DOD Endpoint Security Strategy and Evolution of Continuous Monitoring and Risk Scoring

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Agenda

- Endpoint Security Landscape
- Evolving Continuous Monitoring and Risk Scoring to a New Reality
- CMRS Today
- Microsoft Defender for Endpoint (MDE) Challenge – Secure Endpoint Data Reporting (SEDR)
- Evolving CMRS

Endpoint Security Landscape

Fewer Dictated Tools, More Choice

- The DoD CIO Endpoint Security Framework seeks to shift from a singular mission specific enterprise solutions to a data-centric capability to modernize endpoint security.

Data and Functional Requirements

- As the Department moves towards a data-centric model for defending the DODIN, and a decentralized approach for procuring endpoint security capabilities, it is imperative to address functional requirements, data standards for publishing data, an implementation plan, and a roadmap.

Disparate and Changing Tools are a Challenge to Achieving a Complete Endpoint Data Picture

- DISA and DoD CIO seek to provide a roadmap for enabling greater interoperability and component choice of solutions while providing operational flexibility to enable agile, interoperable, and resilient endpoint defenses.

Endpoint Security Minimum Data Standards

DOD CIO CS released “Endpoint Security Minimum Data Standards” 7 Sep 23 with updated Master Data Endpoint Record (MDER)

The MDER is comprised of 180+ data elements broken down in seven categories:

- Network (32)
- Hardware Configuration (50)
- Software Configuration (19)
- Organization Context (20)
- Vulnerability Compliance (24)
- User Data (20)
- Security Products (17)

What is Continuous Monitoring and Risk Scoring ?

CMRS

Historically aggregates data from DoD endpoint tools (ESS, ACAS, C2C, MDE+, Thunderdome) for near real-time risk assessment and continuous monitoring of DoD assets' security including JFHQ-DODIN's mission to secure and defend the DODIN mission area (NCAS, CORA) and automates support for DCIO's Congressional reports (FISMA, FITARA)

