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The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. A Trusted Security Company Serving Virginia Since 1976Physical security issues are complex, but with Richmond Securitys unique and layered Security Pyramid approach, our experts can help you protect people, places, and property with the right products for your specific needs. Access Control Protect people, places, and property through physically secure, cybersecure and compliant access control systems. Video Surveillance Detect a security threat in real time, remotely monitor your facility with your smartphone, deter criminal intent and losses on your property. Locksmith We defend all sides of a door and everything behind them with high security locks and intelligent systems that cant be duplicated. More About Our Customized Approach Richmond Security is Hiring Help us secure RVA and beyond! Electronic Security TechnicianRichmond Security is looking for an experienced Electronic Security Technician to provide installation, integration, maintenance, troubleshooting, and repair services for Electronic Access Control, Security paging, Intercoms, Intrusion detection and Video Surveillance Equipment. Locksmith Security TechnicianRichmond Security is looking for an experienced locksmith who can install all lock types, key and rekey locks, cut keys, and install and troubleshoot door hardware such as deadbolts, door closer and exit devices, etc. Access Control Control who, when, and where access is authorized. Commercial Alarm Systems Protect your business from possible threats and intrusions. Locksmith Services You Can Count On Commercial Locksmith Rekeying, repairs, retrofitting, and installation services to keep your business secure. Residential Locksmith Tested, durable, and high quality, door hardware products that protect against physical and mechanical attacks. Your electronic security specialist, brilliantly accomplished what 3 other security and IT specialists couldnt he fixed our problem and made it look easy. I wasted so much time talking to our electronic door access software company and working with the other IT guys. I am still scratching my head wondering what Ray knew that the other 3 guys didnt. Ray was wonderful to work with and we are so happy! I will definitely recommend Richmond Security, Inc.Cheri W. Residential Group Care We help residential group facilities build safe, comfortable, peaceful environments for their residents. Our integrated security systems can help eliminate threats and concerns to health and well-being. Learn More Healthcare Manage staff and clinician admittance, restrict access to pharmaceuticals, ensure records accountability and compliance, and protect personal health information and expensive equipment. Learn More Manufacturing Big or small, manufacturers operate expensive equipment and are constantly receiving and shipping expensive products and raw materials. Securing people and manufacturing processes against theft, unauthorized access and on-the-job accidents can reduce losses and keep employees safe. Manage employee activity Learn More Education Securing our Commonwealths K-12 and higher educational institutions, along with the students and staff who inhabit them, is of great importance. With proper systems in place, we can instantly lock down doors or limit access to all or part of Learn More Retail End shrinkage and inventory theft with intelligent key systems, smart safe cash management, and storage of high-value goods. Learn More Government Based in the Virginia capital and within a short drive to Washington D.C. and Northern Virginias government institutions and contractors, Richmond Security is trusted by local, state, and federal governments to restrict access to property, people and records and audit Learn More Banking, Financial and Credit Unions In a time when hackers are the ones grabbing headlines, bank branches and other financial institutions remain under constant threat from physical attacks. From the ATM outside to the vault indoors, we provide banks with high physical security through mechanical Learn More An Access Control Policy defines how your organization manages user access to systems, data, and applications. Use this template to simplify the process of developing a NIST CSF 2.0-compliant access control policy for your organization. Home NIST Hub NIST Policy Templates for Your Organization Effective cybersecurity management begins with well-defined policies aligned with industry standards. NIST policy templates offer organizations a structured and compliant foundation for managing risks, securing data, and maintaining regulatory readiness. These templates eliminate the guesswork in policy creation, providing a practical starting point for meeting standards like NIST SP 800-53, NIST CSF, and NIST 800-171. By using customizable templates, businesses can save time, reduce administrative burdens, and ensure consistent policy implementation across teams and departments. Developing policies from scratch can be time-consuming and challenging, especially for organizations that need to align with complex cybersecurity frameworks. NIST policy templates simplify this process, offering pre-built, compliant frameworks that address essential security and privacy requirements. Simplify Policy Creation: These templates provide a head start, offering well-structured