

Developing Requirements for Secure System Function

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Basis for Effort

- **Integrating SSE into SE across multiple sponsor organizations and foci:**
 - AFLCMC/EZC Cyber Systems Engineering Division
 - Systems Mission Assurance Working Group (SMAWG)
 - PEO-BM process improvements to Anti-Tamper
 - Cyber Resiliency Steering Group (CRSG)
 - AF Cyber Campaign Plan

- **Recognition of the need for foundational requirements-oriented considerations informed by results of Program Protection pathfinders for CPI and CC identification**
 - Security requirements elicitation, analysis, and negotiation activities to identify, establish valuation of, and prioritize assets

Motivation for this Effort

- **Lack of foundational material in a form that is suitable to build application guidance for system security**
 - There is no security equivalent to MIL-STD-882E (2012), Department of Defense Standard Practice, System Safety
 - MIL-STD-1785 Systems Security Engineering (1989) was recast and remains validated as MIL-HDBK-1785 (1995/2014)
- **Computer security foundational materials date back to the 1970's – but have not been interpreted for “system context” application**
 - Ware, Anderson, Saltzer and derivative works
 - Developed to target “design for” and not “demonstrate compliance to” objectives

- ❖ **W. Ware**, et al, “Security Controls for Computer Systems,” Report of the Defense Science Board Task Force on Computer Security, February 1970.
- ❖ **J. Anderson**, et al., “Computer Security Technology Planning Study,” Technical Report ESD-TR-73- 51, Air Force Electronic Systems Division, Hanscom AFB, October 1972.
- ❖ **J. Saltzer**, M. Schroeder, “The Protection of Information in Computer Systems,” Proceedings of the IEEE, September 1975, 1278–1308.

Informing Aspects to the Effort

Developing Requirements for Secure System Function: Foundation, Method, and Supporting Considerations

MIL-HDBK

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE HANDBOOK
SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS DOCUMENT GUIDANCE

NOT REQUIREMENT SOURCE
MIL-STD-883C
19 December 2011

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE HANDBOOK
SYSTEM SECURITY ENGINEERING PROGRAM MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

NOT REQUIREMENT SOURCE
MIL-STD-1815A
1 March 2010

SYSTEMS REQUIREMENTS DOCUMENT GUIDANCE

MIL-STD-1815A
1 March 2010

THE HANDBOOK IS FOR GUIDANCE ONLY
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AMSC N/A

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Department of Defense
Risk, Issue, and Opportunity Management Guide
for Defense Acquisition Programs

January 2017

Program Protection Plan
Outline & Guidance

VERSION 1.0
July 2011

DoD

CRWS Workshop Series
Focus Areas

Core/Recurring Challenges	Implementation	Engineering/Assessment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cybersecurity 2. System Reliability 3. System Performance 4. System Maintainability 5. System Supportability 6. System Interoperability 7. System Scalability 8. System Flexibility 9. System Resilience 10. System Security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. System Architecture 2. System Design 3. System Development 4. System Testing 5. System Deployment 6. System Operations 7. System Maintenance 8. System Support 9. System Interoperability 10. System Security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. System Architecture 2. System Design 3. System Development 4. System Testing 5. System Deployment 6. System Operations 7. System Maintenance 8. System Support 9. System Interoperability 10. System Security

DoD 3000.01, January 7, 2007

DISCUSSION 14
CYBERSECURITY BY THE SYSTEMS ACQUISITION SYSTEM
July 2011 (Rev. 10/11) Change 1, February 1, 2017

1. INTRODUCTION

a. Other Topics on Defense Acquisition

(1) Cybersecurity is a requirement and management of all systems, programs, offices, systems, field activities, use in or at risk of cyber actions by threat actors.

(2) Defense operational systems.

