

# Mapping Between Functional Package for Transport Layer Security (TLS), Version 2.0, 2022-12-19 and NIST SP 800-53 Revision 5

## Important Caveats

- **Product vs. System.** The Common Criteria is designed for the evaluation of products; the Risk Management Framework (NIST SP 800-37 Revision 2, DOD 8510.01) and associated control or control interpretations (NIST SP 800-53 Revision 5, CNSSI № 1253) are used for the assessment and authorization of mission systems. **Products cannot satisfy controls outside of the system context.** Products may support a system satisfying certain controls, but typically satisfaction also requires the implementation of operational procedures. Further, given that systems are typically the product of the integration of multiple products configured to meet mission requirements, an overall system assessment is required to determine if the control is satisfied in the overall system context.
- **Granularity of SFRs versus controls.** It is important to remember that the Security Functional Requirements (SFRs) and the Security and Privacy Controls (controls) are at completely different levels of abstraction. SFRs can be very low level, specifying internal characteristics and behaviors of given functions. Even when broader, SFRs are restricted to a specific product. Controls, on the other hand, are very high level, specifying both technical behavior and processes for the whole system, broadly across the large number of devices, components, and products that make up the system and achieve the overall mission. A low-level SFR may contribute in some small way toward the satisfaction of a control, but it rarely satisfies the control in isolation and should not be interpreted as doing so. More often, the combination of SFRs that define the security functionality of a product may serve to support just a single control, and looking at the finer level of detail may not be as useful, such as the low-level details of protocol implementations. When looking at these mappings, it is important to remember the differences in levels of abstraction; in particular, it is important not to read more into an SFR to control mapping than a contribution of some level of support.
- **SC-8 and SC-13.** The primary purpose of a TLS product is to establish TCP/IP connection that uses TLS or DTLS for protection of data in transit. Therefore, this supports the enforcement of SC-8 at a high level, and SC-8(1) and SC-13 more specifically because the data protection mechanism uses encryption to ensure confidentiality. Individual SFRs may relate to other security controls to ensure the secure implementation of the functions that are performed in support of this, but the reader should be aware that SC-8 and SC-13 are the behaviors that (D)TLS is intended to address.
- **SA-4(7).** Generally, satisfaction of any NIAP PP or PP-Configuration supports system satisfaction of SA-4(7), which is the implementation of CNSSP № 11.
- **System context of supported controls.** For a conformant TOE to support these controls in the context of an information system, the selections and assignments completed in the TOE's Security Target must be congruent with those made for the supported controls. For example, the TOE's

ability to establish trusted channels only supports SC-8 to the extent that TLS or DTLS is consistent with how the organization is expected to protect the confidentiality and integrity of transmitted information. The security control assessor must compare the TOE's functional claims to the behavior required for the system to determine the extent to which the applicable controls are supported.

- **Functional Package.** This is a functional package, which is a specification of functional requirements that can be referenced by a Protection Profile and is not intended to be a complete specification for a security product or capability on its own. A TOE that conforms to this functional package must also conform to a Protection Profile that references this package as well. The security control mapping for that Protection Profile (and any PP-Modules that the TOE also claims) must also be considered to determine the extent to which a conformant TOE supports the implementation of organizational security controls.

Common Criteria Version 3.x SFR		NIST SP 800-53 Revision 5 Control Supports		Comments and Observations
<b>Mandatory Requirements (presented alphabetically)</b>				
FCS_TLS_EXT.1	<u>TLS Protocol</u>	SC-8	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity</b>	A conformant TOE can ensure the confidentiality and integrity of information transmitted between the TOE and another trusted IT product.
		SC-8(1)	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity: Cryptographic Protection</b>	A conformant TOE uses TLS or DTLS as a cryptographic method of protecting data in transit.
		SC-13	<b>Cryptographic Protection</b>	The TOE provides cryptographic methods to secure data in transit, which may satisfy organization-defined uses if the functionality claimed by the TSF is consistent with organizational requirements.
<b>Strictly Optional Requirements (presented alphabetically)</b>				
This package has no strictly optional requirements.				
<b>Objective Requirements (presented alphabetically)</b>				
This package has no objective requirements.				
<b>Implementation-Based Requirements (presented alphabetically)</b>				
This package has no implementation-based requirements.				
<b>Selection-Based Requirements (presented alphabetically)</b>				
FCS_DTLSC_EXT.1	<u>DTLS Client Protocol</u>	IA-5(2)	<b>Authenticator Management: Public Key-Based Authentication</b>	The TOE requires peers to possess a valid certificate before establishing trusted communications, supporting this control.
		SC-8	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity</b>	A conformant TOE can ensure the confidentiality and integrity of information transmitted between the TOE and another trusted IT product.
		SC-8(1)	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity: Cryptographic Protection</b>	The TOE supports a cryptographic method of protecting data in transit.