documents that can be quickly tailored to your organizations specific needs. Ensure Compliance: Each template adheres to NIST standards like SP 800-53 and CSF, helping you meet regulatory demands with confidence. Customization Flexibility: Tailor policies to your operational requirements, industry regulations, and unique cybersecurity challenges. Reduce Audit Stress: Having pre-defined policies ensures your organization is better prepared for compliance audits. Boost Security Posture: Policies aligned with NISTs best practices ensure that your organization is equipped to handle modern threats. When establishing a cybersecurity program aligned with NIST standards, having the right policies in place is critical. These policies form the foundation for managing risks, securing sensitive data, and maintaining compliance across all operations. NIST provides a wide range of policy templates designed to address every aspect of cybersecurity, from access management to disaster recovery. Here are the key policy templates every organization should consider implementing: Access Control Policy (AC): Defines how system and data access are restricted to authorized users. Incident Response Policy (IR): Outlines procedures for detecting, responding to, and mitigating cybersecurity incidents. Risk Management Policy (RA): Establishes processes for identifying, assessing, and mitigating cybersecurity risks. Data Protection & Privacy Policy (DP): Details how sensitive data is managed, stored, and protected. System & Communications Protection Policy (SC): Defines controls for securing communication channels and protecting data in transit. Audit & Accountability Policy (AU): Details how system logs are monitored, retained, and reviewed to detect suspicious activity. Configuration Management Policy (CM): Establishes guidelines for secure system configurations and patch management. Security Awareness & Training Policy (AT): Describes employee training programs to enhance cybersecurity knowledge and reduce human error. Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery Policy (CP): Outlines procedures for maintaining business operations during and after cyber incidents. Third-Party Risk Management Policy (TPRM): Manages vendor and supplier relationships to ensure third-party security practices comply with NIST standards. Using NIST policy templates is a straightforward process, but maximizing their benefits requires thoughtful implementation. These templates provide the framework, but tailoring them to fit your organizations unique requirements is crucial for ensuring effectiveness and compliance. Heres how to get started: Select Relevant Templates: Begin by identifying which templates align with your industry and compliance requirements. Customize for Your Business: Modify templates to include specific roles, processes, and operational nuances unique to your organization. Define Roles and Responsibilities: Assign clear roles for policy implementation, monitoring, and enforcement across teams. Get Management Approval: Secure buy-in from leadership to ensure organization-wide adherence to the new policies. Communicate Policies to Employees: Provide clear instructions and training on how to follow the updated policies. Review and Update Regularly: Ensure policies stay relevant by conducting annual reviews and incorporating changes in regulations or technology. Adopting NIST policy templates can revolutionize your approach to cybersecurity management. They are designed to simplify compliance, enhance security, and streamline the policy creation process. Whether youre a small business or a large enterprise, these templates offer substantial benefits: Time Savings: Ready-to-use templates eliminate the need for creating policies from scratch, freeing up valuable time for other tasks. Audit Preparedness: Ensure audit readiness with clearly defined policies that align with recognized standards. Improved Security Practices: Leverage proven guidelines to strengthen your organizations defenses against cyber threats. Reduced Compliance Gaps: Address regulatory requirements confidently with templates built to meet NIST standards. Consistent Policy Implementation: Standardized policies ensure uniformity across all teams and departments. Even with high-quality templates, missteps during implementation can hinder your efforts. Avoid these common mistakes to ensure your policies deliver maximum impact: Using Generic Templates Without Customization: Tailoring templates to reflect your organizations specific risks and processes is essential for effectiveness. Skipping Employee Training: Policies are only effective if employees understand their importance and how to follow them. Conduct regular training sessions to reinforce compliance. Neglecting Regular Policy Reviews: Outdated policies can lead to compliance gaps and increased vulnerabilities. Regularly review and update all documentation. Failing to Assign Clear Roles: Ambiguity around responsibilities can result in enforcement failures. Clearly define and communicate roles at all levels. Ignoring Documentation and Reporting: Proper records of policy changes and employee acknowledgment are critical for audits and ongoing compliance. NIST policy templates offer organizations a powerful tool to build a robust cybersecurity foundation. By leveraging these templates, businesses can save time, ensure