



# Cisco Catalyst 9300/9300L/9500 Series Switches running IOS-XE 17.6

## Common Criteria Security Target

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# Table of Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>SECURITY TARGET INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>6</b>
1.1	ST AND TOE REFERENCE.....	6
1.2	TOE OVERVIEW .....	6
1.2.1	<i>TOE Product Type .....</i>	<i>6</i>
1.3	SUPPORTED NON-TOE HARDWARE/ SOFTWARE/ FIRMWARE .....	7
1.4	TOE DESCRIPTION .....	7
1.5	TOE EVALUATED CONFIGURATION.....	10
1.6	PHYSICAL SCOPE OF THE TOE.....	10
1.7	LOGICAL SCOPE OF THE TOE.....	12
1.7.1	<i>Security Audit .....</i>	<i>13</i>
1.7.2	<i>Cryptographic Support .....</i>	<i>13</i>
1.7.3	<i>Identification and Authentication .....</i>	<i>16</i>
1.7.4	<i>Security Management.....</i>	<i>16</i>
1.7.5	<i>Protection of the TSF .....</i>	<i>17</i>
1.7.6	<i>TOE Access .....</i>	<i>17</i>
1.7.7	<i>Trusted path/Channels .....</i>	<i>17</i>
1.8	EXCLUDED FUNCTIONALITY .....	17
<b>2</b>	<b>CONFORMANCE CLAIMS.....</b>	<b>19</b>
2.1	COMMON CRITERIA CONFORMANCE CLAIM .....	19
2.2	PROTECTION PROFILE CONFORMANCE .....	19
2.2.1	<i>TOE Appropriateness.....</i>	<i>19</i>
2.2.2	<i>TOE Security Problem Definition Consistency .....</i>	<i>19</i>
2.2.3	<i>Statement of Security Requirements Consistency .....</i>	<i>19</i>
<b>3</b>	<b>SECURITY PROBLEM DEFINITION.....</b>	<b>20</b>
3.1	ASSUMPTIONS.....	20
3.2	THREATS.....	21
3.3	ORGANIZATIONAL SECURITY POLICIES .....	22
<b>4</b>	<b>SECURITY OBJECTIVES.....</b>	<b>23</b>
4.1	SECURITY OBJECTIVES FOR THE TOE.....	23
4.2	SECURITY OBJECTIVES FOR THE ENVIRONMENT .....	23
<b>5</b>	<b>SECURITY REQUIREMENTS .....</b>	<b>25</b>
5.1	CONVENTIONS.....	25
5.2	TOE SECURITY FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS .....	25
5.2.1	<i>Security audit (FAU).....</i>	<i>26</i>
5.2.2	<i>Cryptographic Support (FCS) .....</i>	<i>28</i>
5.2.3	<i>Identification and authentication (FIA).....</i>	<i>34</i>
5.2.4	<i>Security management (FMT).....</i>	<i>36</i>
5.2.5	<i>Protection of the TSF (FPT).....</i>	<i>37</i>
5.2.6	<i>TOE Access (FTA) .....</i>	<i>39</i>
5.2.7	<i>Trusted Path/Channels (FTP) .....</i>	<i>39</i>
5.3	TOE SFR DEPENDENCIES RATIONALE FOR SFRS FOUND IN NDCPP v2.2E .....	40
5.4	SECURITY ASSURANCE REQUIREMENTS.....	40
5.4.1	<i>SAR Requirements.....</i>	<i>40</i>
5.4.2	<i>Security Assurance Requirements Rationale.....</i>	<i>40</i>
5.5	ASSURANCE MEASURES .....	40
<b>6</b>	<b>TOE SUMMARY SPECIFICATION.....</b>	<b>42</b>

6.1	TOE SECURITY FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENT MEASURES.....	42
7	<b>ANNEX A: KEY ZEROIZATION.....</b>	<b>55</b>
8	<b>ANNEX B: NIAP TECHNICAL DECISIONS .....</b>	<b>58</b>
9	<b>ANNEX C: ACRONYMS.....</b>	<b>61</b>
10	<b>ANNEX D: TERMINOLOGY.....</b>	<b>64</b>
11	<b>ANNEX E: REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>65</b>

## List of Tables

TABLE 1 ST AND TOE IDENTIFICATION.....	6
TABLE 2 IT ENVIRONMENT COMPONENTS.....	7
TABLE 3 HARDWARE MODELS AND SPECIFICATION .....	11
TABLE 4 FIPS ALGORITHM REFERENCES .....	14
TABLE 5 TOE PROVIDED CRYPTOGRAPHY .....	15
TABLE 6 EXCLUDED FUNCTIONALITY .....	17
TABLE 7 PROTECTION PROFILES .....	19
TABLE 8 TOE ASSUMPTIONS .....	20
TABLE 9 THREATS.....	21
TABLE 10 ORGANIZATIONAL SECURITY POLICIES.....	22
TABLE 11 SECURITY OBJECTIVES FOR THE TOE .....	23
TABLE 12 SECURITY OBJECTIVES FOR THE ENVIRONMENT.....	24
TABLE 13 SECURITY FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS.....	25
TABLE 14 AUDITABLE EVENTS.....	27
TABLE 15 ASSURANCE MEASURES.....	40
TABLE 16 ASSURANCE MEASURES.....	41
TABLE 17 HOW TOE SFRs MEASURES .....	42
TABLE 18 TOE KEY ZEROIZATION .....	55
TABLE 19 NIAP TECHNICAL DECISIONS .....	58
TABLE 20 ACRONYMS.....	61
TABLE 21 TERMINOLOGY.....	64
TABLE 22 REFERENCES.....	65

## List of Figures

FIGURE 1 TOE EXAMPLE DEPLOYMENT .....	9
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# DOCUMENT INTRODUCTION

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This document provides the basis for an evaluation of a specific Target of Evaluation (TOE), the Cisco Catalyst 9300/9300L/9500 Series Switches running IOS-XE 17.6. This Security Target (ST) defines a set of assumptions about the aspects of the environment, a list of threats that the product intends to counter, a set of security objectives, a set of security requirements, and the IT security functions provided by the TOE, which meet the set of requirements. In this document, administrators of the TOE will be referred to as administrators, Authorized Administrators, TOE administrators, semi-privileged, privileged administrators, and security administrators.

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## 1 Security Target Introduction

The Security Target (ST) contains the following sections:

- Security Target Introduction [Section 1]
- Conformance Claims [Section 2]
- Security Problem Definition [Section 3]
- Security Objectives [Section 4]
- Information Technology (IT) Security Requirements [Section 5]
- Target of Evaluation (TOE) Summary Specification [Section 6]
- Annex A: Key Zeroization (Section 7)
- Annex B: NIAP Technical Decisions (Section 8)
- Annex C: Acronyms (Section 9)
- Annex D: Terminology (Section 10)
- Annex E: References (Section 11)

The structure and content of this ST comply with the requirements specified in the *Common Criteria (CC), Part 1, Annex A, and Part 2*.

### 1.1 ST and TOE Reference

This section provides information needed to identify and control this ST and the TOE.

**Table 1 ST and TOE Identification**

Name	Description
ST Title	<i>Cisco Catalyst 9300/9300L/9500 Series Switches running IOS-XE 17.6 Common Criteria Security Target</i>
ST Version	0.12
Publication Date	May 31, 2022
Vendor and ST Author	Cisco Systems, Inc.
TOE Reference	Cisco Catalyst 9300/9300L/9500 Series Switches running IOS-XE 17.6
TOE Hardware Models	Catalyst 9300, Catalyst 9300L, and Catalyst 9500
TOE Software Version	IOS-XE 17.6
Keywords	Audit, Authentication, Encryption, MACsec, Network Device, Secure Administration

### 1.2 TOE Overview

The TOE is the Cisco Catalyst 9300/9300L/9500 Series Switches all running Internetworking Operating System (IOS)-XE 17.6. The TOE is a purpose-built, switching and routing platform with Open System Interconnection (OSI) Layer2 and Layer3 traffic filtering capabilities. The TOE also supports Media Access Control Security (MACsec) encryption for switch-to-switch (inter-network device) security. The TOE includes the hardware models as defined in Table 3 below.

#### 1.2.1 TOE Product Type

The Cisco Catalyst 9300/9300L/9500 Series Switches are switching and routing platforms that provide connectivity and security services, including MACsec encryption, on a single, secure device. These switches offer broadband speeds and simplified management to small businesses, enterprise small branch, and teleworkers.

The TOE is a network device that includes MACsec encryption as defined in NDcPP v2.2e<sup>1</sup> and MACsec EP v1.2<sup>2</sup>. The TOE is comprised of both hardware and software. The hardware is the Catalyst 9300, Catalyst 9300L, and Catalyst 9500 switches as described in section 1.6 below. The software is the Cisco IOS-XE 17.6.

<sup>1</sup> *collaborative Protection Profile for Network Devices Version 2.2e*

<sup>2</sup> *Extended Package for MACsec Ethernet Encryption Version 1.2*

The Cisco Catalyst 9300/9300L/9500 Series Switches are single-device security and switching solutions for protecting the network.

### 1.3 Supported non-TOE Hardware/ Software/ Firmware

The TOE supports the following hardware, software, and firmware components in its operational environment. Each component is identified as being required or not based on the claims made in this ST. All environment components listed in Table 2 below are supported by all TOE evaluated configurations.

**Table 2 IT Environment Components**

Component	Required	Usage/Purpose Description for TOE performance
Audit (syslog) Server	Yes	This includes any syslog server to which the TOE transmits syslog messages over a secure Internet Protocol security (IPsec) trusted channel either directly or connected to a TOE Peer that also supports a secure IPsec trusted channel
Local Console	Yes	This includes any IT Environment Console that is directly connected to the TOE via the Serial Console Port and is used by the TOE administrator to support TOE administration
Management Workstation with Secure Shell v2 (SSHv2) client	Yes	This includes any IT Environment Management workstation that is used by the TOE administrator to support TOE administration using SSHv2 protected channels. Any SSH client that supports SSHv2 may be used
Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting (AAA) Server	Yes	This includes any IT environment RADIUS AAA server that provides authentication services to TOE administrators over a secure IPsec trusted channel either directly or connected to a TOE Peer that also supports a secure IPsec trusted channel
MACsec Peer	Yes	This includes any MACsec peer with which the TOE participates in MACsec communications. MACsec Peer may be any device that supports MACsec communications
Certification Authority (CA)	Yes	This includes any IT Environment CA on the TOE network. The CA can be used to provide the TOE with a valid certificate during certificate enrolment as well as validating a certificate
TOE Peer	Conditional	The TOE Peer is required if the remote syslog server and/or the remote authentication server is attached to the TOE Peer and used by the TOE. If the remote syslog server and/or the remote authentication server is directly connected to the TOE for the TOE's use, then the TOE Peer is not required

### 1.4 TOE Description

This section provides an overview of the TOE, the Catalyst 9300/9300L/9500 Series Switches. The TOE is comprised of both software and hardware. The hardware is comprised of the models described in section 1.6 below. The software is comprised of the Universal Cisco IOS-XE 17.6.

Hardware models only vary in component characteristics. These characteristics affect non-security relevant functions, such as throughput and amount of storage. Since there is no security relevant impact due to differing components, equivalence between all switch models is claimed.

Primary features of the Catalyst 9300/9300L/9500 Series Switches include the following:

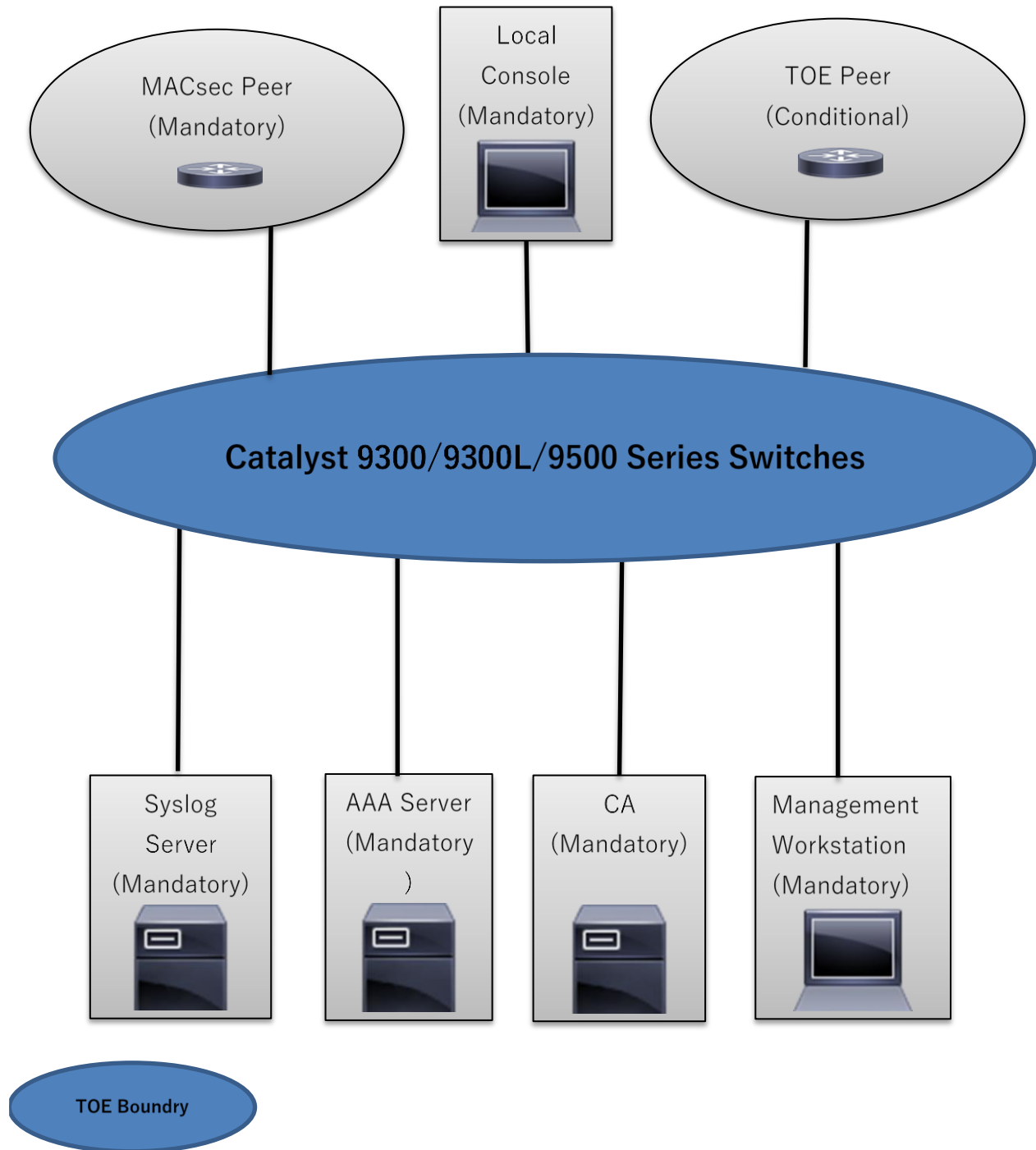
- Central processor that supports all system operations
- Dynamic memory, used by the central processor for all system operations
- Central Processing Unit (CPU) complex with 8-GigaBytes (GB) memory, 16-GB of flash, and an external Universal Serial Bus (USB) 3.0 Solid State Drive (SSD) pluggable storage slot (delivering 120-GB of storage with an optional SSD drive)
- Serial Advanced Technology Attachment (SATA) SSD local storage
- Flash memory Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory (EEPROM), used to store the Cisco IOS-XE image (binary program)

- Non-volatile Read Only Memory (ROM) is used to store the bootstrap program and power-on diagnostic programs
- Non-volatile Random-Access Memory (NVRAM) is used to store switch configuration parameters that are used to initialize the system at start-up.
- Physical network interfaces (minimally two) (e.g., Registered Jack (RJ-45) serial and standard 10/100/1000 Ethernet ports). The number of network interface ports varies by model
- Dedicated management port on the switch, RJ-45 console port, and a USB mini-Type B console connection
- Resiliency with Field Replaceable Units (FRU) and redundant power supply, fans, and modular uplinks

Cisco IOS-XE is a Cisco-developed highly configurable proprietary operating system that provides for efficient and effective routing and switching. Although IOS-XE performs many networking functions, this evaluation only addresses the functions that provide for the security of the TOE itself as described in 1.7 below.

Figure 1 below depicts a typical TOE deployment with a single instance of the TOE.





**Figure 1 TOE Example Deployment**

Figure 1 above includes the following devices, noting the TOE is only the Catalyst 9300/9300L/9500 Series Switches and only one TOE device is required for the deployment of the TOE in the evaluated configuration.

- Identifies the TOE Models

- Catalyst 9300/9300L/9500 Series Switches running Cisco IOS-XE 17.6
- Identifies the following IT entities that are in the TOE Operational Environment:
  - Syslog (audit) Server with a secure connection using IPsec
  - Local Console to support local Administration (direct connection)
  - Management Workstation to support remote Administration with a secure connection using SSHv2 Client
  - RADIUS AAA Server for remote authentication with a secure connection using IPsec
  - MACsec Peer with a secure connection using MACsec
  - CA for X509 certificate validation
  - TOE Peer (Conditional) with a secure connection using IPsec

## 1.5 TOE Evaluated Configuration



The TOE consists of a physical device, switch, and the Cisco IOS-XE 17.6 software. The TOE has two or more network interfaces and is connected to at least one internal and one external network. The Cisco IOS-XE configuration determines how packets are handled to and from the TOE's network interfaces. The switch configuration will determine how traffic flows received on an interface will be handled. Typically, packet flows are passed through the internet working device and forwarded to their configured destination.


In addition, if the Catalyst 9300/9300L/9500 Series Switches are to be remotely administered, then the management workstation must be connected to an internal network. SSHv2 is used to securely connect to the switch. A syslog server is used to store audit records, where IPsec is used to secure the transmission of the records. If these servers are used, they must be attached to the internal (trusted) network. The internal (trusted) network is meant to be separated effectively from unauthorized individuals and user traffic. The internal (trusted) network is in a controlled environment where implementation of security policies can be enforced.

## 1.6 Physical Scope of the TOE

The TOE is a hardware and software solution that makes up the switch models as follows: Catalyst 9300/9300L/9500 Series Switches running Cisco IOS-XE 17.6. The network, on which they reside, is considered part of the environment. The TOE guidance documentation that is considered to be part of the TOE can be found listed in the *Catalyst 9300/9300L/9500 Series Switches running IOS-XE 17.6 Common Criteria Configuration Guide* document and are downloadable from the <http://cisco.com> web site. The TOE is comprised of the following physical specifications as described in Table 3 below.

