

Withdrawn NIST Technical Series Publication

Warning Notice

The attached publication has been withdrawn (archived), and is provided solely for historical purposes. It may have been superseded by another publication (indicated below).

Withdrawn Publication

Series/Number	NIST SP 800-140Cr1
Title	CMVP Approved Security Functions: CMVP Validation Authority Updates to ISO/IEC 24759
Publication Date(s)	May 20, 2022
Withdrawal Date	July 25, 2023
Withdrawal Note	NIST SP 800-140Cr1 is withdrawn and superseded in its entirety by NIST SP 800-140Cr2

Superseding Publication(s) *(if applicable)*

The attached publication has been **superseded by** the following publication(s):

Series/Number	NIST SP 800-140Cr2
Title	Cryptographic Module Validation Program (CMVP)-Approved Security Functions: CMVP Validation Authority Updates to ISO/IEC 24759
Author(s)	Alexander Calis
Publication Date(s)	July 25, 2023
URL/DOI	https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.800-140Cr2

Additional Information *(if applicable)*

Contact	Computer Security Division (Information Technology Laboratory)
Latest revision of the attached publication	
Related Information	https://csrc.nist.gov/projects/cmvp/sp800-140-series-info
Withdrawal Announcement Link	

NIST Special Publication
NIST SP 800-140Cr1

CMVP Approved Security Functions:

CMVP Validation Authority Updates to ISO/IEC 24759

Kim Schaffer
Alexander Calis

This publication is available free of charge from:
<https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.800-140Cr1>

**NIST Special Publication
NIST SP 800-140Cr1**

CMVP Approved Security Functions:
CMVP Validation Authority Updates to ISO/IEC 24759

Kim Schaffer
Alexander Calis
*Computer Security Division
Information Technology Laboratory*

This publication is available free of charge from:
<https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.800-140Cr1>

May 2022



U.S. Department of Commerce
Gina M. Raimondo, Secretary

National Institute of Standards and Technology
Laurie E. Locascio, NIST Director and Under Secretary of Commerce for Standards and Technology

Authority

This publication has been developed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) in accordance with its statutory responsibilities under the Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA) of 2014, 44 U.S.C. § 3551 *et seq.*, Public Law (P.L.) 113-283. NIST is responsible for developing information security standards and guidelines, including minimum requirements for federal information systems, but such standards and guidelines shall not apply to national security systems without the express approval of appropriate federal officials exercising policy authority over such systems. This guideline is consistent with the requirements of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-130.

Nothing in this publication should be taken to contradict the standards and guidelines made mandatory and binding on federal agencies by the Secretary of Commerce under statutory authority. Nor should these guidelines be interpreted as altering or superseding the existing authorities of the Secretary of Commerce, Director of the OMB, or any other federal official. This publication may be used by nongovernmental organizations on a voluntary basis and is not subject to copyright in the United States. Attribution would, however, be appreciated by NIST.

National Institute of Standards and Technology Special Publication 800-140Cr1
Natl. Inst. Stand. Technol. Spec. Publ. 800-140Cr1, 12 pages (May 2022)
CODEN: NSPUE2

This publication is available free of charge from:
<https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.800-140Cr1>

Certain commercial entities, equipment, or materials may be identified in this document in order to describe an experimental procedure or concept adequately. Such identification is not intended to imply recommendation or endorsement by NIST, nor is it intended to imply that the entities, materials, or equipment are necessarily the best available for the purpose.

There may be references in this publication to other publications currently under development by NIST in accordance with its assigned statutory responsibilities. The information in this publication, including concepts and methodologies, may be used by federal agencies even before the completion of such companion publications. Thus, until each publication is completed, current requirements, guidelines, and procedures, where they exist, remain operative. For planning and transition purposes, federal agencies may wish to closely follow the development of these new publications by NIST.

Organizations are encouraged to review all draft publications during public comment periods and provide feedback to NIST. Many NIST cybersecurity publications, other than the ones noted above, are available at <https://csrc.nist.gov/publications>.

Submit comments on this publication to: sp800-140-comments@nist.gov

National Institute of Standards and Technology
Attn: Computer Security Division, Information Technology Laboratory
100 Bureau Drive (Mail Stop 8930) Gaithersburg, MD 20899-8930

All comments are subject to release under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).