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		SC-13	<b>Cryptographic Protection</b>	The TOE provides cryptographic methods to secure data in transit, which may satisfy organization-defined uses if the functionality claimed by the TSF is consistent with organizational requirements.
FCS_DTLS_EXT.2	<b><u>DTLS Client Support for Mutual Authentication</u></b>	IA-3	<b>Device Identification and Authentication</b>	A conformant TOE supports.
		IA-5(2)	<b>Authenticator Management: Public Key-Based Authentication</b>	The TOE requires peers to possess a valid certificate before establishing trusted communications and provides its own client certificate to the peer, supporting this control.
		SC-8	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity</b>	A conformant TOE can ensure the confidentiality and integrity of information transmitted between the TOE and another trusted IT product.
		SC-8(1)	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity: Cryptographic Protection</b>	The TOE supports a cryptographic method of protecting data in transit.
		SC-13	<b>Cryptographic Protection</b>	The TOE provides cryptographic methods to secure data in transit, which may satisfy organization-defined uses if the functionality claimed by the TSF is consistent with organizational requirements.
FCS_DTLS_EXT.3	<b><u>DTLS Client Downgrade Protection</u></b>	SC-8	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity</b>	A conformant TOE can ensure the confidentiality and integrity of information transmitted between the TOE and another trusted IT product through ensuring the use of a mutually agreeable protocol implementation.

Common Criteria Version 3.x SFR		NIST SP 800-53 Revision 5 Control Supports		Comments and Observations
		SC-8(1)	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity:</b> Cryptographic Protection	A conformant TOE uses DTLS as a cryptographic method of protecting data in transit.
		SC-13	<b>Cryptographic Protection</b>	The TOE provides cryptographic methods to secure data in transit, which may satisfy organization-defined uses if the functionality claimed by the TSF is consistent with organizational requirements.
FCS_DTLS_EXT.4	<u><b>DTLS Client Support for Renegotiation</b></u>	SC-8	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity</b>	A conformant TOE can ensure the confidentiality and integrity of information transmitted between the TOE and another trusted IT product through ensuring the use of a mutually agreeable protocol implementation.
		SC-8(1)	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity:</b> Cryptographic Protection	A conformant TOE uses DTLS as a cryptographic method of protecting data in transit.
		SC-13	<b>Cryptographic Protection</b>	The TOE provides cryptographic methods to secure data in transit, which may satisfy organization-defined uses if the functionality claimed by the TSF is consistent with organizational requirements.
FCS_DTLS_EXT.5	<u><b>DTLS Client Support for Session Resumption</b></u>	SC-8	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity</b>	A conformant TOE can ensure the confidentiality and integrity of information transmitted between the TOE and another trusted IT product through ensuring the use of a mutually agreeable protocol implementation.
		SC-8(1)	<b>Transmission Confidentiality</b>	A conformant TOE uses DTLS as a cryptographic

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			<b>and Integrity:</b> Cryptographic Protection	method of protecting data in transit.
		SC-13	<b>Cryptographic Protection</b>	The TOE provides cryptographic methods to secure data in transit, which may satisfy organization-defined uses if the functionality claimed by the TSF is consistent with organizational requirements.
FCS_DTLSC_EXT.6	<u><b>DTLS Client DTLS 1.3 Resumption Refinements</b></u>	SC-8	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity</b>	A conformant TOE can ensure the confidentiality and integrity of information transmitted between the TOE and another trusted IT product through ensuring the use of a mutually agreeable protocol implementation.
		SC-8(1)	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity:</b> Cryptographic Protection	A conformant TOE uses DTLS as a cryptographic method of protecting data in transit.
		SC-13	<b>Cryptographic Protection</b>	The TOE provides cryptographic methods to secure data in transit, which may satisfy organization-defined uses if the functionality claimed by the TSF is consistent with organizational requirements.
FCS_DTLSS_EXT.1	<u><b>DTLS Server Protocol</b></u>	IA-5(2)	<b>Authenticator Management:</b> Public Key-Based Authentication	The TOE provides a server certificate to a DTLS client before establishing trusted communications, supporting this control
		SC-8	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity</b>	A conformant TOE can ensure the confidentiality and integrity of information transmitted between the TOE and another trusted IT product.

