

Information Assurance: Impacts on Army Target Programs

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Outline

- What is DOD Information Assurance Certification
- and Accreditation Process (DIACAP)?
- Why do Information Assurance?
- Process for DIACAP Compliance
- What impacts does DIACAP have on target programs







What is **DIACAP**?

It is the process by which information systems are certified for compliance with DoD security requirements and accredited for operation by a designated official. It is the standard process under which all DoD information systems will achieve and maintain their Authority To Operate (ATO).





Why do Information Assurance?

It is the Law! – Clinger-Cohen Act, 1996 Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA), 2002

DODI 5000.02 - "Operation of the Defense Acquisition System"

DODI 8580.1 – "IA in the Defense Acquisition System"

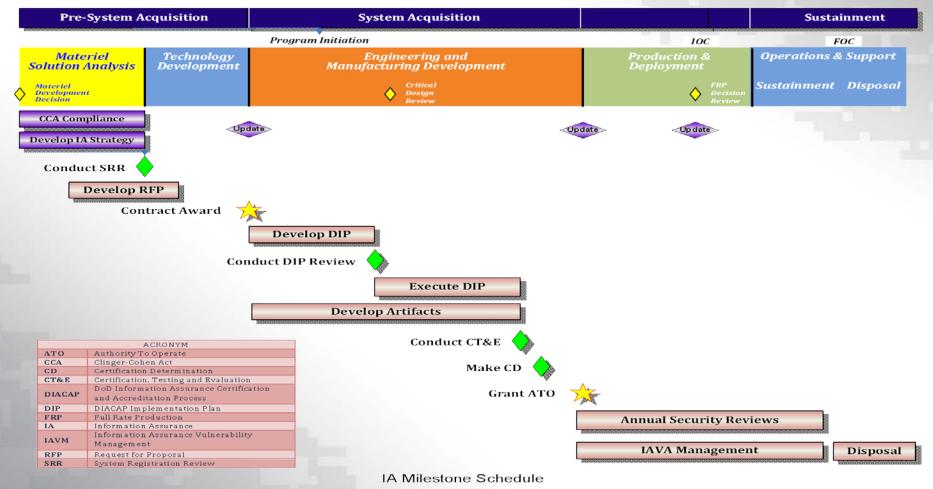
AR 25-2 – "Information Assurance"

Military, Federal Civilian & Contractor personnel may be subject to administrative &/or judicial sanctions if they knowingly, willfully, or negligently compromise, damage or place Army information systems at risk by not ensuring implementation of DOD & Army policies & procedures.





Process for DIACAP Compliance







Target Control System (TCS)

- The Army's primary Subscale and Rotary Wing aerial target control system
- Current TCS began
 development in 2001
- System Configurations: Fixed Site, S280 Shelter, Portable













IA Issues with TCS

- Legacy System
 - Some IA controls cannot be implemented
 - Hardware could not support IA tools
- Certain IA controls could add risk to mission
- Funding to support DIACAP
- Each computer in the system must be configured separately
- Overall process is time consuming as it is manually intensive







Impacts to TCS

- Additional training is required for operators
- Manuals need to be updated
- Increases sustainment cost
- Increase time of regression testing
- Additional personnel needed to support IA needs
 - Review and storage of audit records
 - Updating DIACAP documentation and yearly IA recertifying scans







TCS Open Vulnerabilities

	Before	After
Subsystem Control Console	339	114
Command Telemetry Subsystem	338	119
Position Display Subsystem	338	124
STEALTH	356	135

* Windows XP Service Pack 3 accounts for ~ 90% of remaining Vulnerabilities





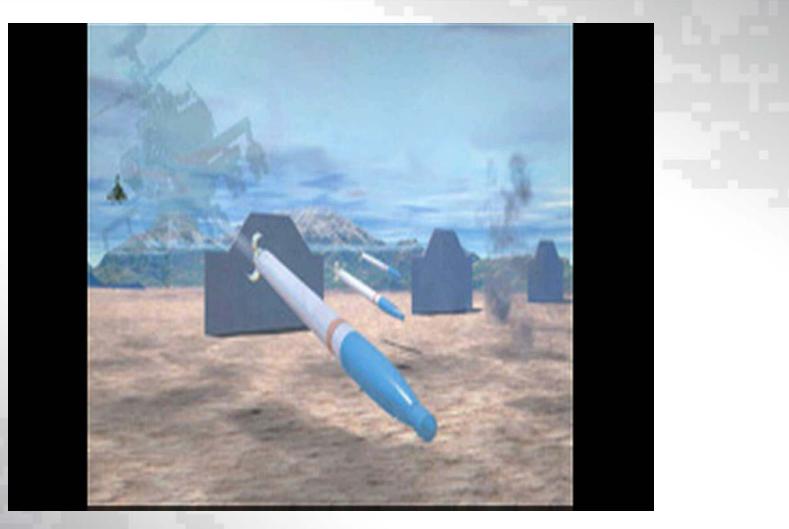
Aerial Weapon Scoring System (AWSS)

 An integrated group of computer-controlled sensors used to score live-fire helicopter gunnery exercises at designated gunnery ranges







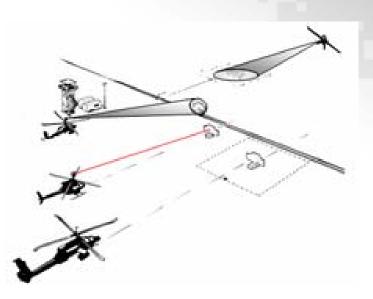






IA Issues with AWSS

- Separate scan required for each computer hardware configuration
- Full licensed version of Retina required to resolve vulnerabilities
- AWSS is not connected to internet to receive security updates
- Overall process is time consuming as it is manually intensive







Impacts to AWSS

- Virtual Network Connection not authorized thus preventing communication from tower
- User login with password protection (14 characters)
- System response
 performance was degraded







AWSS Open Vulnerabilities

	Before	After
Gold Disk	732	3
Retina	43	34

• 3 Open Vulnerabilities with Gold Disk were considered acceptable for accreditation

Most Open Vulnerabilities with Retina were low risk





Summary

- IA is law and here to stay
- Plan and prepare early in the acquisition of system
- Continue to support mission requirements