Reports on Computer Systems Technology

The Information Technology Laboratory (ITL) at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) promotes the U.S. economy and public welfare by providing technical leadership for the Nation's measurement and standards infrastructure. ITL develops tests, test methods, reference data, proof of concept implementations, and technical analyses to advance the development and productive use of information technology. ITL's responsibilities include the development of management, administrative, technical, and physical standards and guidelines for the cost-effective security and privacy of other than national security-related information in federal information systems. The Special Publication 800-series reports on ITL's research, guidelines, and outreach efforts in information system security, and its collaborative activities with industry, government, and academic organizations.

Abstract

The approved security functions listed in this publication replace the ones listed in International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission (ISO/IEC) 19790 Annex C and ISO/IEC 24759 6.15, within the context of the Cryptographic Module Validation Program (CMVP). As a validation authority, the CMVP may supersede Annex C in its entirety.

Keywords

Cryptographic Module Validation Program; CMVP; FIPS 140 testing; FIPS 140; ISO/IEC 19790; ISO/IEC 24759; testing requirement; vendor evidence; vendor documentation; security policy.

Audience

This document is intended for use by vendors, testing labs, and the CMVP to address issues that arise in cryptographic module testing.

Table of Contents

1 Scope 1

2 Normative references 1

3 Terms and definitions 1

4 Symbols and abbreviated terms 1

5 Document organization 2

 5.1 General 2

 5.2 Modifications 2

6 CMVP-approved security function requirements 2

 6.1 Purpose 2

 6.2 Approved security functions 2

 6.2.1 Transitions 2

 6.2.2 Block Cipher 2

 6.2.3 Digital Signature 4

 6.2.4 Secure Hash 4

 6.2.5 Extendable Output Functions 4

 6.2.6 Message Authentication 5

 6.2.7 Entropy Source 6

 6.2.8 Deterministic Random Bit Generator (DRBG) 6

 6.2.9 Other Security Functions 6

Document Revisions 7

This publication is available free of charge from: <https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.800-140Cr1>

1 Scope

This document specifies the Cryptographic Module Validation Program (CMVP) modifications of the methods to be used by a Cryptographic and Security Testing Laboratory (CSTL) to demonstrate conformance. This document also specifies the modification of methods for evidence that a vendor or testing laboratory provides to demonstrate conformity. The approved security functions specified in this document supersede those specified in International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission (ISO/IEC) 19790 Annex C and ISO/IEC 24759 paragraph 6.15.

2 Normative references

This section identifies the normative references cited as ISO/IEC 19790 and ISO/IEC 24759. The specific editions to be used are ISO/IEC 19790:2012 and ISO/IEC 24759:2017. Please note that the version 19790:2012 referenced here includes the corrections made in 2015.

National Institute of Standards and Technology (2019) *Security Requirements for Cryptographic Modules*. (U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC), Federal Information Processing Standards Publication (FIPS) 140-3.
<https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.FIPS.140-3>

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions supersede or are in addition to ISO/IEC 19790

None at this time

4 Symbols and abbreviated terms

The following symbols and abbreviated terms supersede or are in addition to ISO/IEC 19790 throughout this document:

CCCS	Canadian Centre for Cyber Security
CMVP	Cryptographic Module Validation Program
CSD	Computer Security Division
CSTL	Cryptographic and Security Testing Laboratory
FIPS	Federal Information Processing Standard
FISMA	Federal Information Security Management/Modernization Act
ISO/IEC	International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology

SP 800-XXX NIST Special Publication 800 series document

5 Document organization

5.1 General

Section 6 of this document replaces the approved security functions of ISO/IEC 19790 Annex C and ISO/IEC 24759 paragraph 6.15.

5.2 Modifications

Modifications will follow a similar format to that used in ISO/IEC 24759. For additions to test requirements, new Test Evidence (TEs) or Vendor Evidence (VEs) will be listed by increasing the “sequence_number”. Modifications can include a combination of additions using underline and deletions using ~~strike through~~. If no changes are required, the paragraph will indicate “No change”.

6 CMVP-approved security function requirements

6.1 Purpose

This document identifies CMVP-approved security functions. It supersedes security functions identified in ISO/IEC 19790 and ISO/IEC 24759.

6.2 Approved security functions

The categories include transitions, symmetric key encryption and decryption, digital signatures, hashing and message authentication.