Table 3 Hardware Models and Specification

Hardware Model	Picture and Dimensions	Specifications
<p><b>Catalyst 9300 models:</b>            C9300-24T            C9300-48T            C9300-24P            C9300-48P            C9300-24U            C9300-48U            C9300-24UX            C9300-48UXM            C9300-48UN            C9300-24S            C9300-48S            C9300D-24UB            C9300D-48UB            C9300D-24UXB            C9300-24H            C9300-48H</p> <p><b>With the following network modules:</b>            C9300-NM-4G            C9300-NM-8X            C9300-NM-2Q            C9300-NM-4M            C9300-NM-2Y</p>	 <p><b>Dimensions (Height (H) x Width (W) x Depth (D)):</b>            9300 Models - 24T, 24P, 24U, 24UB, 24H, 48T, 48P, 48U, 48UB, 48H: 16.63 pounds (lbs)</p> <p>9300 Models - 24UX, 24UXB: 18.18 lbs</p> <p>9300 Models - 48UXM, 48UN: 20.5 lbs</p> <p>9300 Models - 24S, 48S: 1.73 x 17.5 x 17.7 in            17.32 lbs</p>	<p><b>Software:</b>            IOS-XE 17.6</p> <p><b>Processor:</b>            Intel Xeon D-1523N (Broadwell)</p> <p><b>Power Supply:</b>            Supports dual field-replaceable redundant power-supplies. Ships with one power-supply by default. Second power-supply can be purchased</p> <p><b>Interfaces:</b>            1000BASE-T ports: Registered Jack (RJ)-45 connectors, 4-pair Cat 5E Unshielded Twisted Pair (UTP) cabling</p> <p>Multigigabit T-ports: RJ-45 connectors, 4-pair Cat 5E/6/6A UPT Cabling</p> <p>1000BASE-T Small Form-Factor Pluggable (SFP)-based ports: RJ-45 connectors, 4-pair Cat 5E UTP cabling</p> <p>SFP transceivers: Lucent Connector (LC) fiber connections (single-mode or multimode fiber)</p> <p>SFP+ transceivers: LC fiber connectors (single-mode or multimode fiber)</p> <p>Quad Small Form Factor Pluggable (QSFP+) transceivers: Multi-Fiber Push-On (MPO) and LC fiber connectors (single-mode or multimode fiber)</p> <p>QSFP+ connector</p> <p>SFP+ connector</p> <p>Cisco StackWise stacking ports: copper-based Cisco StackWise cabling</p> <p>Cisco StackPower: Cisco proprietary power stacking cables</p> <p>Ethernet management port: RJ-45 connectors, 4-pair Cat 5 UTP cabling</p> <p>Management console port: RJ-45-to-DB9 cable for PC connections</p> <p>Internal power supply connector: input voltages between 100 – 240 volts of alternating current (VAC)</p>
<p><b>Catalyst 9300L models:</b>            C9300L-24T-4G            C9300L-48T-4G            C9300L-24P-4G            C9300L-48P-4G            C9300L-24T-4X            C9300L-48T-4X            C9300L-24P-4X            C9300L-48P-4X            C9300L-48PF-4G            C9300L-48PF-4X            C9300L-24UXG-4X            C9300L-24UXG-2Q            C9300L-48UXG-4X            C9300L-48UXG-2Q</p>	 <p><b>Dimensions (H x W x D):</b>            All 9300L models: 1.73 x 17.5 x 16.1 in            16.86 lbs</p>	<p><b>Software:</b>            IOS-XE 17.6</p> <p><b>Processor:</b>            Intel Atom C3558 (Goldmont)</p> <p><b>Power Supply:</b>            Supports dual field-replaceable redundant power-supplies. Ships with one power-supply by default. Second power-supply can be purchased</p> <p><b>Interfaces:</b>            1000BASE-T ports: RJ-45 connectors, 4-pair Cat 5E UTP cabling</p> <p>Multigigabit T-ports: RJ-45 connectors, 4-pair Cat 5E/6/6A UPT Cabling</p> <p>1000BASE-T SFP-based ports: RJ-45 connectors, 4-pair Cat 5E UTP cabling</p>

Hardware Model	Picture and Dimensions	Specifications
		<p>SFP transceivers: LC fiber connections (single-mode or multimode fiber)</p> <p>SFP+ transceivers: LC fiber connectors (single-mode or multimode fiber)</p> <p>QSFP+ transceivers: MPO and LC fiber connectors (single-mode or multimode fiber)</p> <p>QSFP+ connector</p> <p>SFP+ connector</p> <p>Cisco StackWise stacking ports: copper-based Cisco StackWise cabling</p> <p>Cisco StackPower: Cisco proprietary power stacking cables</p> <p>Ethernet management port: RJ-45 connectors, 4-pair Cat 5 UTP cabling</p> <p>Management console port: RJ-45-to-DB9 cable for PC connections</p> <p>Internal power supply connector: input voltages between 100 – 240 VAC</p>
<p><b>Catalyst 9500 models:</b>  C9500-12Q  C9500-24Q  C9500-40X  C9500-16X  C9500-32C  C9500-32QC  C9500-24Y4C  C9500-48Y4C</p> <p><b>With the following network modules:</b>  C9500-NM-8X  C9500-NM-2Q</p>	 <p><b>Dimensions (H x W x D):</b>  9500 models – 32C:  1.73 x 17.5 x 21.2 in  25.64 lbs</p> <p>9500 models – 32QC, 24YC, 48YC:  1.73 x 17.5 x 18.0 in  21.96 lbs</p> <p>9500 models – 12Q, 24Q, 16X, 40X:  1.73 x 17.5 x 21.52 in  25.75 lbs</p>	<p><b>Software:</b>  IOS-XE 17.6</p> <p><b>Processor:</b>  Intel Xeon D-1526 (Broadwell)</p> <p><b>Power Supply:</b>  Supports dual field-replaceable redundant power-supplies. Ships with one power-supply by default. Second power-supply can be purchased</p> <p><b>Interfaces:</b>  12, 24- and 40-port 10M/100M/1000M (10 Gigabit Ethernet SFP+ Ports and Gigabit Ethernet SFP Ports)</p> <p>USB 2.0 host port and USB mini-Type B console port</p> <p>Console port: RJ-45 Serial connector</p> <p>Ethernet management port: RJ-45 connector (Gi0/0 or GigabitEthernet0/0 port), VRF (VPN routing/forwarding) interface</p> <p>Cisco StackWise stacking ports: copper-based Cisco StackWise cabling</p> <p>Cisco StackPower: Cisco proprietary power stacking cables</p> <p>Internal power supply connector: input voltages between 90 – 264 VAC</p>

## 1.7 Logical Scope of the TOE

The TOE is comprised of the following security features:

- Security Audit
- Cryptographic Support
- Identification and Authentication
- Security Management
- Protection of the TSF
- TOE Access
- Trusted Path/Channels

These features are described in more detail in the subsections below. In addition, the TOE implements all Request for Comments (RFCs) of the NDcPP v2.2e and MACsec EP v1.2 as necessary to satisfy testing/assurance measures prescribed therein.

### 1.7.1 Security Audit

The Cisco Catalyst 9300/9300L/9500 Series Switches provide extensive auditing capabilities. The TOE generates a comprehensive set of audit logs that identify specific TOE operations. For each event, the TOE records the date and time of each event, the type of event, the subject identity, and the outcome of the event.

Auditable events include:

- failure on invoking cryptographic functionality such as establishment, termination and failure of cryptographic session establishments and connections
- creation and update of Secure Association Key
- modifications to the group of users that are part of the Authorized Administrator roles
- all use of the user identification mechanism
- any use of the authentication mechanism
- Administrator lockout due to excessive authentication failures
- any change in the configuration of the TOE
- changes to time
- initiation of TOE update
- indication of completion of TSF self-test
- maximum sessions being exceeded
- termination of a remote session
- attempts to unlock a termination session
- initiation and termination of a trusted channel

The TOE is configured to transmit its audit messages to an external syslog server. Communication with the syslog server is protected using IPsec and the TOE can determine when communication with the syslog server fails. If that should occur, the TOE will store all audit records locally and when the connection to the remote syslog server is restored, all stored audit records will be transmitted to the remote syslog server.

The audit logs can be viewed on the TOE using the appropriate IOS-XE 17.6 commands. The records include the date/time the event occurred, the event/type of event, the user associated with the event, and additional information of the event and its success and/or failure. The TOE does not have an interface to modify audit records, though there is an interface available for the Authorized Administrator to clear audit data stored locally on the TOE.

### 1.7.2 Cryptographic Support

The TOE provides cryptography in support of TOE security functionality. All the algorithms claimed have Cryptographic Algorithm Validation Program (CAVP) certificates running on the processors specified in Table 3 above.

The TOE leverages the IOS Common Cryptographic Module (IC2M), firmware version Rel5a identified in the table below. The IOS software calls the IC2M Rel5a that has been validated for conformance to the requirements of Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) 140-2 Level 1.

The TOE leverages the Firmware Image Signing module to perform the Firmware Integrity Check. The bootloader calls the Firmware Image Signing module at startup to perform a signature verification on the module firmware.

The TOE supports MACsec using the proprietary Unified Access Data Plane (UADP) Application-Specific Integrated Circuit (ASIC). The MACsec Controller (MSC) is embedded within the ASICs that are utilized within Cisco hardware platforms.

Refer to Table 4 below for algorithm certificate references.

**Table 4 FIPS Algorithm References**

Algorithm	CAVP Cert #	Module	Mode	Description	SFR
Advanced Encryption Standard (AES)	A1462	IC2M	AES Key-Wrap (KW), Cipher Block Chaining (CBC), Cipher Based Message Authentication Code (CMAC), and Galois Counter Mode (GCM) (128 and 256-bits)	Symmetric encryption/decryption Keyed hashing  Compliant with: International Organization of Standards/International Electrotechnical Organization (ISO/IEC) 18033-3 AES-KW – National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Special Publication (SP) 800-38F CBC – ISO/IEC 10116 CMAC – NIST SP800-38B GCM – ISO/IEC 19722	FCS_COP.1/DataEncryption FCS_COP.1(1)/KeyedHash:CMAC FCS_COP.1(5)/Cryptographic Operation (MACsec AES Data Encryption/Decryption)
	4769	UADP MSC			
Deterministic Random Bit Generator (DRBG)	A1462	IC2M	Counter (CTR) Mode (256-bits)	Deterministic random bit generator  Compliant with ISO/IEC 18031:2011 and NIST SP800-90A	FCS_RBG_EXT.1
Hash-based Message Authentication Code (HMAC)	A1462	IC2M	HMAC Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA) -1 HMAC SHA-256 HMAC SHA-512	Keyed hashing services Software integrity test  Compliant with FIPS Publication (PUB) 198	FCS_COP.1/KeydHash
Key Agreement Scheme-Shared Secret Computation (KAS-SSC)	A1462	IC2M	FFCDH <sup>3</sup> Primitive (P-256 and P-384 curves)	Key agreement scheme shared secret computation  Compliant with NIST SP800-56Arev3	FCS_CKM.2
Key Agreement Scheme (KAS)	A1462	IC2M	Finite Field Cryptography (FFC)	Diffie-Hellman (DH) Group 14 Key agreement scheme  Compliant with NIST SP800-56Arev3	FCS_CKM.2
Rivest-Shamir-Adleman (RSA)	A1462	IC2M	Key Generation (2048-bit key)	Key Transport  Compliant with FIPS PUB 186-4	FCS_CKM.1 FCS_COP.1/SigGen
			SigVer	Signature verification	FCS_CKM.1

<sup>3</sup> FFC-DH – Finite Field Cryptography Diffie-Hellman

Algorithm	CAVP Cert #	Module	Mode	Description	SFR
			Public Key Cryptography Standard (PKCS) #1 v1.5 (2048-bit key)	Compliant with FIPS PUB 186-2 and FIPS PUB 186-4	FCS_COP.1/SigGen
Secure Hash Standard (SHS)	A1462	IC2M	SHA-1 SHA-256 SHA-512	Cryptographic hashing services  Compliant with FIPS PUB 180-4	FCS_COP.1/Hash
Component Validation List (CVL)	A1462	IC2M	SSH Key Derivation Function (KDF)	Key derivation function for SSH protocol  Compliant with NIST SP800-135	FCS_CKM.2 FCS_SSHS_EXT.1
CVL	A1462	IC2M	Internet Key Exchange (IKEv1/IKEv2) KDF	Key derivation function for IKEv2 protocol  Compliant with NIST SP800-135	FCS_CKM.2 FCS_IPSEC_EXT.1

The TOE provides cryptographic support for IPsec, which is used to secure the session between the TOE and the authentication servers.

The TOE authenticates and encrypts packets between itself and a MACsec peer. The MACsec Key Agreement (MKA) Protocol provides the required session keys and manages the required encryption keys to protect data exchanged by the peers.

The cryptographic services provided by the TOE are described in Table 5 below.

**Table 5 TOE Provided Cryptography**

Cryptographic Method	Use within the TOE
AES	Used to encrypt IPsec session traffic Used to encrypt SSH session traffic Used to encrypt MACsec traffic
HMAC	Used for keyed hash, integrity services in IPsec and SSH session establishment
DH	Used as the Key exchange method for IPsec and SSH
Internet Key Exchange	Used to establish initial IPsec session
RSA Signature Services	Used in IPsec session establishment Used in SSH session establishment X.509 certificate signing
RSA	Used in IKE protocols peer authentication Used to provide cryptographic signature services Used in Cryptographic Key Generation and Key Establishment
Secure Shell Establishment	Used to establish initial SSH session
SHS	Used to provide IPsec traffic integrity verification Used to provide SSH traffic integrity verification Used for keyed-hash message authentication

Cryptographic Method	Use within the TOE
NIST SP800-90A DRBG	Used for random number generation, key generation and seeds to asymmetric key generation Used in IPsec session establishment Used in SSH session establishment Used in MACsec session establishment

The Catalyst 9300/9300L/9500 Series Switches contain the processors listed in Table 3 above.

### 1.7.3 Identification and Authentication

The TOE performs two types of authentication: device-level authentication of the remote device (TOE peers) and user authentication for the Authorized Administrator of the TOE. Device-level authentication allows the TOE to establish a secure channel with a trusted peer. The secure channel is established only after each device authenticates the other. Device-level authentication is performed via IKE/IPsec mutual authentication. The IKE phase authentication for the IPsec communication channel between the TOE and authentication server and between the TOE and syslog server is considered part of the Identification and Authentication security functionality of the TOE.

The TOE provides authentication services for administrative users to connect to the TOE's secure Command Line Interface (CLI) administrator interface. The TOE requires Authorized Administrators to authenticate prior to being granted access to any of the management functionality. The TOE can be configured to require a minimum password length of 15 characters as well as mandatory password complexity rules. The TOE provides administrator authentication against a local user database. Password-based authentication can be performed on the local serial console or SSHv2 interfaces. The SSHv2 interface also supports authentication using SSH keys. The TOE supports use of a RADIUS AAA server (part of the IT Environment) for authentication of administrative users attempting to connect to the TOE's CLI. The connection to the remote authentication server is secured using IPsec.

The TOE also provides an automatic lockout when a user attempts to authenticate and enters invalid information. When the threshold for a defined number of failed authentication attempts has exceeded the configured allowable attempts, the user is locked out until an Authorized Administrator can reenab the user account.

The TOE uses X.509v3 certificates as defined by RFC 5280 to support authentication for IPsec connections.

### 1.7.4 Security Management

The TOE provides secure administrative services for management of general TOE configuration and the security functionality provided by the TOE. All TOE administration occurs either through a secure SSHv2 session or via a local serial console connection. The TOE provides the ability to securely manage:

- Administration of the TOE locally and remotely
- Configuration of warning and consent access banners
- Configuration of session inactivity thresholds
- Updates of the TOE software
- Configuration of authentication failures
- Configuration of the audit functions of the TOE
- Configuration of the TOE provided services
- Configuration of the cryptographic functionality of the TOE
- Generate, install, and manage Pre-Shared Key (PSK)
- Manage the Key Server, Connectivity Association Key (CAK) and MKA participants
- Configure lockout time interval for excessive authentication failures



The TOE supports two separate administrator roles: non-privileged administrator and privileged administrator. Only the privileged administrator can perform the above security relevant management functions. The privileged administrator is the Authorized Administrator of the TOE who can enable, disable, determine, and modify the behavior of the security functions of the TOE as described in this document.

### 1.7.5 Protection of the TSF

The TOE protects against interference and tampering by untrusted subjects by implementing identification, authentication, and access controls to limit configuration to Authorized Administrators. The TOE prevents reading of cryptographic keys and passwords. Additionally, Cisco IOS-XE is not a general-purpose operating system and access to Cisco IOS-XE memory space is restricted to only Cisco IOS-XE functions.

The TOE can verify any software updates prior to the software updates being installed on the TOE to avoid the installation of unauthorized software.

The TOE detects replay of information received via secure channels (MACsec). The detection is applied to network packets that terminate at the TOE, such as trusted communications between the TOE and an IT entity (e.g., MACsec peer). If replay is detected, the packets are discarded.

The TOE internally maintains the date and time. This date and time information is used as the timestamp that is applied to audit records generated by the TOE. The TOE provides the Authorized Administrators the capability to update the TOE's clock manually to maintain a reliable timestamp.

Finally, the TOE performs testing to verify correct operation of the TOE itself and that of the cryptographic module.

### 1.7.6 TOE Access

The TOE can terminate inactive sessions after an Authorized Administrator configurable time-period. Once a session has been terminated, the TOE requires the user to re-authenticate to establish a new session.

The TOE can also display an Authorized Administrator specified banner on the CLI management interface prior to allowing any administrative access to the TOE.

### 1.7.7 Trusted path/Channels

The TOE allows a trusted path to be established to itself from remote administrators over SSHv2 and initiates outbound IPsec trusted channels to transmit audit messages to remote syslog servers. In addition, IPsec is used as a trusted channel between the TOE and the remote authentication servers.

The TOE supports MACsec secured trusted channels between itself and MACsec peers.

## 1.8 Excluded Functionality

Functionality in Table 6 below is excluded from the evaluation.

**Table 6 Excluded Functionality**

Excluded Functionality	Exclusion Rationale
Non-FIPS 140-2 mode of operation	This mode of operation includes non-FIPS allowed operations.
Telnet	Telnet sends authentication data in plain text. This feature must remain disabled in the evaluated configuration. SSHv2 must be used to secure the trusted path for remote administration for all SSHv2 sessions.
Transport Layer Security (TLS)	TLS is not associated with Security Functional Requirements claimed in [NDcPP] IPsec is used instead.
Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)	HTTP is not associated with Security Functional Requirements claimed in [NDcPP] Use tunnelling through IPSEC.

Excluded Functionality	Exclusion Rationale
Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure (HTTPS)	HTTPS is not associated with Security Functional Requirements claimed in [NDcPP] Use tunnelling through IPSEC.

These services can be disabled by configuration settings as described in the Guidance documents (AGD). The exclusion of this functionality does not affect the compliance to the NDcPP v2.2e or the MACsec EP v1.2.

## 2 Conformance Claims

### 2.1 Common Criteria Conformance Claim

The TOE and ST are compliant with the Common Criteria (CC) Version 3.1, Revision 5, dated: April 2017. The TOE and ST are CC Part 2 extended and CC Part 3 conformant.

### 2.2 Protection Profile Conformance

The TOE and ST are conformant with the Protection Profiles as listed in Table 7 below. This ST applies the NIAP Technical Decisions described in Table 19 in section 8 below.

**Table 7 Protection Profiles**

Protection Profile	Version	Date
collaborative Protection Profile for Network Devices (NDcPP)	2.2e	March 23, 2020
Network Device Protection Profile Extended Package MACsec Ethernet Encryption (MACsecEP)	1.2	May 10, 2016

#### 2.2.1 TOE Appropriateness

The TOE provides all the functionality at a level of security commensurate with that identified in the U.S. Government Protection Profile and extended package:

- collaborative Protection Profile for Network Devices Version 2.2e (NDcPP v2.2e)
- Network Device collaborative Protection Profile (NDcPP) Extended Package MACsec Ethernet Encryption, Version 1.2 (MACsec EP v1.2)

#### 2.2.2 TOE Security Problem Definition Consistency

The Assumptions, Threats, and Organization Security Policies included in the Security Target represent the Assumptions, Threats, and Organization Security Policies specified in the NDcPP v2.2e and the MACsec EP v1.2 for which conformance is claimed verbatim. All concepts covered in the Protection Profile and Extended Package Security Problem Definition is included in the Security Target Statement of Security Objectives Consistency.

The Security Objectives included in the Security Target represent the Security Objectives specified in the NDcPP v2.2e and the MACsec EP v1.2, for which conformance is claimed verbatim. All concepts covered in the Protection Profile and Extended Package Statement of Security Objectives is included in the Security Target.

#### 2.2.3 Statement of Security Requirements Consistency

The Security Functional Requirements included in the Security Target represent the Security Functional Requirements specified in the NDcPP v2.2e and the MACsec EP v1.2, for which conformance is claimed verbatim. All concepts covered in the Protection Profile and Extended Package Statement of Security Requirements is included in this Security Target. Additionally, the Security Assurance Requirements included in this Security Target are identical to the Security Assurance Requirements included in the NDcPP v2.2e and the MACsec EP v1.2.

### 3 Security Problem Definition

This section identifies the following:

- Significant assumptions about the TOE's operational environment.
- IT related threats to the organization countered by the TOE.
- Environmental threats requiring controls to provide sufficient protection.
- Organizational security policies for the TOE as appropriate.

This document identifies assumptions as A.assumption with "assumption" specifying a unique name. Threats are identified as T.threat with "threat" specifying a unique name. Organizational Security Policies (OSPs) are identified as P.osp with "osp" specifying a unique name.

#### 3.1 Assumptions

The specific conditions listed in the following subsections are assumed to exist in the TOE's environment. These assumptions include both practical realities in the development of the TOE security requirements and the essential environmental conditions on the use of the TOE. Note, the assumption, A.NO\_THRU\_TRAFFIC\_PROTECTION is strike-through since the TOE does provide protection against the traffic that does traverse the TOE, which is countered by the TOE objectives defined in 4.1 Security Objectives for the TOE.

