OMB No. 0764539825084

Dod Compliant Implementations In The Aws Cloud

Understanding the Compliance Requirements for Implementing DoD Business Systems AWS Summit DC 2021: Build a compliant cloud framework in the DoD Accelerating the FedRAMP and DoD Process with Graylog DevSecOps Implementation in the DoD: Barriers and Enablers Project Hosts' ISV DoD Cloud Process Video DOD Manufacturing Compliance: Get Compliant While Manufacturing with the Department of Defense Data Governance Explained in 5 Minutes Stay Compliant with the DoD: The best tips and advice for Defense Contractors What's the Real Cost of CMMC Compliance for DoD contractors? Deploy a DoD Secure Cloud Computing Architecture Environment in AWS Data Governance Tutorial DevSecOps : What, Why and How Overview of DevSecOps Deploy a DoD Secure Cloud Computing Architecture Environment in AWS (119681) Data Governance Explained Accelerating FedRAMP, FISMA, and CMMC Compliance on Cloud Database vs Data Warehouse vs Data Lake | What is the Difference? Data Governance Interview Questions (and Answers) - Part 1 Scoping Your Environment for PCI DSS V4 Protect Your DoD Contracts by Preparing for CMMC, Easily and Effectively How DoD Uses K8s \u0026 Flux to Achieve Compliance \u0026 Deployment Consistency - M. Medellin \u0026 G. Tillman Logicworks Presents - How to Protect PCI Data \u0026 Achieve Compliance on AWS Secure Service Level Networking for the DOD How Can Culture Help the DoD enable DevSecOps DoD Zero Trust Workbook DoD Enterprise DevSecOps Initiative Managing Obsolescence: New DoD Instruction for a Chronic Problem RPA - Current use and future strategies for the DOD AWS re:Invent 2020: ATO on AWS: Compliance as code DevSecOps for DoD, OpenShift Developer Tooling

Sequestration Implementation Options and the Effects on National Defense
Army Implementation of DoD and Federal Standards. Volume 1. Recommendations
Department of Defense (Dod) Cloud Computing Security Requirements Guide (Srg)
Auditing and Financial Management
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Defense acquisitions : challenges associated with implementing the Joint Tactical Radio System : report to the Chairman, Subcommittee on Defense, Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives
Implementation of TRICARE Benefits for Medicare Eligible Military Beneficiaries
Human Capital: DoD Compliance With the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act
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DOD Cloud Computing Strategy Needs Implementation Plan and Detailed Waiver Process
Natural Resource Management on Military Lands--H.R. 3300 and H.R. 2080
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Implementation of the Privacy Act of 1974
Implementation of Dod Diversity
The Code of Federal Regulations of the United States of America
DOD's Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) System Implementation Efforts

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Sequestration Implementation Options and the Effects on National Defense

Rand Corporation
FORCEnet is currently defined as the operational construct and architectural framework for naval warfare in the information age that integrates warriors, sensors, networks, command and control, platforms, and weapons into a networked, distributed, combat force that is scalable across all levels of conflict from seabed to space and sea to land. Although this definition views FORCEnet as the operational construct and the architectural framework for the entire transformed Navy, some have viewed FORCEnet merely as an information network and the associated FORCEnet architecture merely as an information systems architecture. FORCEnet Implementation Strategy provides advice regarding both the adequacy of this definition and the actions required to implement FORCEnet.
Army Implementation of DoD and Federal Standards. Volume 1. Recommendations National Academies Press
Cloud computing technology and services provide the Department of Defense (DoD) with the opportunity to deploy an Enterprise Cloud Environment aligned with Federal Department-wide Information Technology (IT) strategies and efficiency initiatives, including federal data center consolidation. Cloud computing enables the Department to consolidate infrastructure, leverage commodity IT functions, and eliminate functional redundancies while improving continuity of operations. The overall success of these initiatives depends upon well executed security requirements, defined and understood by both DoD Components and industry. Consistent implementation and operation of these requirements assures mission execution, provides sensitive data protection, increases mission effectiveness, and ultimately results in the outcomes and operational efficiencies the DoD seeks. The 15 December 2014 DoD CIO memo regarding Updated Guidance on the Acquisition and Use of Commercial Cloud Computing Services defines DoD Component responsibilities when acquiring commercial cloud services. The memo allows components to responsibly acquire cloud services minimally in accordance with the security requirements outlined in Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program (FedRAMP) FedRAMP and this Security Requirement Guide (SRG). DISA previously published the concepts for operating in the commercial cloud under the Cloud Security Model. Version 1 defined the overall framework and provided initial guidance for public data. Version 2.1 added information for Controlled Unclassified Information. This document, the Cloud Computing Security Requirements Guide (SRG), documents cloud security requirements in a construct similar to other SRGs published by DISA for the DoD. This SRG incorporates, supersedes, and rescinds the previously published Cloud Security Model.