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		SC-8(1)	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity:</b> Cryptographic Protection	The TOE supports a cryptographic method of protecting data in transit.
		SC-13	<b>Cryptographic Protection</b>	The TOE provides cryptographic methods to secure data in transit, which may satisfy organization-defined uses if the functionality claimed by the TSF is consistent with organizational requirements.
FCS_DTLSS_EXT.2	<b><u>DTLS Server Support for Mutual Authentication</u></b>	IA-5(2)	<b>Authenticator Management:</b> Public Key-Based Authentication	The TOE requires peers to possess a valid certificate before establishing trusted communications and provides its own server certificate to the peer, supporting this control.
		SC-8	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity</b>	A conformant TOE can ensure the confidentiality and integrity of information transmitted between the TOE and another trusted IT product.
		SC-8(1)	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity:</b> Cryptographic Protection	The TOE supports a cryptographic method of protecting data in transit.
		SC-13	<b>Cryptographic Protection</b>	The TOE provides cryptographic methods to secure data in transit, which may satisfy organization-defined uses if the functionality claimed by the TSF is consistent with organizational requirements.
FCS_DTLSS_EXT.3	<b><u>DTLS Server Downgrade Protection</u></b>	SC-8	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity</b>	A conformant TOE can ensure the confidentiality and integrity of information transmitted between the TOE and another trusted IT product through ensuring the use

Common Criteria Version 3.x SFR		NIST SP 800-53 Revision 5 Control Supports		Comments and Observations
				of a mutually agreeable protocol implementation.
		SC-8(1)	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity:</b> Cryptographic Protection	A conformant TOE uses DTLS as a cryptographic method of protecting data in transit.
		SC-13	<b>Cryptographic Protection</b>	The TOE provides cryptographic methods to secure data in transit, which may satisfy organization-defined uses if the functionality claimed by the TSF is consistent with organizational requirements.
FCS_DTLSS_EXT.4	<u><b>DTLS Server Support for Renegotiation</b></u>	SC-8	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity</b>	A conformant TOE supports the enforcement of additional variations of DTLS through the behavior enforced by this SFR.
		SC-8(1)	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity:</b> Cryptographic Protection	A conformant TOE supports the enforcement of additional variations of DTLS through the behavior enforced by this SFR.
		SC-13	<b>Cryptographic Protection</b>	A conformant TOE supports the enforcement of additional variations of DTLS through the behavior enforced by this SFR.
FCS_DTLSS_EXT.5	<u><b>DTLS Server Support for Session Resumption</b></u>	SC-8	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity</b>	A conformant TOE can ensure the confidentiality and integrity of information transmitted between the TOE and another trusted IT product through ensuring the use of a mutually agreeable protocol implementation.
		SC-8(1)	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity:</b> Cryptographic Protection	A conformant TOE uses DTLS as a cryptographic method of protecting data in transit.
		SC-13	<b>Cryptographic Protection</b>	The TOE provides cryptographic methods to



Common Criteria Version 3.x SFR		NIST SP 800-53 Revision 5 Control Supports		Comments and Observations
				secure data in transit, which may satisfy organization-defined uses if the functionality claimed by the TSF is consistent with organizational requirements.
FCS_DTLSS_EXT.6	<b><u>DTLS Server DTLS 1.3 Resumption Refinements</u></b>	SC-8	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity</b>	A conformant TOE can ensure the confidentiality and integrity of information transmitted between the TOE and another trusted IT product through ensuring the use of a mutually agreeable protocol implementation.
		SC-8(1)	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity:</b> Cryptographic Protection	A conformant TOE uses DTLS as a cryptographic method of protecting data in transit.
		SC-13	<b>Cryptographic Protection</b>	The TOE provides cryptographic methods to secure data in transit, which may satisfy organization-defined uses if the functionality claimed by the TSF is consistent with organizational requirements.
FCS_TLSC_EXT.1	<b><u>TLS Client Protocol</u></b>	IA-5(2)	<b>Authenticator Management:</b> Public Key-Based Authentication	The TOE requires peers to possess a valid certificate before establishing trusted communications, supporting this control.
		SC-8	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity</b>	A conformant TOE can ensure the confidentiality and integrity of information transmitted between the TOE and another trusted IT product.
		SC-8(1)	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity:</b> Cryptographic Protection	The TOE supports a cryptographic method of protecting data in transit.

