

Innovative Utilization of ICAM and PAM in DDIL Environments



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BeyondTrust

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Identity.

ICAM & Zero Trust

What is ICAM?

(Identity, Credential & Access Management)

What is PAM?

What is Zero Trust?

“ICAM is the **set of tools, policies, and systems** that an agency uses to enable the **right individual** to access the right **resource**, at the right **time**, for the right **reason** in support of federal business objectives.”

IDManagement.gov, Federal ICAM Architecture Introduction

“Privileged access management (PAM) consists of the **cybersecurity strategies and technologies** for exerting control over the elevated (“privileged”) access and permissions for **users, accounts, processes, and systems** across an IT environment.”

“Zero trust provides a collection of concepts and ideas designed to minimize uncertainty in **enforcing accurate, least privilege** per-request access decisions in information systems and services in the face of a **network viewed as compromised.**”

How important are ICAM and MFA to the successful implementation of Zero Trust?

DoD Zero Trust Capabilities



EXECUTION ENABLERS



Doctrine



Organization



Training



Material



Leadership



Personnel



Facilities



Policy

Figure 5, DOD Zero Trust Strategy, [DOD Zero Trust Strategy](#)



Three fundamentals of zero trust:

1. **Who** has access to **what**?
2. **Should** they have **that** access?
3. **What** are they doing with that access?

Evolution of Zero Trust in Government

The Catalyst

NIST SP 800-207 (Zero Trust Architecture) published in response to the Office of Personnel Management breach.