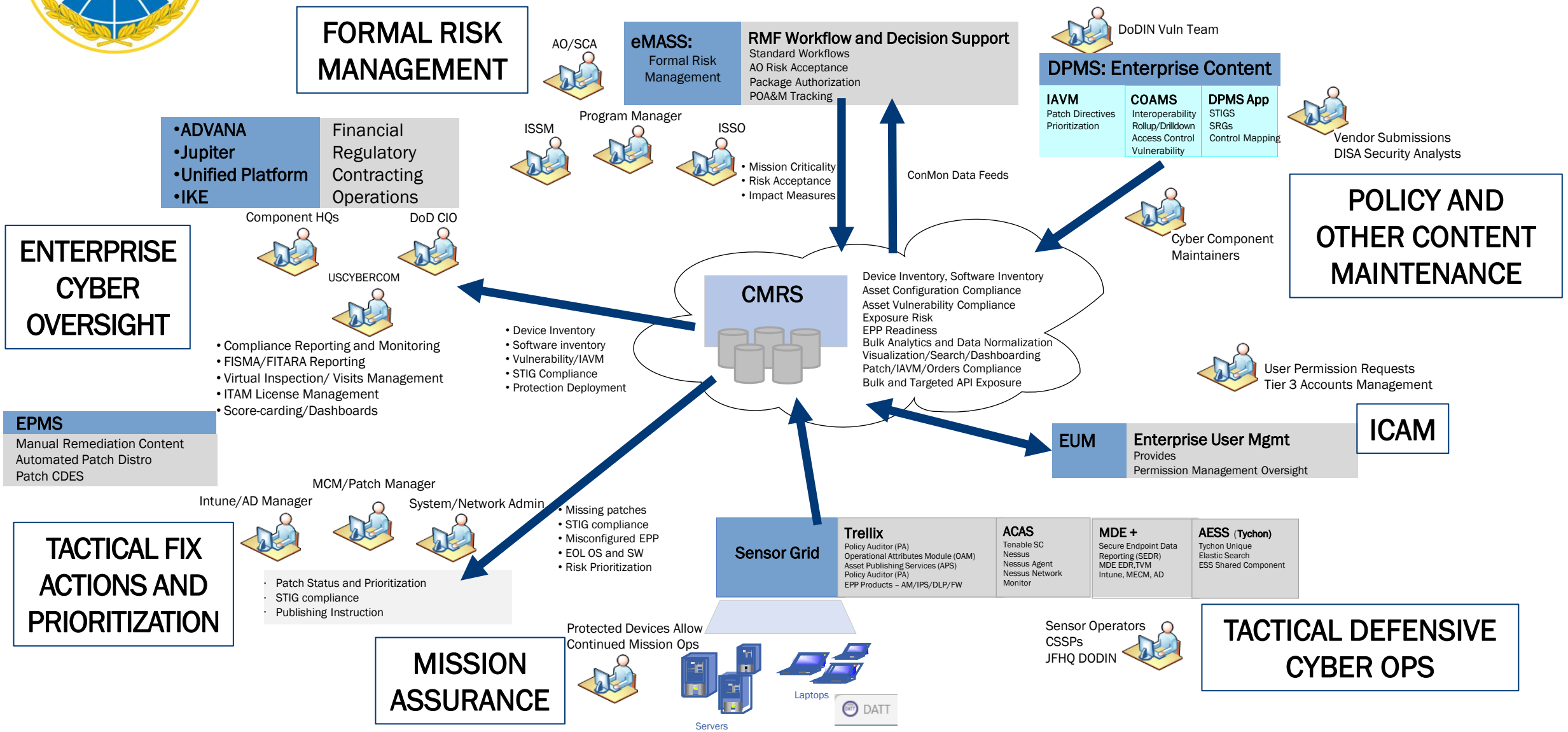
Operational Value

- DoD requires understanding of cybersecurity risk from an asset vulnerability and configuration perspective
- System owners require visibility into asset vulnerabilities and configuration that enables prioritized remediation

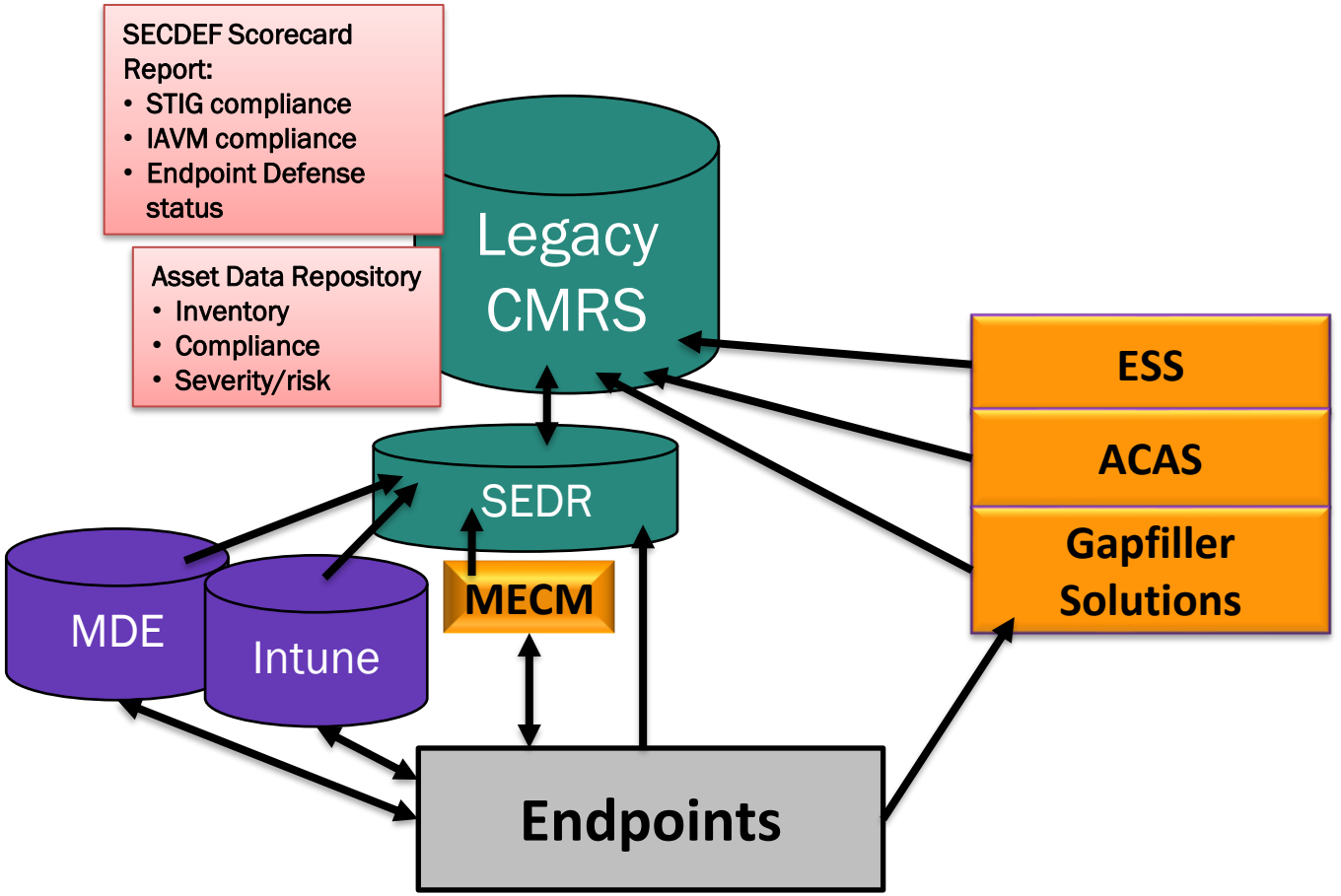
CMRS 1.0 Limitations

- Inefficient data brokerage
- 2–4 month development/testing cycle for new toolsets
- Large server footprint and maintenance costs
- Legacy Government Off The Shelf (GOTS)

