission information and services delivery mechanisms); and
- Appendix E: Legislative and executive sources that specify sensitivity/criticality properties.

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2.0 PUBLICATION OVERVIEW

Security categorization provides a vital step in integrating security into the government agency's business and information technology management functions and establishes the foundation for security standardization amongst their information systems. Security categorization starts with the identification of what information supports which government lines of business, as defined by the Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA). Subsequent steps focus on the evaluation of the need for security in terms of confidentiality, integrity, and availability. The result is strong linkage between missions, information, and information systems with cost effective information security.

2.1 Value to Agency Missions, Security Programs and IT Management

Federal agencies are heavily dependent upon their information and information systems to successfully conduct critical missions. With an increasing reliability on and growing complexity of information systems as well as a constantly changing risk environment, information security has become a mission-essential function. This function must be conducted in a manner that reduces the risks to the information entrusted to the agency, its overall mission, and its ability to do business and to serve the American public. In the end, information security, as a function, becomes a business enabler through diligent and effective management of risk to information confidentiality, integrity, and availability.

The value of information security categorization is to enable agencies to proactively implement appropriate information security controls to support their mission in a cost-effective manner. An incorrect information system impact analysis (i.e., incorrect FIPS 199 security categorization) results in the agency either overprotecting the information system and wasting valuable security resources or underprotecting the information system and placing important operations and assets at risk. The aggregation of such mistakes at the enterprise level can further compound the problem.

In contrast, conducting FIPS 199 impact analyses as an agency-wide exercise with the participation of key officials (e.g., Chief Information Officer (CIO), Senior Agency Information Security Officer (SAISO), Authorizing Officials, and Mission/System Owners) at multiple levels can enable the agency to leverage economies of scale through the effective management and implementation of security controls at the enterprise level. A resulting value of consistently implementing this systematic process for determining the security categorization and the application of appropriate security protection is an improved overall understanding of the agency's mission, business processes, and information and system ownership.

Implementation Tip

To enable an appropriate level of mission support and the diligent implementation of current and future information security requirements, each agency should establish a formal process to validate system level categorizations in terms of agency priorities. This will not only promote comparable evaluation of systems, but also yield added benefits to include leveraging common security controls and establishing defense-in-depth.

2.2 Role in the System Development Lifecycle

An initial security categorization should occur early in the agency's system development lifecycle (SDLC). The resulting security categorization would feed into security requirements identification (later to evolve into security controls) and other related activities such as privacy impact analysis or critical infrastructure analysis. Ultimately, the identified security requirements and selected security controls are introduced to the standard systems engineering process to effectively integrate the security controls with the information systems functional and operational requirements, as well as other pertinent system requirements (e.g., reliability, maintainability, supportability). For more information, see NIST SP 800-64, *Security Considerations in the Information System Development Life Cycle*.

2.3 Role in the Certification and Accreditation Process

Security categorization establishes the foundation of the certification and accreditation (C&A) activity by determining the levels of rigor required for certification and overall assurance testing of security controls, as well as additional activities that may be needed (i.e., privacy and critical infrastructure protection (CIP)). Thus, it assists in determining C&A level of effort and associated activity duration.

Security categorization is a prerequisite activity for the C&A process. The categorization should be revisited at least every three years or when significant change occurs to the system or supporting business lines. Situational changes outside the system or agency may require a reevaluation of the categorization (i.e., directed mission changes, changes in governance, elevated or targeted threat activities). For more information, see NIST SP 800-37, *Guide for the Security Certification and Accreditation of Federal Information Systems*.

Implementation Tip

It is important to routinely revisit the security categorization as the mission/ business changes because it is likely the impact levels or even information types may change as well.

2.4 Role in the NIST Risk Management Framework

Security Categorization is the key first step in the Risk Management Framework³ because of its effect on all other steps in the framework from selection of security controls to level of effort in assessing security control effectiveness.

Figure 1, NIST Risk Management Framework, depicts the role of NIST security standards and guidelines for information system security.

³ NIST SP 800-39, *Managing Risk from Information Systems An Organizational Perspective*, (Initial Public Draft), October 2007.

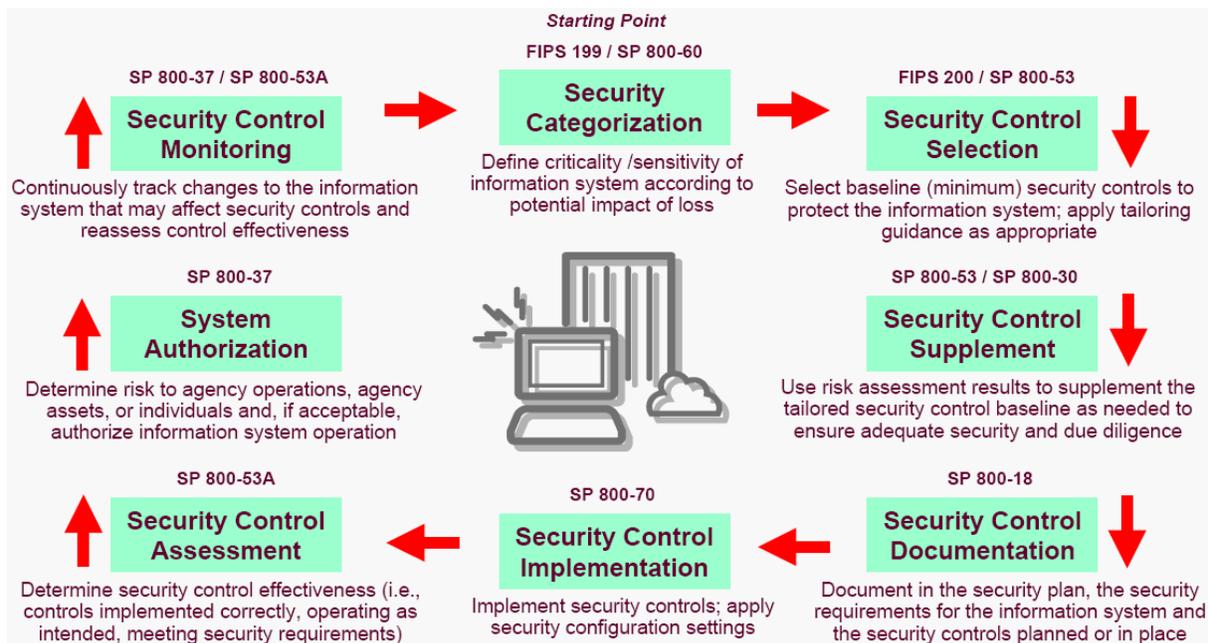


Figure 1: NIST Risk Management Framework

The security categorization process documented in these publications provides input into the following processes:

- Step 2: Select an initial set of security controls for the information system based on the FIPS 199 security categorization and apply tailoring guidance as appropriate, to obtain a starting point for required controls as specified in FIPS 200, *Minimum Security Requirements for Federal Information and Information Systems* and NIST SP 800-53, *Recommended Security Controls for Federal Information Systems*.
- Step 3: Utilizing NIST SP 800-53 and SP 800-30, *Risk Management Guide for Information Technology Systems*, supplement the initial set of tailored security controls based on an assessment of risk and local conditions including organization-specific security requirements, specific threat information, cost-benefit analyses, or special circumstances.
- Step 4: Document the agreed-upon set of security controls in the system security plan per NIST SP 800-18, *Guide for Developing Security Plans for Federal Information Systems*. This includes the organization's justification for any refinements or adjustments to the initial set of controls.
- Step 5: Implement the security controls in the information system.
- Step 6: Assess the security controls using appropriate methods and procedures to determine the extent to which the controls are implemented correctly, operating as intended, and producing the desired outcome with respect to meeting the security requirements for the system. (Reference NIST SP 800-53A, *Guide for Assessing the Security Controls in Federal Information Systems*).
- Step 7: Authorize information system operation based upon a determination of the risk to organizational operations, organizational assets, or to individuals resulting from the

operation of the information system and the decision that this risk is acceptable as specified in NIST SP 800-37, *Guide for the Security Certification and Accreditation of Federal Information Systems*.

- Step 8: Monitor and assess selected security controls in the information system on a continuous basis including documenting changes to the system, conducting security impact analyses of the associated changes, and reporting the security status of the system to appropriate organizational officials on a regular basis. (Reference NIST SP 800-37 and SP 800-53A).

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3.0 SECURITY CATEGORIZATION OF INFORMATION AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Federal Information Processing Standard 199, *Standards for Security Categorization of Federal Information and Information Systems* (FIPS 199), defines the security categories, security objectives, and impact levels to which this guide maps information types. FIPS 199 also describes the context of use for this guideline. Some of the content of FIPS 199 is included in this section in order to simplify the use of this guideline.

Federal government agencies have both the expertise and information base to determine the potential impact level or magnitude of harm that can be expected to result from a loss of confidentiality, integrity, and availability of their information and/or information systems. FIPS 199 establishes security categories based on the magnitude of harm that can be expected to result from compromises rather than on the results of an assessment that includes an attempt to determine the probability of compromise.

Appendices to this SP 800-60 guideline provide provisional impact level recommendations for specific information types. They also provide some rationale for these recommended provisional levels and discuss some of the circumstances that might result in assignment of impact levels higher or lower than the recommended provisional levels.

The impact levels associated with the *management and support* information common to many agencies are strongly affected by the *mission-based* information with which it is associated. That is, agency-common information used with very sensitive or critical mission-based information types may have higher impact levels than agency-common information used with less critical mission-based information types. Each organization should review the provisional information impact levels in the context of its own operational environment, then accept or revise impact levels accordingly. The impact level of information can be defined only within the context of an organization's operational environment. The same information types that may have low impact in the operational context of one organization or operation may have a high impact level in another organizational or operational context.

