



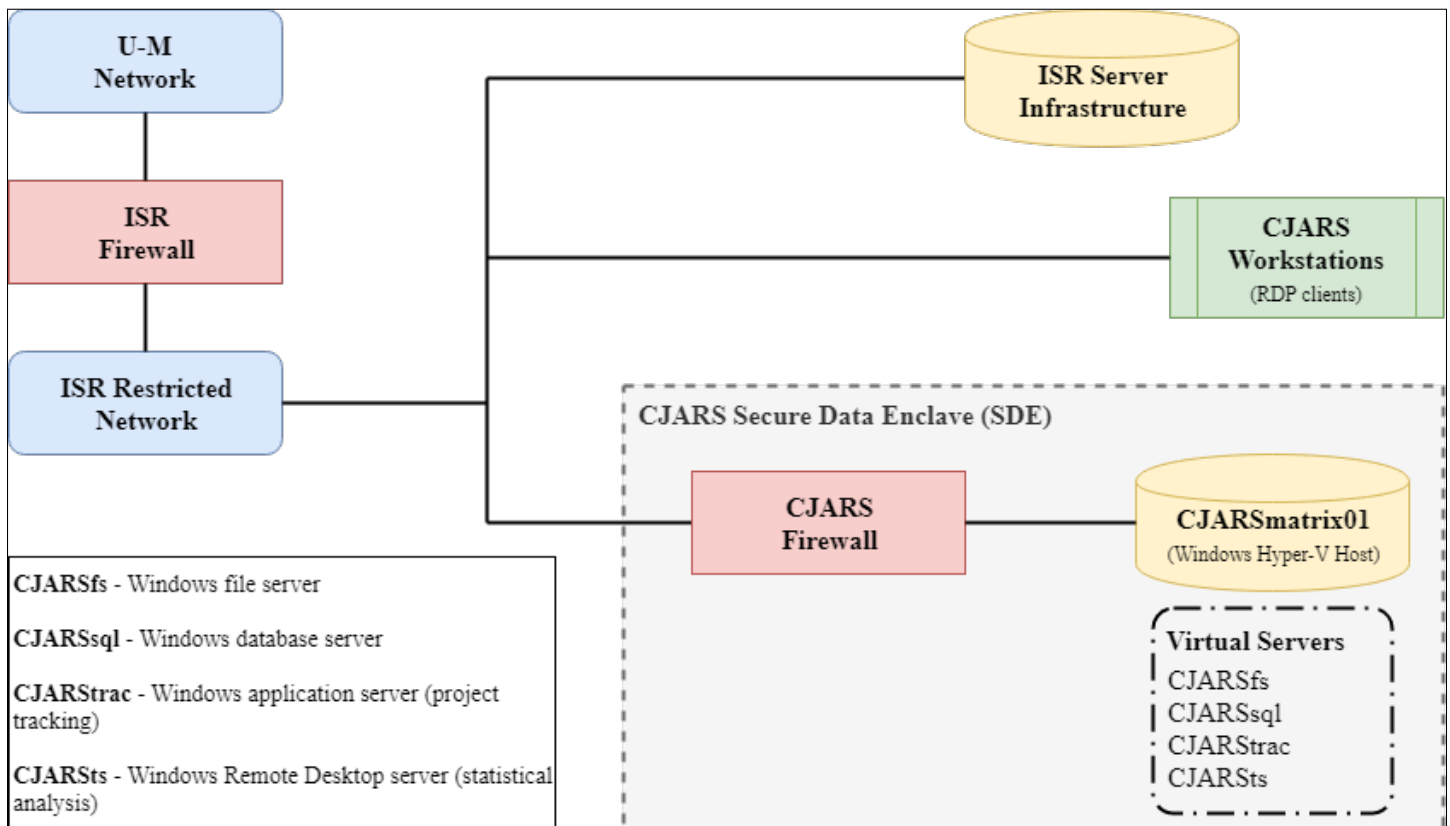
## Data Security Summary

### Introduction

The Criminal Justice Administrative Records System (CJARS) Data Security Summary provides an overview of procedures and guidelines for all staff, research partners, projects, and entities working with CJARS data. Although many records in CJARS are considered legally public, all are treated equally as Sensitive Personally Identifiable Information (PII) data. The CJARS secure computing environment was built to comply with all applicable FBI Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) data security requirements. This document outlines the technical specifications in place to ensure a secure computing environment.

