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GOOGLE ANDROID 16 SECURITY TECHNICAL IMPLEMENTATION GUIDE (STIG) OVERVIEW

30 September 2026

Developed by Google and DISA for the DoW

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Executive Summary	1
1.2 Authority	2
1.3 Vulnerability Severity Category Code Definitions	2
1.4 STIG Distribution	2
1.5 MDFPP Compliance Reporting	3
1.6 Document Revisions	3
1.7 Other Considerations	3
1.8 Product Approval Disclaimer	3

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Table 1-1: Vulnerability Severity Category Code Definitions	2

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Executive Summary

The Google Android 16 Security Technical Implementation Guide (STIG) provides the technical security policies, requirements, and implementation details for applying security concepts to Google Android devices running Android 16 that process, store, or transmit unclassified data marked as Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI) or below. The STIG is based on the Protection Profile for Mobile Device Fundamentals (MDFPP) version 3.3 STIG template. Requirements compliance is achieved by leveraging a combination of configuration profiles, user-based enforcement (UBE), and reporting.

The scope of this STIG covers Corporate Owned Personally Enabled (COPE)¹ and Corporate Owned Business Only (COBO)² use cases. The Bring Your Own Approved Devices (BYOAD)³ use case is not included.

This STIG assumes that for the COPE use case, the technology used for data separation between work and personal apps and data has been certified by the National Information Assurance Partnership (NIAP) and is compliant with the data separation requirements of the MDFPP⁴. As of the publication date of this STIG, the only data separation technology or application that is NIAP-certified for a Google Android 16 device is the native Android Enterprise work profile technology.

The configuration requirements and controls implemented by this STIG allow unrestricted user activity in downloading and installing personal (unmanaged) apps and data (music, photos, etc.) with authorizing official (AO) approval and within any restrictions imposed by the AO. Refer to the STIG Supplemental document, Section 7.2, Configuration of Personal Space, for more information.

Zero-touch enrollment enables large-scale Android deployments across multiple device makers so organizations can mobilize their employees with ease. Zero-touch enrollment allows DoW mobile service providers to deploy corporate-owned devices (COBO and COPE) in bulk without having to set up each device manually. It is recommended that DoW mobile service providers consider deploying all Google Android devices via the zero-touch enrollment service to improve enterprise management, control, and enrollment of DoW-owned Google Android 16 phones and tablets. Refer to the STIG Supplemental document, Section 4.3.1, COPE Deployments and User Privacy, for more information.

Note: If the AO has approved the use/storage of DoW data in one or more personal apps, allowing unrestricted user activity in downloading and installing personal apps on the Google Android 16 device may not be warranted due to the risk of possible loss of, or unauthorized access to, DoW data.

¹ Work profile for mixed-used company-owned devices.

² Full management for work-only company-owned devices.

³ Also called Choose Your Own Device (CYOD).

⁴ The primary Protection Profile requirement is FDP_ACF_EXT.1.2.

This STIG assumes that if a DoW Wi-Fi network allows a Google Android 16 device to connect to the network, the Wi-Fi network complies with the Network Infrastructure STIG; for example, wireless access points and bridges must not be connected directly to the enclave network.

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 0-1: 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.
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 MDFPP Compliance Reporting

All MDFPP and DoW Annex security functional requirements (SFRs) were considered while developing this STIG. In DoW environments, devices must implement SFRs as specified in the DoW Annex to the MDFPP.

Requirements that are applicable and configurable are included in this STIG.

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. 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. 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.