Generally, information systems process many types of information. Not all of these information types are likely to have the same impact levels. The compromise of some information types will jeopardize system functionality and agency mission more than the compromise of other information types. System impact levels must be assessed in the context of system mission and function as well as on the basis of the aggregate of the component information types.

3.1 Security Categories and Objectives (Contents from FIPS 199)

3.1.1 Security Categories

FIPS 199 establishes security categories for both information⁴ and information systems. The

⁴ Information is categorized according to its *information type*. An information type is a specific category of information (e.g., privacy, medical, proprietary, financial, investigative, contractor sensitive, security management), defined by an organization, or in some instances, by a specific law, Executive Order, directive, policy, or regulation.

security categories are based on the potential impact on an organization should certain events occur which jeopardize the information and information systems needed by the organization to accomplish its assigned mission, protect its assets, fulfill its legal responsibilities, maintain its day-to-day functions, and protect individuals. Security categories are to be used in conjunction with vulnerability and threat information in assessing the risk to an organization.

FIPS 199 establishes three potential levels of impact (low, moderate, and high) relevant to securing Federal information and information systems for each of three stated security objectives (confidentiality, integrity, and availability).

3.1.2 Security Objectives and Types of Potential Losses

The Federal Information Security Management Act and FIPS 199 define three security objectives for information and information systems.

3.1.2.1 Confidentiality

“Preserving authorized restrictions on information access and disclosure, including means for protecting personal privacy and proprietary information...” [44 U.S.C., Sec. 3542]

A loss of *confidentiality* is the unauthorized disclosure of information.

3.1.2.2 Integrity

“Guarding against improper information modification or destruction, and includes ensuring information non-repudiation and authenticity...” [44 U.S.C., Sec. 3542]

A loss of *integrity* is the unauthorized modification or destruction of information.

3.1.2.3 Availability

“Ensuring timely and reliable access to and use of information...” [44 U.S.C., SEC. 3542]

A loss of *availability* is the disruption of access to or use of information or an information system.

3.2 Impact Assessment (Contents from FIPS 199)

FIPS Publication 199 defines three levels of *potential impact* on organizations or individuals should there be a breach of security (i.e., a loss of confidentiality, integrity, or availability). The application of these definitions must take place within the context of each organization and the overall national interest.

3.2.1 Levels of Impact

The potential impact is **low** if—

- The loss of confidentiality, integrity, or availability could be expected to have a **limited** adverse effect on organizational operations, organizational assets, or individuals.⁵

⁵ Adverse effects on individuals may include, but are not limited to, loss of the privacy to which individuals are entitled under law.

A limited adverse effect means that, for example, the loss of confidentiality, integrity, or availability might: (i) cause a degradation in mission capability to an extent and duration that the organization is able to perform its primary functions, but the effectiveness of the functions is noticeably reduced; (ii) result in minor damage to organizational assets; (iii) result in minor financial loss; or (iv) result in minor harm to individuals.

The potential impact is **moderate** if—

- The loss of confidentiality, integrity, or availability could be expected to have a **serious** adverse effect on organizational operations, organizational assets, or individuals.

A serious adverse effect means that, for example, the loss of confidentiality, integrity, or availability might: (i) cause a significant degradation in mission capability to an extent and duration that the organization is able to perform its primary functions, but the effectiveness of the functions is significantly reduced; (ii) result in significant damage to organizational assets; (iii) result in significant financial loss; or (iv) result in significant harm to individuals that does not involve loss of life or serious life threatening injuries.

The potential impact is **high** if—

- The loss of confidentiality, integrity, or availability could be expected to have a **severe or catastrophic** adverse effect on organizational operations, organizational assets, or individuals.

A severe or catastrophic adverse effect means that, for example, the loss of confidentiality, integrity, or availability might: (i) cause a severe degradation in or loss of mission capability to an extent and duration that the organization is not able to perform one or more of its primary functions; (ii) result in major damage to organizational assets; (iii) result in major financial loss; or (iv) result in severe or catastrophic harm to individuals involving loss of life or serious life threatening injuries.

3.2.2 Establishment of Security Categories for Information Types

In FIPS 199, the security category of an information type can be associated with both user information and system information⁶ and can be applicable to information in either electronic or non-electronic form. It is also used as input in considering the appropriate security category for a system. Establishing an appropriate security category for an information type simply requires determining the *potential impact* for each security objective associated with the particular information type. The generalized format for expressing the security category, or *SC*, of an information type is:

$$\text{Security Category}_{\text{information type}} = \{(\text{confidentiality, impact}), (\text{integrity, impact}), (\text{availability, impact})\}$$

where the acceptable values for potential *impact* are low, moderate, high, or not applicable.⁷

⁶ System information (e.g., network routing tables, password files, and cryptographic key management information) must be protected at a level commensurate with the most critical or sensitive user information being processed by the information system to ensure confidentiality, integrity, and availability.

⁷ The potential impact value of *not applicable* may be applied only to the confidentiality security objective.

4.0 ASSIGNMENT OF IMPACT LEVELS AND SECURITY CATEGORIZATION

This section provides a step-by-step methodology for mapping information types and information systems to security controls which are based on the potential impact to the organization’s assigned mission and protection of assets and individuals. Assignment of potential impact levels is based on FIPS 199 and includes three security objectives – confidentiality, integrity and availability. This document assumes that the user has read and is familiar with FIPS 199. Figure 2 illustrates the four-step security categorization process and how it drives the selection of baseline security controls.

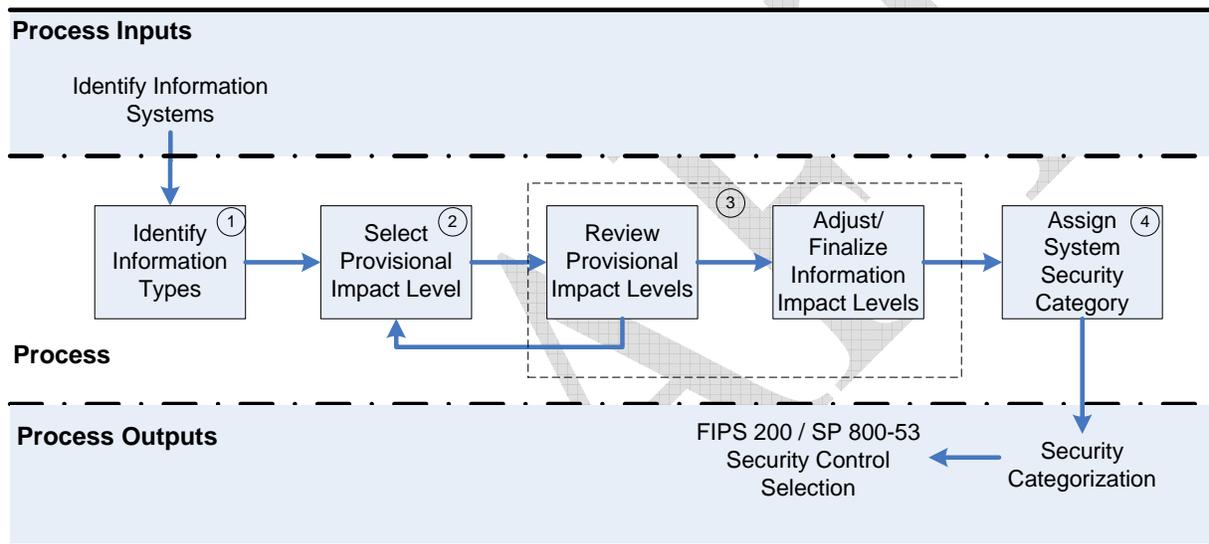


Figure 2: SP 800-60 Security Categorization Process Execution

Table 1 provides a step-by-step roadmap for identifying information types, developing and associating impact levels, and identifying the security categorization, which in turn provides guidelines for establishing the minimal security control baseline for the information system⁸. Each functional step in the process is explained in detail in Sections 4.1 through 4.4.

⁸ An information system is a discrete set of information resources organized for the collection, processing, maintenance, use, sharing, dissemination, or disposition of information [Source: SP 800-53; FIPS 200; FIPS 199; 44 U.S.C., Sec. 3502; OMB Circular A-130, App. III]