Common Criteria Version 3.x SFR		NIST SP 800-53 Revision 5 Control Supports		Comments and Observations
		SC-13	<b>Cryptographic Protection</b>	The TOE provides cryptographic methods to secure data in transit, which may satisfy organization-defined uses if the functionality claimed by the TSF is consistent with organizational requirements.
FCS_TLSC_EXT.2	<b><u>TLS Client Support for Mutual Authentication</u></b>	IA-5(2)	<b>Authenticator Management:</b> Public Key-Based Authentication	The TOE requires peers to possess a valid certificate before establishing trusted communications and provides its own client certificate to the peer, supporting this control.
		SC-8	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity</b>	A conformant TOE can ensure the confidentiality and integrity of information transmitted between the TOE and another trusted IT product.
		SC-8(1)	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity:</b> Cryptographic Protection	The TOE supports a cryptographic method of protecting data in transit.
		SC-13	<b>Cryptographic Protection</b>	The TOE provides cryptographic methods to secure data in transit, which may satisfy organization-defined uses if the functionality claimed by the TSF is consistent with organizational requirements.
FCS_TLSC_EXT.3	<b><u>TLS Client Downgrade Protection</u></b>	SC-8	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity</b>	A conformant TOE can ensure the confidentiality and integrity of information transmitted between the TOE and another trusted IT product through ensuring the use of a mutually agreeable protocol implementation.
		SC-8(1)	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity:</b>	A conformant TOE uses TLS as a cryptographic method

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			Cryptographic Protection	of protecting data in transit.
		SC-13	<b>Cryptographic Protection</b>	The TOE provides cryptographic methods to secure data in transit, which may satisfy organization-defined uses if the functionality claimed by the TSF is consistent with organizational requirements.
FCS_TLSC_EXT.4	<b><u>TLS Client Support for Renegotiation</u></b>	SC-8	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity</b>	A conformant TOE supports the enforcement of additional variations of TLS through the behavior enforced by this SFR.
		SC-8(1)	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity:</b> Cryptographic Protection	A conformant TOE supports the enforcement of additional variations of TLS through the behavior enforced by this SFR.
		SC-13	<b>Cryptographic Protection</b>	A conformant TOE supports the enforcement of additional variations of TLS through the behavior enforced by this SFR.
FCS_TLSC_EXT.5	<b><u>TLS Client Support for Session Resumption</u></b>	SC-8	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity</b>	A conformant TOE can ensure the confidentiality and integrity of information transmitted between the TOE and another trusted IT product through ensuring the use of a mutually agreeable protocol implementation.
		SC-8(1)	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity:</b> Cryptographic Protection	A conformant TOE uses TLS as a cryptographic method of protecting data in transit.
		SC-13	<b>Cryptographic Protection</b>	The TOE provides cryptographic methods to secure data in transit, which may satisfy organization-defined uses if the functionality claimed by the TSF is consistent

Common Criteria Version 3.x SFR		NIST SP 800-53 Revision 5 Control Supports		Comments and Observations
				with organizational requirements.
FCS_TLSC_EXT.6	<b><u>TLS Client TLS 1.3 Resumption Refinements</u></b>	SC-8	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity</b>	A conformant TOE can ensure the confidentiality and integrity of information transmitted between the TOE and another trusted IT product through ensuring the use of a mutually agreeable protocol implementation.
		SC-8(1)	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity:</b> Cryptographic Protection	A conformant TOE uses TLS as a cryptographic method of protecting data in transit.
		SC-13	<b>Cryptographic Protection</b>	The TOE provides cryptographic methods to secure data in transit, which may satisfy organization-defined uses if the functionality claimed by the TSF is consistent with organizational requirements.
FCS_TLSS_EXT.1	<b><u>TLS Server Protocol</u></b>	IA-5(2)	<b>Authenticator Management:</b> Public Key-Based Authentication	The TOE provides a server certificate to a TLS client before establishing trusted communications, supporting this control.
		SC-8	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity</b>	A conformant TOE can ensure the confidentiality and integrity of information transmitted between the TOE and another trusted IT product.
		SC-8(1)	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity:</b> Cryptographic Protection	The TOE supports a cryptographic method of protecting data in transit.
		SC-13	<b>Cryptographic Protection</b>	The TOE provides cryptographic methods to secure data in transit, which may satisfy organization-defined uses if the functionality claimed by the TSF is consistent