Today's CMRS Operational View



CHALLENGE #1 – Microsoft Defender for Endpoint



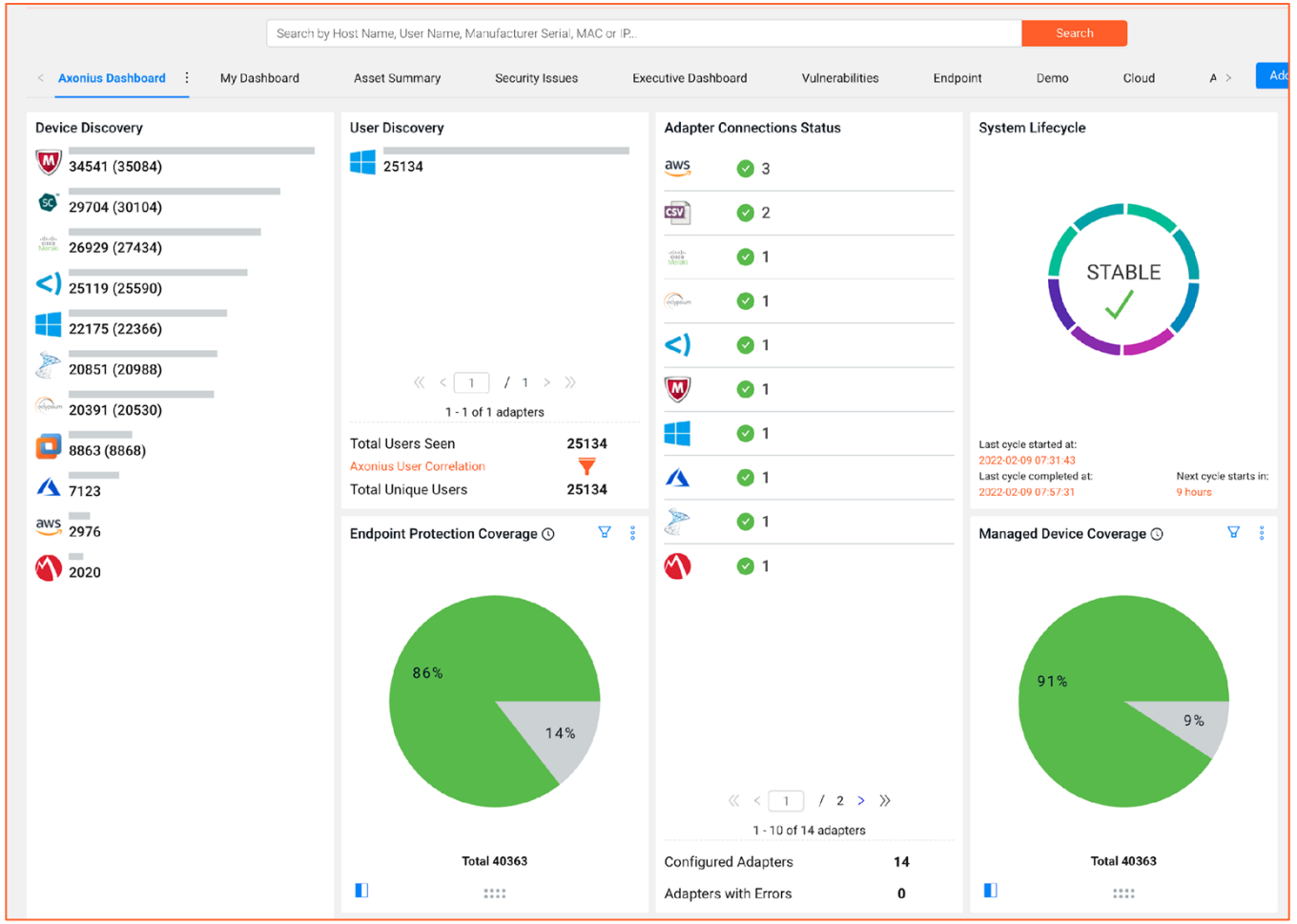
Legend

Purple: Cloud Native Applications
Light Green: GOTS Applications
Gold: Commercial Products
Gray: Managed Systems
Pink: User Interfaces

CMRS Modernization Approach

Leverage a modern tool to connect 1000+ data sources that enable customers to:

- Get a credible, comprehensive inventory of all devices, users, cloud assets, and SaaS apps
- Discover coverage gaps and risk
- Validate and enforce policies



Endpoint Security CMRS Modernization

CMRS PROGRAM CENTRAL CORE

Phase 1

Axonius GUI

CMRS / SEDR
Legacy Database

Assets Database

Central Core Node

CMRS Network Share

DISA RME
Hosted in DISA Stratus

VPN Tunnel

File Transfer
(Core Node to Core Node)

Current Deployments

Phase 2

Outbound connection to DISA Core Node
Firewall access only

No Deployment

Phase 3

Outbound VM Tunnel Servers
Only “need” from Organizations is a service account and access through firewall (Similar to CMRS today)

Tunnel Node

Way Forward

1) **Migrate SEDR to new hosting environment:** OCT 2025

2) **CMRS 2.0 Deployment:** JAN 2026

3) **Deploy connector nodes across DoD to publish into Core Node:** FEB 2026

    - Coordinate with DoD stakeholders and JFHQ DODIN to publish operational guidance

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