Table 1: SP 800-60 Process Roadmap

Process Step	Activities	Roles
Input: Identify information systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agencies should develop their own policies regarding information system identification for security categorization purposes. The system is generally bounded by a security perimeter⁹. 	CIO; SAISO; Mission Owners
<p>Step 1</p> <p>Identify Information Types →</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document the agency's business and mission areas Identify all of the information types that are input, stored, processed, and/or output from each system [Section 4.1] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify <i>Mission-based</i> Information Type categories based on supporting FEA Lines of Business [Section 4.1.1] As applicable, identify <i>Management and Support</i> Information Type categories based on supporting FEA Lines of Business [Section 4.1.2] Specify applicable sub-functions for the identified <i>Mission-based</i> and <i>Management and Support</i> categories [Volume II, Appendices C and D] As necessary, identify other required information types [Volume II, Appendix E] Document applicable information types for the identified information system along with the basis for the information type selection 	Mission Owners; Information Owners
<p>Step 2</p> <p>Select Provisional Impact Level →</p> <p>↑</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select the impact levels based on identified information types <ul style="list-style-type: none"> from the recommended provisional impact levels for each identified information type [Volume II, Appendices C and D] or, from FIPS 199 criteria provided Table 5 Section 4.2 SC_{information type} = {(confidentiality, impact), (integrity, impact), (availability, impact)} Document the provisional level of confidentiality impact, integrity impact, and availability impact associated with the system's information type 	ISSO
<p>Step 3</p> <p>Review Provisional Impact Levels →</p> <p>Adjust/ Finalize Information Impact Levels →</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the appropriateness of the provisional impact levels based on the organization, environment, mission, use, and connectivity Adjust the impact levels as necessary based on the following considerations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confidentiality, integrity, and availability factors [Section 4.2.3] Situational and operational drivers (timing, lifecycle, etc.) [Section 4.3] Legal or statutory reasons Document all adjustments to the impact levels and provide the rationale or justification for the adjustments 	SAISO; ISSO; Mission Owners; Information Owners
<p>Step 4</p> <p>Assign System Security Category ↓</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review identified security categorizations for the aggregate of information types Determine the system categorization by identifying the high water mark for each of the security objectives (confidentiality, integrity, availability) Assign system categorization based on the highest impact level for the security objectives associated with the aggregate of system information types $SC_{System X} = \{(confidentiality, impact), (integrity, impact), (availability, impact)\}$ Adjust the SC as necessary based on the following considerations in Section 4.4.2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aggregate of all information processed Critical system functionality Extenuating circumstances and other system factors All determinations or decisions should be adequately documented and approved through the agency review/ oversight process 	CIO, SAISO; ISSO; Mission Owners; Information Owners
Output: Security Categorization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output for the system risk assessment and selection of the set of security controls necessary for each system The minimum security controls recommended for each system security category can be found in NIST SP 800-53, as updated 	CIO; ISSO; Certifying Officials; Developers

⁹ Security perimeter is synonymous with the term accreditation boundary and includes all components of an information system to be accredited by an authorizing official and excludes separately accredited systems, to which the information system is connected.

4.1 Step 1: Identify Information Types

In accordance with FIPS 199, agencies shall identify all of the applicable information types that are representative of input, stored, processed, and/or output data from each system. The first step in mapping types of Federal information and information systems to security objectives and impact levels is the development of an information taxonomy, or creation of a catalog of information types.¹⁰ The basis for the identification of information types is the OMB's Business Reference Model (BRM) described in the July 2007 publication, *FEA Consolidated Reference Model Document, Version 2.2*. The *BRM* describes four business areas containing 39 FEA lines of business¹¹. The four business areas separate government operations into high-level categories relating:

- The purpose of government (*services for citizens*);
- The mechanisms the government uses to achieve its purpose (*mode of delivery*);
- The support functions necessary to conduct government operations (*support delivery of services*); and
- The resource management functions that support all areas of the government's business (*management of government resources*).

The first two business areas, *services for citizens* and the *mode of delivery* represent the NIST SP 800-60 Mission-based Information Types and will be discussed first in the following section, while *support delivery of services* and *management of government resources* represent Management and Support Information Types and will be presented in Section 4.1.2.

Although this guideline identifies a number of information types and bases its taxonomy on Version 2.2 of the *BRM*, only a few of the types identified are likely to be processed by any single system. Also, each system may process information that does not fall neatly into one of the listed information types. Once a set of information types identified in this guideline has been selected, it is prudent to review the information processed by each system under review to see if additional types need to be identified for impact assessment purposes.

4.1.1 Identification of Mission-based Information Types

This section describes a process for identifying mission-based information types and for specifying the impact of unauthorized disclosure, modification, or unavailability of this information. Mission-based information types are, by definition, specific to individual departments and agencies or to specific sets of departments and agencies. The *BRM services for citizens* business area provides the primary frame of reference for determining the impact levels and security objectives for mission-based information and information systems. The consequences or impact of unauthorized disclosure of information, breach of integrity, and denial of services are defined by the nature and beneficiary of the service being provided or supported.

¹⁰ One issue associated with the taxonomy activity is the determination of the degree of granularity. If the categories are too broad, then the guidelines for assigning impact levels are likely to be too general to be useful. On the other hand, if an attempt is made to provide guidelines for each element of information processed by each government agency, the guideline is likely to be unwieldy and to require excessively frequent changes.

¹¹ Definitions are provided in SP 800-60 Appendix A for the *BRM* terms such as "Business Areas", "Lines of Businesses" and "Sub-functions".

The BRM establishes 26 direct services and delivery support lines of business with 97 associated information types (reference Table 2). Two additional information types were included to address Executive Functions of the Executive Office of the President and Trade Law Enforcement. These additions are identified by italics in Table 2.

Table 2: Mission-Based Information Types and Delivery Mechanisms¹²

Mission Areas and Information Types [Services for Citizens]		
<p>D.1 Defense & National Security Strategic National & Theater Defense Operational Defense Tactical Defense</p> <p>D.2 Homeland Security Border and Transportation Security Key Asset and Critical Infrastructure Protection Catastrophic Defense <i>Executive Functions of the Executive Office of the President (EOP)</i></p> <p>D.3 Intelligence Operations Intelligence Planning & Direction/Needs Intelligence Collection Intelligence Analysis & Production Dissemination</p> <p>D.4 Disaster Management Disaster Monitoring and Prediction Disaster Preparedness and Planning Disaster Repair and Restoration Emergency Response</p> <p>D.5 International Affairs & Commerce Foreign Affairs International Development and Humanitarian Aid Global Trade</p> <p>D.6 Natural Resources Water Resource Management Conservation, Marine and Land Management Recreational Resource Management and Tourism Agricultural Innovation and Services</p>	<p>D.7 Energy Energy Supply Energy Conservation and Preparedness Energy Resource Management Energy Production</p> <p>D.8 Environmental Management Environmental Monitoring and Forecasting Environmental Remediation Pollution Prevention and Control</p> <p>D.9 Economic Development Business and Industry Development Intellectual Property Protection Financial Sector Oversight Industry Sector Income Stabilization</p> <p>D.10 Community & Social Services Homeownership Promotion Community and Regional Development Social Services Postal Services</p> <p>D.11 Transportation Ground Transportation Water Transportation Air Transportation Space Operations</p> <p>D.12 Education Elementary, Secondary, and Vocational Education Higher Education Cultural and Historic Preservation Cultural and Historic Exhibition</p> <p>D.13 Workforce Management Training and Employment Labor Rights Management Worker Safety</p>	<p>D.14 Health Access to Care Population Health Mgmt & Consumer Safety Health Care Administration Health Care Delivery Services Health Care Research and Practitioner Education</p> <p>D.15 Income Security General Retirement and Disability Unemployment Compensation Housing Assistance Food and Nutrition Assistance Survivor Compensation</p> <p>D.16 Law Enforcement Criminal Apprehension Criminal Investigation and Surveillance Citizen Protection Leadership Protection Property Protection Substance Control Crime Prevention <i>Trade Law Enforcement</i></p> <p>D.17 Litigation & Judicial Activities Judicial Hearings Legal Defense Legal Investigation Legal Prosecution and Litigation Resolution Facilitation</p> <p>D.18 Federal Correctional Activities Criminal Incarceration Criminal Rehabilitation</p> <p>D.19 General Sciences & Innovation Scientific and Technological Research and Innovation Space Exploration and Innovation</p>

¹² The recommended information types provided in NIST SP 800-60 are established from the “business areas” and “lines of business” from OMB’s Business Reference Model (BRM) section of Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA) Consolidated Reference Model Document Version 2.2, dated July 2007.

Table 2: Mission-Based Information Types and Delivery Mechanisms¹²

Services Delivery Mechanisms and Information Types [Mode of Delivery]		
<p>D.20 Knowledge Creation & Management Research and Development General Purpose Data and Statistics Advising and Consulting Knowledge Dissemination</p> <p>D.21 Regulatory Compliance & Enforcement Inspections and Auditing Standards Setting/Reporting Guideline Development Permits and Licensing</p>	<p>D.22 Public Goods Creation & Management Manufacturing Construction Public Resources, Facility and Infrastructure Management Information Infrastructure Management</p> <p>D.23 Federal Financial Assistance Federal Grants (Non-State) Direct Transfers to Individuals Subsidies Tax Credits</p>	<p>D.24 Credit and Insurance Direct Loans Loan Guarantees General Insurance</p> <p>D.25 Transfers to State/ Local Governments Formula Grants Project/Competitive Grants Earmarked Grants State Loans</p> <p>D.26 Direct Services for Citizens Military Operations Civilian Operations</p>

The approach to establishing mission-based information types at an agency level begins by documenting the agency’s business and mission areas. The owner, or designate, of each information system is responsible for identifying the information types stored in, processed by, or generated by that information system. In the case of mission-based information, the responsible individuals, in coordination with management, operational, and security stakeholders, should compile a comprehensive set of lines of business and mission areas conducted by the agency. In addition, the responsible individuals should identify the applicable sub-functions necessary to conduct agency business and in turn accomplish the agency’s mission. For example, one mission conducted by an agency might be law enforcement. Sub-functions that are part of the agency’s law enforcement mission might include criminal investigation and surveillance, criminal apprehension, criminal incarceration, citizen protection, crime prevention, and property protection. Each of these sub-functions would represent an information type.

Recommended mission-based lines of business and constituent sub-functions that may be processed by information systems are identified in Table 2 with details provided in Volume II, Appendix D, “Examples of Impact Determination for Mission-based Information and Information Systems.”

Implementation Tip

At the agency level, all government agencies perform at least one of the missions and employ at least one of the *services delivery mechanisms* described in Table 2. Some information systems may only provide a supporting role to the agency’s mission and not directly process any of the *mission-based* information types. Further, direct service systems may process agency-common *management and support* information as well as mission-based information.

