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# **MICROSOFT ENTRA ID SECURITY TECHNICAL IMPLEMENTATION GUIDE (STIG) OVERVIEW**

**Version 1, Release 2**

**30 September 2026**

**Developed by DISA for the DoW**

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Executive Summary

Microsoft Entra ID is a cloud-based identity and access management solution. It is a directory and identity management service that operates in the cloud and offers authentication and authorization services to various Microsoft services, such as Microsoft 365, Dynamics 365, Microsoft Azure, and third-party services. Microsoft Entra ID was formerly known as Azure Active Directory, but the name was changed to more accurately reflect its multiplatform and multicloud capabilities. It is included for free with Microsoft cloud subscriptions, such as Microsoft 365 and Microsoft Azure.

This STIG will be used as guide to secure, harden, and manage the ongoing migration to Azure/Microsoft 365 as it pertains to identity governance and protection. The direction is to ensure Entra ID data authentication and integrity through the means specified by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) Requests for Comment RFC918 and RFC6598.

### 1.2 Authority

Department of Defense Instruction (DODI) 8500.01 requires that “all IT [information technology] that receives, processes, stores, displays, or transmits DOD information will be [...] configured [...] consistent with applicable DOD cybersecurity policies, standards, and architectures.” The instruction tasks that DISA “develops and maintains control correlation identifiers (CCIs), security requirements guides (SRGs), security technical implementation guides (STIGs), and mobile code risk categories and usage guides that implement and are consistent with DOD cybersecurity policies, standards, architectures, security controls, and validation procedures, with the support of the NSA/CSS [National Security Agency/Central Security Service], using input from stakeholders, and using automation whenever possible.” This document is provided under the authority of DODI 8500.01.

Although the use of the principles and guidelines in these SRGs/STIGs provides an environment that contributes to the security requirements of DoW systems, applicable NIST SP 800-53 cybersecurity controls must be applied to all systems and architectures based on the Committee on National Security Systems (CNSS) Instruction (CNSSI) 1253.

### 1.3 Vulnerability Severity Category Code Definitions

Severity Category Codes (referred to as CAT) are a measure of vulnerabilities used to assess a facility or system security posture. Each security policy specified in this document is assigned a Severity Category Code of CAT I, II, or III.

**Table 1-1: Vulnerability Severity Category Code Definitions**

| Category | DISA Category Code Guidelines                                                                                                             |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CAT I    | Any vulnerability, the exploitation of which will directly and immediately result in loss of Confidentiality, Availability, or Integrity. |
| CAT II   | Any vulnerability, the exploitation of which has a potential to result in loss of Confidentiality, Availability, or Integrity.            |

| Category | DISA Category Code Guidelines                                                                                                       |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CAT III  | Any vulnerability, the existence of which degrades measures to protect against loss of Confidentiality, Availability, or Integrity. |

## 1.4 STIG Distribution

Parties within the DoW and federal government's computing environments can obtain the applicable STIG from the DoW Cyber Exchange website at <https://cyber.mil/>. This site contains the latest copies of STIGs, SRGs, and other related security information. Those without a common access card (CAC) that has DoW Certificates can obtain the STIG from <https://public.cyber.mil/>.

## 1.5 SRG Compliance Reporting

All technical NIST SP 800-53 requirements were considered while developing this STIG. Requirements that are applicable and configurable will be included in the final STIG. A report marked Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI) will be available for items that did not meet requirements. This report will be available to component authorizing official (AO) personnel for risk assessment purposes by request via email to: [disa.stig\\_spt@mail.mil](mailto:disa.stig_spt@mail.mil).

## 1.6 Document Revisions

Comments or proposed revisions to this document should be sent via email to the following address: [disa.stig\\_spt@mail.mil](mailto:disa.stig_spt@mail.mil). DISA will coordinate all change requests with the relevant DoW organizations before inclusion in this document. Approved changes will be made in accordance with the DISA maintenance release schedule.

## 1.7 Other Considerations

DISA accepts no liability for the consequences of applying specific configuration settings made on the basis of the SRGs/STIGs. It must be noted that the configuration settings specified should be evaluated in a local, representative test environment before implementation in a production environment, especially within large user populations. The extensive variety of environments makes it impossible to test these configuration settings for all potential software configurations.

For some production environments, failure to test before implementation may lead to a loss of required functionality. Evaluating the risks and benefits to a system's particular circumstances and requirements is the system owner's responsibility. The evaluated risks resulting from not applying specified configuration settings must be approved by the responsible AO. Furthermore, DISA implies no warranty that the application of all specified configurations will make a system 100 percent secure.

Security guidance is provided for the DoW. While other agencies and organizations are free to use it, care must be given to ensure that all applicable security guidance is applied at both the device hardening level and the architectural level due to the fact that some settings may not be configurable in environments outside the DoW architecture.

## 1.8 Product Approval Disclaimer

STIGs provide configurable operational security guidance for products being used by the DoW. STIGs, along with vendor confidential documentation, also provide a basis for assessing compliance with cybersecurity controls/control enhancements, which supports system assessment and authorization (A&A) under the DoW Risk Management Framework (RMF). DoW AOs may request available vendor confidential documentation for a product that has a STIG for product evaluation and RMF purposes from [disa.stig\\_spt@mail.mil](mailto:disa.stig_spt@mail.mil). This documentation is not published for general access to protect the vendor's proprietary information.

AOs have the purview to determine product use/approval in accordance with (IAW) DoW policy and through RMF risk acceptance. Inputs into acquisition or preacquisition product selection include such processes as:

- National Information Assurance Partnership (NIAP) evaluation for National Security Systems (NSS) (<https://www.niap-ccevs.org/>) IAW CNSSP #11.
- National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Cryptographic Module Validation Program (CMVP) (<https://csrc.nist.gov/groups/STM/cmvp/>) IAW federal/DoW mandated standards.

## 2. ASSESSMENT CONSIDERATIONS

### 2.1 Security Assessment Information

Check and Fix verbiage for Microsoft Entra ID may include PowerShell console instructions, cmdlets to be executed at a PowerShell prompt, [entra.microsoft.com](https://entra.microsoft.com), or [portal.azure.com](https://portal.azure.com). PowerShell commands must be run from Windows 10 or Windows 11 to ensure validity of the results.

While multiple methods can be used to validate and fix a setting, generally only one is listed for each in the STIG.

Other methods listed for a Fix can feasibly be used to reach the same end result of remediating the vulnerability associated with the requirement.