**Table 8 TOE Assumptions**

Assumption	Assumption Definition
A.PHYSICAL_PROTECTION	The network device is assumed to be physically protected in its operational environment and not subject to physical attacks that compromise the security and/or interfere with the device's physical interconnections and correct operation. This protection is assumed to be sufficient to protect the device and the data it contains. As a result, the cPP does not include any requirements on physical tamper protection or other physical attack mitigations. The cPP does not expect the product to defend against physical access to the device that allows unauthorized entities to extract data, bypass other controls, or otherwise manipulate the device.
A.LIMITED_FUNCTIONALITY	The device is assumed to provide networking functionality as its core function and not provide functionality/ services that could be deemed as general-purpose computing. For example, the device should not provide a computing platform for general purpose applications (unrelated to networking functionality).
<del>A.NO_THRU_TRAFFIC_PROTECTION</del>	<del>A standard/generic network device does not provide any assurance regarding the protection of traffic that traverses it. The intent is for the network device to protect data that originates on or is destined to the device itself, to include administrative data and audit data. Traffic that is traversing the network device, destined for another network entity, is not covered by the ND cPP. It is assumed that this protection will be covered by cPPs and PP modules for particular types of network devices (e.g. firewall).</del>
A.TRUSTED_ADMINISTRATOR	<p>The Security Administrator(s) for the network device are assumed to be trusted and to act in the best interest of security for the organization. This includes appropriately trained, following policy, and adhering to guidance documentation. Administrators are trusted to ensure passwords/credentials have sufficient strength and entropy and to lack malicious intent when administering the device. The network device is not expected to be capable of defending against a malicious Administrator that actively works to bypass or compromise the security of the device.</p> <p>For TOEs supporting X.509v3 certificate-based authentication, the Security Administrator(s) are expected to fully validate (e.g., offline verification) any CA certificate (root CA certificate or intermediate CA certificate) loaded into the TOE's trust store (aka 'root store', 'trusted CA Key Store', or similar) as a trust anchor prior to use (e.g., offline verification).</p>
A.RESIDUAL_INFORMATION	The Administrator must ensure that there is no unauthorized access possible for sensitive residual information (e.g., cryptographic keys, keying material, PINs, passwords etc.) on networking equipment when the equipment is discarded or removed from its operational environment.

Assumption	Assumption Definition
A.REGULAR_UPDATES	The network device firmware and software is assumed to be updated by an administrator on a regular basis in response to the release of product updates due to known vulnerabilities.
A.ADMIN_CREDENTIALS_SECURE	The administrator's credentials (private key) used to access the network device are protected by the platform on which they reside.

### 3.2 Threats

The following table lists the threats addressed by the TOE and the IT Environment. The assumed level of expertise of the attacker for all the threats identified below is Enhanced-Basic.

**Table 9 Threats**

Threat	Threat Definition
T.UNAUTHORIZED_ADMINISTRATOR_ACCESS	Threat agents may attempt to gain administrator access to the network device by nefarious means such as masquerading as an administrator to the device, masquerading as the device to an administrator, replaying an administrative session (in its entirety, or selected portions), or performing man-in-the-middle attacks, which would provide access to the administrative session, or sessions between network devices. Successfully gaining administrator access allows malicious actions that compromise the security functionality of the device and the network on which it resides.
T.WEAK_CRYPTOGRAPHY	Threat agents may exploit weak cryptographic algorithms or perform a cryptographic exhaust against the key space. Poorly chosen encryption algorithms, modes, and key sizes will allow attackers to compromise the algorithms, or brute force exhaust the key space and give them unauthorized access allowing them to read, manipulate and/or control the traffic with minimal effort.
T.UNTRUSTED_COMMUNICATION_CHANNELS	Threat agents may attempt to target network devices that do not use standardized secure tunneling protocols to protect the critical network traffic. Attackers may take advantage of poorly designed protocols or poor key management to successfully perform man-in-the-middle attacks, replay attacks, etc. Successful attacks will result in loss of confidentiality and integrity of the critical network traffic, and potentially could lead to a compromise of the network device itself.
T.WEAK_AUTHENTICATION_ENDPOINTS	Threat agents may take advantage of secure protocols that use weak methods to authenticate the endpoints – e.g., a shared password that is guessable or transported as plaintext. The consequences are the same as a poorly designed protocol, the attacker could masquerade as the administrator or another device, and the attacker could insert themselves into the network stream and perform a man-in-the-middle attack. The result is the critical network traffic is exposed and there could be a loss of confidentiality and integrity, and potentially the network device itself could be compromised.
T.UPDATE_COMPROMISE	Threat agents may attempt to provide a compromised update of the software or firmware which undermines the security functionality of the device. Non-validated updates or updates validated using non-secure or weak cryptography leave the update firmware vulnerable to surreptitious alteration.
T.UNDETECTED_ACTIVITY	Threat agents may attempt to access, change, and/or modify the security functionality of the network device without administrator awareness. This could result in the attacker finding an avenue (e.g., misconfiguration, flaw in the product) to compromise the device and the administrator would have no knowledge that the device has been compromised.
T.SECURITY_FUNCTIONALITY_COMPROMISE	Threat agents may compromise credentials and device data enabling continued access to the network device and its critical data. The compromise of credentials includes replacing existing credentials with an attacker's credentials, modifying existing credentials, or obtaining the Administrator or device credentials for use by the attacker.
T.PASSWORD_CRACKING	Threat agents may be able to take advantage of weak administrative passwords to gain privileged access to the device. Having privileged access to the device provides the attacker unfettered access to the network traffic and may allow them to take advantage of any trust relationships with other network devices.

Threat	Threat Definition
T.SECURITY_FUNCTIONALITY_FAILURE	An external, unauthorized entity could make use of failed or compromised security functionality and might therefore subsequently use or abuse security functions without prior authentication to access, change or modify device data, critical network traffic or security functionality of the device.
T.DATA_INTEGRITY	An attacker may modify data transmitted over the MACsec channel in a way that is not detected by the recipient.
T.NETWORK_ACCESS	An attacker may send traffic through the TOE that enables them to access devices in the TOE's Operational Environment without authorization.
T.UNTRUSTED_COMMUNICATION_CHANNELS_MACSEC	An attacker may acquire sensitive TOE or user data that is transmitted to or from the TOE because an untrusted communication channel causes a disclosure of data in transit.

### 3.3 Organizational Security Policies

The following table lists the Organizational Security Policies imposed by an organization to address its security needs.

**Table 10 Organizational Security Policies**

Policy Name	Policy Definition
P.ACCESS_BANNER	The TOE shall display an initial banner describing restrictions of use, legal agreements, or any other appropriate information to which users consent by accessing the TOE.

## 4 Security Objectives

This section identifies the security objectives of the TOE and the IT Environment. The security objectives identify the responsibilities of the TOE and the TOE's IT environment in meeting the security needs.

### 4.1 Security Objectives for the TOE

The NDcPP v2.2e does not define any security objectives for the TOE, however the MACsec EP v1.2 includes security objectives listed in Table 11 below specific to MACsec devices.

**Table 11 Security Objectives for the TOE**

Security Objective and SFR mapping	Security Objective Definition
O.CRYPTOGRAPHIC_FUNCTIONS  (FCS_COP.1/DataEncryption, FCS_MACSEC_EXT.2, FCS_MACSEC_EXT.3, FTP_ITC.1, FTP_TRP.1)	To address the issues associated with unauthorized modification and disclosure of information, compliant TOEs will implement cryptographic capabilities. These capabilities are intended to maintain confidentiality and allow for detection and modification of data that is transmitted outside of the TOE.
O.AUTHENTICATION  (FCS_MACSEC_EXT.4, FCS_MKA_EXT.1, FIA_PSK_EXT.1)	To further address the issues associated with unauthorized disclosure of information, a compliant TOE's authentication ability (MKA) will allow a MACsec peer to establish connectivity associations (CA) with another MACsec peer. MACsec endpoints authenticate each other to ensure they are communicating with an authorized SecY entity (SeY).
O.PORT_FILTERING  (FCS_MACSEC_EXT.1, FIA_PSK_EXT.1)	To further address the issues associated with unauthorized network access, a compliant TOE's port filtering capability will restrict the flow of network traffic through the TOE based on source address/port and whether or not the traffic represents valid MACsec frames and MACsec Key Agreement Protocol Data Unit( MKPDU)s.
O.SYSTEM_MONITORING  (FAU_GEN.1)	To address the issues of administrators being able to monitor the operations of the MACsec device, compliant TOEs will implement the ability to log the flow of Ethernet traffic. Specifically, the TOE will provide the means for administrators to configure rules to 'log' when Ethernet traffic grants or restricts access. As a result, the 'log' will result in informative event logs whenever a match occurs. In addition, the establishment of security CAs is auditable, not only between MACsec devices, but also with MAC Security Key Agreement Entities (KaYs).
O.AUTHORIZED_ADMINISTRATION  (FIA_AFL.1, FMT_SMF.1, FPT_CAK_EXT.1, FTP_TRP.1)	All network devices are expected to provide services that allow the security functionality of the device to be managed. The MACsec device, as a specific type of network device, has a refined set of management functions to address its specialized behavior. In order to further mitigate the threat of a compromise of its security functionality, the MACsec device prescribes the ability to limit brute-force authentication attempts by enforcing lockout of accounts that experience excessive failures and by limiting access to security-relevant data that administrators do not need to view.
O.TSF_INTEGRITY  (FPT_FLS.1(2)/SelfTest)	To mitigate the security risk that the MACsec device may fail during startup, it is required to shut down in the event that any self-test failures occur during startup. This ensures that the device will only operate when it is in a known state.
O.REPLAY_DETECTION  (FPT_RPL.1,)	A MACsec device is expected to help mitigate the threat of MACsec data integrity violations by providing a mechanism to detect and discard replayed traffic for MACsec protocol data units (MPDUs).
O.VERIFIABLE_UPDATES  (FPT_TUD_EXT.1)	To ensure the authenticity and integrity of software/firmware updates that are loaded onto the MACsec device, it is necessary to provide a mechanism for validating these updates prior to application. The NDcPP provides methods of update verification; this EP specifically requires that a signature-based mechanism be used at minimum.

### 4.2 Security Objectives for the Environment

All the assumptions stated in section 3.1 are considered to be security objectives for the environment. The following are the Protection Profile non-IT security objectives, which, in addition to those assumptions, are to be satisfied without imposing technical requirements on the TOE. That is, they will not require the implementation of functions in the TOE hardware and/or software. Thus, they will be satisfied largely through application of procedural or administrative measures. Note, the environment security objective, OE.NO\_THRU\_TRAFFIC\_PROTECTION is strike-

through since the TOE does provide protection against the traffic that does traverse the TOE, which is countered by the TOE objectives defined in 4.1 Security Objectives for the TOE.

**Table 12 Security Objectives for the Environment**

Environment Security Objective	IT Environment Security Objective Definition
OE.PHYSICAL	Physical security, commensurate with the value of the TOE and the data it contains, is provided by the environment.
OE.NO_GENERAL_PURPOSE	There are no general-purpose computing capabilities (e.g., compilers or user applications) available on the TOE, other than those services necessary for the operation, administration, and support of the TOE.
<del>OE.NO_THRU_TRAFFIC_PROTECTION</del>	<del>The TOE does not provide any protection of traffic that traverses it. It is assumed that protection of this traffic will be covered by other security and assurance measures in the operational environment.</del>
OE.TRUSTED_ADMIN	Security Administrators are trusted to follow and apply all guidance documentation in a trusted manner.  For TOEs supporting X.509v3 certificate-based authentication, the Security Administrator(s) are assumed to monitor the revocation status of all certificates in the TOE's trust store and to remove any certificate from the TOE's trust store in case such certificate can no longer be trusted.
OE.UPDATES	The TOE firmware and software is updated by an administrator on a regular basis in response to the release of product updates due to known vulnerabilities.
OE.ADMIN_CREDENTIALS_SECURE	The administrator's credentials (private key) used to access the TOE must be protected on any other platform on which they reside.
OE.RESIDUAL_INFORMATION	The Security Administrator ensures that there is no unauthorized access possible for sensitive residual information (e.g. cryptographic keys, keying material, PINs, passwords etc.) on networking equipment when the equipment is discarded or removed from its operational environment.



## 5 Security Requirements

This section identifies the Security Functional Requirements for the TOE. The Security Functional Requirements included in this section are derived from Part 2 of the Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation, Version 3.1, Revision 5, dated: April 2017 and all international interpretations.

### 5.1 Conventions

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

- Unaltered SFRs are stated in the form used in [CC2] or their extended component definition (ECD)
- Refinement made by PP author: Indicated with **bold text** and ~~strikethroughs~~
- Selection wholly or partially completed in the PP: the selection values (i.e., the selection values adopted in the PP or the remaining selection values available for the ST) are indicated with underlined text
  - e.g., “[selection: *disclosure, modification, loss of use*]” in [CC2] or an ECD might become “disclosure” (completion) or “[selection: disclosure, modification]” (partial completion) in the PP
- Assignment wholly or partially completed in the PP: indicated with *italicized text*
- Assignment completed within a selection in the PP: the completed assignment text is indicated with italicized and underlined text
  - e.g., “[selection: *change\_default, query, modify, delete, [assignment: other operations]*]” in [CC2] or an ECD might become “*change default, select tag*” (completion of both selection and assignment) or “[selection: *change\_default, select\_tag, select\_value*]” (partial completion of selection, and completion of assignment) in the PP
- Iteration: indicated by adding a string starting with “/” (e.g., “FCS\_COP.1/Hash”)

Extended SFRs are identified by having a label “EXT” at the end of the SFR name.

Formatting conventions outside of operations and iterations matches the formatting specified within the NDcPP v2.2e and MACsec EP v1.2.

The following conventions were used to resolve conflicting SFRs between NDcPP v2.2e and MACsec EP v1.2:

- All SFRs from MACsec EP reproduced as-is
- SFRs that appear in both NDcPP and MACsec EP are modified based on instructions specified in the MACsec EP

### 5.2 TOE Security Functional Requirements

This section identifies the Security Functional Requirements for the TOE. The TOE Security Functional Requirements that appear in the following table are described in more detail in the following subsections.

**Table 13 Security Functional Requirements**

Class Name	Component Identification	Component Name
FAU: Security audit	FAU_GEN.1	Audit data generation
	FAU_GEN.2	User Identity Association
	FAU_STG_EXT.1	Protected Audit Event Storage
FCS: Cryptographic support	FCS_CKM.1	Cryptographic Key Generation (for asymmetric keys)
	FCS_CKM.2	Cryptographic Key Establishment
	FCS_CKM.4	Cryptographic Key Destruction
	FCS_COP.1/DataEncryption	Cryptographic Operation (AES Data Encryption/Decryption)
	FCS_COP.1/SigGen	Cryptographic Operation (Signature Generation and Verification)
	FCS_COP.1/Hash	Cryptographic Operation (Hash Algorithm)

Class Name	Component Identification	Component Name
	FCS_COP.1/KeyedHash	Cryptographic Operation (Keyed Hash Algorithm)
	FCS_COP.1(1)/KeyedHashCMAC	KeyedHashCMAC Cryptographic Operation (AES-CMAC Keyed Hash Algorithm)
	FCS_COP.1(5) Cryptographic Operation (MACsec Data Encryption/Decryption)	Cryptographic Operation (MACsec Data Encryption/Decryption)
	FCS_IPSEC_EXT.1	IPsec Protocol
	FCS_MACSEC_EXT.1	MACsec
	FCS_MACSEC_EXT.2	MACsec Integrity and Confidentiality
	FCS_MACSEC_EXT.3	MACsec Randomness
	FCS_MACSEC_EXT.4	MACsec Key Usage
	FCS_MKA_EXT.1	MACsec Key Agreement
	FCS_SSHS_EXT.1	SSH Server Protocol
	FCS_RBG_EXT.1	Random Bit Generation
FIA: Identification and authentication	FIA_AFL.1	Authentication Failure Handling
	FIA_PMG_EXT.1	Password Management
	FIA_PSK_EXT.1 Extended	Pre-Shared Key Composition
	FIA_UIA_EXT.1	User Identification and Authentication
	FIA_UAU_EXT.2	Password-based Authentication Mechanism
	FIA_UAU.7	Protected Authentication Feedback
	FIA_X509_EXT.1/Rev	X.509 Certificate Validation
	FIA_X509_EXT.2	X.509 Certificate Authentication
	FIA_X509_EXT.3	X.509 Certificate Requests
FMT: Security management	FMT_MOF.1/Services	Management of security functions behaviour
	FMT_MOF.1/ManualUpdate	Management of security functions behaviour
	FMT_MTD.1/CoreData	Management of TSF Data
	FMT_MTD.1/CryptoKeys	Management of TSF Data
	FMT_SMF.1	Specification of Management Functions
	FMT_SMR.2	Restrictions on Security Roles
FPT: Protection of the TSF	FPT_APW_EXT.1	Protection of Administrator Passwords
	FPT_CAK_EXT.1	Protection of CAK Data
	FPT_FLS.1	SelfTest Failure with Preservation of Secure State
	FPT_RPL.1	Replay Detection
	FPT_SKP_EXT.1	Protection of TSF Data (for reading of all pre-shared, symmetric and private keys)
	FPT_STM_EXT.1	Reliable Time Stamps
	FPT_TST_EXT.1	TSF Testing
	FPT_TUD_EXT.1	Trusted Update
FTA: TOE Access	FTA_SSL_EXT.1	TSF-initiated Session Locking
	FTA_SSL.3	TSF-initiated Termination
	FTA_SSL.4	User-initiated Termination
	FTA_TAB.1	Default TOE Access Banners
FTP: Trusted path/channels	FTP_ITC.1	Inter-TSF trusted channel
	FTP_TRP.1/Admin	Trusted Path

## 5.2.1 Security audit (FAU)

### 5.2.1.1 FAU\_GEN.1 Audit data generation

**FAU\_GEN.1.1** The TSF shall be able to generate an audit record of the following auditable events:

- Start-up and shut-down of the audit functions;
- All auditable events for the not specified level of audit; and
- All administrative actions comprising:
  - Administrative login and logout (name of user account shall be logged if individual user accounts are required for administrators).

- Changes to TSF data related to configuration changes (in addition to the information that a change occurred it shall be logged what has been changed).
  - Generating/import of, changing, or deleting of cryptographic keys (in addition to the action itself a unique key name or key reference shall be logged).
  - Resetting passwords (name of related user account shall be logged).
  - [Starting and stopping services];
- d) Specifically defined auditable events listed in Table 14.

**FAU\_GEN.1.2** The TSF shall record within each audit record at least the following information:

- a) Date and time of the event, type of event, subject identity, and the outcome (success or failure) of the event; and
- b) For each audit event type, based on the auditable event definitions of the functional components included in the cPP/ST, information specified in column three of Table 14.

**Table 14 Auditable Events**

SFR	Auditable Event	Additional Audit Record Contents
FAU_GEN.1	None	None
FAU_GEN.2	None	None
FAU_STG_EXT.1	None	None
FCS_CKM.1	None	None
FCS_CKM.2	None	None
FCS_CKM.4	None	None
FCS_COP.1/DataEncryption	None	None
FCS_COP.1/SigGen	None	None
FCS_COP.1/Hash	None	None
FCS_COP.1/KeyedHash	None	None
FCS_COP.1(1)/KeyedHashCMAC	None	None
FCS_COP.1(5) Cryptographic Operation (MACsec Data Encryption/Decryption)	None	None
FCS_IPSEC_EXT.1	Failure to establish an IPsec SA	Reason for failure
FCS_MACSEC_EXT.1	Session establishment	Secure Channel Identifier (SCI)
FCS_MACSEC_EXT.4.4	Creation of Connectivity Association	Connectivity Association Key Names
FCS_MACSEC_EXT.3.1	Creation and update of Secure Association Key	Creation and update times
FCS_SSHS_EXT.1	Failure to establish an SSH session	Reason for failure.
FCS_RBG_EXT.1	None	None
FIA_AFL.1	Unsuccessful login attempts limit is met or exceeded	Origin of the attempt (e.g., IP address)
	Administrator lockout due to excessive authentication failures	None
FIA_PMG_EXT.1	None	None
FIA_PSK_EXT.1	None	None
FIA_UIA_EXT.1	All use of the identification and authentication mechanism	Origin of the attempt (e.g., IP address)
FIA_UAU_EXT.2	All use of the identification and authentication mechanism	Origin of the attempt (e.g., IP address)
FIA_UAU.7	None	None
FIA_X509_EXT.1/Rev	Unsuccessful attempt to validate a certificate Any addition, replacement or removal of trust anchors in the TOE's trust store	Reason for failure of certificate validation Identification of certificates added, replaced or removed as trust anchor in the TOE's trust store
FIA_X509_EXT.2	None	None
FIA_X509_EXT.3	None	None
FMT_MOF.1/Services	None	None
FMT_MOF.1/ManualUpdate	Any attempt to initiate a manual update	None
FMT_MTD.1/CoreData	None	None
FMT_MTD.1/CryptoKeys	None	None

SFR	Auditable Event	Additional Audit Record Contents
FMT_SMF.1	All management activities of TSF data	None
FMT_SMR.2	None	None
FPT_FLS.1	None	None
FPT_SKP_EXT.1	None	None
FPT_APW_EXT.1	None	None
FPT_RPL.1	Detected replay attempt	None
FPT_STM_EXT.1	Discontinuous changes to time – either Administrator actuated or changed via an automated process. (Note that no continuous changes to time need to be logged. See also application note on FPT_STM_EXT.1)	For discontinuous changes to time: The old and new values for the time. Origin of the attempt to change time for success and failure (e.g., IP address)
FPT_TST_EXT.1	None	None
FPT_TUD_EXT.1	Initiation of update; result of the update attempt (success and failure)	None
FTA_SSL_EXT.1	The termination of a local session by the session locking mechanism	None
FTA_SSL.3	The termination of a remote session by the session locking mechanism	None
FTA_SSL.4	The termination of an interactive session	None
FTA_TAB.1	None	None
FTP_ITC.1	Initiation of the trusted channel Termination of the trusted channel Failure of the trusted channel functions	Identification of the initiator and target of failed trusted channels establishment attempt
FTP_TRP.1/Admin	Initiation of the trusted channel  Termination of the trusted channel  Failures of the trusted path functions	None

### 5.2.1.2 FAU\_GEN.2 User Identity Association

**FAU\_GEN.2.1** For audit events resulting from actions of identified users, the TSF shall be able to associate each auditable event with the identity of the user that caused the event.