4.1.2 Identification of Management and Support Information

Much Federal government information and many supporting information systems are not employed directly to provide direct mission-based services, but are primarily intended to support

delivery of services or to manage resources. The *support delivery of services* and *management of resources* business areas are together composed of 13 lines of business. The *BRM* subdivides the lines of business into 72 sub-functions. The *support delivery of services* and *management of resource* business areas are common to most Federal government agencies, and the information associated with each of their sub-functions is identified in this guideline as a *management and support* information type. Four additional *management and support* sub-factor information types have been defined to address privacy information. One additional *management and support* sub-factor information type has been defined to address General Information as a catch-all information type that may not be defined by the FEA BRM. As such, agencies may find it necessary to identify additional information types not defined in the BRM and assign impact levels to those types.

Implementation Tip

The FEA BRM Information Types are provided only as a taxonomy guideline. Not all information processed by an information system may be identified from Tables 2 through 4 and therefore agency personnel may identify unique information types. Supporting this, 800-60 provides a *management and support* sub function, General Information Type, as a means to identify and categorize information not contained in the FEA BRM. A complete description of the General Information Type information should be captured in the agency's collection and documentation process.

4.1.2.1 Services Delivery Support Information

Most information systems employed in both service delivery support and resource management activities engage in one or more of the eight *support delivery of services* lines of business. Each of the information types associated with *support delivery of services* sub-functions is provided in Table 3. Volume II, Appendix C.2, "Services Delivery Support Functions," recommends provisional impact levels for confidentiality, integrity, and availability. These service support functions are the day-to-day activities necessary to provide the critical policy, programmatic, and managerial foundation that support Federal government operations. The direct service missions and constituencies ultimately being supported by service support functions comprise a significant factor in determining the security impacts associated with compromise of information associated with the *support delivery of services* business area.

Table 3: Services Delivery Support Functions and Information Types¹²

C.2.1 Controls and Oversight	C.2.4 Internal Risk Management & Mitigation	C.2.8 General Government
Corrective Action (Policy/Regulation)	Contingency Planning	Central Fiscal Operations
Program Evaluation	Continuity of Operations	Legislative Functions
Program Monitoring	Service Recovery	Executive Functions
C.2.2 Regulatory Development	C.2.5 Revenue Collection	Central Property Management
Policy & Guidance Development	Debt Collection	Central Personnel Management
Public Comment Tracking	User Fee Collection	Taxation Management
Regulatory Creation	Federal Asset Sales	Central Records & Statistics Management
Rule Publication	C.2.6 Public Affairs	<i>Income Information</i>
C.2.3 Planning & Budgeting	Customer Services	<i>Personal Identity and Authentication</i>
Budget Formulation	Official Information Dissemination	<i>Entitlement Event Information</i>
Capital Planning	Product Outreach	<i>Representative Payee Information</i>
Enterprise Architecture	Public Relations	<i>General Information</i>
Strategic Planning	C.2.7 Legislative Relations	
Budget Execution	Legislation Tracking	
Workforce Planning	Legislation Testimony	
Management Improvement	Proposal Development	
Budgeting & Performance Integration	Congressional Liaison Operations	
Tax & Fiscal Policy		

4.1.2.2 Government Resource Management Information

The *government resource management information* business area includes the back office support activities enabling the Federal government to operate effectively. The five *government resource management information* lines of business and each of the information types associated sub-functions are identified in Table 4. Volume II, Appendix C.3, “Government Resource Management Information,” recommends provisional impact levels for confidentiality, integrity, and availability. Many departments and agencies operate their own support systems. Others obtain at least some support services from other organizations. Some agencies’ missions are primarily to support other government departments and agencies in the conduct of direct service missions. As indicated above, security objectives and impacts for administrative and management information and systems are determined by the nature of the supported direct services and constituencies being supported.

Table 4: Government Resource Management Functions and Information Types¹²

C.3.1 Administrative Management	C.3.3 Human Resource Management	C.3.5 Information & Technology Management
Facilities, Fleet, and Equipment Management	HR Strategy	System Development
Help Desk Services	Staff Acquisition	Lifecycle/Change Management
Security Management	Organization & Position Mgmt	System Maintenance
Travel	Compensation Management	IT Infrastructure Maintenance
Workplace Policy Development & Management	Benefits Management	Information System Security
C.3.2 Financial Management	Employee Performance Mgmt	Record Retention
Accounting	Employee Relations	Information Management
Funds Control	Labor Relations	System and Network Monitoring
Payments	Separation Management	Information Sharing
Collections and Receivables	Human Resources Development	
Asset and Liability Management	C.3.4 Supply Chain Management	
Reporting and Information	Goods Acquisition	
Cost Accounting/ Performance Measurement	Inventory Control	
	Logistics Management	
	Services Acquisition	

4.1.2.3 Legislative and Executive Information Mandates

During the identification of information types within an information system, agency personnel should afford special consideration for applicable governances addressing the information processed and the agency's supported mission. Volume II, Appendix E lists legislative and executive mandates establishing sensitivity and criticality guidelines for specific information types.

4.2 Step 2: Select Provisional Impact Level

Volume II, Appendix C suggests provisional confidentiality, integrity, and availability impact levels for management and support information types, and Volume II, Appendix D provides examples of provisional impact level assignments for recommended mission-based information types. Using the impact selection criteria identified in Section 3.2.1 for the security objectives and types of potential losses identified in Section 3.1.2, the entity responsible for impact determination must assign impact levels and consequent security categorization for *mission-based* information types and *management and support* information types identified for each information system.

Implementation Tip

An agency may identify information types not listed in this guideline or may choose not to select provisional impact levels from Volume II, Appendix C (for management and support information types) or Volume II, Appendix D (for mission-based information types).

4.2.1 FIPS 199 Security Categorization Criteria

Where an information type processed by an information system is not categorized by this guideline [based on information types identified in Volume II, Appendices C and D], an initial impact determination will need to be made based on FIPS 199 categorization criteria (cited in Table 5).

Table 5: Categorization of Federal Information and Information Systems

SECURITY OBJECTIVE	POTENTIAL IMPACT		
	LOW	MODERATE	HIGH
<p>Confidentiality Preserving authorized restrictions on information access and disclosure, including means for protecting personal privacy and proprietary information. [44 U.S.C., SEC. 3542]</p>	<p>The unauthorized disclosure of information could be expected to have a limited adverse effect on organizational operations, organizational assets, or individuals.</p>	<p>The unauthorized disclosure of information could be expected to have a serious adverse effect on organizational operations, organizational assets, or individuals.</p>	<p>The unauthorized disclosure of information could be expected to have a severe or catastrophic adverse effect on organizational operations, organizational assets, or individuals.</p>
<p>Integrity Guarding against improper information modification or destruction, and includes ensuring information non-repudiation and authenticity. [44 U.S.C., SEC. 3542]</p>	<p>The unauthorized modification or destruction of information could be expected to have a limited adverse effect on organizational operations, organizational assets, or individuals.</p>	<p>The unauthorized modification or destruction of information could be expected to have a serious adverse effect on organizational operations, organizational assets, or individuals.</p>	<p>The unauthorized modification or destruction of information could be expected to have a severe or catastrophic adverse effect on organizational operations, organizational assets, or individuals.</p>
<p>Availability Ensuring timely and reliable access to and use of information. [44 U.S.C., SEC. 3542]</p>	<p>The disruption of access to or use of information or an information system could be expected to have a limited adverse effect on organizational operations, organizational assets, or individuals.</p>	<p>The disruption of access to or use of information or an information system could be expected to have a serious adverse effect on organizational operations, organizational assets, or individuals.</p>	<p>The disruption of access to or use of information or an information system could be expected to have a severe or catastrophic adverse effect on organizational operations, organizational assets, or individuals.</p>

Agencies can assign security categories to information types and information systems by selecting and adjusting appropriate Table 5 values for the potential impact of compromises of confidentiality, integrity, and availability. Those responsible for impact selection and subsequent security categorization should apply the criteria provided in Table 5 to each information type received by, processed in, stored in, and/or generated by each system for which they are responsible. The security categorization will generally be determined based on the most sensitive or critical information received by, processed in, stored in, and/or generated by the system under review.

4.2.2 Examples of FIPS 199-Based Selection of Impact Levels

FIPS 199-based examples of impact selection and security categorization for sample information types and systems follow:

EXAMPLE 1: An organization managing *public information* on its web server determines that there is no potential impact from a loss of confidentiality (i.e., confidentiality requirements are not applicable), a moderate potential impact from a loss of integrity, and a moderate potential impact from a loss of availability. The resulting security category of this information type is expressed as:

Security Category *public information* = {(confidentiality, n/a), (integrity, moderate), (availability, moderate)}.

EXAMPLE 2: A law enforcement organization managing extremely sensitive *investigative information* determines that the potential impact from a loss of confidentiality is high, the potential impact from a loss of integrity is moderate, and the potential impact from a loss of availability is moderate. The resulting security category for this type of information is expressed as:

Security Category_{investigative information} = {(confidentiality, high), (integrity, moderate), (availability, high)}.

EXAMPLE 3: A financial organization managing routine *administrative information* (not privacy-related information) determines that the potential impact from a loss of confidentiality is low, the potential impact from a loss of integrity is low, and the potential impact from a loss of availability is low. The resulting security category of this information type is expressed as:

Security Category_{administrative information} = {(confidentiality, low), (integrity, low), (availability, low)}.

In general, impact assessment is independent of mechanisms employed to mitigate the consequences of a compromise.

4.2.3 Common Factors for Selection of Impact Levels

Where an agency determines impact levels and security categorization based on local application of FIPS 199 criteria, it is recommended that the following questions and factors be considered with respect to security impacts for each information type.