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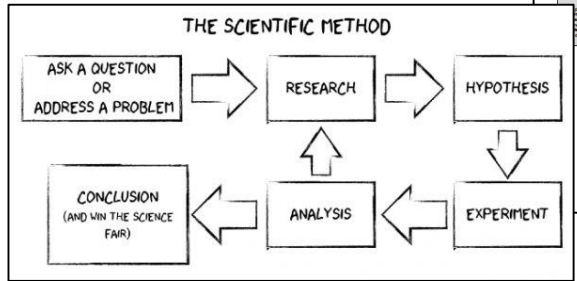
Change 1, 03/01/2017

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Section 14

AF Support

- CPI Identification
- CC Identification
- Integrated CPI and CC Identification
- Program and SRD Analysis



Government, Industry, Academia

Comprehensive multidisciplinary and system-oriented considerations to incorporate security in Capability, Requirements, and Performance artifacts



Discussion Topics

- **Section 1**
 - Challenges to engineering dependably secure systems
- **Section 2**
 - Concept and principle base
- **Section 3**
 - Method to drive requirements elicitation, analysis, negotiation
- **Section 4**
 - Viewpoint-driven considerations

Section 1 – Challenges



Challenges to the Effective Engineering of Dependably Secure Systems

- Absence of system perspective
- Accurately framing the problem
- Need for requirements-based risk management
- Level-of-Rigor (LoR) and evidence-based system security
- Dependably secure system function
- Uncertainty and the limits in understanding technology

Systems Engineering Need



- Security of the Intended System Function
- Security Function of the System
- Security of Life Cycle Assets

While processes help, the quality and effectiveness of risk mitigation planning, judgement, “What we call ‘requirements’ determines a great deal – almost everything – about the risks we need to manage” ~ AT&L Memorandum, Jan 2017