### 5.2.1.3 FAU\_STG\_EXT.1 Protected Audit Event Storage

**FAU\_STG\_EXT.1.1** The TSF shall be able to transmit the generated audit data to an external IT entity using a trusted channel according to FTP\_ITC.1.

**FAU\_STG\_EXT.1.2** The TSF shall be able to store generated audit data on the TOE itself. In addition

- [the TOE shall consist of a single standalone component that stores audit data locally].

**FAU\_STG\_EXT.1.3** The TSF shall [overwrite previous audit records according to the following rule: *[the newest audit record will overwrite the oldest audit record]*] when the local storage space for audit data is full.

## 5.2.2 Cryptographic Support (FCS)

### 5.2.2.1 FCS\_CKM.1 Cryptographic Key Generation

**FCS\_CKM.1.1:** The TSF shall generate **asymmetric** cryptographic keys in accordance with a specified cryptographic

key generation algorithm: [

- RSA schemes using cryptographic key sizes of 2048-bit or greater that meet the following: FIPS PUB 186-4, “Digital Signature Standard (DSS)”, Appendix B.3;
- FFC Schemes using ‘safe-prime’ groups that meet the following: “NIST Special Publication 800-56A Revision 3, Recommendation for Pair-Wise Key Establishment Schemes Using Discrete Logarithm Cryptography” and [RFC 3526, RFC 7919].

] and specified cryptographic key sizes [assignment: cryptographic key sizes] that meet the following: [assignment: list of standards].

### 5.2.2.2 FCS\_CKM.2 Cryptographic Key Establishment

**FCS\_CKM.2.1** The TSF shall **perform cryptographic key establishment** in accordance with a specified cryptographic key **establishment** method: [

- RSA-based key establishment schemes that meet the following: RSAES-PKCS1-v1 5 as specified in Section 7.2 of RFC 3477, “Public-Key Cryptography Standards (PKCS) #1: RSA Cryptography Specifications Version 2.1”;
- FFC Schemes using “safe-prime” groups that meet the following: ‘NIST Special Publication 800-56A Revision 3, “Recommendation for Pair-Wise Key Establishment Schemes Using Discrete Logarithm Cryptography” and [groups listed in RFC 3526

] that meets the following: [assignment: list of standards].

### 5.2.2.3 FCS\_CKM.4 Cryptographic Key Destruction

**FCS\_CKM.4.1** The TSF shall destroy cryptographic keys in accordance with a specified cryptographic key destruction method

- *For plaintext keys in volatile storage, the destruction shall be executed by a [single overwrite consisting of [zeroes]];*
- *For plaintext keys in non-volatile storage, the destruction shall be executed by the invocation of an interface provided by a part of the TSF that [*
  - logically addresses the storage location of the key and performs a [single-pass] overwrite consisting of [zeroes]

] that meets the following: *No Standard.*

### 5.2.2.4 FCS\_COP.1/DataEncryption Cryptographic Operation (AES Data Encryption/Decryption)

**FCS\_COP.1.1/DataEncryption** The TSF shall perform *encryption/decryption* in accordance with a specified cryptographic algorithm *AES used in [CBC] mode* and cryptographic key sizes [128 bits, 256 bits] that meet the following: *AES as specified in ISO 18033-3, [CBC as specified in ISO 10116].*

### 5.2.2.5 FCS\_COP.1/SigGen Cryptographic Operation (Signature Generation and Verification)

**FCS\_COP.1.1/SigGen** The TSF shall perform *cryptographic signature services (generation and verification)* in accordance with a specified cryptographic algorithm

[

- RSA Digital Signature Algorithm and cryptographic key sizes (modulus) [2048 bits or greater],

]

that meet the following: [

- For RSA schemes: FIPS PUB 186-4, “Digital Signature Standard (DSS)”, Section 5.5, using PKCS #1 v2.1

Signature Schemes RSASSA-PSS and/or RSASSA-PKCS1v1\_5; ISO/IEC 9796-2, Digital signature scheme 2 or Digital Signature scheme 3,

].

#### 5.2.2.6 FCS\_COP.1/Hash Cryptographic Operation (Hash Algorithm)

**FCS\_COP.1.1/Hash** The TSF shall perform *cryptographic hashing services* in accordance with a specified cryptographic algorithm [SHA-1, SHA-256, SHA-512] and ~~cryptographic key sizes [assignment: cryptographic key sizes]~~ and **message digest sizes [160, 256, 512] bits** that meet the following: *ISO/IEC 10118-3:2004*.

#### 5.2.2.7 FCS\_COP.1/KeyedHash Cryptographic Operation (Keyed Hash Algorithm)

**FCS\_COP.1.1/KeyedHash** The TSF shall perform *keyed-hash message authentication* in accordance with a specified cryptographic algorithm [HMAC-SHA-1, HMAC-SHA-256, HMAC-SHA-512] and cryptographic key sizes [160-bit, 256-bit, 512-bit] and **message digest sizes [160, 256, 512] bits** that meet the following: *ISO/IEC 9797-2:2011, Section 7 "MAC Algorithm 2"*.

#### 5.2.2.8 FCS\_COP.1(1)/KeyedHashCMAC Cryptographic Operation (AES-CMAC Keyed Hash Algorithm)

**FCS\_COP.1.1(1)/KeyedHash:CMAC Refinement:** The TSF shall perform **keyed-hash message authentication** in accordance with a specified cryptographic algorithm [**AES-CMAC**] and cryptographic key sizes [128 bits] and message digest size of **128 bits** that meets **NIST SP800-38B**.

#### 5.2.2.9 FCS\_COP.1(5) Cryptographic Operation (MACsec Data Encryption/Decryption)

**FCS\_COP.1.1(5) Refinement:** The TSF shall perform **encryption/decryption** in accordance with a specified cryptographic algorithm AES used in **AES Key Wrap, GCM** and cryptographic key sizes [128 bits] that meet the following: **AES as specified in ISO 18033-3, AES Key Wrap as specified in NIST SP800-38F, GCM as specified in ISO 19772**.

#### 5.2.2.10 FCS\_IPSEC\_EXT.1 IPsec Protocol

**FCS\_IPSEC\_EXT.1.1** The TSF shall implement the IPsec architecture as specified in RFC 4301.

**FCS\_IPSEC\_EXT.1.2** The TSF shall have a nominal, final entry in the SPD that matches anything that is otherwise unmatched and discards it.

**FCS\_IPSEC\_EXT.1.3** The TSF shall implement [tunnel mode, transport mode].

**FCS\_IPSEC\_EXT.1.4** The TSF shall implement the IPsec protocol ESP<sup>4</sup> as defined by RFC 4303 using the cryptographic algorithms [AES-CBC-128 (RFC3602), AES-CBC-256 (RFC3602)] together with a Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA)-based HMAC [HMAC-SHA-1, HMAC-SHA-256, HMAC-SHA-512].

**FCS\_IPSEC\_EXT.1.5** The TSF shall implement the protocol: [

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

<sup>4</sup> ESP – Encapsulating Security Protocol

].

**FCS\_IPSEC\_EXT.1.6** The TSF shall ensure the encrypted payload in the [IKEv1, IKEv2] protocol uses the cryptographic algorithms [AES-CBC-128, AES-CBC-256 (specified in RFC 3602)].

**FCS\_IPSEC\_EXT.1.7** The TSF shall ensure that [

- IKEv1 Phase 1 SA lifetimes can be configured by a Security Administrator based on
    - length of time, where the time values can be configured within [1-24] hours;
  - IKEv2 SA lifetimes can be configured by a Security Administrator based on
    - length of time, where the time values can be configured within [1-24] hours
- ].

**FCS\_IPSEC\_EXT.1.8** The TSF shall ensure that [

- IKEv1 Phase 2 SA lifetimes can be configured by a Security Administrator based on
    - number of bytes
    - length of time, where the time values can be configured within [1-8] hours;
  - IKEv2 Child SA lifetimes can be configured by a Security Administrator based on
    - number of bytes
    - length of time, where the time values can be configured within [1-8] hours;
- ].

**FCS\_IPSEC\_EXT.1.9** The TSF shall generate the secret value  $x$  used in the IKE Diffie-Hellman key exchange (" $x$ " in  $g^x \text{ mod } p$ ) using the random bit generator specified in FCS\_RBG\_EXT.1 and having a length of at least [112 (for DH Group 14)] bits.

**FCS\_IPSEC\_EXT.1.10** The TSF shall generate nonces used in [IKEv1, IKEv2] exchanges of length [

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

**FCS\_IPSEC\_EXT.1.11** The TSF shall ensure that IKE protocols implement DH Group(s) [[14 (2048-bit MODP)] according to RFC 3526.

].

**FCS\_IPSEC\_EXT.1.12** The TSF shall be able to ensure by default that the strength of the symmetric algorithm (in terms of the number of bits in the key) negotiated to protect the [IKEv1 Phase 1, IKEv2 IKE\_SA] connection is greater than or equal to the strength of the symmetric algorithm (in terms of the number of bits in the key) negotiated to protect the [IKEv1 Phase 2, IKEv2 CHILD\_SA] connection.

**FCS\_IPSEC\_EXT.1.13** The TSF shall ensure that all IKE protocols perform peer authentication using [RSA] that use X.509v3 certificates that conform to RFC 4945 and [Pre-shared Keys].

**FCS\_IPSEC\_EXT.1.14** The TSF shall only establish a trusted channel if the presented identifier in the received certificate matches the configured reference identifier, where the presented and reference identifiers are of the following fields and types: [CN: Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN), Distinguished Name (DN)] and [no other reference identifier types].

#### 5.2.2.11 FCS\_MACSEC\_EXT.1 MACsec

**FCS\_MACSEC\_EXT.1.1** The TSF shall implement MACsec in accordance with IEEE Standard 802.1AE-2006.

**FCS\_MACSEC\_EXT.1.2** The TSF shall derive a Secure Channel Identifier (SCI) from a peer's MAC address and port to uniquely identify the originator of a MACsec Protocol Data Unit (MPDU).

**FCS\_MACSEC\_EXT.1.3** The TSF shall reject any MPDUs during a given session that contain an SCI other than the one used to establish that session.

**FCS\_MACSEC\_EXT.1.4** The TSF shall permit only EAPOL (PAE EtherType 88-8E), MACsec frames (EtherType 88-E5), and MAC control frames (EtherType is 88-08) and shall discard others.

#### 5.2.2.12 FCS\_MACSEC\_EXT.2 MACsec Integrity and Confidentiality

**FCS\_MACSEC\_EXT.2.1** The TOE shall implement MACsec with support for integrity protection with a confidentiality offset of [0, 30, 50].

**FCS\_MACSEC\_EXT.2.2** The TSF shall provide assurance of the integrity of protocol data units (MPDUs) using an Integrity Check Value (ICV) derived with the Secure Association Key (SAK).

**FCS\_MACSEC\_EXT.2.3** The TSF shall provide the ability to derive an Integrity Check Value Key (ICK) from a CAK using a KDF.

#### 5.2.2.13 FCS\_MACSEC\_EXT.3 MACsec Randomness

**FCS\_MACSEC\_EXT.3.1** The TSF shall generate unique Secure Association Keys (SAKs) using [key derivation from Connectivity Association Key (CAK) per section 9.8.1 of IEEE 802.1X-2010] such that the likelihood of a repeating SAK is no less than 1 in 2 to the power of the size of the generated key.

**FCS\_MACSEC\_EXT.3.2** The TSF shall generate unique nonce for the derivation of SAKs using the TOE's random bit generator as specified by FCS\_RBG\_EXT.1.

#### 5.2.2.14 FCS\_MACSEC\_EXT.4 MACsec Key Usage

**FCS\_MACSEC\_EXT.4.1** The TSF shall support peer authentication using pre-shared keys, [no other methods].

**FCS\_MACSEC\_EXT.4.2** The TSF shall distribute SAKs between MACsec peers using AES key wrap as specified in FCS\_COP.1(1).

**FCS\_MACSEC\_EXT.4.3** The TSF shall support specifying a lifetime for CAKs.

**FCS\_MACSEC\_EXT.4.4** The TSF shall associate Connectivity Association Key Names (CKNs) with Security Association Key (SAK)s that are defined by the key derivation function using the CAK as input data (per 802.1X, section 9.8.1).



**FCS\_MACSEC\_EXT.4.5** The TSF shall associate Connectivity Association Key Names (CKNs) with CAKs. The length of the CKN shall be an integer number of octets, between 1 and 32 (inclusive).

#### 5.2.2.15 FCS\_MKA\_EXT.1 MACsec Key Agreement

**FCS\_MKA\_EXT.1.1** The TSF shall implement Key Agreement Protocol (MKA) in accordance with IEEE 802.1X-2010 and 802.1Xbx-2014.

**FCS\_MKA\_EXT.1.2** The TSF shall enable data delay protection for MKA that ensures data frames protected by MACsec are not delayed by more than 2 seconds.

**FCS\_MKA\_EXT.1.3** The TSF shall provide assurance of the integrity of MKA protocol data units (MKPDUs) using an Integrity Check Value (ICV) derived from an Integrity Check Value Key (ICK).

**FCS\_MKA\_EXT.1.4** The TSF shall provide the ability to derive an Integrity Check Value Key (ICK) from a CAK using a KDF.

**FCS\_MKA\_EXT.1.5** The TSF shall enforce an MKA Lifetime Timeout limit of 6.0 seconds and MKA Bounded Hello Time limit of 0.5 seconds.

**FCS\_MKA\_EXT.1.6** The Key Server shall refresh a SAK when it expires. The Key Server shall distribute a SAK by [pairwise CAKs]. ~~If group CAK is selected, then the Key Server shall distribute a group CAK by [selection: a group CAK, pairwise CAKs, pre-shared key].~~ If pairwise CAK is selected, then the pairwise CAK shall be [pre-shared key]. The Key Server shall refresh a CAK when it expires.

**FCS\_MKA\_EXT.1.7** The Key Server shall distribute a fresh SAK whenever a member is added to or removed from the live membership of the CA.

**FCS\_MKA\_EXT.1.8** The TSF shall validate MKPDUs according to 802.1X, Section 11.11.2. In particular, the TSF shall discard without further processing any MKPDUs to which any of the following conditions apply:

- a) The destination address of the MKPDU was an individual address.
- b) The MKPDU is less than 32 octets long.
- c) The MKPDU is not a multiple of 4 octets long.
- d) The MKPDU comprises fewer octets than indicated by the Basic Parameter Set body length, as encoded in bits 4 through 1 of octet 3 and bits 8 through 1 of octet 4, plus 16 octets of ICV.
- e) The CAK Name is not recognized.

If an MKPDU passes these tests, then the TSF will begin processing it as follows:

- a) If the Algorithm Agility parameter identifies an algorithm that has been implemented by the receiver, the ICV shall be verified as specified in IEEE 802.1x Section 9.4.1.
- b) If the Algorithm Agility parameter is unrecognized or not implemented by the receiver, its value can be recorded for diagnosis but the received MKPDU shall be discarded without further processing.

Each received MKPDU that is validated as specified in this clause and verified as specified in 802.1X, section 9.4.1 shall be decoded as specified in 802.1X, section 11.11.4.

#### 5.2.2.16 FCS\_RBG\_EXT.1 Random Bit Generation

**FCS\_RBG\_EXT.1.1** The TSF shall perform all deterministic random bit generation services in accordance with ISO/IEC 18031:2011 using [CTR\_DRBG (AES)].

**FCS\_RBG\_EXT.1.2** The deterministic RBG shall be seeded by at least one entropy source that accumulates entropy from [[1] platform based noise source] with a minimum of [256 bits] of entropy at least equal to the greatest security

strength, according to ISO/IEC 18031:2011 Table C.1 “Security Strength Table for Hash Functions”, of the keys and hashes that it will generate.

### 5.2.2.17 FCS\_SSHS\_EXT.1 SSH Server Protocol

**FCS\_SSHS\_EXT.1.1** The TSF shall implement the SSH protocol that complies with: RFCs 4251, 4252, 4253, 4254, [6668, 8268, 8308 section 3.1, 8332].

**FCS\_SSHS\_EXT.1.2** The TSF shall ensure that the SSH protocol implementation supports the following authentication methods as described in RFC 4252: public key-based, [password-based].

**FCS\_SSHS\_EXT.1.3** The TSF shall ensure that, as described in RFC 4253, packets greater than [65,535] bytes in an SSH transport connection are dropped.

**FCS\_SSHS\_EXT.1.4** The TSF shall ensure that the SSH transport implementation uses the following encryption algorithms and rejects all other encryption algorithms: [aes128-cbc, aes256-cbc].

**FCS\_SSHS\_EXT.1.5** The TSF shall ensure that the SSH public-key based authentication implementation uses [ssh-rsa] as its public key algorithm(s) and rejects all other public key algorithms.

**FCS\_SSHS\_EXT.1.6** The TSF shall ensure that the SSH transport implementation uses [hmac-sha2-256, hmac-sha2-512] as its MAC algorithm(s) and rejects all other MAC algorithm(s).

**FCS\_SSHS\_EXT.1.7** The TSF shall ensure that [diffie-hellman-group14-sha1] and [no other methods] are the only allowed key exchange methods used for the SSH protocol.

**FCS\_SSHS\_EXT.1.8** The TSF shall ensure that within SSH connections, the same session keys are used for a threshold of no longer than one hour, and each encryption key is used to protect no more than one gigabyte of data. After any of the thresholds are reached, a rekey needs to be performed.

## 5.2.3 Identification and authentication (FIA)

### 5.2.3.1 FIA\_AFL.1 Authentication Failure Handling

**FIA\_AFL.1.1 Refinement:** The TSF shall detect when an **Administrator configurable positive integer of successive unsuccessful authentication attempts occur related to administrators attempting to authenticate remotely.**

**FIA\_AFL.1.2** When the defined number of unsuccessful authentication attempts has been met, the TSF shall [prevent the offending remote Administrator from successfully authenticating until [an Authorized Administrator unlocks the locked user account] is taken by a local Administrator].

### 5.2.3.2 FIA\_PMG\_EXT.1 Password Management

**FIA\_PMG\_EXT.1.1** The TSF shall provide the following password management capabilities for administrative passwords:

- a) Passwords shall be able to be composed of any combination of upper and lower case letters, numbers, and the following special characters: [“!”, “@”, “#”, “\$”, “%”, “^”, “&”, “\*”, “(”, “)”];
- b) Minimum password length shall be configurable to between [15] and [15] characters.

### 5.2.3.3 FIA\_PSK\_EXT.1 Extended: Pre-Shared Key Composition

**FIA\_PSK\_EXT.1.1** The TSF shall use pre-shared keys for MKA as defined by IEEE 802.1X, [*IPsec protocols*].

**FIA\_PSK\_EXT.1.2** The TSF shall be able to [*accept*] bit-based pre-shared keys.

### 5.2.3.4 FIA\_UIA\_EXT.1 User Identification and Authentication

**FIA\_UIA\_EXT.1.1** The TSF shall allow the following actions prior to requiring the non-TOE entity to initiate the identification and authentication process:

- Display the warning banner in accordance with FTA\_TAB.1;
- [*no other actions*].