4.2.3.1 Confidentiality Factors

Using the FIPS 199 impact criteria summarized in Table 5, each information type should be evaluated with respect to the low/moderate/high impact associated with the answers to the following questions:

- How can a malicious adversary use the information to do limited/serious/severe harm to agency operations, agency assets, or individuals?
- How can a malicious adversary use the information to gain control of agency assets that might result in unauthorized modification of information, destruction of information, or denial of system services that would result in limited/serious/severe harm to agency operations, agency assets, or individuals?
- Would unauthorized disclosure/dissemination of elements of the information type violate laws, executive orders, or agency regulations?

Each use of the information type and each known variant of the information belonging to the type should be considered in determining the confidentiality impact level.

4.2.3.2 Integrity Factors

Using the FIPS 199 impact criteria summarized in Table 5, each information type should be evaluated with respect to the low/moderate/high impact associated with unauthorized modification or destruction of (i) each known variant of the information belonging to the type and (ii) each use of the information by the system under review.

Unauthorized modification or destruction of information can take many forms. The changes can be subtle and hard to detect, or they can occur on a massive scale. One can construct an extraordinarily wide range of scenarios for modification of information and its likely consequences. Just a few examples include forging or modifying information to:

- Reduce public confidence in an agency;
- Fraudulently achieve financial gain;
- Create confusion or controversy by promulgating a fraudulent or incorrect procedure;
- Initiate confusion or controversy through false attribution of a fraudulent or false policy;
- Influence personnel decisions;
- Interfere with or manipulate law enforcement or legal processes;
- Influence legislation; or
- Achieve unauthorized access to government information or facilities.

In most cases, the most serious impacts of integrity compromise occur when some action is taken that is based on the modified information or the modified information is disseminated to other organizations or the public.

Undetected loss of integrity can be catastrophic for many information types. The consequences of integrity compromise can be either direct (e.g., modification of a financial entry, medical alert, or criminal record) or indirect (e.g., facilitation of unauthorized access to sensitive or private information or deny access to information or information system services). Malicious use of write access to information and information systems can do enormous harm to an agency's mission and can be employed to use an agency system as a proxy for attacks on other systems.

In many cases, the consequences of unauthorized modification or destruction of information to agency mission functions and public confidence in the agency can be expected to be limited. In other cases, integrity compromises can result in the endangerment of human life or other severe consequences. The impact can be particularly severe in the case of time-critical information.

4.2.3.3 Availability Factors

Using the FIPS 199 impact criteria summarized in Table 5, each information type should be evaluated with respect to the low/moderate/high impact associated with loss of availability of (i) each known variant of the information belonging to the type and (ii) each use for the information by the system under review.

For many information types and information systems, the availability impact level depends on how long the information or system remains unavailable. Undetected loss of availability can be catastrophic for many information types. For example, permanent loss of budget execution, contingency planning, continuity of operations, service recovery, debt collection, taxation management, personnel management, payroll management, security management, inventory control, logistics management, or accounting information databases would be catastrophic for almost any agency. Complete reconstruction of such databases would be time consuming and expensive. The disruption to agency operations would be serious to severe.

In most cases, the adverse effects of limited-duration availability compromise on agency mission functions and public confidence in the agency will be limited. In contrast, for time-critical information types, availability is less likely to be restored before serious harm is done to agency assets, operations, or personnel (or to public welfare). As a result of this property, the rationale for most availability impact recommendations will indicate whether or not the information is time-critical.

4.3 Step 3: Review Provisional Impact Levels and Adjust/Finalize Information Impact Levels

Particularly where security categorization impact levels recommended in Section 4.2 or Volume II, Appendices C and D are adopted as provisional levels, the agency should review the appropriateness of the provisional impact levels in the context of the organization, environment, mission, use, and connectivity associated with the system under review. The FIPS 199 factors presented in Section 4.2.3 of this document should be used as the basis for decisions regarding adjustment or finalization of the provisional impact levels. The confidentiality, integrity, and availability impact levels may be adjusted one or more times in the course of the review. Once the review and adjustment process is complete for all information types, the mapping of impact levels by information type can be finalized.

Implementation Tip

Agency personnel should review the appropriateness of the provisional impact levels in the context of the organization, environment, mission, use, and connectivity associated with the information system under review, to include: the agency's mission importance; lifecycle and timeliness implications; configuration and security policy related information; special handling requirements; etc.

The impact of information compromise of a particular type can vary in different agencies or in dissimilar operational contexts. Also, the impact for an information type may vary throughout the life cycle. For example, contract information that has a *moderate* confidentiality impact level during the life of the contract may have a *low* impact level when the contract is completed. Policy information may have *moderate* confidentiality and integrity impact levels during the policy development process, *low* confidentiality and *moderate* integrity impact levels when the policy is implemented, and *low* confidentiality and integrity impact levels when the policy is no longer used.

Additionally, configuration and security policy enforcement information should be reviewed and adjusted considering the information processed on the system. Configuration and security policy information includes password files, network access rules, other hardware and software configuration settings, and documentation affecting access to the information system's data, programs, and/or processes. At a minimum, a low confidentiality and integrity impact level will apply to this set of information and processes due to a potential for corruption, misuse, or abuse of system information and processes.

A factor specific to the confidentiality objective is information subject to special handling (e.g., information subject to the Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. § 552A). Regardless of other considerations, some minimum confidentiality impact level must be assigned to any information system that stores, processes, or generates such information. Examples of such information include information subject to the Trade Secrets Act, the Privacy Act, Department of Energy *Safeguards* information, Internal Revenue Service Official Use Only Information, and Environmental Protection Agency Confidential Business Information (e.g., subject to Toxic Substances Control Act; Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act). Some of these statutory and regulatory specifications are listed in Volume II, Appendix E, “Legislative and Executive Sources Establishing Sensitivity/Criticality.”

4.4 Step 4: Assign System Security Category

Once the impact levels have been selected, reviewed and adjusted as necessary for each individual information type processed by a system, it is necessary to assign a system security category based on the aggregate of information types.

4.4.1 FIPS 199 Process for System Categorization

FIPS 199 recognizes that determining the security category of an information system requires additional analysis and must consider the security categories of all information types resident on the information system. For an information system, the potential impact values assigned to each of the respective security objectives (confidentiality, integrity, availability) are the highest values (i.e., high water mark) for any one of these objectives that has been determined for the types of information resident on the information system.

Information systems are composed of both computer programs and information. Programs in execution within an information system (i.e., system processes) facilitate the processing, storage, and transmission of information and are necessary for the organization to conduct its essential business functions and operations. These system-processing functions also require protection and could be subject to security categorization as well. However, in the interest of simplification, it is assumed that the security categorization of all information types associated with the information system provide an appropriate worst case potential impact for the overall information system—thereby obviating the need to consider the system processes in the security categorization of the information system. This is in recognition of:

- The fundamental requirement to protect the integrity, availability, and, for key information such as passwords and encryption keys, the confidentiality of system-level processing functions and information at the high water mark; and
- The strong interdependence between confidentiality, integrity, and availability.

For this reason, FIPS 199 notes that, while the value of *not applicable* can apply to specific information types processed by systems, this value cannot be assigned to any security objective for an information system. There is a minimum provisional impact (i.e., low water mark) for a compromise of confidentiality, integrity, and availability for an information system. This is necessary to protect the system-level processing functions and information critical to the operation of the information system.

The generalized format for expressing the security category, or *SC*, of an information system is:

$$SC_{\text{information system}} = \{(\text{confidentiality, impact}), (\text{integrity, impact}), (\text{availability, impact})\},$$

where the acceptable values for potential impact are LOW, MODERATE, or HIGH.

Since the potential impact values for confidentiality, integrity, and availability may not always be the same for a particular information system, the high water mark concept¹³ is used to determine the impact level of the information system for the express purpose of selecting an initial set of security controls from one of the three security control baselines. Thus, a low-impact system is defined as an information system in which all three of the security objectives are low. A moderate-impact system is an information system in which at least one of the security objectives is moderate and no security objective is greater than moderate. And finally, a high-impact system is an information system in which at least one security objective is high.

Implementation Tip

Even though information system *SC* may result in moderate or high impact system identification, the individual 800-53 security controls prescribed for confidentiality, integrity, and/or availability may be set at the high water mark identified for the individual security objective if the controls are truly independent and if cost or other concerns are a significant driver. For the latter, a risk management approach to the selection of security controls should be followed and any justifiable variances documented in the information systems security plan.

SYSTEM EXAMPLE 1: An information system used for large acquisitions in a contracting organization contains both sensitive, pre-solicitation phase contract information and routine administrative information. The management within the contracting organization determines that: (i) for the sensitive contract information, the potential impact from a loss of confidentiality is moderate, the potential impact from a loss of integrity is moderate, and the potential impact from a loss of availability is low; and (ii) for the routine administrative information (non-privacy-related information), the potential impact from a loss of confidentiality is low, the potential impact from a loss of integrity is low, and the potential impact from a loss of availability is low. The resulting security categories, or *SC*, of these information types are expressed as:

$$SC_{\text{contract information}} = \{(\text{confidentiality, MODERATE}), (\text{integrity, MODERATE}), (\text{availability, LOW})\}, \text{ and}$$

$$SC_{\text{administrative information}} = \{(\text{confidentiality, LOW}), (\text{integrity, LOW}), (\text{availability, LOW})\}.$$

The resulting security category of the information system is expressed as:

$$SC_{\text{acquisition system}} = \{(\text{confidentiality, MODERATE}), (\text{integrity, MODERATE}), (\text{availability, LOW})\},$$

¹³ The high water mark concept is employed because there are significant dependencies among the security objectives of confidentiality, integrity, and availability. In most cases, a compromise in one security objective ultimately affects the other security objectives as well.

representing the high water mark or maximum potential impact values for each security objective from the information types resident on the acquisition system.