Department of Defense (Dod) Cloud Computing Security Requirements Guide (Srg) BiblioGov
The primary audit objective was to determine whether the DoD electronic data interchange program complies with year 2000 requirements. The Military Services, the Defense Information Systems Agency, and the Defense Logistics Agency have made generally satisfactory progress in ensuring year 2000 compliance for their electronic data interchange systems. Twenty of 27 electronic data interchange systems identified by the Military Services, the Defense Information Systems Agency, and the Defense Logistics Agency were year 2000 compliant and one system, believed to be compliant, was being tested. Four of the non-compliant systems were expected to be compliant in February 1999, one in March 1999, and two in May 1999. One of the seven non-compliant systems was a mission critical Defense Logistics Agency system. The Joint Electronic Commerce Program Office and the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence) co-chaired electronic commerce/electronic data interface assessment workshops to identify DoD electronic commerce/electronic data interface Y2K implementation issues and to facilitate resolution among the Military Components. Additionally, all 25 currently approved value added network providers had signed modified license agreements certifying that their systems were Y2K compliant.
Auditing and Financial Management DIANE Publishing
GAO reviewed the Department of Defense's (DOD) efforts to implement and comply with the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA), which is aimed at strengthening management controls and accounting systems. GAO found that DOD has established a basic framework to allow for implementation of the act, but its management controls evaluation program has not progressed to the point where it can provide an adequate basis for drawing conclusions about overall DOD compliance with the act because: (1) a number of portions of the overall evaluation program are not yet operational; (2) DOD has not identified and reported some material weaknesses as departmentwide conditions; (3) there is a wide variance in the specificity of material weaknesses reported by DOD components; and (4) the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) does not have an adequate ability to recognize systemic weaknesses. In addition, GAO found that DOD did not have an adequate basis for reporting that its accounting systems were in conformance with the act and the Comptroller General's requirements for accounting systems because it: (1) only performed limited transaction testing for a small number of its accounting systems; (2) has not issued an accounting systems evaluation policy directive or timely reporting instructions to its components; and (3) does not have a tracking system to ensure that timely and corrective actions are taken in response to reported material weaknesses.
FORCEnet Implementation Strategy Department of Defense (Dod) Cloud Computing Security Requirements Guide (Srg)
The global shift toward delivering services online requires organizations to evolve from using traditional paper files and storage to more modern electronic methods. There has however been very little information on just how to navigate this change-until now. Implementing Electronic Document

and Record Management Systems explains how to efficiently store and access electronic documents and records in a manner that allows quick and efficient access to information so an organization may meet the needs of its clients. The book addresses a host of issues related to electronic document and records management systems (EDRMS). From starting the project to systems administration, it details every aspect in relation to implementation and management processes. The text also explains managing cultural changes and business process re-engineering that organizations undergo as they switch from paper-based records to electronic documents. It offers case studies that examine how various organizations across the globe have implemented EDRMS. While the task of creating and employing an EDRMS may seem daunting at best, Implementing Electronic Document and Record Management Systems is the resource that can provide you with the direction and guidance you need to make the transition as seamless as possible.

Defense acquisitions : challenges associated with implementing the Joint Tactical Radio System : report to the Chairman, Subcommittee on Defense, Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives DIANE Publishing

Provides a framework that the Department of Defense (DoD) can use to organize the strategic initiatives outlined in its 2012 Diversity and Inclusion Strategic Plan. The framework emphasizes the creation of an enduring accountability system and categorizes DoD's strategic initiatives along three key dimensions--compliance, communication, and coordination ("the three Cs")--and prioritizes them across time--short, medium, and long term.