### System Overview

**CJARS Secure Data Enclave (SDE) Network Diagram**



Systems with externally-facing services are located behind a border firewall that is configured to only allow access to specific hosts and services. Systems that are only accessed internally are separated by another firewall with a limited set of exception rules that are reviewed and updated regularly. As a result, client workstations neither hold nor manipulate data locally to ensure sensitive PII data remain protected within the CJARS SDE boundary. This is enforced through both ingress and egress rules on the CJARS SDE firewall as well as RDP configuration settings that prohibit the redirection of local drives, printers, and clipboards.

To protect and safeguard Sensitive PII, the CJARS research group performs their work on the Secure Data Enclave (SDE) via an encrypted Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) connection to the CJARS “terminal server” (CJARSts) that requires a two-factor authentication. The SDE is a fully encrypted, dedicated physical server hosted on a private network by the University of Michigan (U-M) Institute for Social Research (ISR) and managed by the Survey Research Center’s (SRC) Computing and Multimedia Technologies (CMT) department within ISR. In effect, the SDE is isolated from the greater ISR networks by a dedicated hardware firewall. This highly segmented network through the use of firewall devices provides additional layers of security for ISR systems. The table below details security and hardware specifications of the CJARS SDE server.

<b>Physical Security</b>	
Data Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Housed within 24x7x365 climate-controlled data center</li> <li>· Data center access protected by two-factor locked doors</li> <li>· Limited access to IT system administrators and authorized personnel with security badge</li> </ul>
Surveillance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 24x7x365 environmental condition monitoring</li> <li>· 24x7x365 motion-sensitive cameras that send pictures to designated personnel when triggered</li> </ul>
Visitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Escorted at all times by ISR employee</li> </ul>
Power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 2x APC Smart-UPS 3000 to withstand brief outages</li> </ul>
<b>Server Security</b>	
Identity & Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· System authentication and authorization managed by Microsoft Active Directory (AD)</li> <li>· Sign Acceptable Use Policy and complete annual security awareness training to gain authorization via RDP connection</li> </ul>
Auditing & Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Multifactor authentication via Duo Security for RDP connection</li> <li>· Network access monitored by automated intrusion detection system (IDS)</li> <li>· Data transfers into or out of SDE reviewed by the project PI or their direct delegate and logged using log correlation system</li> <li>· Audited system logins</li> </ul>
Firewall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Externally-facing services located behind border firewall to allow access to specific hosts and services</li> <li>· Internally-facing services separated by another firewall with a limited set of exception rules</li> <li>· Administrative access to network devices limited to encrypted protocols</li> <li>· Ingress and egress filtering to prevent unauthorized data exfiltration</li> </ul>
Encryption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Windows BitLocker full-disk encryption using 256-bit AES key</li> </ul>
<b>Backup</b>	
Procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Daily backups via enterprise-level disk-to-disk backup system</li> <li>· Full monthly backups written to encrypted tapes and stored in a locked, fire-resistant safe at a remote storage facility</li> </ul>
Data Redundancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Daily hard copy backups encrypted and replicated between two physical buildings separated by two city blocks</li> </ul>
Media Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Transported in locked containers and attended by trained staff</li> <li>· Physically destroyed under staff supervision when no longer required</li> </ul>
<b>Hardware</b>	
Processor (CPU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 3x Intel Xeon E5-2643 v3 Quad-Core CPU Processor 3.40 GHz</li> </ul>
Number of Processors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 12 (3x Quad-Core CPU)</li> </ul>
Operating System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Microsoft Windows NT 6.2 Server</li> </ul>
System Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 64-bit Operating System, x64-based processor</li> </ul>
System Memory (RAM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 256 GB</li> </ul>
Hard Drive Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 2 TB</li> </ul>
Hypervisor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Windows Hyper-V Host Server (4 virtual servers for data management and analysis)</li> </ul>
Project Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Trac Wiki System</li> <li>· Git Version Control</li> </ul>