SYSTEM EXAMPLE 2: A power plant contains a SCADA (supervisory control and data acquisition) system controlling the distribution of electric power for a large military installation. The SCADA system contains both real-time sensor data and routine administrative information. The management at the power plant determines that: (i) for the sensor data being acquired by the SCADA system, there is no potential impact from a loss of confidentiality, a high potential impact from a loss of integrity, and a high potential impact from a loss of availability; and (ii) for the administrative information being processed by the system, there is a low potential impact from a loss of confidentiality, a low potential impact from a loss of integrity, and a low potential impact from a loss of availability. The resulting security categories, or *SC*, of these information types are expressed as:

$SC_{\text{sensor data}} = \{(confidentiality, NA), (integrity, HIGH), (availability, HIGH)\}$, and

$SC_{\text{administrative information}} = \{(confidentiality, LOW), (integrity, LOW), (availability, LOW)\}$.

The resulting security category of the information system is initially expressed as:

$SC_{\text{SCADA system}} = \{(confidentiality, LOW), (integrity, HIGH), (availability, HIGH)\}$,

representing the high water mark or maximum potential impact values for each security objective from the information types resident on the SCADA system. The management at the power plant chooses to increase the potential impact from a loss of confidentiality from low to moderate reflecting a more realistic view of the potential impact on the information system should there be a security breach due to the unauthorized disclosure of system-level information or processing functions. The final security category of the information system is expressed as:

$SC_{\text{SCADA system}} = \{(confidentiality, MODERATE), (integrity, HIGH), (availability, HIGH)\}$.

4.4.2 Guidelines for System Categorization

The impact level for a system will generally be the highest impact level for the security objectives (confidentiality, integrity, and availability) associated with the aggregate of system information types. An information system usually processes several information types, (e.g., privacy, medical, proprietary, financial, contractor sensitive). Each of these information types is subject to security categorization. In some cases, the security category for a system will be higher than any impact level for any information type processed by the system.

Implementation Tip

Agency personnel should be aware that there are several factors that should be considered during the aggregation of system information types. When considering these factors, previously unforeseen concerns may surface affecting the confidentiality, integrity, and/or availability impact categorization at the system level. These factors include data aggregation, critical system functionality, extenuating circumstances, and other system factors.

The primary factors that most commonly raise the total system security category above that of its constituent information types are aggregation and critical system functionality. Additionally, variations in sensitivity/criticality with respect to time may need to be factored into the impact assignment process. Some information loses its sensitivity in time (e.g., economic/commodity projections after they've been published). Other information is particularly critical at some point in time (e.g., weather data in the terminal approach area during aircraft landing operations). This section provides some general guidelines regarding how aggregation, critical functionality, and some other system factors may affect system security categorization.

In order to effectively accomplish this step, various stakeholders (e.g., management, operational personnel, or security experts) may need to be involved in decisions regarding system-level impact assessments. The following sections provide factors to consider in adjusting the provisional impact levels.

4.4.2.1 Aggregation

Some information may have little or no sensitivity in isolation but may be highly sensitive in aggregation. In some cases, aggregation of large quantities of a single information type can reveal sensitive patterns and plans, or facilitate access to sensitive or critical systems. In other cases, aggregation of information of several different and seemingly innocuous types can have similar effects. In general, the sensitivity of a given data element is likely to be greater in context than in isolation (e.g., association of an account number with the identity of an individual and/or institution). The availability, routine operational employment, and sophistication of data aggregation and inference tools are all increasing rapidly. If review reveals increased sensitivity or criticality associated with information aggregates, then the system categorization may need to be adjusted to a higher level than would be indicated by the impact associated with any individual information type. This could be implemented by incorporating a statement that explains the aggregation and potential impact as well as the modification to impact levels.

4.4.2.2 Critical System Functionality

Compromise of some information types may have low impact in the context of a system's primary function but may have much more significance when viewed in the context of the potential impact of compromising:

- Other systems to which the system in question is connected, or
- Other systems which are dependent on that system's information.

Access control information for a system that processes only low impact information might initially be thought to have only low impact attributes. However, if access to that system might result in some form of access to other systems (e.g., over a network), the sensitivity and criticality attributes of all systems to which such indirect access can result needs to be considered. Similarly, some information may, in general, have low sensitivity and/or criticality attributes. However, that information may be used by other systems to enable extremely sensitive or critical functions (e.g., air traffic control use of weather information or use of commercial flight information to identify military combat transport systems). Loss of data integrity, availability, temporal context, or other context can have catastrophic consequences.

4.4.2.3 Extenuating Circumstances

This publication focuses on categorizing an information system based on its information types and associated impacts. There are times when a system security categorization should be elevated based on reasons other than its information. For example, the information system provides critical process flow or security capability, the visibility of the system to the public, the sheer number of other systems reliant on its operation or possibly its overall cost of replacement. These examples, given a specific situation, may provide reason for the system owner to increase the overall security categorization of a system.

An elevation based on extenuating circumstances can be more apparent by comparing the original security categorization to the business impact analysis. If the system was categorized based on FIPS 199 at a Moderate level but the system owner has determined it needs to be operational within 4-8 hours of a disruption, then there is a disconnect that might be caused by the system's extenuating circumstances. Agencies must customize as appropriate to obtain full value and accuracy.

4.4.2.4 Other System Factors

Public Information Integrity

Most Federal agencies maintain web pages that are accessible to the public. The vast majority of these public web pages permit interaction between the site and the public. In some cases, the website provides only information. In other cases, forms may be submitted via the website (e.g., applications for service or job applications). In some cases, the site is a medium for business transactions. Unauthorized modification or destruction of information affecting external communications (e.g., web pages, electronic mail) may adversely affect operations and/or public confidence in the agency. In most cases, the damage can be corrected within a relatively short period of time, and the damage is limited (impact level is *low*). In other cases (e.g., very large fraudulent transactions or modification of a web page belonging to an intelligence/security community component), the damage to mission function and/or public confidence in the agency can be serious. In such cases, the integrity impact associated with unauthorized modification or destruction of a public web page would be at least *moderate*.

Catastrophic Loss of System Availability

Either physical or logical destruction of major assets can result in very large expenditures to restore the assets and/or long periods of time for recovery. Permanent loss/unavailability of information system capabilities can seriously hamper agency operations and, where direct services to the public are involved, have a severe adverse effect on public confidence in Federal agencies. Particularly in the case of large systems, FIPS 199 criteria suggest that catastrophic loss of system availability may result in a *high* availability impact. Whether or not the impact level of system availability should be *high* (and subsequent *high* system security category) is dependent on the cost and criticality attributes of the system rather than on the impact levels for the information types being processed by the system.

Critical Infrastructures and Key National Assets

Where the mission served by an information system, or the information that the system processes affects the security of critical national infrastructures or key national assets, the harm that results from a compromise requires particularly close attention. In this case, an effect on security might include a significant reduction in the effectiveness of physical or cyber security protection

mechanisms, or facilitation of a terrorist attack on critical infrastructures and/or key assets. Accordingly, the impact level should be carefully determined when a loss of confidentiality, integrity, or availability will result in a negative impact on the infrastructure components and assets.

The *Critical Information Infrastructure Act of 2002*, Public Law 107-296 §§ 211-215 of November 25, 2002 (codified as 6 U.S.C. 131-134), defines the term "critical infrastructure information" to mean information not customarily in the public domain and related to the security of critical infrastructure or protected systems. Should information types be aligned with Critical Infrastructures, then action should be taken to ensure compliance with Homeland Security Presidential Directive No. 7 (HSPD 7) and initiation of an interdependency analysis.

Privacy Information

The *E-Government Act of 2002* strengthened privacy protection requirements of the *Privacy Act of 1974*. Under the terms of these public laws, Federal government agencies have specific responsibilities regarding collection, dissemination or disclosure of information regarding individuals.¹⁴

The September 29, 2003 OMB Memorandum, "OMB Guidance for Implementing the Privacy Provisions of the E-Government Act of 2002" puts the privacy provisions of the E-Government Act of 2002 into effect. The guidance applies to information that identifies individuals in a recognizable form, including name, address, telephone number, Social Security Number, and e-mail addresses. OMB instructed agency heads "to describe how the government handles information that individuals provide electronically, so that the American public has assurances that personal information is protected." Under these public laws and executive policies, it is necessary to broaden the definition of "unauthorized disclosure" to encompass *any* sharing of privacy-protected information among Federal government agencies where such sharing is prohibited by privacy laws and policies. Since most privacy regulations focus on sharing or disclosing information, privacy considerations are dealt with in this guideline as special factors affecting the confidentiality impact level. In establishing confidentiality impact levels for each information type, responsible parties must consider the consequences of unauthorized disclosure of privacy information (with respect to violations of Federal policy and/or law).

Agencies are now required to conduct new Privacy Impact Assessments (PIAs) before developing IT systems that contain identifiable information, or before collecting identifiable information electronically. The impact of privacy violations will depend in part on the penalties associated with violation of the relevant statutes and policies. Impacts should fall into at least the ***moderate*** range. Categorizations should be reviewed to ensure that the consequences of violations have been adequately factored into impact determinations.

Trade Secrets

There are several laws that specifically prohibit unauthorized disclosure of trade secrets (e.g., 7 U.S.C., Chapter 6, Subchapter II, Section 136h and 42 U.S.C., Chapter 6A, Subchapter XII, Part

¹⁴ The OMB definition of an individual is, "a citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence." Agencies may choose to extend the protections of the Privacy Act and E-Government Act to businesses, sole proprietors, aliens, etc.