Evolution of Zero Trust in Government

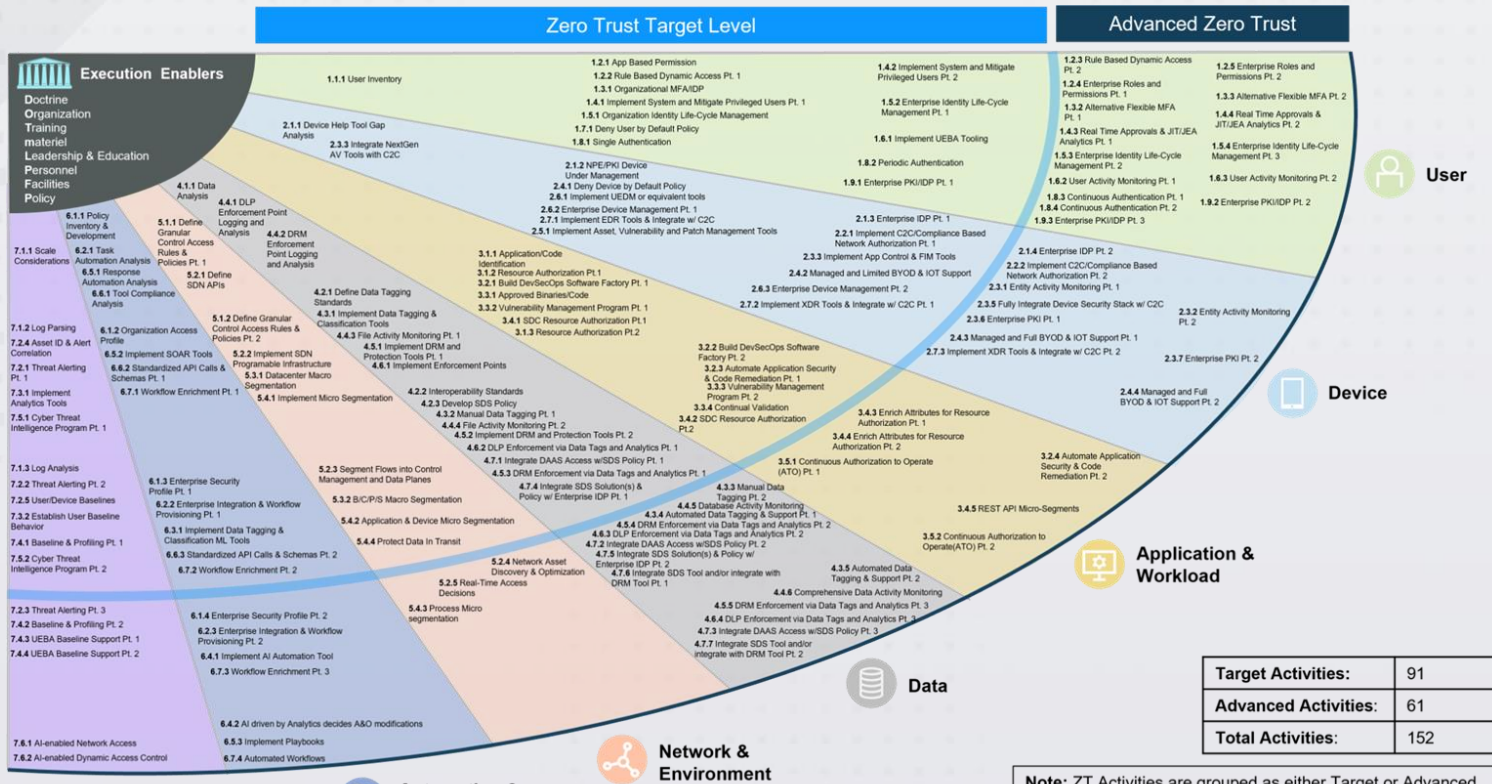
From Guidance to Policy

Biden Administration EO 14028 directs OMB (Office of Management and Budget) to create policy implementing NIST SP 800-207

Evolution of Zero Trust in Government

Action Taken

Following the release of EO 14028, the DOD Zero Trust Strategy is released with 91 target and 61 advanced controls to implement Zero Trust.



Target Activities:	91
Advanced Activities:	61
Total Activities:	152

Note: ZT Activities are grouped as either Target or Advanced.

Version 1.0 As of 10/04/2022

DDIL & TICAM Environments

DDIL

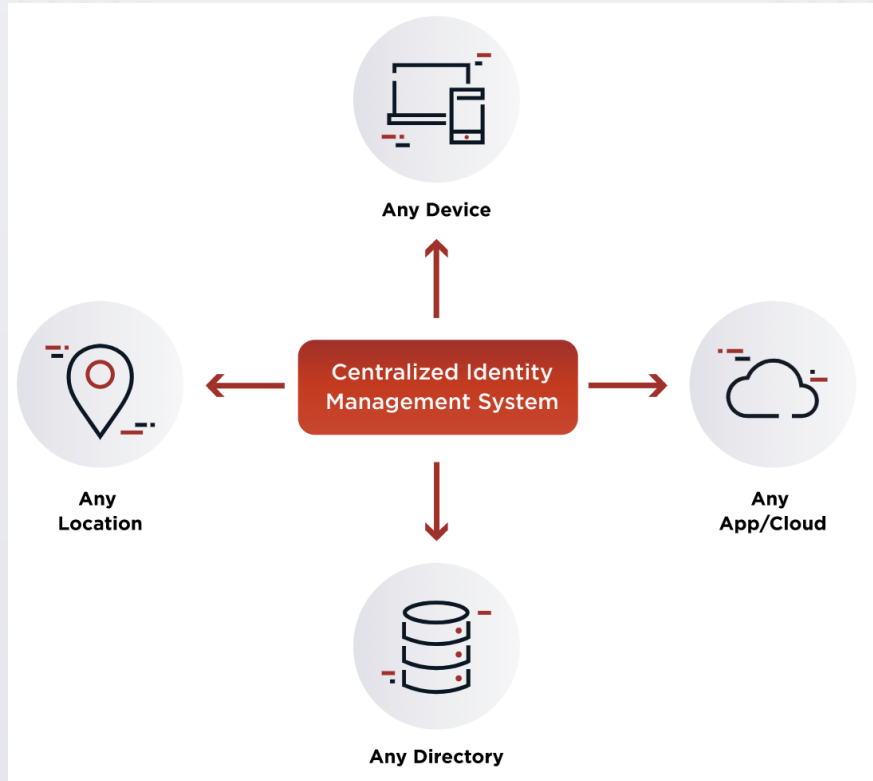
Denied, Distributed, Intermittent and Limited Impact