Common Criteria Version 3.x SFR		NIST SP 800-53 Revision 5 Control Supports		Comments and Observations
				with organizational requirements.
FCS_TLSS_EXT.2	<b><u>TLS Server Support for Mutual Authentication</u></b>	IA-5(2)	<b>Authenticator Management:</b> Public Key-Based Authentication	The TOE requires peers to possess a valid certificate before establishing trusted communications and provides its own server certificate to the peer, supporting this control.
		SC-8	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity</b>	A conformant TOE can ensure the confidentiality and integrity of information transmitted between the TOE and another trusted IT product.
		SC-8(1)	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity:</b> Cryptographic Protection	The TOE supports a cryptographic method of protecting data in transit.
		SC-13	<b>Cryptographic Protection</b>	The TOE provides cryptographic methods to secure data in transit, which may satisfy organization-defined uses if the functionality claimed by the TSF is consistent with organizational requirements.
FCS_TLSS_EXT.3	<b><u>TLS Server Downgrade Protection</u></b>	SC-8	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity</b>	A conformant TOE can ensure the confidentiality and integrity of information transmitted between the TOE and another trusted IT product through ensuring the use of a mutually agreeable protocol implementation.
		SC-8(1)	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity:</b> Cryptographic Protection	A conformant TOE uses TLS as a cryptographic method of protecting data in transit.
		SC-13	<b>Cryptographic Protection</b>	The TOE provides cryptographic methods to secure data in transit, which may satisfy organization-defined uses

Common Criteria Version 3.x SFR		NIST SP 800-53 Revision 5 Control Supports		Comments and Observations
				if the functionality claimed by the TSF is consistent with organizational requirements.
FCS_TLSS_EXT.4	<b><u>TLS Server Support for Renegotiation</u></b>	SC-8	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity</b>	A conformant TOE supports the enforcement of additional variations of TLS through the behavior enforced by this SFR.
		SC-8(1)	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity:</b> Cryptographic Protection	A conformant TOE supports the enforcement of additional variations of TLS through the behavior enforced by this SFR.
		SC-13	<b>Cryptographic Protection</b>	A conformant TOE supports the enforcement of additional variations of TLS through the behavior enforced by this SFR.
FCS_TLSS_EXT.5	<b><u>TLS Server Support for Session Resumption</u></b>	SC-8	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity</b>	A conformant TOE can ensure the confidentiality and integrity of information transmitted between the TOE and another trusted IT product through ensuring the use of a mutually agreeable protocol implementation.
		SC-8(1)	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity:</b> Cryptographic Protection	A conformant TOE uses TLS as a cryptographic method of protecting data in transit.
		SC-13	<b>Cryptographic Protection</b>	The TOE provides cryptographic methods to secure data in transit, which may satisfy organization-defined uses if the functionality claimed by the TSF is consistent with organizational requirements.
FCS_TLSS_EXT.6	<b><u>TLS Server TLS 1.3 Resumption Refinements</u></b>	SC-8	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity</b>	A conformant TOE can ensure the confidentiality and integrity of information transmitted between the TOE and another trusted IT product

Common Criteria Version 3.x SFR		NIST SP 800-53 Revision 5 Control Supports		Comments and Observations
				through ensuring the use of a mutually agreeable protocol implementation.
		SC-8(1)	<b>Transmission Confidentiality and Integrity:</b> Cryptographic Protection	A conformant TOE uses TLS as a cryptographic method of protecting data in transit.
		SC-13	<b>Cryptographic Protection</b>	The TOE provides cryptographic methods to secure data in transit, which may satisfy organization-defined uses if the functionality claimed by the TSF is consistent with organizational requirements.