OD/ITAO
NIHRFC0054
Category: Brick Retirement

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Confidentiality Brick Retirement
V1.0

Status of this Memo

This document proposes the retirement of a standard for the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements. Distribution of this memo is unlimited.

Table of Contents

Access Control Brick Retirement 1
1 Introduction 1
2 Description 1
3 Contact 3
4 Changes 3
5 Author's Address 3

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1 Introduction

This document initiates the retirement of the NIH Technical Architecture Standards Brick for Confidentiality for the NIH community.

2 Description

Confidentiality ensures that information is accessible only to those authorized to have access. Confidentiality is a design goal on all IT systems and services. Confidentiality allows for effective control over information as it is transmitted, processed, and stored. The degree to which this is designed into the system is determined by the sensitivity of the data contained within the system security boundaries. All NIH systems have some form of confidentiality in them. With this wide span of impact, confidentiality cannot cover the expanse within one architecture brick. This is the justification to convert this brick to an Architectural Pattern or to retire the brick and archive it for historical purposes.

Access control is related to Confidentiality as controlling access is a key element to Confidentiality. Other Architecture standards that support confidentiality are Active Directory, NIH Login, single sign-on, PIV cards, VPN access, firewalls, and multifactor authentication. Other best practices such as disk encryption, NIH antivirus protections, file and directory permissions, telecom data transmission encryption, and other principles to support effective assurance of confidentiality at NIH.

As such, we feel we can archive this standard without any impact to the NIH infrastructure, while continuing to maintain the other listed standards and best practices.

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Table 1 - Confidentiality Brick

Tactical Deployment (0-2 years)	Strategic Deployment (2-5 years)
■ Baseline	■ None
Retirement (Technology to eliminate)	**Containment (No new deployments)**
■ 40 bit ■ LZS Compression (retired as an encryption mechanism only)	■ 56 bit ■ WEP
Baseline Environment (As of last review)	**Emerging (Technology to track)**

■ 3DES
■ Algorithms
■ Database Encryption
■ Data Link Encryption
■ File Encryption PGP
■ Key Size
  ■ 168 bit
  ■ 128 bit
  ■ 40 bit
  ■ 56 bit
■ LZS Compression
■ MD5
■ Message Encryption
  ■ Microsoft
  ■ PGP
■ Transport Encryption
  ■ BlackBerry Transport Encryption
  ■ IPSEC
  ■ SSH
  ■ SSL
  ■ WEP
	■ 802.11
	■ AES
	■ S-HTTP
	■ S/MIME

Comments	
■ Tactical and strategic products were selected to leverage NIH's investment in products that are a proven fit for NIH's known future needs. Leveraging baseline products in the future will minimize the operations, maintenance, support and training costs of new products. ■ Some baseline products have been designated retirement and containment. These products are either not as widely or successfully deployed at NIH, or they do not provide as much functionality, value, or Total Cost of Ownership as the selected tactical and strategic products	

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3 Contact

To contact the NIHRFC Editor, send an email message to EnterpriseArchitecture@mail.nih.gov

4 Changes

Version	Date	Change	Authority	Author of Change
0.1	12/6/2009	Initiation		Joe Klosky
0.2	1/13/2010	Minor formatting changes	NIHRFC0001	Kiley Ohlson
0.3	2/17/2010	Updated the structure of the brick to match the website		Anja Holovac
1.0	4/27/2010	ARB Approved NIHRFC	ARB	Kiley Ohlson

5 Author's Address

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