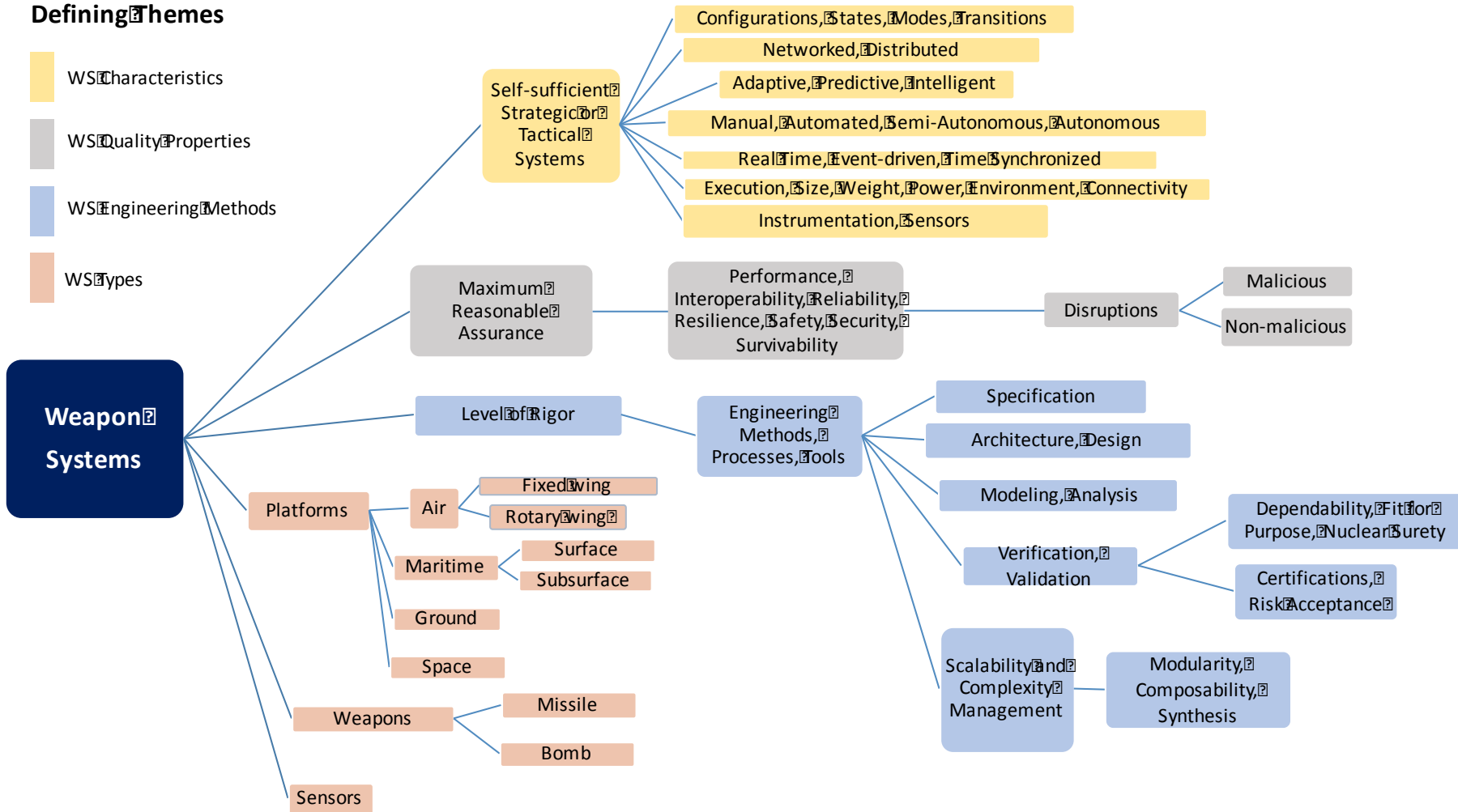
Section 2 – Concept and Principle Base

Weapon Systems Characterization

Intentionally destructive delivery of lethal force

Defining Themes

- WS Characteristics
- WS Quality Properties
- WS Engineering Methods
- WS Types



Security

Working Definitions



Each adapted from NASA (NASA System Safety Handbook VOL1, 2011)

■ Security

- Freedom from those conditions that can cause loss of assets with unacceptable consequences
 - Stakeholder judgement

■ Secure System

- A system that for all states, modes, and transitions is deemed adequately secure
 - i.e., demonstrates “freedom from those conditions ...”

■ Adequate Security

- Meets the minimum tolerable level of security performance
- Maximizes security performance relative to the impact of commitments that must be made and/or degradation of system performance

Safety

Safety is freedom from those conditions that can cause death, injury, occupational illness, damage to or loss of equipment or property, or damage to the environment. In any given application, the specific scope of safety must be clearly defined by the stakeholders in terms of the entities to which it applies and the consequences against which it is assessed. For example, for non-reusable and/or non-recoverable systems, damage to or loss of equipment may be meaningful only insofar as it translates into degradation or loss of mission objectives.

Predominant Views of System Security

- **Security of the Intended System Function**
 - Security-driven constraints on all system functions
 - Avoid, eliminate, tolerate, forecast
 - defects, exposure, flaws, weaknesses

- **Security Function of the System**
 - Security functions that provide system protection capability
 - Mechanisms that constitute controls, countermeasures, features, inhibits, overrides, safeguards

- **Security of Life Cycle Assets**
 - Security for data, information, technology, methods, and other assets associated with the system throughout its life cycle

Concept and Principle Coverage

- System, security, and adequate security
- Assets and reasoning about asset loss
- Secure system function
- Strategy for secure system function
- Risk, issue, and opportunity management