compliance, and standardize their security practices across teams. Adopting and customizing these templates enables organizations to stay ahead of emerging threats while meeting regulatory requirements. For organizations of all sizes, NIST templates represent a strategic approach to achieving cybersecurity excellence. By integrating these templates into your cybersecurity program and maintaining them through regular updates and employee training, youll build a more resilient and secure operation. Simplify NIST compliance with a step-by-step roadmap, actionable best practices, and tools to help your MSP or MSSP scale services efficiently and securely. Download ARCHIVED PROJECT: This project is no longer being supported and will be removed from this website on June 30, 2025. Adequate security of information and information systems is a fundamental management responsibility. Nearly all applications that deal with financial, privacy, safety, or defense include some form of access (authorization) control. Access control is concerned with determining the allowed activities of legitimate users, mediating every attempt by a user to access a resource in the system. In some systems, complete access is granted after successful authentication of the user, but most systems require more sophisticated and complex control. In addition to the authentication mechanism (such as a password), access control is concerned with how authorizations are structured. In some cases, authorization may mirror the structure of the organization, while in others it may be based on the sensitivity level of various documents and the clearance level of the user accessing those documents. Organizations planning to implement an access control system should consider three abstractions: access control policies, models, and mechanisms. Access control policies are high-level requirements that specify how access is managed and who may access information under what circumstances. For instance, policies may pertain to resource usage within or across organizational units or may be based on need-to-know, competence, authority, obligation, or conflict-of-interest factors. At a high level, access control policies are enforced through a mechanism that translates a users access request, often in terms of a structure that a system provides. Access Control List is a familiar example. Access control models bridge the gap in abstraction between policy and mechanism. Rather than attempting to evaluate and analyze access control systems exclusively at the mechanism level, security models are usually written to describe the security properties of an access control system. Security models are formal presentations of the security policy enforced by the system, and are useful for proving theoretical limitations of a system. NISTIR 7316, Assessment of Access Control Systems, explains some of the commonly used access control policies, models and mechanisms available in information technology systems. As systems grow in size and complexity, access control is a special concern for systems that are distributed across multiple computers. These distributed systems can be a formidable challenge for developers, because they may use a variety of access control mechanisms that must be integrated to support the organizations policy, for example, Big Data processing systems, which are deployed to manage a large amount of sensitive information and resources organized into a sophisticated Big Data processing cluster. Basically, BD access control requires the collaboration among cooperating processing domains to be protected as computing environments that consist of computing units under distributed access control managements. The paper: An Access Control Scheme for Big Data Processing provides a general purpose access control scheme for distributed BD processing clusters. A state of access control is said to be safe if no permission can be leaked to an unauthorized, or uninvited principal. To assure the safety of an access control system, it is essential tomake certain that the access control configuration (e.g., access control model) will not result in the leakage of permissions to an unauthorized principle. Even though the general safety computation is proven undecidable [1], practical mechanisms exist for achieving the safety requirement, such as safety constraints built into the mechanism. Access control systems come with a wide variety of features and administrative capabilities, and the operational impact can be significant. In particular, this impact can pertain to administrative and user productivity, as well as to the organizations ability to perform its mission. Therefore, it is reasonable to use a quality metric such as listed in NISTIR 7874, Guidelines for Access Control System Evaluation Metrics, to evaluate the administration, enforcement, performance, and support properties of access control systems. Reference: [1] Harrison M. A., Ruzzo W. L., and Ullman J. D., Protection in Operating Systems, Communications of the ACM, Volume 19, 1976. An Access Control Policy defines how your organization manages user access to systems, data, and applications. Use this template to simplify the process of developing a NIST CSF 2.0-compliant access control policy for your organization.If you own a commercial property, you know better than anyone does how important it[...] Facilities and IT managers