E, Section 300j-4(d)(1)). Systems that store, communicate, or process trade secrets will generally be assigned at least a *moderate* confidentiality impact level.

4.5 Documenting the Security Categorization Process

Essential to the security categorization process is documenting the research, key decisions, and supporting rationale driving the information system security categorization. This information is key to supporting security life cycle and will need to be included in the information system’s System Security Plan. Figure 3 below provides a representation of the information details that should be collected.

Information System Name: SCADA System			
Business and Mission Supported: The SCADA (supervisory control and data acquisition) system provides real-time control and information supporting the main power plant. The power plant provides critical distribution of electric power to the military installation.			
Information Types			
[D.7.1] Energy Supply	Sensor data monitoring the availability of energy for the Military installation and its soldiers and command authority. This function includes control of distribution and transfer of power. The SCADA remote control capabilities can take action such as initiating necessary switching actions to alleviate an overloading power condition. The impacts to this information and the SCADA system may affect the installation’s critical infrastructures.		
[C.2.8.12]General Information	The SCADA information system processes routine administrative information.		
Step 1 Identify Information Types	Step 2 [Provisional] / Step 3a [Adjustments]		
	Confidentiality Impact	Integrity Impact	Availability Impact
	Step 3b- Impact Adjustment Justification		
Energy Supply	L / M	L / H	L / H
	Disclosure of sensor information may seriously impact the missions if indications & warnings of overall capability are provided to an adversary.	Severe impacts or consequences may occur if adversarial modification of information results in incorrect power system regulation or control actions.	Due to loss of availability, severe impact to the mission capability may result and may in-turn have overall catastrophic consequences for the facility’s critical infrastructures and possible loss of human life.
General Information	L	L	L
	No adjustments	No adjustments	No adjustments
Step 4 System Categorization:	Moderate	High	High
	Overall Security Categorization: High Impact System		

Figure 3: Security Categorization Information Collection

4.6 Additional Considerations for Categorized Information Systems

This section will advance beyond discrete information systems security categorization and provide considerations and guidelines for applying and interrelating system categorization results to the agency’s large supporting and interconnecting systems, as well as identifying additional uses of categorized system information.

4.6.1 Large Supporting and Interconnecting Systems

Large or complex information systems (e.g., general support systems, data warehouse applications, server farms, information repositories) composed of multiple lower level information systems often require additional consideration regarding assignment of system security categorization.

Once security categorization results have been identified for all information systems interacting with large infrastructure systems, senior IT and security officials have possession of valuable information that can better enable an enterprise wide security perspective. One significant activity includes levying an overall security categorization for the agency's supporting network infrastructures. Since networks, as well as other general support systems do not inherently "own" *mission-based* or *management and support* information types, the infrastructure's categorization is based on the aggregation of the information systems' security categorizations. In other words, the infrastructure's security categorization is the "high water mark" of the supported information systems and is based on the information types processed, flowed, or stored on the network or general support system. Together, the top down enterprise wide threat assessment and bottom up security assessment derived by aggregation will allow an organization to look at its risk profile from a comprehensive and balanced view.

4.6.2 Additional Uses of Categorization Information

The results of system security categorization can and should be used by, or made available to, appropriate agency personnel to support agency activities including:

- **Business Impact Analysis (BIA):** Agency personnel should consider the cross-utilization of security categorization and BIA information in the performance of each activity. Their common objectives enable agencies to mutually draw from them, thus, providing checks and balances to ensure accuracy for each information system. Conflicting information and anomalous conditions, such as a FIPS 199 Low impact for availability and a BIA three-hour recovery time objective, should trigger a reevaluation by the mission and data owners.
- **Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) and Enterprise Architecture (EA):** Just as no IT investment should be made without a business-approved architecture¹⁵, the security categorization as the start of the security life cycle is a business enabling activity directly feeding the enterprise architecture and CPIC processes for new investments, as well as migration and upgrade decisions. Specifically, the security categorization can provide a firm basis for justifying certain capital expenditures and also can provide analytical input to avoid unnecessary investments.
- **System Design:** Understanding and designing the system architecture with varying information sensitivity levels in mind may assist in achieving economies of scale with security services and protection through common security zones within the enterprise. For example, an information system containing privacy information may be located in one security zone with other information systems containing similar sensitive information. Each zone may have varying levels of security. For instance, the more

¹⁵ FEA Consolidated Reference Model Document Version 2.2, dated July 2007

critical zones may require 3-factor authentication where the open area may only require normal access controls. This type of approach requires a solid understanding of an agency's information and data types gained through the security categorization process.

- **Contingency and Disaster Recovery Planning:** Contingency and disaster recovery planning personnel should review information systems that have multiple data types of varying impact levels and consider grouping applications with similar system impact levels with sufficiently protected infrastructures. This ensures efficient application of the correct contingency and disaster protection security controls and avoids the over protection of lower impact systems.
- **Information Sharing and System Interconnection Agreements:** Agency personnel should utilize aggregated and individual security categorization information when assessing interagency connections. For example, knowing that information processed on a high impact system is flowing to another agency's moderate impact information system should cause both agencies to evaluate the security categorization information, the implemented or resulting security controls, and the risk associated with interconnecting systems. The results of this evaluation may substantiate the need for additional security controls in the form of a Service Level Agreement, information systems upgrades, additional mitigating security controls, or alternative means of sharing the required information.

APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Accreditation –	The official management decision given by a senior agency official to authorize operation of an information system and to explicitly accept the risk to agency operations (including mission, functions, image, or reputation), agency assets, or individuals, based on the implementation of an agreed-upon set of security controls. [FIPS 200, NIST SP 800-37]
Accreditation Boundary –	All components of an information system to be accredited by an authorizing official and excludes separately accredited systems, to which the information system is connected. Synonymous with the term security perimeter defined in CNSS Instruction 4009 and DCID 6/3. [NIST SP 800-37]
Accrediting Authority –	See Authorizing Official.
Agency –	An executive department specified in 5 U.S.C., Sec. 101; a military department specified in 5 U.S.C., Sec. 102; an independent establishment as defined in 5 U.S.C., Sec. 104(1); and a wholly owned Government corporation fully subject to the provisions of 31 U.S.C., Chapter 91. [41 U.S.C., Sec. 403]
Authentication –	Verifying the identity of a user, process, or device, often as a prerequisite to allowing access to resources in an information system. [FIPS 200]
Authenticity –	The property of being genuine and being able to be verified and trusted; confidence in the validity of a transmission, a message, or message originator. See authentication.
Authorizing Official –	Official with the authority to formally assume responsibility for operating an information system at an acceptable level of risk to agency operations (including mission, functions, image, or reputation), agency assets, or individuals. Synonymous with Accreditation Authority. [FIPS 200, NIST SP 800-37]
Availability –	Ensuring timely and reliable access to and use of information. [44 U.S.C., Sec. 3542]

Business Areas –	<p>“Business areas” separate government operations into high-level categories relating to the purpose of government, the mechanisms the government uses to achieve its purposes, the support functions necessary to conduct government operations, and resource management functions that support all areas of the government’s business. “Business areas” are subdivided into “areas of operation” or “lines of business.” The recommended information types provided in NIST SP 800-60 is established from the “business areas” and “lines of business” from OMB’s Business Reference Model (BRM) section of <i>Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA) Consolidated Reference Model Document Version 2.2</i></p>
Certification –	<p>A comprehensive assessment of the management, operational and technical security controls in an information system, made in support of security accreditation, to determine the extent to which the controls are implemented correctly, operating as intended, and producing the desired outcome with respect to meeting the security requirements for the system. [FIPS 200, NIST SP 800-37]</p>
Chief Information Officer –	<p>Agency official responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Providing advice and other assistance to the head of the executive agency and other senior management personnel of the agency to ensure that information technology is acquired and information resources are managed in a manner that is consistent with laws, Executive Orders, directives, policies, regulations, and priorities established by the head of the agency; (ii) Developing, maintaining, and facilitating the implementation of a sound and integrated information technology architecture for the agency; and (iii) Promoting the effective and efficient design and operation of all major information resources management processes for the agency, including improvements to work processes of the agency. [PL 104-106, Sec. 5125(b)]
Classified Information –	<p>Information that has been determined pursuant to E.O. 13292 or any predecessor order to require protection against unauthorized disclosure and is marked to indicate its classified status when in documentary form.</p>
Command and Control –	<p>The exercise of authority and direction by a properly designated commander over assigned and attached forces in the accomplishment of the mission. Command and control functions are performed through an arrangement of personnel, equipment, communications, facilities, and procedures employed by a commander in planning, directing, coordinating, and controlling forces and operations in the accomplishment of the mission.</p>

Confidentiality –	Preserving authorized restrictions on information access and disclosure, including means for protecting personal privacy and proprietary information. [44 U.S.C., Sec. 3542]
Counterintelligence –	Information gathered and activities conducted to protect against espionage, other intelligence activities, sabotage, or assassinations conducted by or on behalf of foreign governments or elements thereof, foreign organizations, or foreign persons, or international terrorist activities.
Criticality –	Refers to the incorrect behavior of a system. The more serious the expected direct and indirect effects of incorrect behavior, the higher the criticality level.
Cryptologic –	Of or pertaining to cryptology.
Cryptology –	The science that deals with hidden, disguised, or encrypted communications. It includes communications security and communications intelligence.
Executive Agency –	An executive department specified in 5 U.S.C., Sec. 101; a military department specified in 5 U.S.C., Sec.102; an independent establishment as defined in 5 U.S.C., Sec. 104(1); or a wholly owned government corporation fully subject to the provisions of 31 U.S.C., Chapter 91. [41 U.S.C., Sec. 403]
Federal Enterprise Architecture [FEA Program Management Office] –	A business-based framework for governmentwide improvement developed by the Office of Management and Budget that is intended to facilitate efforts to transform the federal government to one that is citizen-centered, results-oriented, and market-based.
Federal Information System –	An information system used or operated by an executive agency, by a contractor of an executive agency, or by another organization on behalf of an executive agency. [40 U.S.C., Sec. 11331]
General Support System –	An interconnected set of information resources under the same direct management control that shares common functionality. It normally includes hardware, software, information, data, applications, communications, and people. [OMB Circular A-130, Appendix III]
High-Impact System –	An information system in which at least one security objective (i.e., confidentiality, integrity, or availability) is assigned a FIPS 199 potential impact value of high. [FIPS 200]