**FIA\_UIA\_EXT.1.2** The TSF shall require each administrative user to be successfully identified and authenticated before allowing any other TSF-mediated action on behalf of that administrative user.

### 5.2.3.5 FIA\_UAU\_EXT.2 Password-based Authentication Mechanism

**FIA\_UAU\_EXT.2.1** The TSF shall provide a local [*password-based, [remote password-based authentication via RADIUS]*] authentication mechanism to perform local administrative user authentication.

### 5.2.3.6 FIA\_UAU.7 Protected Authentication Feedback

**FIA\_UAU.7.1** The TSF shall provide only *obscured feedback* to the administrative user while the authentication is in progress **at the local console**.

### 5.2.3.7 FIA\_X509\_EXT.1/Rev X.509 Certificate Validation

**FIA\_X509\_EXT.1.1/Rev** The TSF shall validate certificates in accordance with the following rules:

- RFC 5280 certificate validation and certification path validation **supporting a minimum path length of three certificates**.
- The certificate path must terminate with a trusted CA certificate designated as a trust anchor.
- The TSF shall validate a certification path by ensuring that all CA certificates in the certification path contain the basicConstraints extension with the CA flag set to TRUE.
- The TSF shall validate the revocation status of the certificate using [the Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) as specified in RFC 6960, Certificate Revocation List (CRL) as specified in RFC 5759 Section 5,].
- The TSF shall validate the extendedKeyUsage field according to the following rules:
  - *Certificates used for trusted updates and executable code integrity verification shall have the Code Signing purpose (id-kp 3 with OID 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.3) in the extendedKeyUsage field.*
  - *Server certificates presented for TLS shall have the Server Authentication purpose (id-kp 1 with OID 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.1) in the extendedKeyUsage field.*
  - *Client certificates presented for TLS shall have the Client Authentication purpose (id-kp 2 with OID 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.2) in the extendedKeyUsage field.*
  - *OCSP certificates presented for OCSP responses shall have the OCSP Signing purpose (id-kp 9 with OID 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.9) in the extendedKeyUsage field*

**FIA\_X509\_EXT.1.2/Rev** The TSF shall only treat a certificate as a CA certificate if the basicConstraints extension is present and the CA flag is set to TRUE.

### 5.2.3.8 FIA\_X509\_EXT.2 X.509 Certificate Authentication

**FIA\_X509\_EXT.2.1** The TSF shall use X.509v3 certificates as defined by RFC 5280 to support authentication for [IPsec], and [no additional uses].

**FIA\_X509\_EXT.2.2** When the TSF cannot establish a connection to determine the validity of a certificate, the TSF shall [not accept the certificate].

### 5.2.3.9 FIA\_X509\_EXT.3 X.509 Certificate Requests

**FIA\_X509\_EXT.3.1** The TSF shall generate a Certificate Request as specified by RFC 2986 and be able to provide the following information in the request: public key and [Common Name, Organization, Organizational Unit, Country].

**FIA\_X509\_EXT.3.2** The TSF shall validate the chain of certificates from the Root CA upon receiving the CA Certificate Response.

## 5.2.4 Security management (FMT)

### 5.2.4.1 FMT\_MOF.1/Services Management of Security Functions Behavior

**FMT\_MOF.1.1/Services** The TSF shall restrict the ability to **start and stop** ~~the functions services~~ to *Security Administrators*.

### 5.2.4.2 FMT\_MOF.1/ManualUpdate Management of Security Functions Behaviour

**FMT\_MOF.1/ManualUpdate** The TSF shall restrict the ability to enable the functions to perform manual updates to Security Administrators.

### 5.2.4.3 FMT\_MTD.1/CoreData Management of TSF Data

**FMT\_MTD.1/CoreData** The TSF shall restrict the ability to manage the TSF data to Security Administrators.

### 5.2.4.4 FMT\_MTD.1/CryptoKeys Management of TSF Data

**FMT\_MTD.1.1/CryptoKeys** The TSF shall restrict the ability to manage the cryptographic keys to Security Administrators.

### 5.2.4.5 FMT\_SMF.1 Specification of Management Functions

**FMT\_SMF.1.1** The TSF shall be capable of performing the following management functions: [

- Ability to administer the TOE locally and remotely;
- Ability to configure the access banner;
- Ability to configure the session inactivity time before session termination or locking;
- Ability to update the TOE, and to verify the updates using [digital signature, hash comparison] capability prior to installing those updates;
- Ability to configure the authentication failure parameters for FIA\_AFL.1;
- Generate a PSK-based CAK and install it in the device;
- Manage the Key Server to create, delete, and activate MKA participants [as specified in 802.1X, sections

9.13 and 9.16 (cf. MIB object ieee8021XKayMkaParticipantEntry) and section. 12.2 (cf. function createMKA());

- *Specify a lifetime of a CAK;*
- *Enable, disable, or delete a PSK-based CAK using [CLI management commands];*
- *Cause Key Server to generate a new group CAK (i.e., rekey the CA) using [CLI management commands];*
- *Configure the number of failed administrator authentication attempts that will cause an account to be locked out [Manually unlock a locked administrator account];*
- [
  - Ability to start and stop services;
  - Ability to configure audit behaviour (e.g. changes to storage locations for audit; changes to behaviour when local audit storage space is full);
  - Ability to manage the cryptographic keys;
  - Ability to configure the cryptographic functionality;
  - Ability to configure thresholds for SSH rekeying;
  - Ability to configure the lifetime for IPsec SAs;
  - Ability to re-enable an Administrator account;
  - Ability to set the time which is used for time-stamps;
  - Ability to configure the reference identifier for the peer;
  - Ability to manage the TOE's trust store and designate X509.v3 certificates as trust anchors;
  - Ability to import X.509v3 certificates to the TOE's trust store
 ]

#### 5.2.4.6 FMT\_SMR.2 Restrictions on Security Roles

**FMT\_SMR.2.1** The TSF shall maintain the roles:

- *Security Administrator.*

**FMT\_SMR.2.2** The TSF shall be able to associate users with roles.

**FMT\_SMR.2.3** The TSF shall ensure that the conditions

- *The Security Administrator role shall be able to administer the TOE locally;*
  - *The Security Administrator role shall be able to administer the TOE remotely*
- are satisfied.

### 5.2.5 Protection of the TSF (FPT)

#### 5.2.5.1 FPT\_APW\_EXT.1: Protection of Administrator Passwords

**FPT\_APW\_EXT.1.1** The TSF shall store administrative passwords in non-plaintext form.

**FPT\_APW\_EXT.1.2** The TSF shall prevent the reading of plaintext administrative passwords.

#### 5.2.5.2 FPT\_CAK\_EXT.1 Protection of CAK Data

**FPT\_CAK\_EXT.1.1** The TSF shall prevent reading of CAK values by administrators.

### 5.2.5.3 FPT\_FLS.1 (2)/SelfTest Failure with Preservation of Secure State

**FPT\_FLS.1.1(2)/SelfTest Refinement:** The TSF shall **shut down** when any of the following types of failures occur: **failure of the power-on self-tests, failure of integrity check of the TSF executable image, failure of noise source health tests.**

### 5.2.5.4 FPT\_RPL.1 Replay Detection

**FPT\_RPL.1.1** The TSF shall detect replay for the following entities: [MPDUs, MKA frames].

**FPT\_RPL.1.2** The TSF shall perform [discarding of the replayed data, logging of the detected replay attempt] when replay is detected.

### 5.2.5.5 FPT\_SKP\_EXT.1 Protection of TSF Data (for reading of all pre-shared, symmetric and private keys)

**FPT\_SKP\_EXT.1.1** The TSF shall prevent reading of all pre-shared keys, symmetric keys, and private keys.

### 5.2.5.6 FPT\_STM.1 Reliable time stamps

**FPT\_STM\_EXT.1.1** The TSF shall be able to provide reliable time stamps for its own use.

**FPT\_STM\_EXT.1.2** The TSF shall [allow the Security Administrator to set the time].

### 5.2.5.7 FPT\_TST\_EXT.1: TSF Testing

**FPT\_TST\_EXT.1.1** The TSF shall run a suite of the following self-tests [during initial start-up (on power on), periodically during normal operation] to demonstrate the correct operation of the TSF: [

- AES Known Answer Test
- HMAC Known Answer Test
- RNG/DRBG Known Answer Test
- SHA-1/256/512 Known Answer Test
- RSA Signature Known Answer Test (both signature/verification)
- Software Integrity Test

].

### 5.2.5.8 FPT\_TUD\_EXT.1 Trusted Update

**FPT\_TUD\_EXT.1.1** The TSF shall provide *Security Administrators* the ability to query the currently executing version of the TOE firmware/software and [no other TOE firmware/software version].

**FPT\_TUD\_EXT.1.2** The TSF shall provide *Security Administrators* the ability to manually initiate updates to TOE firmware/software and [no other update mechanism].

**FPT\_TUD\_EXT.1.3** The TSF shall provide means to authenticate firmware/software updates to the TOE using a [digital signature, published hash] prior to installing those updates.

## 5.2.6 TOE Access (FTA)

### 5.2.6.1 FTA\_SSL\_EXT.1 TSF-initiated Session Locking

**FTA\_SSL\_EXT.1.1** The TSF shall, for local interactive sessions, [  
 • terminate the session]  
 after a Security Administrator-specified time period of inactivity.

### 5.2.6.2 FTA\_SSL.3 TSF-initiated Termination

**FTA\_SSL.3.1:** The TSF shall terminate a **remote** interactive session after a *Security Administrator-configurable time interval of session inactivity*.

### 5.2.6.3 FTA\_SSL.4 User-initiated Termination

**FTA\_SSL.4.1** The TSF shall allow **Administrator**-initiated termination of the **Administrator's** own interactive session.

### 5.2.6.4 FTA\_TAB.1 Default TOE Access Banners

**FTA\_TAB.1.1** Before establishing an **administrative user** session the TSF shall display a **Security Administrator-specified advisory notice and consent** warning message regarding use of the TOE.

## 5.2.7 Trusted Path/Channels (FTP)

### 5.2.7.1 FTP\_ITC.1 Inter-TSF trusted channel

**FTP\_ITC.1.1 Refinement:** The TSF shall **be capable of using [IPsec, MACsec]** to provide a trusted communication channel between itself and **authorized IT entities supporting the following capabilities: audit server, [authentication server, [MACsec peers]]** that is logically distinct from other communication channels and provides assured identification of its end points and protection of the channel data from disclosure and detection of modification of the channel data.

**FTP\_ITC.1.2** The TSF shall permit **the TSF or the authorized IT entities** to initiate communication via the trusted channel.

**FTP\_ITC.1.3** The TSF shall initiate communication via the trusted channel for [  
 • *external audit server using IPsec*  
 • *remote AAA servers using IPsec*  
 • *MACsec peers using MACsec*  
 ].

### 5.2.7.2 FTP\_TRP.1 Trusted Path

**FTP\_TRP.1.1/Admin Refinement:** The TSF shall **be capable of using [SSH]** to provide a communication path between itself and **authorized remote administrators** that provides confidentiality and integrity, that is, logically distinct from other communication paths and provides assured identification of its end points and protection of the communicated data **from disclosure and provides detection of modification of the channel data**.

**FTP\_TRP.1.2/Admin** The TSF shall permit remote Administrators to initiate communication via the trusted path.

**FTP\_TRP.1.3/Admin** The TSF shall require the use of the trusted path for initial Administrator authentication and all remote administration actions.

### 5.3 TOE SFR Dependencies Rationale for SFRs Found in NDcPP v2.2e

The Security Functional Requirements (SFRs) in this Security Target represent the SFRs identified in the NDcPP v2.2e and MACsec EP v1.2. As such, the NDcPP v2.2e and MACsec EP v1.2 SFR dependency rationale is deemed acceptable since the PP itself has been validated.

## 5.4 Security Assurance Requirements

### 5.4.1 SAR<sup>5</sup> Requirements

The TOE assurance requirements for this ST are taken directly from the NDcPP v2.2e and MACsec EP v1.2, which are derived from Common Criteria Version 3.1, Revision 5, dated April 2017. The assurance requirements are summarized in Table 15 below.

**Table 15 Assurance Measures**

Assurance Class	Components	Components Description
Security Target (ASE)	ASE_CCL.1	Conformance claims
	ASE_ECD.1	Extended components definition
	ASE_INT.1	ST introduction
	ASE_OBJ.1	Security objectives for the operational environment
	ASE_REQ.1	Stated security requirements
	ASE_SPD.1	Security Problem Definition
	ASE_TSS.1	TOE summary specification
Development (ADV)	ADV_FSP.1	Basic Functional Specification
Guidance Documents (AGD)	AGD_OPE.1	Operational user guidance
	AGD_PRE.1	Preparative procedures
Life Cycle Support (ALC)	ALC_CMC.1	Labeling of the TOE
	ALC_CMS.1	TOE CM coverage
Tests (ATE)	ATE_IND.1	Independent testing - conformance
Vulnerability Assessment (AVA)	AVA_VAN.1	Vulnerability survey

### 5.4.2 Security Assurance Requirements Rationale

The Security Assurance Requirements (SARs) in this Security Target represent the SARs identified in the NDcPP v2.2e and MACsec EP v1.2. As such, the NDcPP v2.2e and MACsec EP v1.2 SAR rationale is deemed acceptable since the PP itself has been validated.

## 5.5 Assurance Measures

The TOE satisfies the identified assurance requirements. This section identifies the Assurance Measures applied by Cisco to satisfy the assurance requirements. Assurance measures are provided in Table 16 below.

<sup>5</sup> SAR – Security Assurance Requirements



Table 16 Assurance Measures

Component	How requirement will be met
Security Target (ASE) ASE_CCL.1 ASE_ECD.1 ASE_INT.1 ASE_OBJ.1 ASE_REQ.1 ASE_SPD.1 ASE_TSS.1	Section 2 of this ST includes the TOE and ST conformance claim to CC Version 3.1, Revision 5, dated: April 2017, CC Part 2 extended and CC Part 3 conformant, NDcPP v2.2e and MACsec EP v1.2 and the rationale of how TOE provides all of the functionality at a level of security commensurate with that identified in NDcPP v2.2e and MACsec EP v1.2. Section 2 also includes the consistency rationale for the TOE Security Problem Definition and the Security Requirements to include the extended components definition.
ADV_FSP.1	<p>The functional specification describes the external interfaces of the TOE, such as the means for a user to invoke a service and the corresponding response of those services. The description includes the interface(s) that enforces a security functional requirement, the interface(s) that supports the enforcement of a security functional requirement, and the interface(s) that does not enforce any security functional requirements.</p> <p>The interfaces are described in terms of their:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>purpose (general goal of the interface)</li> <li>method of use (how the interface is to be used)</li> <li>parameters (explicit inputs to and outputs from an interface that control the behaviour of that interface)</li> <li>parameter descriptions (tells what the parameter is in some meaningful way)</li> <li>error messages (identifies the condition that generated it, what the message is, and the meaning of any error codes)</li> </ul> <p>The development evidence also contains a tracing of the interfaces to the SFRs described in this ST.</p>
AGD_OPE.1	The Administrative Guide provides the descriptions of the processes and procedures of how the administrative users of the TOE can securely administer the TOE using the interfaces that provide the features and functions detailed in the ST.
AGD_PRE.1	The Installation Guide describes the installation, generation and start-up procedures so that the users of the TOE can setup the components of the TOE into the evaluated configuration.
ALC_CMC.1 ALC_CMS.1	<p>The CM<sup>6</sup> document(s) describes how the consumer (end-user) of the TOE can identify the evaluated TOE.</p> <p>The CM document(s) identifies the configuration items, how those configuration items are uniquely identified, and the adequacy of the procedures that are used to control and track changes that are made to the TOE. This includes details on what changes are tracked, how potential changes are incorporated, and the degree to which automation is used to reduce the scope for error.</p>
ATE_IND.1	Cisco will provide the TOE for testing.
AVA_VAN.1	Cisco will provide the TOE for testing.

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<sup>6</sup> CM – Configuration Management

## 6 TOE Summary Specification

### 6.1 TOE Security Functional Requirement Measures

This section identifies and describes how the Security Functional Requirements identified above are met by the TOE.

**Table 17 How TOE SFRs Measures**

TOE SFRs	How the SFR is Met
FAU_GEN.1	<p>The TOE generates an audit record whenever an audited event occurs. The types of events that cause audit records to be generated include start-up and shut-down of the audit mechanism cryptography related events, identification and authentication related events, and administrative events (the specific events and the contents of each audit record are listed in Table 14 above.</p> <p>Each of the events is specified in the audit record is in enough detail to identify the user for which the event is associated, when the event occurred, where the event occurred, the outcome of the event, and the type of event that occurred such as generating keys, including the type of key. Additionally, the start-up and shut-down of the audit functionality is audited.</p> <p>The audit trail consists of the individual audit records; one audit record for each event that occurred. The audit record can contain up to 80 characters and a percent sign (%), which follows the time-stamp information. As noted above, the information includes at least all the required information. Additional information can be configured. Following is the audit record format:</p> <p>seq no:timestamp: %facility-severity-MNEMONIC:description (hostname-n)</p> <p>Following is an example of an audit record:</p> <pre>*Mar 1 18:46:11: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by vty2 (10.34.195.36) 18:47:02: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by vty2 (10.34.195.36) *Mar 1 18:48:50.483 UTC: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by vty2 (10.34.195.36)</pre> <p>The logging buffer size can be configured from a range of 4096 (default) to 2147483647 bytes. It is noted, do not make the buffer size too large because the TOE could run out of memory for other tasks. Use the show memory privileged EXEC command to view the free processor memory on the TOE. However, this value is the maximum available, and the buffer size should not be set to this amount.</p> <p>The administrator can also configure a 'configuration logger' to keep track of configuration changes made with the command-line interface (CLI). The administrator can configure the size of the configuration log from 1 to 1000 entries (the default is 100).</p> <p>The log buffer is circular, so newer messages overwrite older messages after the buffer is full. Administrators are instructed to monitor the log buffer using the show logging privileged EXEC command to view the audit records. The first message displayed is the oldest message in the buffer. There are other associated commands to clear the buffer, to set the logging level, etc.</p> <p>The logs can be saved to flash memory, so records are not lost in case of failures or restarts. Refer to the Common Criteria Configuration Guide for command description and usage information.</p> <p>The administrator can set the level of the audit records to be displayed on the console or sent to the syslog server. For instance, all emergency, alerts, critical, errors, and warning messages can be sent to the console alerting the administrator that some action needs to be taken as these types of messages mean that the functionality of the TOE is affected. All notifications and information type message can be sent to the syslog server.</p> <p>To configure the TOE to send audit records to a syslog server, the 'set logging server' command is used. A maximum of three syslog servers can be configured. The audit records are transmitted using an IPsec tunnel to the syslog server. If communications to the syslog server are lost, the TOE will store all audit records locally and when the connection to the remote syslog server is restored, all stored audit records will be transmitted to the remote syslog server.</p> <p>Once the box is up and operational and the crypto self-test command is entered, then the result messages are displayed on the console and an audit record is generated. If the TOE encounters a failure to invoke any cryptographic function, a log record is generated.</p>