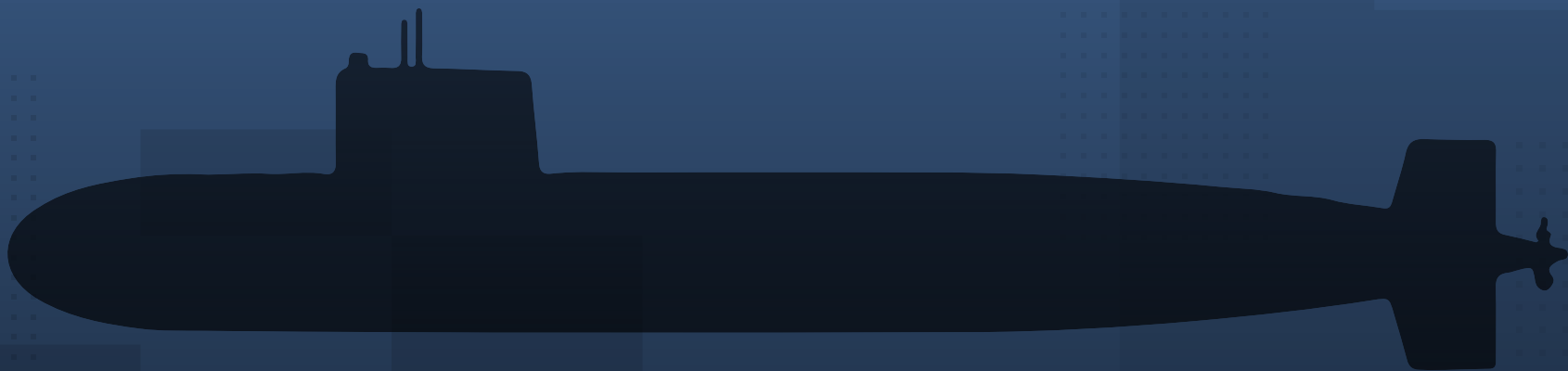
TICAM

Tactical Identity, Credential & Access Management

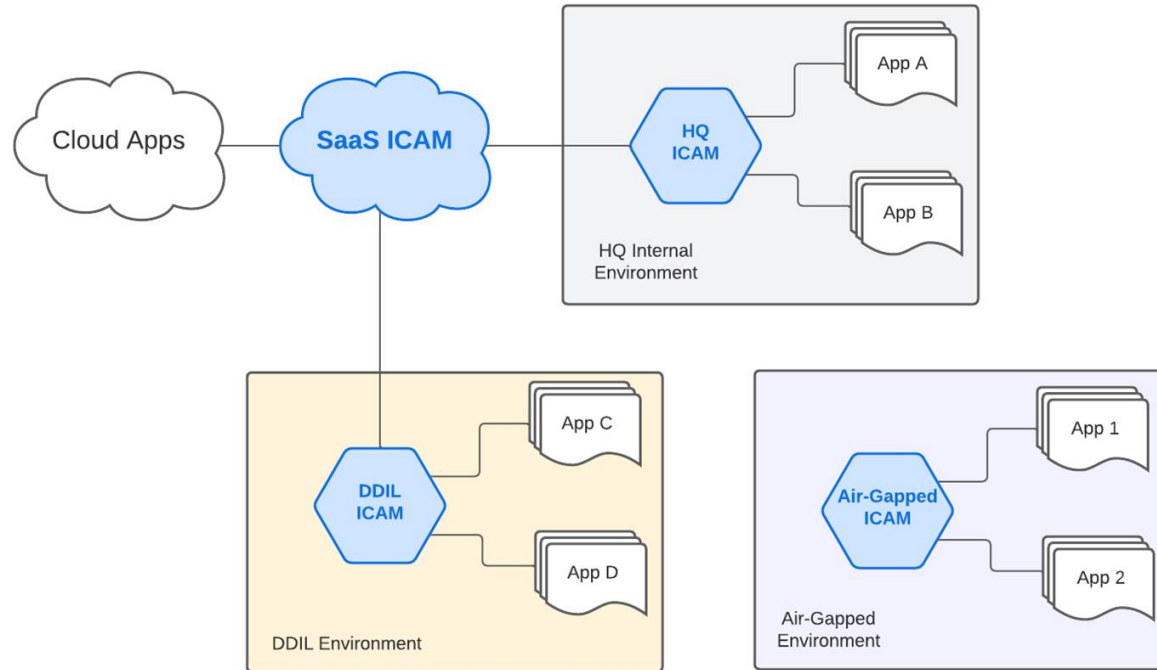
What are some considerations for implementing Zero Trust framework in a DDIL Environment?