6.2.1 Transitions

Barker EB, Roginsky AL (2019) *Transitioning the Use of Cryptographic Algorithms and Key Lengths*. (National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD), NIST Special Publication (SP) 800-131A, Rev. 2. <https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.800-131Ar2>

6.2.2 Block Cipher

6.2.2.1 Advanced Encryption Standard (AES)

National Institute of Standards and Technology (2001) *Advanced Encryption Standard (AES)*. (U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC), Federal Information Processing Standards Publication (FIPS) 197. <https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.FIPS.197>

Dworkin MJ (2001) *Recommendation for Block Cipher Modes of Operation: Methods and Techniques*. (National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD), NIST Special Publication (SP) 800-38A. <https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.800-38A>

Dworkin MJ (2010) *Recommendation for Block Cipher Modes of Operation: Three Variants of Ciphertext Stealing for CBC Mode*. (National Institute of Standards and

Technology, Gaithersburg, MD), NIST Special Publication (SP) 800-38A, Addendum. <https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.800-38A-Add>

Dworkin MJ (2004) *Recommendation for Block Cipher Modes of Operation: the CCM Mode for Authentication and Confidentiality*. (National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD), NIST Special Publication (SP) 800-38C, Includes updates as of July 20, 2007. <https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.800-38C>

Dworkin MJ (2007) *Recommendation for Block Cipher Modes of Operation: Galois/Counter Mode (GCM) and GMAC*. (National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD), NIST Special Publication (SP) 800-38D. <https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.800-38D>

Dworkin MJ (2010) *Recommendation for Block Cipher Modes of Operation: The XTS-AES Mode for Confidentiality on Storage Devices*. (National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD), NIST Special Publication (SP) 800-38E. <https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.800-38E>

Dworkin MJ (2012) *Recommendation for Block Cipher Modes of Operation: Methods for Key Wrapping*. (National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD), NIST Special Publication (SP) 800-38F. <https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.800-38F>

IEEE Standards Association (2013) *IEEE 802.1AEbw-2013 – IEEE Standard for Local and metropolitan area networks—Media Access Control (MAC) Security Amendment 2: Extended Packet Numbering* (IEEE, Piscataway, NJ). Available at https://standards.ieee.org/standard/802_1AEbw-2013.html

Dworkin MJ (2016) *Recommendation for Block Cipher Modes of Operation: Methods for Format-Preserving Encryption*. (National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD), NIST Special Publication (SP) 800-38G. <https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.800-38G>

6.2.2.2 Triple-DES Encryption Algorithm (TDEA)

Barker EB, Mouha N (2017) *Recommendation for the Triple Data Encryption Algorithm (TDEA) Block Cipher*. (National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD), NIST Special Publication (SP) 800-67, Rev. 2. <https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.800-67r2>

Dworkin MJ (2001) *Recommendation for Block Cipher Modes of Operation: Methods and Techniques*. (National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD), NIST Special Publication (SP) 800-38A. <https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.800-38A>

- Appendix E references modes of the Triple-DES algorithm.

Dworkin MJ (2012) *Recommendation for Block Cipher Modes of Operation: Methods for Key Wrapping*. (National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD), NIST Special Publication (SP) 800-38F. <https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.800-38F>

6.2.2.3 SKIPJACK

NOTE The use of SKIPJACK is approved for decryption only. The SKIPJACK algorithm has been documented in Federal Information Processing Standards Publication (FIPS) 185. This publication is obsolete and has been withdrawn.

6.2.3 Digital Signature

6.2.3.1 Digital Signature Standard (DSS) (DSA, RSA, ECDSA)

National Institute of Standards and Technology (2013) *Digital Signature Standard (DSS)*. (U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC), Federal Information Processing Standards Publication (FIPS) 186-4. <https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.FIPS.186-4>.

6.2.3.2 Stateful Hash-Based Signature Schemes (LMS, HSS, XMSS, XMSS^{MT})

Cooper DA, Apon DC, Dang QH, Davidson MS, Dworkin MJ, Miller CA (2020) *Recommendation for Stateful Hash-Based Signature Schemes*. (National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD), NIST Special Publication (SP) 800-208. <https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.800-208>

6.2.4 Secure Hash

6.2.4.1 Secure Hash Standard (SHS) (SHA-1, SHA-224, SHA-256, SHA-384, SHA-512, SHA-512/224, and SHA-512/256)

National Institute of Standards and Technology (2015) *Secure Hash Standard (SHS)*. (U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC), Federal Information Processing Standards Publication (FIPS) 180-4. <https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.FIPS.180-4>