TOE SFRs	How the SFR is Met													
	When the incoming traffic to the TOE exceeds what the interface can handle, the packets are dropped at the input queue itself and there are no error messages generated.													
FAU_GEN.2	The TOE shall ensure that each auditable event is associated with the user that triggered the event and as a result, they are traceable to a specific user. For example, a human user, user identity or related session ID would be included in the audit record. For an IT entity or device, the IP address, MAC address, host name, or other configured identification is presented.													
FAU_STG_EXT.1	<p>The TOE is a standalone device configured to export syslog records to a specified, external syslog server in real-time. The TOE protects communications with an external syslog server via IPsec. If the IPsec connection fails, the TOE will store audit records on the TOE when it discovers it can no longer communicate with its configured syslog server. When the connection is restored, the TOE will transmit the buffer contents to the syslog server.</p> <p>For audit records stored internally to the TOE the audit records are stored in a circular log file where the TOE overwrites the oldest audit records when the audit trail becomes full. The size of the logging files on the TOE is configurable by the administrator with the minimum value being 4096 (default) to 2,147,483,647 bytes of available disk space Refer to the Common Criteria Configuration Guide for command description and usage information.</p> <p>Only Authorized Administrators can clear the local logs, and local audit records are stored in a directory that does not allow administrators to modify the contents.</p>													
FCS_CKM.1	The TOE implements and uses primes as specified in RFC 3526 Section 3 when generating parameters for the key exchange.													
FCS_CKM.2	<p>The TOE complies with section 5.6 and all subsections regarding asymmetric key pair generation and key establishment in the NIST SP800-56A and with section 6.</p> <p>Asymmetric cryptographic keys used for IKE peer authentication are generated according to FIPS PUB 186-4, Appendix B.3 for RSA schemes.</p> <p>The TOE complies with section 5.6 and all subsections regarding asymmetric key pair generation and key establishment in the NIST SP800-56Arev3 and with section 6.</p> <p>Asymmetric cryptographic keys used for IKE peer authentication are generated according to FIPS PUB 186-4, Appendix B.3 for RSA schemes.</p> <p>The TOE can create an RSA public-private key pair using key sizes of 2048-bit or larger that can be used to generate a Certificate Signing Request (CSR). Through use of Simple Certificate Enrollment Protocol (SCEP), the TOE can send the CSR to a CA for the CA to generate a certificate and receive its X509v3 certificate from the CA.</p> <p>Integrity of the CSR and certificate during transit are assured through use of digital signatures (encrypting the hash of the TOE's public key contained in the CSR and certificate).</p> <p>The key pair generation portions of "The RSA Validation System" for FIPS PUB 186-4 were used as a guide in testing the FCS_CKM.1 during the FIPS validation.</p> <p>The TOE employs RSA-based key establishment used in cryptographic operations.</p> <p>The TOE implements DH group 14 (2048) bit key establishment schemes in SSH and IPsec. The DH key generation meets RFC 3526, Section 3.</p> <p>The TOE acts as a receiver for SSH communications (remote administration) and as both a sender and receiver for IPsec communications (transmit generated audit data to an external IT entity (syslog server)).</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="548 1738 1451 1898"> <thead> <tr> <th>Scheme</th> <th>SFR</th> <th>Service</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>RSA</td> <td>FCS_SSHS_EXT.1</td> <td rowspan="3">Remote Administration</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FFC/DH</td> <td>FCS_SSHS_EXT.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RSAES-PKCS1</td> <td>FCS_SSHS_EXT.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RSA</td> <td>FCS_IPsec_EXT.1</td> <td>Remote syslog server</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Scheme	SFR	Service	RSA	FCS_SSHS_EXT.1	Remote Administration	FFC/DH	FCS_SSHS_EXT.1	RSAES-PKCS1	FCS_SSHS_EXT.1	RSA	FCS_IPsec_EXT.1	Remote syslog server
Scheme	SFR	Service												
RSA	FCS_SSHS_EXT.1	Remote Administration												
FFC/DH	FCS_SSHS_EXT.1													
RSAES-PKCS1	FCS_SSHS_EXT.1													
RSA	FCS_IPsec_EXT.1	Remote syslog server												

TOE SFRs	How the SFR is Met		
	FFC/DH	FCS_IPsec_EXT.1	
	For details on each protocol, see the related SFR.		
FCS_CKM.4	The TOE meets all requirements specified in FIPS 140-2 for destruction of keys and Critical Security Parameters (CSPs) when no longer required for use. See section 7 below for additional details on key zeroization.		
FCS_COP.1/DataEncryption	The TOE provides symmetric encryption and decryption capabilities using AES in CBC mode (128 and 256 bits) as described in ISO/IEC 18033-3 and ISO/IEC 10116. AES is implemented in the SSH and IPsec protocols. Refer to Table 4 above for the FIPS validated algorithm certificate numbers.		
FCS_COP.1/SigGen	The TOE provides cryptographic signature services using a RSA Digital Signature Algorithm with key size of 2048 and greater as specified in FIPS PUB 186-4. Refer to Table 4 above for the FIPS validated algorithm certificate numbers.		
FCS_COP.1/Hash	The TOE provides cryptographic hashing services using SHA-1, SHA-256 and SHA-512 as specified in ISO/IEC 10118-3:2004 (with key sizes and message digest sizes of 160, 256, and 512 bits respectively).		
FCS_COP.1/KeyedHash	<p>The TOE provides keyed-hashing message authentication services using HMAC-SHA-1 and HMAC-SHA-256 that operates on 512-bit blocks and HMAC-SHA-512 operating on 1024-bit blocks of data, with key sizes and message digest sizes of 160-bits, 256 bits and 512 bits respectively as specified in ISO/IEC 9797-2:2011, Section 7 "MAC Algorithm 2".</p> <p>For IKE Internet Security Association and Key Management Protocol (ISAKMP) hashing, administrators configure the SHA and message digest to be used with remote IPsec endpoints.</p> <p>SHA-256 hashing is used for verification of software image integrity.</p> <p>The TOE uses HMAC-SHA1 message authentication as part of the RADIUS Key Wrap functionality.</p> <p>For IPsec Security Association (SA) authentication integrity options administrators can select any of esp-sha-hmac (HMAC-SHA-1), esp-sha256-hmac (HMAC-SHA-256), or esp-sha512-hmac (HMAC_SHA-512) with message digest sizes of 160 and 256 and 512 bits respectively to be part of the IPsec SA transform-set to be used with remote IPsec endpoints.</p> <p>Refer to Table 4 above for the FIPS validated algorithm certificate numbers.</p>		
FCS_COP.1(1)/KeyedHashCMAC Cryptographic Operation (AES-CMAC Keyed Hash Algorithm)	The TOE implements AES-CMAC keyed hash function for message authentication as described in NIST SP800-38B.		
FCS_COP.1(5) Cryptographic Operation (MACsec Data Encryption/Decryption)	<p>The key length, hash function used, block size, message digest and output MAC length used are as follows:</p> <p>AES-128 (hash function and key length)  Block Sizes: Full (block size)  Message Length: 0-256 bits (output MAC length)</p> <p>The TOE provides symmetric encryption and decryption capabilities using AES in AES Key Wrap and GCM mode (128 bits) as described in AES as specified in ISO/IEC 18033-3, AES Key Wrap in CMAC mode as specified in NIST SP800-38F, GCM as specified in ISO/IEC 19772.</p> <p>AES is implemented in the MACsec protocol.</p> <p>Refer to Table 4 above for the FIPS validated algorithm certificate numbers.</p>		
FCS_IPSEC_EXT.1	<p>The TOE implements IPsec to provide authentication and encryption services to prevent unauthorized viewing or modification of data as it travels over the external network as specified in RFC 4301.</p> <p>In addition to tunnel mode, which is the default IPsec mode, the TOE also supports transport mode. In transport mode, only the payload of the packet is encrypted. If tunnel mode is explicitly specified, the TOE will request tunnel mode and will accept only tunnel mode.</p>		

TOE SFRs	How the SFR is Met
	<p>The TOE implements IPsec to provide both certificates and pre-shared key-based authentication and encryption services to prevent unauthorized viewing or modification of data as it travels over the external network. The TOE implementation of the IPsec standard (in accordance with the RFCs noted in the SFR) uses the Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP) protocol to provide authentication, encryption and anti-replay services.</p> <p>Pre-shared keys can be configured using the 'crypto isakmp key' command and may be proposed by each of the peers negotiating the IKE establishment.</p> <p>IPsec ISAKMP is the negotiation protocol that lets two peers agree on how to build an IPsec SA. The strength of the symmetric algorithm negotiated to protect the IKEv1 Phase 1 and IKEv2 IKE_SA connection is greater than or equal to the strength of the symmetric algorithm negotiated to protect the IKEv1 Phase 2 or IKEv2 CHILD_SA connection. The IKE protocols implement Peer Authentication using the RSA algorithm with X.509v3 certificates or pre-shared keys. When certificates are used for authentication, the distinguished name (DN) is verified to ensure the certificate is valid and is from a valid entity. The DN naming attributes in the certificate are compared with the expected DN naming attributes and deemed valid if the attribute types are the same and the values are as expected. The FQDN can also be used as verification where the attributes in the certificate are compared with the expected FQDN.</p> <p>IKE separates negotiation into two phases: phase 1 and phase 2. Phase 1 creates the first tunnel, which protects later ISAKMP negotiation messages. The key negotiated in phase 1 enables IKE peers to communicate securely in phase 2. During Phase 2 IKE establishes the IPsec SA. IKE maintains a trusted channel, referred to as a SA, between IPsec peers that is also used to manage IPsec connections, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The negotiation of mutually acceptable IPsec options between peers (including peer authentication parameters, either signature based, or pre-shared key based)</li> <li>• The establishment of additional SA to protect packets flows using ESP</li> <li>• The agreement of secure bulk data encryption AES keys for use with ESP</li> </ul> <p>After the two peers agree upon a policy, the security parameters of the policy are identified by an SA established at each peer, and these IKE SAs apply to all subsequent IKE traffic during the negotiation.</p> <p>The TOE supports both IKEv1 and IKEv2 session establishment. As part of this support, the TOE can be configured to not support aggressive mode for IKEv1 exchanges and to only use main mode using the 'crypto isakmp aggressive-mode disable' command.</p> <p>The TOE can be configured to not allow "confidentiality only" ESP mode by ensuring the IKE Policies configured include ESP-encryption.</p> <p>The TOE supports configuration lifetimes of both Phase 1 SAs and Phase 2 SAs using the "lifetime" command. The default time value for Phase 1 SAs is 24 hours, though is configurable from 1 to 24 hours. In the evaluated configuration the Administrator sets the IKEv1 SA "lifetime" to 24 hours. The default time value for Phase 2 SAs is 1 hour, though it is configurable up to 8 hours. In the evaluated configuration the Administrator sets the IKEv2 SA "lifetime" to 8 hours.</p> <p>The TOE supports configuring the maximum amount of traffic that can flow for a given IPsec SA using the 'crypto ipsec security-association lifetime' command. The default amount is 2560KB, which is the minimum configurable value. The maximum configurable value is 4GB.</p> <p>The TOE uses AES (AES-CBC-128 (RFC 3602) and AES-CBC-256 (RFC 3602) with a SHA-based HMAC (HMAC-SHA-1, HMAC-SHA-256, HMAC-SHA-512) to implement the IPsec protocol ESP as defined in RFC 4303.</p> <p>The TOE provides AES-CBC-128 and AES-CBC-256 for encrypting the IKEv1 and IKEv2 payloads. The administrator must verify that the size of key used for ESP is greater than or equal to the key size used to protect the IKE payload.</p> <p>The TOE supports Diffie-Hellman Group 14 (2048-bit keys), in support of IKE Key Establishment. These keys are generated using the AES-CTR DRBG, as specified in NIST SP800-90A. The following key sizes (in bits) are used: 112 (for DH Group 14) bits. The DH group can be configured by issuing the following command during the configuration of IPsec:</p> <pre>TOE-common-criteria (config-isakmp)# group 14</pre>

TOE SFRs	How the SFR is Met
	<p>This command selects DH Group 14 (2048-bit MODP) for IKE and sets the DH group offered during negotiations.</p> <p>The TOE generates the secret value 'x' used in the IKEv1 and IKEv2 Diffie-Hellman key exchange ('x' in <math>gx \text{ mod } p</math>) using the NIST approved AES-CTR DRBG specified in FCS_RBG_EXT.1 and having possible lengths of 112 bits. When a random number is needed for a nonce, the probability that a specific nonce value will be repeated during the life of a specific IPsec SA is less than <math>1 \text{ in } 2^{128}</math>. The nonce is likewise generated using the AES-CTR DRBG, is at least 128-bits and is at least half the output size of the negotiated pseudorandom function.</p> <p>IPsec provides secure tunnels between two peers, such as two switches or switch to remote VPN client. An authorized administrator defines which packets are considered sensitive and should be sent through these secure tunnels. When the IPsec peer recognizes a sensitive packet, the peer sets up the appropriate secure tunnel and sends the packet through the tunnel to the remote peer. More accurately, these tunnels are sets of security associations (SAs) that are established between two IPsec peers or between the TOE and a remote VPN client. The SAs define the protocols and algorithms to be applied to sensitive packets and specify the keying material to be used. SAs are unidirectional and are established per security protocol (AH or ESP). In the evaluated configuration, only ESP will be configured for use.</p> <p>A crypto map (the Security Policy Definition (SPD)) set can contain multiple entries, each with a different access list (acl). The crypto map entries are searched in a sequence. The TOE attempts to match the packet to the acl specified in that entry. When a packet matches a permit entry in a particular acl, the method of security in the corresponding crypto map is applied. If the crypto map entry is tagged as ipsec-isakmp, IPsec is triggered. The traffic matching the permit acls flows through the IPsec tunnel and is classified as "PROTECTED". Traffic that does not match a permit crypto map acl or non-crypto permit acl on the interface would be classified as "DISCARDED". Traffic that does not match a permit acl in the crypto map, but does match a non-crypto permit acl, is marked as "BYPASS" and flows through the tunnel. For example, a non-crypto permit acl for icmp would allow ping traffic to flow unencrypted if a permit crypto map was not configured that matches the ping traffic.</p> <p>If there is no SA that the IPsec can use to protect this traffic to the peer, IPsec uses IKE to negotiate with the remote peer to set up the necessary IPsec SAs on behalf of the data flow. The negotiation uses information specified in the crypto map entry as well as the data flow information from the specific access list entry.</p> <p>The 'fqdn &lt;name&gt;' command can be configured within a crypto identity and applied to a crypto map to perform validation of the peer device during authentication.</p> <p>Certificate maps provide the ability for a certificate to be matched with a given set of criteria. You can specify which fields within a certificate should be checked and which values those fields may or may not have. There are six logical tests for comparing the field with the value: equal, not equal, contains, does not contain, less than, and greater than or equal. ISAKMP and ikev2 profiles can bind themselves to certificate maps, and the TOE will determine if they are valid during IKE authentication.</p>
FCS_MACSEC_EXT.1	<p>The TOE implements MACsec in compliance with Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) Standard 802.1AE-2006. The MACsec connections maintain confidentiality of transmitted data and takes measures against frames transmitted or modified by unauthorized devices.</p> <p>The Secure Channel Identifier (SCI) is composed of a globally unique 48-bit Message Authentication Code (MAC) Address and the Secure System Address (port). The SCI is part of the SecTAG if the Secure Channel (SC) bit is set and will be at the end of the tag. Any MAC Protocol Data Units (MPDUs) during a given session that contain an SCI other than the one used to establish that session is rejected.</p> <p>Only Extensible Authentication Protocol over LAN (EAPOL) (Physical Address Extension (PAE) EtherType 88-8E), MACsec frames (EtherType 88-E5), and MAC control frames (EtherType 88-08) are permitted. All others are rejected.</p>

TOE SFRs	How the SFR is Met
FCS_MACSEC_EXT.2	<p>The TOE implements the MACsec requirement for integrity protection with the confidentiality offsets of 0, 30 and 50 using the 'mka-policy confidentiality-offset' command.</p> <p>An offset value of 0 does not offset the encryption and offset values of 30 and 50 offset the encryption by 30 and 50 characters respectively.</p> <p>An Integrity Check Value (ICV) of 16-bytes derived with the SAK is used to provide assurance of the integrity of MPDUs.</p> <p>The TOE derives the ICV from a CAK using KDF, using the SCI as the most significant bits of the Initialization Vector (IV) and the 32 least significant bits of the PN as the IV.</p>
FCS_MACSEC_EXT.3	<p>Each SAK is generated using the KDF specified in IEEE 802.1X-2010 section 6.2.1 using the following transform - KS-nonce = a nonce of the same size as the required SAK, obtained from a Random Number Generator (RNG) each time an SAK is generated.</p> <p>Each of the keys used by MKA is derived from the CAK.</p> <p>The key string is the CAK that is used for ICV validation by the MKA protocol. The CAK is not used directly but derives two further keys from the CAK using the AES cipher in CMAC mode.</p> <p>The derived keys are tied to the identity of the CAK, and thus restricted to use with that particular CAK. These are the ICV Key (ICK) used to verify the integrity of MPDUs and to prove that the transmitter of the MKPDU possesses the CAK, and the Key Encrypting Key (KEK) used by the Key Server, elected by MKA, to transport a succession of SAKs, for use by MACsec, to the other member(s) of a CA.</p> <p>The size of the key is based on the configured AES key sized used. If using AES 128-bit CMAC mode encryption, the key string will be 32-bit hexadecimal in length. If using 256-bit encryption, the key string will be 64-bit hexadecimal in length.</p>
FCS_MACSEC_EXT.4	<p>MACsec peer authentication is achieved by only using pre-shared keys.</p> <p>The SAKs are distributed between these peers using AES Key Wrap. Prior to distribution of the SAKs between these peers, the TOE uses AES Key Wrap in accordance with AES as specified in ISO/IEC 18033-3, AES in CMAC mode as specified in NIST SP800-38B, and GCM as specified in ISO/IEC 19772.</p> <p>The 'Key-chain macsec lifetime' configuration command is used to specify the lifetime for CAKs.</p> <p>The 'MACSEC Key-chain key' command is used to specify the length of the CKN. The CKN can be set between 1 and 32 octets.</p>
FCS_MKA_EXT.1	<p>The TOE implements the MKA Protocol in accordance with IEEE 802.1X-2010 and 802.1Xbx-2014.</p> <p>The data delay protection is enabled for MKA as a protection guard against an attack on the configuration protocols that MACsec is designed to protect by alternately delaying and delivering their MPDUs. The "Delay Protection" does not operate if MKA operation is suspended. An MKA Lifetime Timeout limit of 6.0 seconds and Hello Timeout limit of 2.0 seconds is enforced by the TOE.</p> <p>The TOE discards MACsec Key Agreement Protocol Data Units (MKPDUs) that do not satisfy the requirements listed under FCS_MKA_EXT.1.8 in Section 5.2.2.15. All valid MKPDUs that meet the requirements as defined under FCS_MKA_EXT.1.8 are decoded in a manner conformant to IEEE 802.1x-2010 Section 11.11.4.</p> <p>On successful peer authentication, a connectivity association is formed between the peers and a secure Connectivity Association Key Name (CKN) is exchanged. After the exchange, the MKA ICV is validated with a Connectivity Association Key (CAK), which is effectively a secret key.</p> <p>For the Data Integrity Check, MACsec uses MKA to generate an ICV for the frame arriving on the port. If the generated ICV is the same as the ICV in the frame, then the frame is accepted; otherwise, it is dropped. The key string is the CAK that is used for ICV validation by the MKA protocol.</p> <p>The Key Server generates a new group CAK when CLI management commands are executed. The Key Server distributes a SAK by pairwise CAKs.</p>

TOE SFRs	How the SFR is Met
FCS_SSHS_EXT.1	<p>The TOE implementation of SSHv2 supports the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compliance with RFCs 4251, 4252, 4253, 4254, and 8308 section 3.1, 8332</li> <li>• Policy to drop packets greater than 65,535 bytes, as such packets would violate the Internet Protocol (IP) packet size limitations</li> <li>• Enforcement to only use the encryption algorithms, AES-CBC-128 and AES-CBC-256, to ensure confidentiality of the session</li> <li>• Enforcement to only use the SSH_RSA public key algorithms for authentication</li> <li>• Password-based authentication</li> <li>• Verification of the SSH client's public key by matching the presented key with one stored in the server's authorized key file</li> <li>• Enforcement to only use the hashing algorithms hmac-sha256 and hmac-sha512 to ensure the integrity of the session and</li> <li>• Enforcement of DH Group 14 (diffie-hellman-group-14-sha1) as defined by the NDcPP v2.2e</li> <li>• Configuration to ensure that the SSH re-key is no longer than one hour or no more than one gigabyte of transmitted data for the session key, whichever comes first</li> </ul>
FCS_RBG_EXT.1	<p>The TOE implements a NIST-approved AES-CTR DRBG, as specified in NIST SP800-90A seeded by an entropy source that accumulates entropy from a TSF-hardware based noise source.</p> <p>The DRBG is seeded with a minimum of 256 bits of entropy, which is at least equal to the greatest security strength of the keys and hashes that it will generate.</p>
FIA_AFL.1	<p>The privileged administrator can use the 'privileged CLI' command to specify the maximum number of unsuccessful authentication attempts allowed before the privileged administrator or non-privileged administrator is locked out. While the TOE supports a range from 1-25, in the evaluated configuration, the maximum number of failed attempts is recommended to be set to 3. Lockout is not applicable to the local console administrators.</p> <p>When a privileged administrator or non-privileged administrator attempting to log into the administrative CLI reaches the administratively set maximum number of failed authentication attempts, the user will not be granted access to the administrative functionality of the TOE until a privileged administrator resets the user's number of failed login attempts through the administrative CLI.</p>
FIA_PMG_EXT.1	<p>The TOE supports the local definition of users with corresponding passwords. The passwords can be composed of any combination of upper- and lower-case letters, numbers, and special characters (that include: "!", "@", "#", "\$", "%", "^", "&amp;", "*", "(", ").". Minimum password length is settable by the Authorized Administrator and can be configured for minimum password length of 15 characters.</p>
FIA_PSK_EXT.1	<p>Through the implementation of the CLI, the TOE supports use of IKEv1 (ISAKMP) and IKEv2 pre-shared keys for authentication of IPsec tunnels. Preshared keys can be entered as American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) character strings, or HEX values. The TOE supports keys that are from 1 character in length up to 127 bytes in length and composed of any combination of upper and lower case letters, numbers, and special characters (that include: "!", "@", "#", "\$", "%", "^", "&amp;", "*", "(", and ").". The data that is input is conditioned by the cryptographic module prior to use via SHA-1.</p> <p>The TOE supports use of pre-shared keys for MACsec key agreement protocols as defined by IEEE 802.1X. The pre-shared keys are not generated by the TOE, but the TOE accepts the keys in the form of HEX strings. This is done via the CLI configuration command 'key chain test_key macsec'. The TOE accepts pre-shared keys that are 32 or 64 characters in length.</p>
FIA_UIA_EXT.1 FIA_UAU_EXT.2	<p>The TOE requires all users to be successfully identified and authenticated before allowing any TSF mediated actions to be performed. Prior to being granted access, a login warning banner is displayed. Network packets as configured by the Authorized Administrator may flow through the switch without a user being logged in to the device.</p> <p>Administrative access to the TOE is facilitated through the TOE's CLI. The TOE mediates all administrative actions through the CLI. Once a potential administrative user attempts to access the CLI of the TOE through either a directly connected console or remotely through an SSHv2 secured connection, the TOE prompts the user for a username and password. Only after the administrative user presents the correct authentication credentials will access to the TOE administrative functionality be granted. No access is granted to the administrative functionality of the TOE until an administrator is successfully identified and authenticated.</p>