Implementation of TRICARE Benefits for Medicare Eligible Military Beneficiaries DIANE Publishing

The global threat landscape is constantly evolving and remaining competitive and modernizing our digital environment for great power competition is imperative for the Department of Defense. We must act now to secure our future.This Digital Modernization Strategy is the cornerstone for advancing our digital environment to afford the Joint Force a competitive advantage in the modern battlespace.Our approach is simple. We will increase technological capabilities across the Department and strengthen overall adoption of enterprise systems to expand the competitive space in the digital arena. We will achieve this through four strategic initiatives: innovation for advantage, optimization, resilient cybersecurity, and cultivation of talent.The Digital Modernization Strategy provides a roadmap to support implementation of the National Defense Strategy lines of effort through the lens of cloud, artificial intelligence, command, control and communications and cybersecurity.This approach will enable increased lethality for the Joint warfighter, empower new partnerships that will drive mission success, and implement new reforms enacted to improve capabilities across the information enterprise.The strategy also highlights two important elements that will create an enduring and outcome driven strategy. First, it articulates an enterprise view of the future where more common foundational technology is delivered across the DoD Components. Secondly, the strategy calls for a Management System that drives outcomes through a metric driven approach, tied to new DoD CIO authorities granted by Congress for both technology budgets and standards.As we modernize our digital environment across the Department, we must recognize now more than ever the importance of collaboration with our industry and academic partners. I expect the senior leaders of our Department, the Services, and the Joint Warfighting community to take the intent and guidance in this strategy and drive implementation to achieve results in support of our mission to Defend the Nation.

Human Capital: DoD Compliance With the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act

DIANE Publishing

Department of Defense (Dod) Cloud Computing Security Requirements Guide (Srg)CreateSpace

Report to the Congress on the Strategic Defense Initiative DIANE Publishing

GAO discussed the Federal Advisory Committee Act as it related to senior scientific advisory committees in the Department of Defense (DOD), specifically, the extent to which DOD implemented recommendations for the management and operations of these committees. GAO found that: (1) DOD implemented most of the recommendations, and generally was in compliance with the act; (2) the committees documented their panel selection processes but did not have written criteria for achieving balance in panel membership; (3) DOD did not always document financial statements or adequately conduct conflict-of-interest reviews; and (4) DOD did not regularly review committee operations or ensure that the committees promptly reported deficiencies and any corrective actions. GAO also found that the Navy implemented a recommendation that it appoint its panel members as special government employees, subject to the same conflict-of-interest standards as other DOD panel members.

DOD Cloud Computing Strategy Needs Implementation Plan and Detailed Waiver Process

Independently Published

This report recommends a set standards for U.S. Army information systems. The body of the report describes requirements for standards, identifies the services to be provided, describes the methodology for selecting standards, and discusses in broad terms the families and relationships of standards recommended. Annexes provide detailed analysis of requirements, alternative standards to meet the requirements, evaluations, and specific recommendations for standards to be adopted by the Army. A companion report provides guidance for acquisition authorities to use in preparing documents used for the acquisition of Army information systems. Keywords: Information Mission Area(IMA), Technical standards, Automation, Communications, Records management, Visual information, Printing and publications, Competition in contracting act(CICA), Implementation guidance. (SDW).

Natural Resource Management on Military Lands--H.R. 3300 and H.R. 2080 CRC Press

The Code of Federal Regulations is the codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

Satellite control systems opportunity for DOD to implement space policy and integrate capabilities : report to the chairman, Subcommittee on Defense, Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives DIANE Publishing

This report should be read by DoD civilian and military personnel who are responsible for the administration, oversight, and implementation of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (the Act) and voting assistance programs in DoD. This report discusses DoD and Service compliance with the Act and implementation of regulations regarding the Federal Voting Assistance Program in DoD. It also provides the assessments from the Inspectors General of each Service on the effectiveness and compliance of their Services voting assistance programs.

Implementing Electronic Document and Record Management Systems BiblioGov

The Nat. Inst. of Standards and Tech. (NIST) defines cloud computing as a model for enabling convenient, on-demand network access to a shared pool of computing resources, such as networks and servers that can be quickly engaged with minimal management effort or service provider interaction. In Dec. 2010, the Federal Chief Info. Officer (CIO) required the Federal Government to shift to a "Cloud First" policy. In July 2012, the Department of Defense (DOD) CIO issued the DOD Cloud Computing Strategy to accelerate the DOD adoption of cloud computing and take advantage of its benefits. The strategy provides elements intended to foster adoption of cloud computing and establish a DOD cloud infrastructure. The objective of this report was to determine whether DOD effectively planned and executed a strategy for implementing cloud computing. Tables. This is a print on demand report.