Idealized Identity Policy





Likely Identity Policy

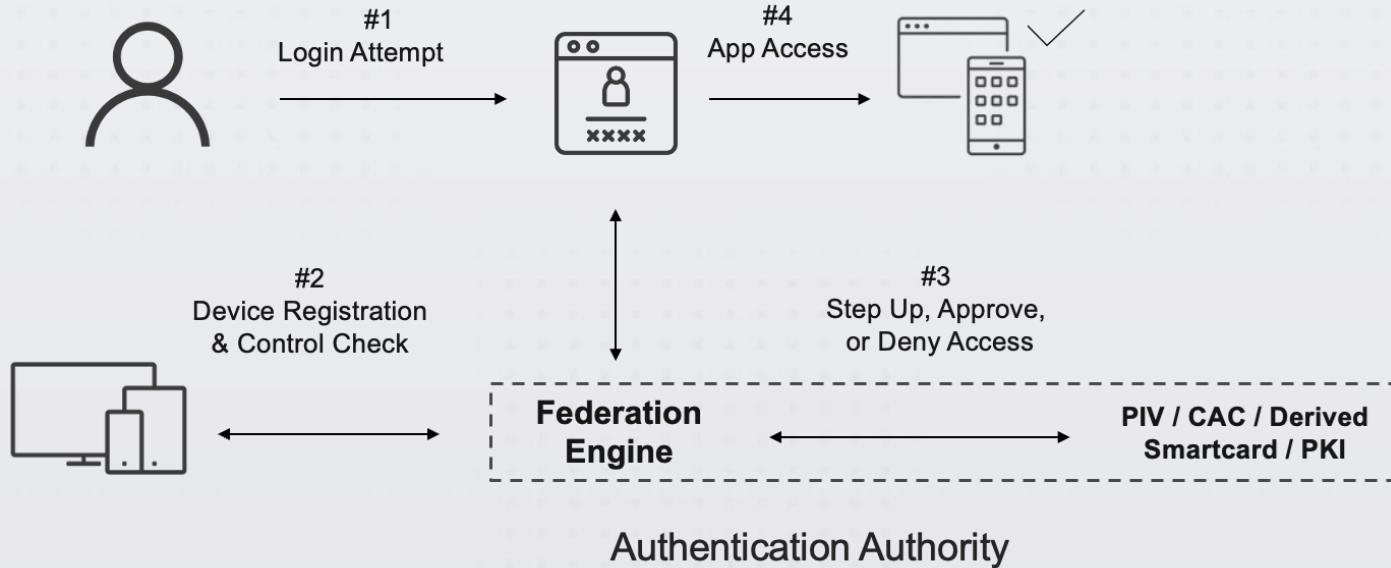


What are some of the primary requirements to implementing a Zero Trust framework and how do we go about achieving these capabilities?