TOE SFRs	How the SFR is Met
	<p>The TOE provides a local password-based authentication mechanism as well as RADIUS AAA server for remote authentication.</p> <p>The administrator authentication policies include authentication to the local user database or redirection to a remote authentication server. Interfaces can be configured to try one or more remote authentication servers, and then fail back to the local user database if the remote authentication servers are inaccessible.</p> <p>The process for authentication is the same for administrative access whether administration is occurring via a directly connected console or remotely via SSHv2 secured connection.</p> <p>At initial login, the administrative user is prompted to provide a username. After the user provides the username, the user is prompted to provide the administrative password associated with the user account. The TOE then either grant administrative access (if the combination of username and password is correct) or indicate that the login was unsuccessful. The TOE does not provide a reason for failure in the cases of a login failure.</p>
FIA_UAU.7	<p>When a user enters their password at the local console, the TOE does not echo any characters as the password is entered.</p> <p>For remote session authentication, the TOE does not echo any characters as they are entered.</p>
FIA_X509_EXT.1/Rev	The TOE uses X.509v3 certificates as defined by RFC 5280 to support authentication for IPsec connections.
FIA_X509_EXT.2	
FIA_X509_EXT.3	<p>The CA server in the IT Environment acts as an OCSP server and/or as a CRL distribution point.</p> <p>The TOE supports the following methods to obtain a certificate from a CA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SCEP — A Cisco-developed enrolment protocol that uses HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) to communicate with the CA or RA</li> <li>• Imports certificates in PKCS12 format from an external server</li> <li>• IOS-XE File System (IFS)—The TOE uses any file system that is supported by Cisco IOS-XE software (such as Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP), File Transfer Protocol (FTP), flash, and NVRAM) to send a certificate request and to receive the issued certificate</li> <li>• Manual cut-and-paste — the TOE displays the certificate request on the console terminal, allowing the administrator to enter the issued certificate on the console terminal; manually cut-and-paste certificate requests and certificates when there is no network connection between the switch and CA</li> <li>• Enrollment profiles — the TOE sends HTTP-based enrolment requests directly to the CA server instead of to the RA-mode Certificate Server (CS)</li> <li>• Self-signed certificate enrollment for a trust point</li> </ul> <p>The certificate chain establishes a sequence of trusted certificates, from a peer certificate to the root CA certificate. Within the PKI hierarchy, all enrolled peers can validate the certificate of one another if the peers share a trusted root CA certificate or a common subordinate CA. Each CA corresponds to a trust point. When a certificate chain is received from a peer, the default processing of a certificate chain path continues until the first trusted certificate, or trust point, is reached. The administrator may configure the level to which a certificate chain is processed on all certificates including subordinate CA certificates.</p> <p>When the CA issues a certificate, the CA can include in the certificate the CRL Distribution Point (CDP) for that certificate. The TOE will use the CDPs to locate and load the correct CRL. If a CDP is not specified in the certificate, the TOE will use the default SCEP method to retrieve the CRL.</p> <p>For OCSP, the OCSP server provides real-time certificate status checking. The OCSP server validation is based on the root CA certificate or a valid subordinate CA certificate.</p> <p>All the certificates include at least the following information: public key, Common Name, Organization, Organizational Unit and Country.</p> <p>Public key infrastructure (PKI) credentials, such as RSA keys and certificates can be stored in a specific location on the TOE, such as in NVRAM and flash memory. The certificates themselves provide protection in that they are digitally signed. If a certificate is modified in any way, it would be invalidated. Only Authorized Administrators with the necessary privilege level can access certificate storage to add/delete them. The digital signature verifications process would show that the certificate had been tampered with when the hash value would be invalid.</p>

TOE SFRs	How the SFR is Met
	<p>The physical security of the TOE (A.PHYSICAL_PROTECTION) protects the TOE and the certificates from being tampered with or deleted. In addition, the TOE identification and authentication security functions protect an unauthorized user from gaining access to the TOE.</p> <p>The use of CRL and OCSP is configurable and may be used for certificate revocation. The Authorized Administrator uses the revocation-check command to specify at least one method of revocation checking; CRL is the default method, though OCSP may also be used. The authorized administrator sets the trust point and its name and the revocation-check method.</p> <p>The validity of the configured certificates is checked both on load of the certificate and during the authentication process. Once operational, if the TOE does not have the applicable CRL and is unable to obtain one, or if the OCSP server returns an error, the TOE will reject the peer certificate.</p> <p>Checking is also done for the basicConstraints extension and the CA flag to determine whether they are present and set to TRUE. The local certificate that was imported must contain the basic constraints extension with the CA flag set to true, the check also ensure that the key usage extension is present, and the keyEncipherment bit or the keyAgreement bit or both are set. If they are not, the certificate is not accepted.</p> <p>If the connection to determine the certificate validity cannot be established, the connection is rejected.</p> <p>In the evaluated configuration, the TOE does not implement TLS as specified in FIA_X509_EXT.1/Rev.</p>
<p>FMT_MOF.1/Services FMT_MOF.1/ManualUpdate FMT_MTD.1/CoreData FMT_MTD.1/CryptoKeys</p>	<p>The TOE provides the ability for Security Administrators to access TOE data, such as audit data, configuration data, security attributes, routing tables, and session thresholds and to perform manual updates to the TOE. Only Security Administrators can access the TOE's trust store. Each of the predefined and administratively configured roles has create (set), query, modify, or delete access to the TOE data, though with some privilege levels, the access is limited.</p> <p>The TOE performs role-based authorization, using TOE platform authorization mechanisms, to grant access to the privileged and semi-privileged roles. For the purposes of this evaluation, the privileged level is equivalent to full administrative access to the CLI, which is the default access for IOS-XE privilege level 15; and the semi-privileged level equates to any privilege level that has a subset of the privileges assigned to level 15. Privilege levels 0 and 1 are defined by default and are customizable, while levels 2-14 are undefined by default and also customizable.</p> <p>See FMT_SMF.1 for services the Security Administrator is able to start and stop. Management functionality of the TOE is provided through the TOE CLI.</p> <p>The TOE does not provide automatic updates to the software version running on the TOE.</p> <p>The Security Administrators (Authorized Administrators) can query the software version running on the TOE and can initiate updates to (replacements of) software images. When software updates are made available by Cisco, the Authorized Administrators can obtain, verify the integrity of, and install those updates.</p> <p>The Authorized Administrator generates RSA key pairs to be used in the IKE and SSH protocols. Zeroization of these keys is provided in Table 10 above.</p> <p>In addition, network packets are permitted to flow, as configured by the Authorized Administrator, through the TOE prior to the identification and authentication of an Authorized Administrator. The warning and access banner may also be displayed prior to the identification and authentication of an Authorized Administrator. However, no administrative functionality is available prior to administrative login. TOE administrators can control (generate/delete) the following keys, IKE RSA Key Pairs and SSH RSA Key Pairs.</p>
<p>FMT_SMF.1</p>	<p>The TOE provides all the capabilities necessary to securely manage the TOE and the services provided by the TOE. The management functionality of the TOE is provided through the TOE CLI to perform these functions via SSHv2 secured connection, a terminal server, or at the local console.</p> <p>The specific management capabilities available from the TOE include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local and remote administration of the TOE and the services provided by the TOE via the TOE CLI, as described above</li> </ul>

TOE SFRs	How the SFR is Met
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ability to manage the warning banner message and content which allows the Authorized Administrator the ability to define warning banner that is displayed prior to establishing a session (note this applies to the interactive (human) users, e.g., administrative users)</li> <li>• The ability to allow any network packets as configured by the Authorized Administrator to flow through the TOE prior to the identification and authentication process</li> <li>• The ability to set and modify the time limits of session inactivity</li> <li>• The ability to configure the number of failed administrator logon attempts that will cause the account to be locked until it is reset</li> <li>• The ability to update the IOS-XE software. The validity of the image is provided using SHA-256 and/or digital signature prior to installing the update:</li> <li>• The ability to manage audit behaviour and the audit logs which allows the Authorized Administrator to configure the audit logs, view the audit logs, and to clear the audit logs</li> <li>• The ability to manage the cryptographic functionality which allows the Authorized Administrator the ability to identify and configure the algorithms used to provide protection of the data, such as generating the RSA keys to enable SSHv2</li> <li>• The ability to configure the IPsec functionality which supports the secure connections to the audit server and the remote authentication server</li> <li>• The ability to import the X.509v3 certificates and validate for use in authentication and secure connections</li> <li>• The ability to manage the Key Server and associated MKA participants</li> <li>• The ability to generate a PSK and install in the CAK cache</li> <li>• The ability to initiate the generation of a new CAK from the Key Server</li> <li>• The ability to specify the lifetime of a CAK and to enable, disable or delete a PSK in the CAK cache of a device</li> <li>• The ability to configure and set the time clock</li> <li>• The ability to configure the reference identifiers for peers, which can be IP address, FQDN identifier or can be the same as the peer's name</li> </ul>
FMT_SMR.2	<p>The TOE maintains privileged and semi-privileged administrator roles.</p> <p>The TOE performs role-based authorization, using TOE platform authorization mechanisms, to grant access to TOE functions. For the purposes of this evaluation, the privileged role is equivalent to full administrative access to the CLI, which is the default access for IOS-XE privilege level (PL) 15. Semi-privileged roles are assigned a a PL of 0 – 14. PL 0 and 1 are defined by default and are customizable, while PL 2-14 are undefined by default and are also customizable. Note: Levels 0 – 14 are a subset of PL 15 and the levels are not hierarchical.</p> <p>The term “Authorized Administrator” is used in this ST to refer to any user which has been assigned to a privilege level that is permitted to perform the relevant action; therefore, has the appropriate privileges to perform the requested functions.</p> <p>The privilege level determines the functions the user can perform, hence the Authorized Administrator with the appropriate privileges.</p> <p>The TOE can and shall be configured to authenticate all access to the command line interface using a username and password.</p> <p>The TOE supports both local administration via a directly connected console cable and remote administration via SSHv2 secure connection.</p>
FPT_CAK_EXT.1	<p>During the setup and configuration of the TOE and the MACsec functionality, the Authorized Administrator issues the command – “service password – encryption”. This prevents the CAK value from being shown in clear text to the administrators on the CLI when the “show run” output is displayed.</p> <p>In addition, CAK data is stored in a secure directory that is not readily accessible to an administrator.</p>
FPT_FLS.1.1(2)/SelfTest	<p>Whenever a failure occurs (power-on self-tests, integrity check of the TSF executable image and/or the noise source health-tests) within the TOE that results in the TOE ceasing operation, the TOE securely disables its interfaces to prevent the unintentional flow of any information to or from the TOE and reloads.</p> <p>If the failures persist, the TOE will continue to reload in an attempt to correct the failure. This functionally prevents any failure from causing an unauthorized information flow. There are no failures that circumvent</p>

TOE SFRs	How the SFR is Met
	this protection. If the rebooting continues, the Authorized Administrator should contact Cisco Technical Assistance Center (TAC).
FPT_RPL.1	<p>Replayed data is discarded by the TOE and the attempt to replay data is logged.</p> <p>MKPDU are also replay protected in the TOE. The MKA frames are guarded against replay such that, if a MKPDU contains a duplicate Member Number (MN) and not the most current MN, then this MKPDU will be dropped and not processed further. In addition, the attempt to replay data is logged.</p>
FPT_SKP_EXT.1 FPT_APW_EXT.1	<p>The TOE stores all private keys in a secure directory protected from access. There is no interface in which the keys can be viewed or retrieved. During the setup and configuration of the TOE and the generation of keys, the TOE stores all private keys in a secure directory that is not readily accessible to administrators, hence no interface access. Additionally, all pre-shared and symmetric keys are stored in encrypted form to prevent access.</p> <p>The TOE includes CLI command features that can be used to configure the TOE to encrypt all locally defined user passwords. In this manner, the TOE ensures that plaintext user passwords will not be disclosed even to administrators. The password is encrypted by using the 'password encryption aes' command used in global configuration mode.</p> <p>The "service password-encryption" command applies encryption to all passwords, including username passwords, authentication key passwords, the privileged command password, the console access password, and virtual terminal line access passwords.</p> <p>Additionally, enabling the 'hidekeys' command in the logging configuration ensures that passwords are not displayed in plaintext.</p> <p>The TOE includes a Master Passphrase feature that can be used to configure the TOE to encrypt all locally defined user passwords using AES. This feature ensures that plaintext user passwords will not be disclosed even to administrators.</p>
FPT_STM.1	<p>The TOE provides a source of date and time information used in audit event timestamps and certificate validity checking.</p> <p>The clock function is reliant on the system clock provided by the underlying hardware.</p> <p>The date and time information is used as the time stamp that is applied to TOE generated audit records and used to track inactivity of administrative sessions. The time information is used to calculate IKE stats (including limiting SAs based on times), determining AAA timeout, and administrative session timeout.</p>
FPT_TUD_EXT.1	<p>An Authorized Administrator can query the software version running on the TOE and can initiate updates to (replacements of) software images. The current active version can be verified by executing the "show version" command from the TOE's CLI. When software updates are made available by Cisco, an administrator can obtain, verify the integrity of, and install the updates. The updates can be downloaded from <a href="http://software.cisco.com">software.cisco.com</a>.</p> <p>The cryptographic hashes (i.e., SHA-512) are used to verify software update files (to ensure they have not been modified from the originals distributed by Cisco) before they are used to actually update the applicable TOE components. Authorized Administrators can download the approved image file from <a href="http://software.cisco.com">software.cisco.com</a> onto a trusted computer system for usage in the trusted update functionality. The hash value can be displayed by hovering over the software image name under details on the <a href="http://software.cisco.com">software.cisco.com</a> web site. The verification should not be performed on the TOE during the update process. If the hashes do not match, contact Cisco TAC and do not install the updated software.</p> <p>Digital signature and published hash mechanisms are used to verify software files (to ensure they have not been modified from the originals distributed by Cisco) before it is loaded. If the integrity check fails, the software is not loaded and the system reboots to attempt the test again. If the test continues to fail, the Authorized Administrator must contact Cisco. If the integrity check is successful, the software is loaded and the device continues with the bootup process.</p> <p>To verify the digital signature prior to installation, the "show software authenticity file" command displays software authentication related information that includes image credential information, key type used for verification, signing information, and other attributes in the signature envelope, for a specific image file. If</p>

TOE SFRs	How the SFR is Met
	<p>the output from the “show software authenticity file” command does not provide the expected output, contact Cisco TAC.</p> <p>Once the integrity check is complete, the power-on self-tests are executed. If the power-on self-tests are successful the TOE continues to load into an operational state. If a power-on self-test fails, the TOE automatically reboots to attempt to clear the error state. The TOE will continue to reboot until the error is cleared and the device is operational. If the error persists, the Authorized Administrator must contact Cisco.</p>
FPT_TST_EXT.1	<p>The TOE runs a suite of self-tests during initial start-up to verify its correct operation. For testing of the TSF, the TOE automatically runs checks and tests at start-up, during resets and periodically during normal operation to ensure the TOE is operating correctly, including checks of image integrity and all cryptographic functions.</p> <p>During the system bootup process (power on or reboot), all the Power on Startup Test (POST) components for all the cryptographic modules perform the POST for the corresponding component (hardware or software).</p> <p>The TOE performs the following tests:</p> <p><b>AES Known Answer Test:</b> For the encrypt test, a known key is used to encrypt a known plain text value resulting in an encrypted value. This encrypted value is compared to a known encrypted value. If the encrypted texts match, the test passes; otherwise, the test fails. The decrypt test is just the opposite. In this test a known key is used to decrypt a known encrypted value. The resulting plaintext value is compared to a known plaintext value. If the decrypted texts match, the test passes; otherwise, the test fails.</p> <p><b>RSA Signature Known Answer Test (both signature/verification):</b> This test takes a known plaintext value and Private/Public key pair and used the public key to encrypt the data. This value is compared to a known encrypted value. If the encrypted values, the test passes; otherwise, the test fails. The encrypted data is then decrypted using the private key. This value is compared to the original plaintext value. If the decrypted values match, the test passes; otherwise, the test fails.</p> <p><b>RNG/DRBG Known Answer Test:</b> For this test, known seed values are provided to the DRBG implementation. The DRBG uses these values to generate random bits. These random bits are compared to known random bits. If the random bits match, the test passes; otherwise, the test fails.</p> <p><b>HMAC Known Answer Test:</b> For each of the hash values listed, the HMAC implementation is fed known plaintext data and a known key. These values are used to generate a MAC. This MAC is compared to a known MAC. If the MAC values match, the test passes; otherwise, the test fails.</p> <p><b>Software Integrity Test:</b> The Software Integrity Test is run automatically whenever the IOS system images is loaded and confirms that the image file that’s about to be loaded has maintained its integrity. The software contains a SHA-512 hash. This hash is compared to a pre-loaded hash. If the hash values match, the test passes; otherwise, the test fails.</p> <p><b>SHA-1/256/512 Known Answer Test:</b> For each of the values listed, the SHA implementation is fed known data and a key. These values are used to generate a hash. This hash is compared to a known value. If the hash values match, the test passes; otherwise, the test fails.</p> <p>If any component reports failure for the POST, the system crashes. Appropriate information is displayed on the screen and saved in the crashinfo file.</p> <p>All ports are blocked during the POST. If all components pass the POST, the system is placed in FIPS PASS state and ports can forward data traffic.</p> <p>If an error occurs during the self-test, a SELF_TEST_FAILURE system log is generated.</p> <p>Example Error Message: _FIPS-2-SELF_TEST_IOS_FAILURE: "IOS crypto FIPS self-test failed at %s."</p> <p>Explanation FIPS self test on IOS crypto routine failed.</p>

TOE SFRs	How the SFR is Met
	<p>These tests are sufficient to verify that the correct version of the TOE software is running as well as that the cryptographic operations are all performing as expected because any deviation in the TSF behaviour will be identified by the failure of a self-test.</p>
FTA_SSL_EXT.1 FTA_SSL.3	<p>An Authorized Administrator can configure maximum inactivity times individually for both local and remote administrative sessions using the "session-timeout" setting applied to the console and virtual terminal (vty) lines.</p> <p>The configuration of the vty lines sets the configuration for the remote console access.</p> <p>The line console settings are not immediately activated for the current session. The current line console session must be exited. When the user logs back in, the inactivity timer will be activated for the new session. If a local user session is inactive for a configured period, the session will be terminated and will require re-identification and authentication to login. If a remote user session is inactive for a configured period, the session will be terminated and will require re- identification and authentication to establish a new session.</p> <p>Administratively configurable timeouts are also available for the EXEC level access (access above level 1) through use of the "exec-timeout" setting.</p> <p>The allowable inactivity timeout range is from 1 to 65,535 seconds.</p>
FTA_SSL.4	<p>An Authorized Administrator can exit out of both local and remote administrative sessions by issuing the 'exit' command.</p>
FTA_TAB.1	<p>An Authorized Administrator can define a custom login banner. The login banner is displayed on the CLI management interface prior to allowing any administrative access to the TOE. This interface is applicable for both local (via console) and remote (via SSH) TOE administration.</p>
FTP_ITC.1	<p>The TOE protects communications with peer or neighbor switches using keyed hash as defined in FCS_COP.1.1/keyedhash and cryptographic hashing functions FCS_COP.1.1/hash. This protects the data from modification of data by hashing that verify that data has not been modified in transit. In addition, encryption of the data as defined in FCS_COP.1.1/DataEncryption is provided to ensure the data is not disclosed in transit.</p> <p>MACsec is used to secure communication channels between MACsec peers at Layer 2.</p> <p>The TOE protects communication between the TOE and the remote audit server using IPsec. This provides a secure channel to transmit log events.</p> <p>Communications between the TOE and the AAA server are secured using IPsec.</p>
FTP_TRP.1/Admin	<p>All remote administrative communications take place over a secure encrypted SSHv2 session. The SSHv2 session is encrypted using AES encryption. The remote users (Authorized Administrators) can initiate SSHv2 communications with the TOE.</p>

## 7 Annex A: Key Zeroization

The following table describes the key zeroization referenced by FCS\_CKM.4 provided by the TOE. As described below in the table, the TOE zeroize all secrets, keys, and associated values when they are no longer required. The process in which the TOE zeroizes, meets FIPS 140 validation.