can grant tiered access to specific individuals with access control. This way, they can easily track where they go and what they access.In addition, security managers can instantly grant temporary access, revoke access, or lock down doors altogether. They can do all this onsite or remotely through a connected device.Access Control Systems can be securely managed through an onsite software installation or cloud-based access control hosting to prevent unauthorized access.Our systems can handle thousands of users and hundreds of doors seamlessly at a single location or across multiple physical sites.Additionally, Richmond Security systems easily integrate with related systems. Combine access control with video monitoring, photo ID badging, elevator controls, and parking gate controls. The organization:Develops, documents, and disseminates to [Assignment: organization-defined personnel or roles]:An access control policy that addresses purpose, scope, roles, responsibilities, management commitment, coordination among organizational entities, and compliance; andProcedures to facilitate the implementation of the access control policy and associated access controls; andReviews and updates the current:Access control policy [Assignment: organization-defined frequency]; andAccess control procedures [Assignment: organization-defined frequency].This control addresses the establishment of policy and procedures for the effective implementation of selected security controls and control enhancements in the AC family. Policy and procedures reflect applicable federal laws, Executive Orders, directives, regulations, policies, standards, and guidance. Security program policies and procedures at the organization level may make the need for system-specific policies and procedures unnecessary. The policy can be included as part of the general information security policy for organizations or conversely, can be represented by multiple policies reflecting the complex nature of certain organizations. The procedures can be established for the security program in general and for particular information systems, if needed. The organizational risk management strategy is a key factor in establishing policy and procedures. Enjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will be more polished thanever.See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for yourvisuals.Download Our Latest VisualGPS ReportData-backed trends. Generative AI demos. Answers to your usage rights questions. 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If youre looking for a security system you can rely on, discuss your requirements with us today by calling 1300 ART SEC (1300 278 732) or by send us a message through our contact page or via email at . An access control policy is a document that outlines how an organization controls access to its physical and digital information assets. The policy ensures that day-to-day operations meet the organizations security and compliance requirements. To this end, an access control policy serves two basic functions: 1To establish who is authorized to access which assets and resources.2To define which security controls must be followed to prevent unauthorized access. Effective access control relies on technical safeguards as well as administrative procedures and decisions. A written access control policy ensures that all stakeholders are aware of the rules governing how the organization manages access for staff, guests, business partners and others. Access control can be broken down into two areas: 1Physical access control ensures that only authorized individuals can enter the organizations premises and any sensitive areas. It covers safeguards such as front desks, visitor logs or key cards for restricted areas.2Logical access control restricts who can access information systems and digital resources. This includes controls such as secure authentication, account lifecycle management and user access reviews. Depending on the needs of the organization, both aspects can be combined into one policy or physical and logical access control can be split into separate policies, allowing them to more easily be updated and revised. When it comes to IT systems, there are 4 different access control models that reflect different approaches to how access is granted and updated. Mandatory Access Control (MAC): Under the Mandatory Access Control model, only a central authority such as the system administrator can grant access. This makes MAC highly secure, but also inflexible and difficult to manage.Discretionary Access Control (DAC): Discretionary Access Control gives users some agency in managing access. For example, a resource owner could grant others View or Edit rights for a file they control (similar to inviting other users into a shared cloud document). By allowing for some delegation, DAC is a more flexible approach to access control.Role-Based Access Control (RBAC): Instead of assigning access individually for each user, role-based access control groups users with similar requirements and grants them access based on their role, such as their position or department. This streamlines governance and enables automated user lifecycle management. However, user role and permission design must be completed before RBAC can be used.Attribute-Based Access Control (ABAC): Attribute or Rule-Based Access Control determines access dynamically