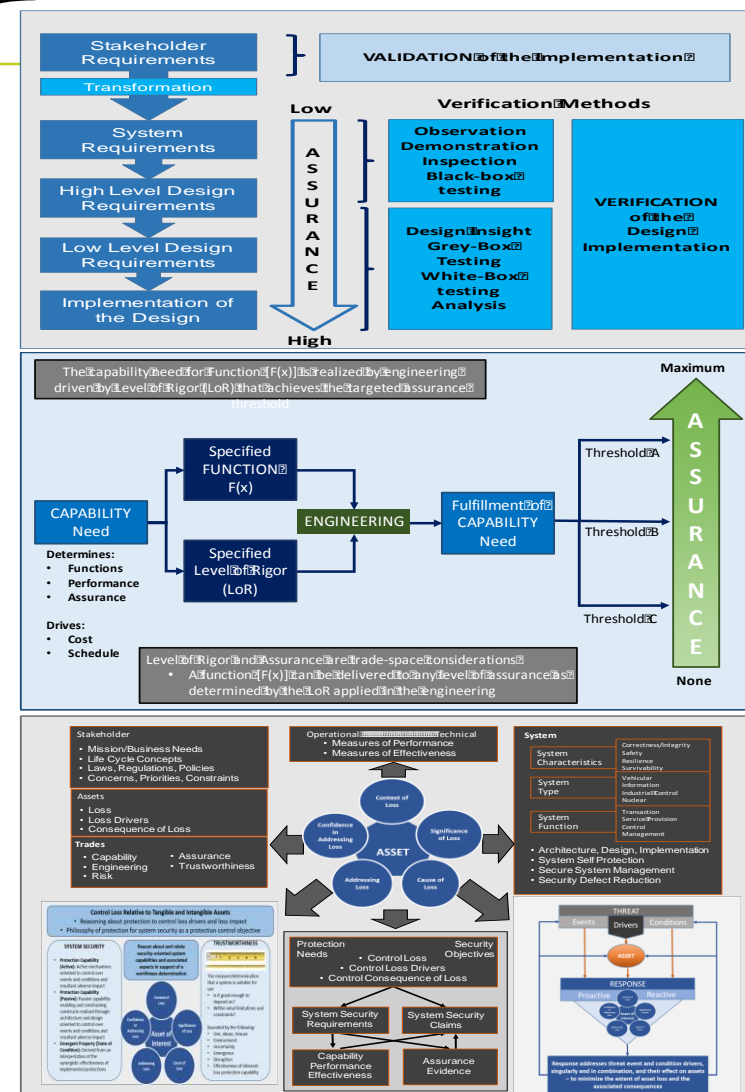
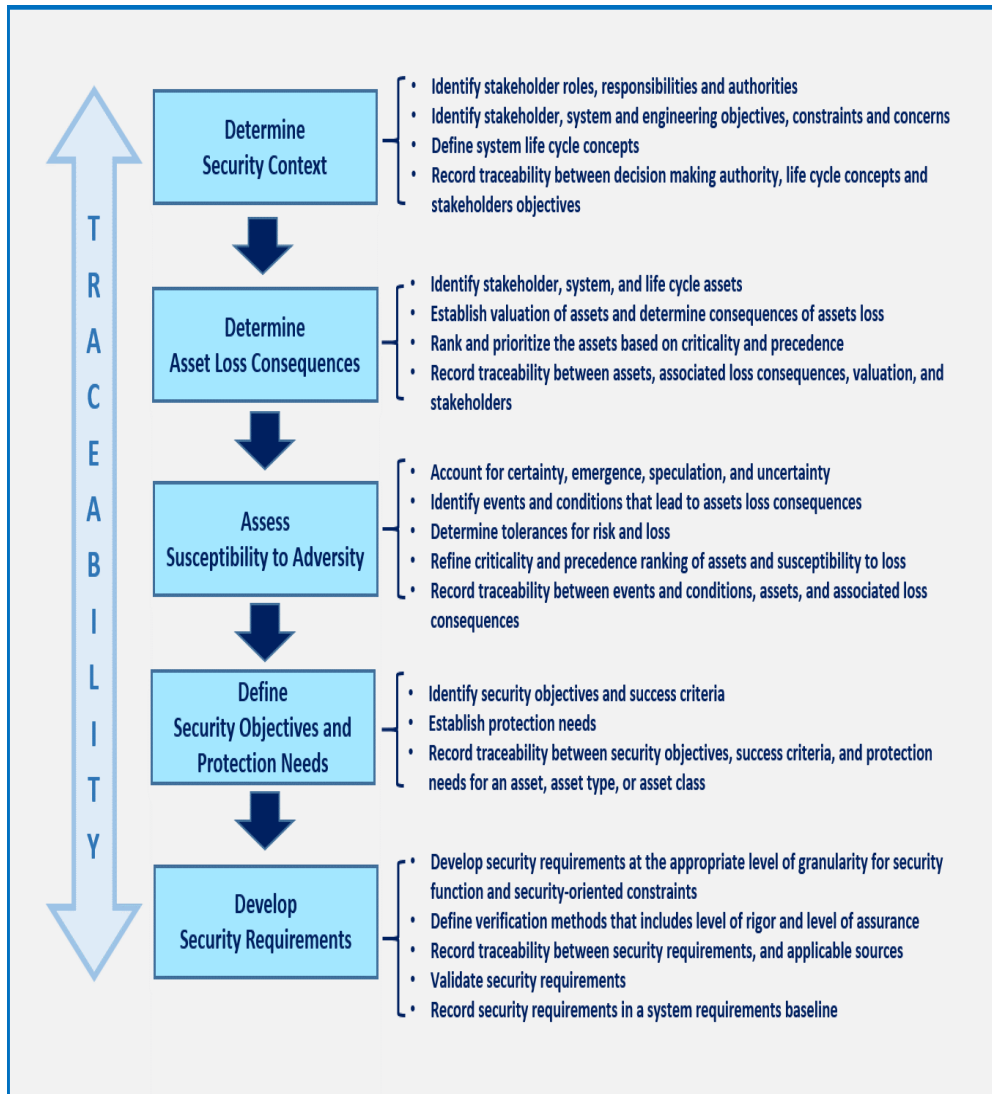
Ultimately – system security is about assets and the effect of their loss relative to the system-of-interest and its enabling and supporting systems