Impact –	The magnitude of harm that can be expected to result from the consequences of unauthorized disclosure of information, unauthorized modification of information, unauthorized destruction of information, or loss of information or information system availability.
Independent Regulatory Agency –	The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, the Federal Housing Finance Board, the Federal Maritime Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Mine Enforcement Safety and Health Review Commission, the National Labor Relations Board, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, the Postal Rate Commission, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and any other similar agency designated by statute as a Federal independent regulatory agency or commission.
Individual –	A citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence. Agencies may, consistent with individual practice, choose to extend the protections of the Privacy Act and E-Government Act to businesses, sole proprietors, aliens, etc.
Information –	An instance of an information type. [FIPS 199]
Information Owner –	Official with statutory or operational authority for specified information and responsibility for establishing the controls for its generation, collection, processing, dissemination, and disposal. [CNSS Inst. 4009]
Information Resources –	Information and related resources, such as personnel, equipment, funds, and information technology. [44 U.S.C., Sec. 3502]
Information Security –	The protection of information and information systems from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction in order to provide confidentiality, integrity, and availability. [44 U.S.C., Sec. 3542]
Information System –	A discrete set of information resources organized for the collection, processing, maintenance, use, sharing, dissemination, or disposition of information. [44 U.S.C., Sec. 3502; OMB Circular A-130, Appendix III]
Information System Owner (or Program Manager) –	Official responsible for the overall procurement, development, integration, modification, or operation and maintenance of an information system. [CNSS Inst. 4009, Adapted]

Information System Security Officer –	Individual assigned responsibility by the senior agency information security officer, authorizing official, management official, or information system owner for maintaining the appropriate operational security posture for an information system or program. [CNSS Inst. 4009, Adapted]
Information Technology –	Any equipment or interconnected system or subsystem of equipment that is used in the automatic acquisition, storage, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission, or reception of data or information by the executive agency. For purposes of the preceding sentence, equipment is used by an executive agency if the equipment is used by the executive agency directly or is used by a contractor under a contract with the executive agency which: (i) requires the use of such equipment; or (ii) requires the use, to a significant extent, of such equipment in the performance of a service or the furnishing of a product. The term information technology includes computers, ancillary equipment, software, firmware, and similar procedures, services (including support services), and related resources. [40 U.S.C., Sec. 1401]
Information Type –	A specific category of information (e.g., privacy, medical, proprietary, financial, investigative, contractor sensitive, security management) defined by an organization or in some instances, by a specific law, Executive Order, directive, policy, or regulation. [FIPS 199]
Integrity –	Guarding against improper information modification or destruction, and includes ensuring information non-repudiation and authenticity. [44 U.S.C., Sec. 3542]
Intelligence –	(i) the product resulting from the collection, processing, integration, analysis, evaluation, and interpretation of available information concerning foreign countries or areas; or (ii) information and knowledge about an adversary obtained through observation, investigation, analysis, or understanding. The term 'intelligence' includes foreign intelligence and counterintelligence.
Intelligence Activities –	The term 'intelligence activities' includes all activities that agencies within the Intelligence Community are authorized to conduct pursuant to Executive Order 12333, United States Intelligence Activities.

Intelligence Community –	<p>The term 'intelligence community' refers to the following agencies or organizations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA); (ii) The National Security Agency (NSA); (iii) The Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA); (iv) The offices within the Department of Defense for the collection of specialized national foreign intelligence through reconnaissance programs; (v) The Bureau of Intelligence and Research of the Department of State; (vi) The intelligence elements of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Department of the Treasury, and the Department of Energy; and (vii) The staff elements of the Director of Central Intelligence.
Lines of Business –	<p>“Lines of business” or “areas of operation” describe the purpose of government in functional terms or describe the support functions that the government must conduct in order to effectively deliver services to citizens. <i>Lines of business</i> relating to the <u>purpose</u> of government and the mechanisms the government uses to achieve its purposes tend to be mission-based. <i>Lines of business</i> relating to support functions and resource management functions that are necessary to conduct government operations tend to be common to most agencies. The recommended information types provided in NIST SP 800-60 is established from the “business areas” and “lines of business” from OMB’s Business Reference Model (BRM) section of <i>Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA) Consolidated Reference Model Document Version 2.2</i></p>
Low-Impact System –	<p>An information system in which all three security objectives (i.e., confidentiality, integrity, and availability) are assigned a FIPS 199 potential impact value of low. [FIPS 200]</p>
Mission Critical –	<p>Any telecommunications or information system that is defined as a <i>national security system</i> (FISMA) or processes any information the loss, misuse, disclosure, or unauthorized access to or modification of, would have a debilitating impact on the mission of an agency.</p>
National Security Information –	<p>Information that has been determined pursuant to Executive Order 12958 as amended by Executive Order 13292, or any predecessor order, or by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, to require protection against unauthorized disclosure and is marked to indicate its classified status.</p>

National Security System –	<p>Any information system (including any telecommunications system) used or operated by an agency or by a contractor on behalf of an agency, or any other organization on behalf of an agency –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the function, operation, or use of which: involves intelligence activities; involves cryptologic activities related to national security; involves command and control of military forces; involves equipment that is an integral part of a weapon or weapon system; or is critical to the direct fulfillment of military or intelligence missions (excluding a system that is to be used for routine administrative and business applications, for example payroll, finance, logistics, and personnel management applications); or (ii) is protected at all times by procedures established by an Executive order or an Act of Congress to be kept classified in the interest of national defense or foreign policy. [44 U.S.C., Sec. 3542]
Non-repudiation –	<p>Assurance that the sender of information is provided with proof of delivery and the recipient is provided with proof of the sender’s identity, so neither can later deny having processed the information. [CNSS Inst. 4009 Adapted]</p>
Potential Impact –	<p>The loss of confidentiality, integrity, or availability could be expected to have: (i) a limited adverse effect (FIPS 199 low); (ii) a serious adverse effect (FIPS 199 moderate); or (iii) a severe or catastrophic adverse effect (FIPS 199 high) on organizational operations, organizational assets, or individuals. [FIPS 199]</p>
Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) –	<p>An analysis of how information is handled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) to ensure handling conforms to applicable legal, regulatory, and policy requirements regarding privacy; (ii) to determine the risks and effects of collecting, maintaining, and disseminating information in identifiable form in an electronic information system; and (iii) to examine and evaluate protections and alternative processes for handling information to mitigate potential privacy risks. [OMB Memorandum 03-22]
Public Information –	<p>Any information, regardless of form or format that an agency discloses, disseminates, or makes available to the public.</p>
Risk –	<p>The level of impact on organizational operations (including mission, functions, image, or reputation), organizational assets, individuals, other organizations, or the Nation resulting from the operation of an information system given the potential impact of a threat and the likelihood of that threat occurring. [FIPS 200, Adapted]</p>

- Security Category – The characterization of information or an information system based on an assessment of the potential impact that a loss of confidentiality, integrity, or availability of such information or information system would have on organizational operations, organizational assets, individuals, other organizations, or the Nation. [FIPS 199, Adapted]
- Security Controls – The management, operational, and technical controls (i.e., safeguards or countermeasures) prescribed for an information system to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the system and its information. [FIPS 199]
- Security Objectives – Confidentiality, integrity, and availability.[FIPS 199]
- Senior Agency Information Security Officer – Official responsible for carrying out the Chief Information Officer responsibilities under FISMA and serving as the Chief Information Officer’s primary liaison to the agency’s authorizing officials, information system owners, and information system security officers. [44 U.S.C., Sec. 3544]
- Sensitivity – Used in this guideline to mean a measure of the importance assigned to information by its owner, for the purpose of denoting its need for protection.
- Sub-functions – *Sub-functions* are the basic operations employed to provide the system services within each area of operations or line of business. The recommended information types provided in NIST SP 800-60 is established from the “business areas” and “lines of business” from OMB’s Business Reference Model (BRM) section of *Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA) Consolidated Reference Model Document Version 2.2*
- System – See Information System.
- Telecommunications – The transmission, between or among points specified by the user, of information of the user's choosing, without change in the form or content of the information as sent and received.
- Threat – Any circumstance or event with the potential to adversely impact agency operations (including mission, functions, image, or reputation), agency assets, individuals, other organizations, or the Nation through an information system via unauthorized access, destruction, disclosure, modification of information, and/or denial of service. [CNSS Inst. 4009, Adapted]

Vulnerability – Weakness in an information system, system security procedures, internal controls, or implementation that could be exploited or triggered by a threat source. [CNSS Inst. 4009, Adapted]

Weapons System – A combination of one or more weapons with all related equipment, materials, services, personnel, and means of delivery and deployment (if applicable) required for self-sufficiency.

DRAFT

APPENDIX B: REFERENCES

H.R. 2458 [Public Law 107-347], 107th U.S. Cong., 2d Sess., E-Government Act of 2002, December 17, 2002.

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