based on various factors, such as who is making a request and the type of resource being opened. Full use of this approach requires extensive tagging and categorization of information assets, making it challenging to implement. To prevent data theft, data breaches and insider threats, it is essential for organizations to control access to IT resources. There are many steps involved in protecting business-critical information, from multi-factor authentication to accurate provisioning and deprovisioning and regular access reviews. An access control policy is necessary to guide your security efforts, track the implementation of technical & organizational controls and ensure that everyone understands and follows the rules. Additionally, the policy also governs who is responsible for enforcing, reviewing and updating different controls. An access control policy is a must-have if your organization is required to comply with frameworks such as NIST 800-53 / 800-171 or follows voluntary security standards like ISO 27001. Many regulations and standards require access control policies as part of their overall security program. ISO 27001 is a widely used security standard that lays out how to build an effective information security management system (ISMS). As part of this framework, organizations also need to implement strict access controls (section 5.15). Requirements for ISO 27001 include managing access rights, restricting privileged access, segregation of duties, a formal authorization process for access requests, logging access rights and regular user access reviews. As with every ISO 27001 control, implementation must be governed through a topic-specific policy, i.e. an access control policy. Learn more about ISO 27001 requirements in our compliance guide. White paper Everything you need to know about the IAM requirements of ISO 27001. Organizations that work with controlled unclassified information (CUI), such as government contractors, fall under either NIST 800-53 or NIST 800-171. NIST 800-53 applies to federal networks, while 800-171 covers nonfederal entities. However, both include the same 20 control families. As part of their NIST compliance, entities must develop a system security plan as well as policies for each control family, which includes access control. These policies must satisfy the security requirements for protecting CUI. NIST Access Control Requirements: Account Management: Define allowed and prohibited system accounts, manage accounts based on policy, specify group/role memberships and privileges for each account, authorize only intended system usage and disable accounts once expired, inactive or no longer required.Separation of Duties (SOD): Identify duties requiring separation and assign authorizations according to this requirement. Divide mission functions and support functions, as well as control functions and audit functions.Least Privilege: Allow only access necessary to accomplish assigned organizational tasks. Review privileges assigned to users to validate the need for access. Reassign or remove privileges as necessary.Session Termination: Terminate user sessions automatically after a predefined amount of time.Device Lock: Prevent unauthorized access to devices by locking the device after a predefined time period and requiring users to lock the device before leaving it unattended. Retain device lock until an authorized user re-establishes access.Account Lockout: Enforce a limit of consecutive invalid logon attempts and automatically lock the account, notify system administrator (or take other action) when the maximum number of attempts is exceeded.Remote Access: Establish usage restrictions, configuration and connection requirements for remote system access. Require authorization prior to establishing new remote connections. Route remote access through managed access points.Mobile Devices: Establish usage restrictions, configuration and connection requirements for mobile devices. Implement encryption to protect CUI on mobile devices. Sources: NIST SP 800-53: Security and Privacy Controls for Information Systems and Organizations NIST SP 800-171: Protecting CUI in Nonfederal Systems and Organizations NIST SP 800-192: Verification and Test Methods for Access Control Policies/Models NIST IR 7316 Assessment of Access Control Systems White paper Download our compliance guide to learn which access control measures are required by the NIST CSF and SP 800 series and how tenfold helps you implement them! The challenge with writing your own access control policy is that there is no one-size-fits-all approach. What your access control policy should look like depends on many factors, from the size and structure of your org to the types of data you process and the information systems you use. As a result, you need to write a policy that is specific to your organization and covers your unique setup and security needs. This process always begins with planning and information gathering: Identify the assets you need to protect, the groups of users that require access and the legal obligations you have to fulfil. From there, you can plan the controls that will help you achieve this target. Which safety measures your access control policy should include depends on your organizations security needs, which apps you use and which information assets you need to protect. However, here are some topics that are