**Table 18 TOE Key Zeroization**

Name	Description	Zeroization
DH Shared Secret	The value is zeroized after it has been given back to the consuming operation. The value is overwritten by 0's. This key is stored in Dynamic Random-Access Memory (DRAM).	Automatically after completion of DH exchange.  Overwritten with: 0x00
DH private exponent	This is the private exponent used as part of the Diffie-Hellman key exchange. This key is stored in DRAM.	Zeroized upon completion of DH exchange.  Overwritten with: 0x00
skeyid	This is an IKE intermittent value used to create skeyid_d. This information is stored in DRAM.	Automatically after IKE session terminated.  Overwritten with: 0x00
skeyid_d	This is an IKE intermittent value used to derive keying data for IPsec. This information is stored in DRAM.	Automatically after IKE session terminated.  Overwritten with: 0x00
IKE session encrypt key	This the key IPsec key used for encrypting the traffic in an IPsec connection. This key is stored in DRAM.	Automatically after IKE session terminated.  Overwritten with: 0x00
IKE session authentication key	This the key IPsec key used for authenticating the traffic in an IPsec connection. This key is stored in DRAM.	Automatically after IKE session terminated.  Overwritten with: 0x00
ISAKMP preshared	This is the configured pre-shared key for ISAKMP negotiation. This key is stored in NVRAM.	Zeroized using the following command:  # no crypto isakmp key <sup>7</sup>  Overwritten with: 0x0d
IKE RSA Private Key	The RSA private-public key pair is created by the device itself using the key generation CLI described below.  The device's public key must be added into the device certificate. The device's certificate is created by creating a trustpoint on the device. This trustpoint authenticates with the CA server to get the CA certificate and to enrol with the CA server to generate the device certificate.  In the IKE authentication step, the device's certificate is first sent to another device so that it can be authenticated. The other device verifies the certificate is signed by CA's signing key, and then the device sends a random secret encrypted by the device's public key in the valid device certificate. Thus, establishing the trusted connection since only the device with the matching device private key can decrypt the message and obtain the random secret.  This key is stored in NVRAM.	Zeroized using the following command:  # crypto key zeroize rsa <sup>8</sup>  Overwritten with: 0x0d

<sup>7</sup> Using this command will zeroize all isakmp keys.

<sup>8</sup> Using this command will zeroize all RSA keys.

Name	Description	Zeroization
IPsec encryption key	This is the key used to encrypt IPsec sessions. This key is stored in DRAM.	Automatically when IPsec session terminated.  Overwritten with: 0x00
IPsec authentication key	This is the key used to authenticate IPsec sessions. This key is stored in DRAM.	Automatically when IPsec session terminated.  Overwritten with: 0x00
MACsec SAK	The SAK is used to secure the control plane traffic. This key is stored in internal ASIC register.	Automatically when MACsec session terminated.  The value is zeroized by overwriting with another key or freed when the session expires.
MACsec CAK	The CAK secures the control plane traffic. This key is stored in internal ASIC register.	Automatically when MACsec session terminated.  The value is zeroized by overwriting with another key or freed when the session expires.
MACsec Key Encryption Key (KEK)	The Key Encrypting Key (KEK) is used by Key Server, elected by MKA, to transport a succession of SAKs, for use by MACsec, to the other member(s) of a Secure Connectivity Association (SCA). This key is stored in internal ASIC register.	Automatically when MACsec session terminated.  The value is zeroized by overwriting with another key or freed when the session expires.
MACsec Integrity Check Key (ICK)	The ICK is used to verify the integrity of MPDUs and to prove that the transmitter of the MKPDU possesses the CAK. This key is stored in internal ASIC register.	Automatically when MACsec session terminated.  The value is zeroized by overwriting with another key or freed when the session expires.
RADIUS secret	Shared secret used as part of the RADIUS authentication method. The password is stored in NVRAM.	Zeroized using the following command:  # no radius-server key <sup>9</sup>  Overwritten with: 0x0d
SSH Private Key	Once the function has completed the operations requiring the RSA key object, the module overwrites the entire object (no matter its contents). This key is stored in NVRAM.	Zeroized using the following command:  # crypto key zeroize rsa <sup>10</sup>  Overwritten with: 0x00
SSH Session Key	Once the function has completed the operations requiring the RSA key object, the module overwrites the entire object (no matter its contents). This key is stored in DRAM.	Automatically when the SSH session is terminated.  Overwritten with: 0x00
User Password	This is a variable 15+ character password that is used to authenticate local users. The password is stored in NVRAM.	Zeroized by overwriting with a new password
Enable Password (if used)	This is a variable 15+ character password that is used to authenticate local users at a higher privilege level. The password is stored in NVRAM.	Zeroized by overwriting with a new password

<sup>9</sup> Using this command will zeroize all radius-server keys.

<sup>10</sup> Using this command will zeroize all RSA keys



Name	Description	Zeroization
RNG Seed	This seed is for the RNG. The seed is stored in DRAM.	Zeroized upon power cycle of the device
RNG Seed Key	This is the seed key for the RNG. The seed key is stored in DRAM.	Zeroized upon power cycle of the device

## 8 Annex B: NIAP Technical Decisions

This ST applies the following NIAP Technical Decisions:

**Table 19 NIAP Technical Decisions**

TD Identifier	TD Name	Protection Profiles	References	Publication Date	Applicable?
TD0592	NIT Technical Decision for Local Storage of Audit Records	CPP_ND_V2.2E	FAU_STG	2021.05.21	Yes
TD0591	NIT Technical Decision for Virtual TOEs and hypervisors	CPP_ND_V2.2E	A.LIMITED_FUNCTIONALITY, ACRONYMS	2021.05.21	No, the evaluation does not include a virtual TOE or hypervisor
TD0581	NIT Technical Decision for Elliptic curve-based key establishment and NIST SP 800-56Arev3	CPP_ND_V2.2E	FCS_CKM.2	2021.04.09	Yes
TD0580	NIT Technical Decision for clarification about use of DH14 in NDCPPv2.2e	CPP_ND_V2.2E	FCS_CKM.1.1, FCS_CKM.2.1	2021.04.09	Yes
TD0572	NIT Technical Decision for Restricting FTP_ITC.1 to only IP address identifiers	CPP_ND_V2.1, CPP_ND_V2.2E	FTP_ITC.1	2021.01.29	Yes
TD0571	NIT Technical Decision for Guidance on how to handle FIA_AFL.1	CPP_ND_V2.1, CPP_ND_V2.2E	FIA_UAU.1, FIA_PMG_EXT.1	2021.01.29	Yes
TD0570	NIT Technical Decision for Clarification about FIA_AFL.1	CPP_ND_V2.1, CPP_ND_V2.2E	FIA_AFL.1	2021.01.29	Yes
TD0569	NIT Technical Decision for Session ID Usage Conflict in FCS_DTLSS_EXT.1.7	CPP_ND_V2.2E	ND SD v2.2, FCS_DTLSS_EXT.1.7, FCS_TLSS_EXT.1.4	2021.01.28	No, SFR not claimed
TD0564	NIT Technical Decision for Vulnerability Analysis Search Criteria	CPP_ND_V2.2E	NDSDv2.2, AVA_VAN.1	2021.01.28	Yes
TD0563	NIT Technical Decision for Clarification of audit date information	CPP_ND_V2.2E	NDCPPv2.2e, FAU_GEN.1.2	2021.01.28	Yes
TD0556	NIT Technical Decision for RFC 5077 question	CPP_ND_V2.2E	NDSDv2.2, FCS_TLSS_EXT.1.4, Test 3	2020.11.06	No, SFR not claimed
TD0555	NIT Technical Decision for RFC Reference incorrect in TLSS Test	CPP_ND_V2.2E	NDSDv2.2, FCS_TLSS_EXT.1.4, Test 3	2020.11.06	No, SFR not claimed
TD0553	FCS_MACSEC_EXT.1.4 and MAC control frames	PP_NDCPP_MACSEC_EP_V1.2	FCS_MACSEC_EXT.1.4	2020.12.18	Yes
TD0547	NIT Technical Decision for Clarification on developer disclosure of AVA_VAN	CPP_ND_V2.1, CPP_ND_V2.2E	ND SDv2.1, ND SDv2.2, AVA_VAN.1	2020.10.15	Yes

TD Identifier	TD Name	Protection Profiles	References	Publication Date	Applicable?
TD0546	NIT Technical Decision for DTLS - clarification of Application Note 63	CPP_ND_V2.2E	FCS_DTLS_EXT.1.1	2020.10.15	No, SFR not claimed
TD0538	The NIT has issued a technical decision for Outdated link to allowed-with list	CPP_ND_V2.1, CPP_ND_V2.2E	Section 2	2020.07.13	Yes
TD0537	The NIT has issued a technical decision for Incorrect reference to FCS_TLSC_EXT.2.3	CPP_ND_V2.2E	FIA_X509_EXT.2.2	2020.07.13	Yes
TD0536	The NIT has issued a technical decision for Update Verification Inconsistency	CPP_ND_V2.1, CPP_ND_V2.2E	AGD_OPE.1, ND SDv2.1, ND SDv2.2	2020.07.13	Yes
TD0528	The NIT has issued a technical decision for Missing EAs for FCS_NTP_EXT.1.4	CPP_ND_V2.1, CPP_ND_V2.2E	FCS_NTP_EXT.1.4, ND SD v2.1, ND SD v2.2	2020.07.13	No, SFR not claimed
TD0527	Updates to Certificate Revocation Testing (FIA_X509_EXT.1)	CPP_ND_V2.2E	FIA_X509_EXT.1/REV, FIA_X509_EXT.1/ITT	2020.07.01	Yes
TD0512	Group CAKs for establishing multiple MKA connections is not mandated	PP_NDCPP_MACSEC_EP_V1.2	FMT_SMF.1	2020.03.26	Yes
TD0509	Correction to MACsec Audit	PP_NDCPP_MACSEC_EP_V1.2	FAU_GEN.1	2020.03.02	Yes
TD0487	Correction to Typo in FCS_MACSEC_EXT.4	PP_NDCPP_MACSEC_EP_V1.2	FCS_MACSEC_EXT.4.4	2020.01.02	Yes
TD0466	Selectable Key Sizes for AES Data Encryption/Decryption	PP_NDCPP_MACSEC_EP_V1.2	FCS_COP.1.1	2019.11.15	Yes
TD0273	Rekey after CAK expiration	PP_NDCPP_MACSEC_EP_V1.2	FCS_MACSEC_EXT.4	2017.12.20	Yes
TD0190	FPT_FLS.1(2)/SelfTest Failure with Preservation of Secure State and Modular Network Devices	PP_NDCPP_MACSEC_EP_V1.2	FPT_FLS.1(2)/SelfTest	2017.04.11	Yes
TD0135	SNMP in NDCPP MACsec EP v1.2	PP_NDCPP_MACSEC_EP_V1.2	FMT_SNMP_EXT.1.1, FCS_SNMP_EXT.1.1	2017.04.11	No, SFRs not claimed

TD Identifier	TD Name	Protection Profiles	References	Publication Date	Applicable?
TD0105	MACsec Key Agreement	PP_NDCPP_MACSEC_EP_V1.2	FCS_MKA_EXT.1.2, FCS_MKA_EXT.1.5, FCS_MKA.1.8	2016.12.21	Yes

## 9 Annex C: Acronyms

Table 20 below provides a list of acronyms and abbreviations that are common and may be used in this Security Target.

**Table 20 Acronyms**

Acronyms / Abbreviations	Definition
AAA	Administration, Authorization, and Accounting
AC	Alternating Current
ACL (acl)	Access Control Lists
AES	Advanced Encryption Standard
AGD	Guidance Document
APT	Adaptive Proportion Test
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
ASIC	Application Specific Integrated Circuit
CA	Connectivity Association
CAK	(Secure) Connectivity Association Key
CAVP	Cryptographic Algorithm Validation Program
CBC	Cipher Block Chaining
CC	Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation
CDP	CRL Distribution Point
CEM	Common Evaluation Methodology for Information Technology Security
CKN	Secure Connectivity Association Key Name
CLI	Command Line Interface
CM	Configuration Management
CMAC	Cipher Based Message Authentication Code
CPU	Central Processing Unit
CRL	Certificate Revocation List
CS	Certificate Server
CSP	Critical Security Parameter
CSR	Certificate Signing Request
CTR	Counter
CVL	Component Validation List
DH	Diffie-Hellman
DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
DM	Division Multiplexing
DN	Distinguished Name
DRAM	Dynamic Random-Access Memory
DRBG	Deterministic Random Bit Generator
DW	Dense Wavelength
EAL	Evaluation Assurance Level
EAP	Extensible Authentication Protocol
EAP-TLS	EAP Transport Layer Security
EAPOL	EAP over LANs
EEPROM	Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory
EHWIC	Ethernet High-Speed WIC
ESP	Encapsulating Security Payload
FFC	Finite Field Cryptography
FQDN	Fully Qualified Domain Name
FRU	Field Replaceable Unit
GB	Giga Byte
GCM	Galois Counter Mode
GE	Gigabit Ethernet port
GUI	Graphical User Interface
HMAC	Hash-based Message Authentication Code
HTTP	Hypertext Transfer Protocol
HTTPS	HTTP Secure
IC2M	IOS Common Cryptographic Module
ICK	Integrity Check Key
ICMP	Internet Control Message Protocol

Acronyms / Abbreviations	Definition
ICV	Integrity Check Value
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
IFS	IOS-XE File System
IGMP	Internet Group Management Protocol
IKE	Internet Key Exchange
IOS	Internetworking Operating System
IP	Internet Protocol
IPsec	IP Security
ISAKMP	Internet Security Association and Key Management Protocol
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network
ISO	International Organization of Standardization
IT	Information Technology
KDF	Key Derivation Function
KEK	Key Encryption Key
LC	Lucent Connector
KAS	Key Agreement Scheme
KAS-SSC	KAS-Shared Secret Computation
KW	Key Wrap
LC	Lucent Connector
MAC	Media Access Control
MACsec	MAC Security
MKA	MACsec Key Agreement protocol
MKPDU	MACsec Key Agreement Protocol Data Unit
MN	Member Number
MPDU	MAC Protocol Data Unit
MSAP	MAC Service Access Point
MSC	MACsec Controller
MSDU	MAC Service Data Unit
MSK	Master Session Key
NDcPP	collaborative Network Device Protection Profile
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
NVRAM	Non-Volatile Random-Access Memory
OCSF	Online Certificate Status Protocol
OS	Operating System
OSI	Open System Interconnection
OSP	Organizational Security Policies
PAE	Physical Address Extension
PC	Personal Computer
PKCS	Public Key Cryptography Standard
PoE	Power over Ethernet
POST	Power-on Self-Test
PP	Protection Profile
PRNG	Pseudo Random Number Generator
PSK	Pre-Shared Key
PUB	Publication
QSFP	Quad Small Form-Factor Pluggable
RA	Registration Authority
RADIUS	Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service
RCT	Repetition Count Test
RFC	Request for Comment
RJ	Registered Jack
RNG	Random Number Generator
ROM	Read-Only Memory
RSA	Rivest, Shamir and Adleman
SA	Security Association
SAK	Secure Association Key
SAR	Security Assurance Requirement
SATA	Serial Advanced Technology Attachment
SC	Secure Channel

Acronyms / Abbreviations	Definition
SCI	Secure Channel Identifier
SCEP	Simple Certificate Enrollment Protocol
SCI	Secure Channel Identifier
SecTAG	MAC Security TAG
SecY	MAC Security Entity
SFP	Small-Form-Factor Pluggable Port
SFR	Security Functional Requirement
SHA	Secure Hash Algorithm
SHS	Secure Hash Standard
SM	Service Module
SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol
SP	Special Publication
SPD	Security Policy Definition
SSD	Solid State Drive
SSHv2	Secure Shell (version 2)
ST	Security Target
TAC	Technical Assistance Center
TCP	Transport Control Protocol
TCP/IP	Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol
TLS	Transport Layer Security
TOE	Target of Evaluation
TSC	TSF Scope of Control
TSF	TOE Security Function
TSP	TOE Security Policy
UADP	Unified Access Data Plane
UDP	User Datagram Protocol
U.S.	United States
USB	Universal Serial Bus
UTP	Universal Twisted Pair
VAC	Volts of Alternating Current
VPN	Virtual Private Network
WAN	Wide Area Network
WIC	WAN Interface Card

## 10 Annex D: Terminology

Table 21 below provides a list of terms that are common and may be used in this Security Target.

**Table 21 Terminology**

Term	Definition
Authorized Administrator	Any user that has been assigned to a privilege level that is permitted to perform all TSF-related functions.
IOS-XE	Proprietary operating system developed by Cisco Systems.
Peer	Another switch on the network that the TOE interfaces.
MACsec Peer	This includes any MACsec peer with which the TOE participates in MACsec communications. MACsec Peer may be any device that supports MACsec communications
Packet	A block of data sent over the network transmitting the identities of the sending and receiving stations, error-control information, and message.
Remote VPN Gateway/Peer	A remote VPN Gateway/Peer is another network device that the TOE sets up a VPN connection with. This could be a VPN client or another switch.
Security Administrator	Synonymous with Authorized Administrator for the purposes of this evaluation.
User	Any entity (human user or external IT entity) outside the TOE that interacts with the TOE.
vty	vty is a term used by Cisco to describe a single terminal (whereas Terminal is more of a verb or general action term).
Firmware (per NIST for FIPS validated cryptographic modules)	The programs and data components of a cryptographic module that are stored in hardware (e.g., ROM, PROM, EPROM, EEPROM or FLASH) within the cryptographic boundary and cannot be dynamically written or modified during execution.



## 11 Annex E: References

Documentation listed in Table 22 below was used to prepare this ST.

**Table 22 References**

Identifier	Description
[CC_PART1]	Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation – Part 1: Introduction and general model, Version 3.1, Revision 5, dated: April 2017
[CC_PART2]	Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation – Part 2: Security functional components, Version 3.1, Revision 5, dated: April 2017
[CC_PART3]	Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation – Part 3: Security assurance components, Version 3.1, Revision 5, dated: April 2017
[CEM]	Common Methodology for Information Technology Security Evaluation – Evaluation Methodology, Version 3.1, Revision 5, dated: April 2017
[NDcPP]	collaborative Protection Profile for Network Devices, Version NDcPP v2.2e, 23 March 2020
[MACsec EP]	Network Device Collaborative Protection Profile (NDcPP) Extended Package MACsec Ethernet Encryption (MACsec EP), Version 1.2, 10 May 2016
[800-38B]	NIST Special Publication 800-38B, May 2005
[800-56Arev3]	NIST Special Publication 800-56Arev3, April 2018
[800-56Brev2]	NIST Special Publication 800-56Brev2 Recommendation for Pair-Wise, March 2019
[FIPS 140-2]	FIPS PUB 140-2 Federal Information Processing Standards Publication
[FIPS PUB 186-4]	FIPS PUB 186-4 Federal Information Processing Standards Publication Digital Signature Standard (DSS) October 2015
[800-90Arev1]	NIST Special Publication 800-90Arev1 Recommendation for Random Number Generation Using Deterministic Random Bit Generators June 2015
[800-90Brev1]	NIST Special Publication 800-90B Recommendation for the Entropy Sources Used for Random Bit Generation January 2018
[FIPS PUB 180-3]	FIPS PUB 180-3 Federal Information Processing Standards Publication Secure Hash Standard (SHS) October 2008