6.2.4.2 SHA-3 Hash Algorithms (SHA3-224, SHA3-256, SHA3-384, SHA3-512)

National Institute of Standards and Technology (2015) *SHA-3 Standard: Permutation-Based Hash and Extendable-Output Functions*. (U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC), Federal Information Processing Standards Publication (FIPS) 202. <https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.FIPS.202>

6.2.5 Extendable Output Functions

6.2.5.1 SHA-3 Extendable-Output Functions (XOF) (SHAKE128, SHAKE256)

National Institute of Standards and Technology (2015) *SHA-3 Standard: Permutation-Based Hash and Extendable-Output Functions*. (U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC), Federal Information Processing Standards Publication (FIPS) 202. <https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.FIPS.202>

6.2.5.2 SHA-3 Derived Functions: cSHAKE, TupleHash, and ParallelHash

Kelsey JM, Chang S-jH, Perlner RA (2016) *SHA-3 Derived Functions: cSHAKE, KMAC,*

TupleHash, and ParallelHash. (National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD), NIST Special Publication (SP) 800-185.
<https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.800-185>

6.2.6 Message Authentication

6.2.6.1 Triple-DES

Dworkin MJ (2005) *Recommendation for Block Cipher Modes of Operation: The CMAC Mode for Authentication*. (National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD), NIST Special Publication (SP) 800-38B, Includes updates as of October 6, 2016.
<https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.800-38B>

6.2.6.2 AES

Dworkin MJ (2005) *Recommendation for Block Cipher Modes of Operation: The CMAC Mode for Authentication*. (National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD), NIST Special Publication (SP) 800-38B, Includes updates as of October 6, 2016.
<https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.800-38B>

Dworkin MJ (2004) *Recommendation for Block Cipher Modes of Operation: The CCM Mode for Authentication and Confidentiality*. (National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD), NIST Special Publication (SP) 800-38C, Includes updates as of July 20, 2007. <https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.800-38C>

Dworkin MJ (2007) *Recommendation for Block Cipher Modes of Operation: Galois/Counter Mode (GCM) and GMAC*. (National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD), NIST Special Publication (SP) 800-38D.
<https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.800-38D>

6.2.6.3 HMAC

National Institute of Standards and Technology (2008) *The Keyed-Hash Message Authentication Code (HMAC)*. (U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC), Federal Information Processing Standards Publication (FIPS) 198-1.
<https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.FIPS.198-1>

Dang QH (2012) *Recommendation for Applications Using Approved Hash Algorithms*. (National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD), NIST Special Publication (SP) 800-107, Rev. 1. <https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.800-107r1>

6.2.6.4 KMAC

Kelsey JM, Chang S-jH, Perlner RA (2016) *SHA-3 Derived Functions: cSHAKE, KMAC, TupleHash, and ParallelHash*. (National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD), NIST Special Publication (SP) 800-185.
<https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.800-185>

6.2.7 Entropy Source

Sönmez Turan M, Barker EB, Kelsey JM, McKay KA, Baish ML, Boyle M (2018) *Recommendation for Entropy Sources Used for Random Number Generation*. (National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD), NIST Special Publication (SP) 800-90B. <https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.800-90B>

6.2.8 Deterministic Random Bit Generator (DRBG)

Barker EB, Kelsey JM (2015) *Recommendation for Random Number Generation Using Deterministic Random Bit Generators*. (National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD), NIST Special Publication (SP) 800-90A, Rev. 1. <https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.800-90Ar1>

6.2.9 Other Security Functions

Schaffer KB, Calis AH (2022) CMVP Approved Sensitive Security Parameter Generation and Establishment Methods: CMVP Validation Authority Updates to ISO/IEC 24759. (National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD), NIST Special Publication (SP) 800-140Dr1. <https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.800-140Dr1>

Document Revisions

Edition	Date	Change
Revision 1 (r1)	May 2022	<p>6.2 Approved security functions Added/Modified: Security function subsection headers. Added: SP 800-90A and SP 800-90B</p> <p>6.2.1 Transitions Deleted: SP 800-131Ar2 section references</p> <p>6.2.3 Digital Signature Added: SP 800-208, October 2020</p> <p>6.2.9 Other Security Functions Added: SP 800-140Dr1, May 2022</p>