Authentication vs. Authorization



Adaptive Authentication



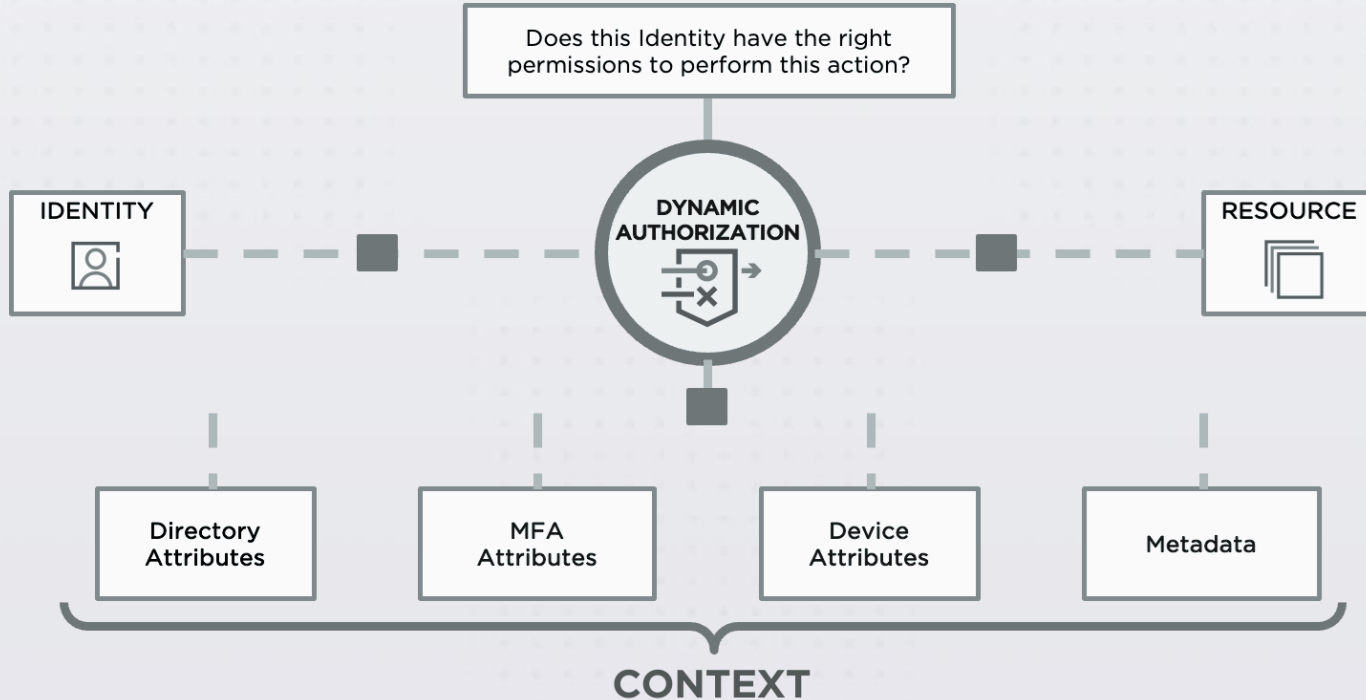
BUT...

MFA isn't enough to secure resources against today's threat landscape. You need authorization to do so.