Government Operations CreateSpace

This report is the second of a set that provides recommendations for adoption of standards and guidance for use of standards to support improved effectiveness of Army information systems. Recommendations for adoption of standards are contained in Volume 1. Guidance for implementation of standards in Army procurements is contained in this volume. The general framework for implementation is contained in the body of this report. Specific guidance for the individual information mission areas is contained in annexes keyed to the specific mission areas. Keywords: Information Mission Area (IMA), Technical standards, Automation, Communications, Records management, Visual information, Printing and Publishing, Competition in Contracting Act (CICA), Implementation guidance. (sdw).

Federal Supply Management: Implementation of Military Supply Regulations

For the last several years, Congress and others have been concerned about declines in the Internal Revenue Service's (IRS) compliance and collection programs. Many view these programs-such as audits to determine whether taxpayers have accurately reported the amount of taxes that they owe and collection follow-up with taxpayers who have not paid what is owed-as critical for maintaining the public's confidence in our tax system. Taxpayers' willingness to voluntarily comply with the tax laws depends in part on their confidence that their friends, neighbors, and business competitors are paying their share of taxes. As we previously reported, some declines in compliance and collection programs have been dramatic. 1 For example, from fiscal year 1996 to fiscal year 2000, the number of individual tax returns audited by IRS declined by over 60 percent. Furthermore, IRS was unable to pursue many delinquent taxpayers, deferring collection action on billions of dollars in unpaid taxes.

Defense inventory improvements needed in DOD's implementation of its longterm strategy for Total Asset Visibility of its inventory : report to the Chairman, Subcommittee on Defense, Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

SOME MAJOR CHANGES TO NIST 800-171 ALL IN THIS BOOKIn June 2018, the NIST issued NIST 800-171A, "Assessing Security Requirements for Controlled Unclassified Information." It increased the challenges and some-what the complexities of current federal, and especially for the Department of Defense (DOD) efforts, to better secure the national cybersecurity environment. It added another 298 sub-controls (SUB CTRL) that may also be described as a Control Correlation Identifier (CCI). They provide a standard identifier and description for each of a singular and actionable statement that comprises a general cybersecurity control. These sub-controls provide added detail and granularity that bridge the gap between high-level policy expressions and low-level implementations. The ability to trace security requirements from their original "high-level" control to its low-level implementation allows organizations to demonstrate compliance. The impacts of this update are currently unknown and will likely be implemented at the direction of the federal agency and contract office whether these additional sub-controls are answered in part or in total as part of a company's self-assessment responses to this change to NIST 800-171.No matter how any federal agency interprets and executes NIST 800-171 with with 171AA contractually, the information in THIS book is a significant supplement to the NIST 800-171 evolution. The information provides the reader with the latest information to answer the control requirements with needed specificity to meet the goal of a compliant and secure NIST 800-171 Information Technology (IT) environment.

Implementation of the Privacy Act of 1974

The Department of Defense (DOD) faces many risks in its use of globally networked computer systems to perform operational missions--such as identifying and tracking enemy targets--and daily management functions--such as paying soldiers and managing supplies. Weaknesses in these systems, if present, could give hackers and other unauthorized users the opportunity to modify, steal, inappropriately disclose, and destroy sensitive military data. GAO was asked, among other things, to discuss DOD's efforts to protect its information systems and networks from cyber attack, focusing on its reported progress in implementing statutory information security requirements. In its fiscal year 2002 report on efforts to implement information security requirements under Government Information Security Reform law, DOD reported that it has an aggressive information assurance program and highlighted several initiatives to improve it. These initiatives included developing an overall strategy and issuing numerous departmentwide information security policy documents. DOD's reporting highlighted other accomplishments, but acknowledged that a number of challenges remain for the department in implementing both its policies and procedures and statutory information security requirements. DOD reported several material control weaknesses, which included needing to decrease the time necessary for correcting reported weaknesses and ensuring that computer security policies are enforced and security capabilities are tested regularly. Further, performance data DOD reported for a sample of its systems showed that further efforts are needed to fully implement key information security requirements, such as testing systems' security controls, throughout the department. Although DOD has undertaken its Defense-wide Information Assurance Program to promote integrated, comprehensive, and consistent practices across the department and has recently issued both policy guidance and implementation instructions, it does not have mechanisms in place for comprehensively measuring compliance with federal and Defense information security policies and ensuring

that those policies are consistently practiced throughout DOD.

Implementation of Dod Diversity

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