relevant to most orgs and should be included in your policy. Topics to address in your access control policy: Account provisioningMulti-factor authenticationPassword policiesShared accountsGuest usersLifecycle management Access requestsPrinciple of Least PrivilegeSegregation of DutiesLogging of access rightsAccess auditsPolicy reviews & updates Tip: Its best to focus on high-level objectives for your access control policy. If necessary, you can supplement it with additional documents such as an onboarding playbook. If you are writing your own access control policy and need some inspiration or an example document, you can download our access control policy template for a basic overview of the structure and contents of an access control policy. Disclaimer: This template is only intended as a reference point and teaching tool. It is not meant to be used as is and is not sufficient to cover your security or compliance needs in its given form. Its structure and contents must be adapted to your organization and its specific requirements by a qualified individual. Free Policy TEmplate Use our policy template as a starting point to create your own access control policy based on NIST and ISO requirements. Now that we have a basic idea of what an access control policy should look like and which topics it should cover, lets examine how to create your own policy. This process can be broken down into five steps: 1Inventory assets and IT systems: The first step to controlling access is understanding where your data lives. To achieve this, you need an accurate and up-to-date inventory of both information assets and the IT systems used to store and process them (hardware and software).2Group users based on access needs: Authorizing access individually for each person is not a tenable approach to access control, especially in larger organizations. Instead, identify groups of users with similar access needs, such as people working in the same department. You can use these groups to create permission roles and streamline governance.3Determine appropriate access: To minimize risk, your policy must follow the principle of least privilege. This means users should receive access only if it is necessary to accomplish their job duties. Determining which privileges are essential and which arent is a critical step in drafting your access control policy.4Create your access control policy: Based on the information you have gathered about assets, user groups and access needs, it is now time to create your access control policy. This document puts into writing who is allowed to access which resources and which safeguards must be followed to ensure appropriate access. It should also address organizational matters, such as who is responsible for implementing controls and maintaining the policy document.5Apply controls, update and revise: Even though your policy is now complete, that doesnt mean you are finished. The last step is to put your policy into action by implementing the controls you have outlined and governing access for your users, guests and business partners in line with the new policy. Finally, your policy must be reviewed and updated regularly to ensure it stays accurate and remains an effective safeguard against access risks. Your access control policy is not set in stone, but a living document that must be regularly reviewed and updated to account for changes in your organization or the security landscape. As a general best practice, policies should be reviewed at least once a year as well as following significant changes to your organization or IT. For example, if you integrate a new application that stores sensitive data and that only certain users should access, this change should be reflected in your access control policy. An access control policy that only exists on paper achieves nothing. Once you have drafted your policy, the next step is to put your plan into action. Aside from implementing technical safeguards like multi-factor authentication, this requires ongoing effort to administer access privileges according to your policy from correctly provisioning new users to regular access reviews and timely offboarding for exiting employees. To complete these tasks with the speed and precision needed to protect your org from access risks, you need an automated solution for Identity Governance & Administration. Without an IGA platform, there is simply no way to ensure safe and appropriate access for hundreds of users across dozens of systems. An IGA solution automatically provides new users with the exact privileges intended for their role. When an employees job changes, IGA dynamically updates access to match their changing duties. And when they leave your org, IGA ensures that access is swiftly revoked. Additionally, IGA provides a clear overview of effective access and the tools needed to conduct streamlined access reviews. Youre looking for a way to put your access control policy into action without wasting months on setup? Then youre in luck: tenfold offers comprehensive Identity & Access Governance with out-of-the-box integration for your apps and IT systems, allowing it to be deployed in as little as two weeks. Experience the no-code advantage! Read our product overview or book a personal demo for more. Govern Identities & Data Access With Ease: Learn How tenfold Can Help

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