Section 3 – Method



Generalized Security Requirements Elicitation, Analysis, Negotiation Method



Section 4 – Viewpoint Considerations

System Requirements “Viewpoints”

MIL-HDBK-520A – System Requirements Document (SRD) Guidance

A.3 System or Subsystem Requirements

- A.3.1 Required states and modes
- A.3.2 System or subsystem functional requirements
- A.3.3 System external interface requirements
- A.3.4 System internal interface requirements
- A.3.5 System internal data requirements
- A.3.6 Adaptation requirements
- A.3.7 Environmental, Safety, and Operational Health (ESOH) requirements
- A.3.8 Security and privacy requirements
- A.3.9 System environment requirements
- A.3.10 Computer resource requirements
- A.3.11 System quality factors
- A.3.12 Design and construction constraints
- A.3.13 Personnel-related requirements
- A.3.14 Training-related requirements
- A.3.15 Logistics-related requirements
- A.3.16 Other requirements
- A.3.17 Packaging requirements
- A.3.18 Statutory, regulatory, and certification requirements
- A.3.19 Precedence and criticality of requirements
- A.3.20 Demilitarization and disposal

A.4 VERIFICATION PROVISIONS

- A.4.1 Verification methods

A.5 REQUIREMENTS TRACEABILITY

- A.5.1 Traceability to capability document or system specification
- A.5.2 Traceability to subsystems requirements

Although security requirements are explicitly called out in A.3.8, security-driven concerns regarding *Security of the Intended System Function* affect content throughout A.3, A.4, A.5

Revised Viewpoints

4. Secure System Function Requirements Considerations

- 4.1 System States and Modes
- 4.2 System Functions
- 4.3 Communication
- 4.4 System Interfaces
- 4.5 Design and Construction Constraints
- 4.6 Safety
- 4.7 System Environment
- 4.8 System Configuration and Adaptation
- 4.9 Computing
- 4.10 System Quality Factors
- 4.11 Maintenance
- 4.12 Logistics
- 4.13 Packaging, Labeling, and Handling
- 4.14 Personnel
- 4.15 Training
- 4.16 Statutory, Regulatory, and Certification
- 4.17 Retirement and Disposal
- 4.18 Priority and Criticality of Requirements
- 4.19 Other Requirements
- 4.20 Verification
- 4.21 Traceability

- **Each viewpoint provides a “lens” into the system to provide an explicit statement of a need to be met**
 - **Proactive**
 - **Reactive**
 - **Constraining**
- **The requirements for secure system function have two generic forms**
 - **Explicit function**
 - **Explicit constraint**

Conclusion

- **SSE and what it represents as a necessary part of SE remains an open-ended question**
 - We continue to evolve our thinking towards an optimal end state
- **Challenges remain and are primarily rooted in**
 - Absence of system-oriented security perspective
 - Viewing security through an operations, organizational, and IT lens
 - Insufficient leveraging from other disciplines
- **This work is oriented to closing the gap between SE and SSE with focus limited to requirements elicitation, analysis, and negotiation for secure system function**

Future Work

- **Explicitly bring in resilience considerations**
- **Add depth to Section 4 viewpoint considerations**
- **Elaborate on the tasks in each of the activities presented in the Section 3 generalized method**
- **Explore other specialties and disciplines and incorporate their concepts, principles, and methods to more effectively achieve secure system function when operating in contested cyberspace**
 - System safety
 - Fault tolerance
 - Reliability