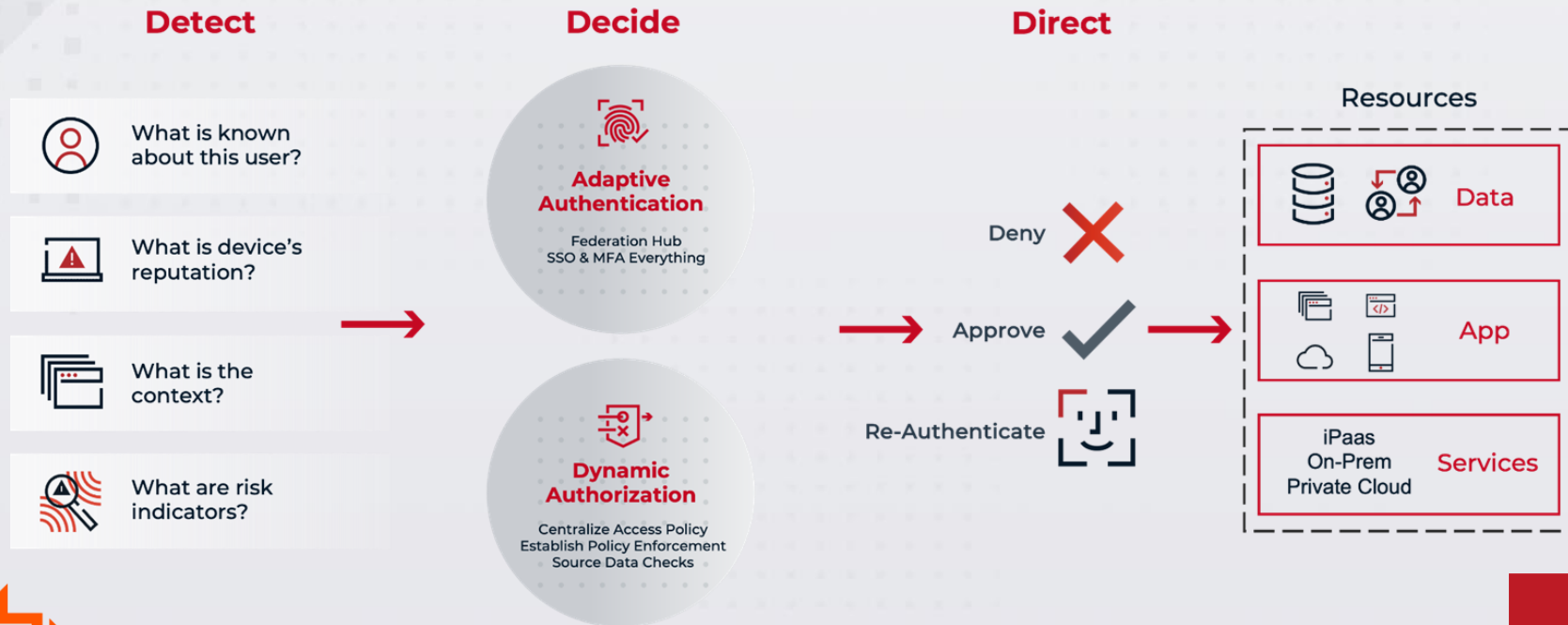
Authentication is merely the enabler of authorization.



Dynamic Authorization



Determining Trust: Zero Trust Orchestration



Common PAM Use Cases



Discover All Accounts

- Discover all accounts across the estate
- Leverage automation to bring under management



Store & Manage Privileged and Non-Privileged Credentials

- Store credentials in secure vault and manage them per established policies / best practices
- Broker access to credentials and DevOps secrets for human users, services and applications
- Securely store secrets (certificates, tokens, API keys), and admin credentials for cloud consoles
- Securely store and manage employee business application passwords with audit support
- Manage all accounts centrally, even if asset is disconnected from corporate network



Manage & Monitor Access to Resources

- Assign temporary access privileges based on pre-determined attributes such as day, time, location
- Establish sessions without revealing passwords
- Document session activity



Device Signaling

What are “other” persons and “things” with privileged roles that are not so obvious? How can we control when and where they have access?

RBAC vs. ABAC

Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) is No Longer Enough

- RBAC employs static, simple logic
- Relies on applications to make access decisions
- Doesn't take real-time context into consideration



Get Granular with Attribute-Based Access Control (ABAC)

- Look at as many attributes as possible
- Use attributes to determine risk of each access attempt
- Adjust access permissions as needed

Levels of Authorization

1

Course Grained

- Application Based

2

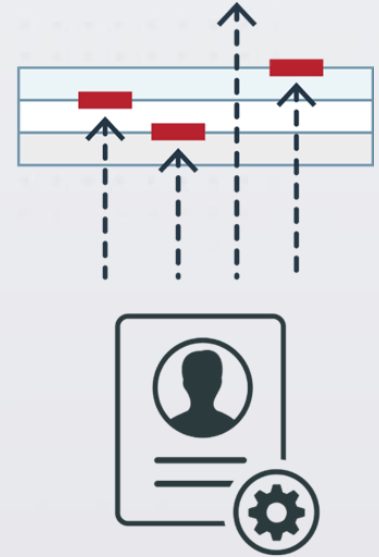
Medium Grained

- URL-Based

3

Fine Grained

- Condition & Contextual





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Thank You

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