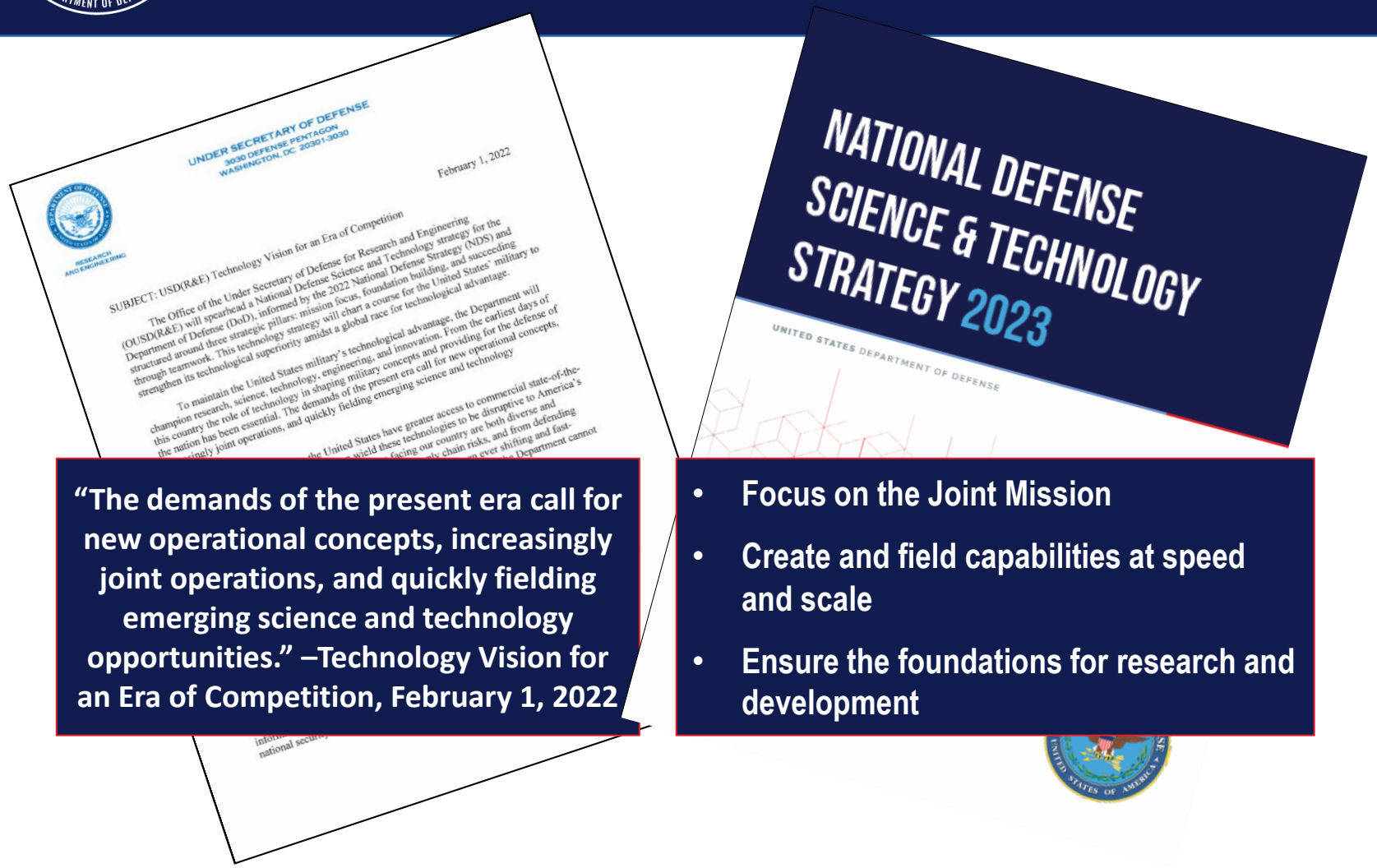
USD(R&E)

Program Protection and Secure Cyber Resilient Engineering Initiatives

Presented to NDIA Systems and Mission Engineering Conference
Norfolk, Virginia
October 2023

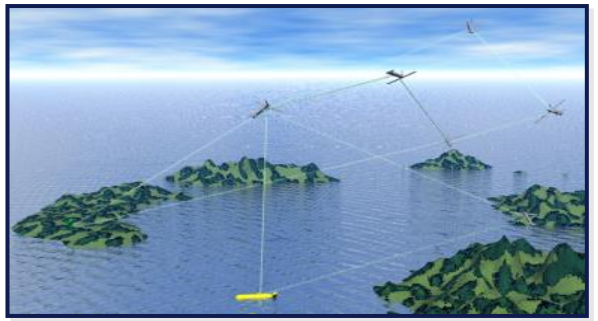
Melinda Reed
Director, System Security
Office of Under Secretary of Defense for
Research and Engineering
Science and Technology Program Protection

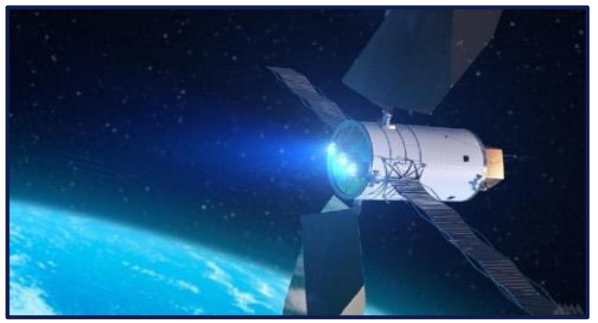
R&E Mission – Technology Vision in the Era of Competition



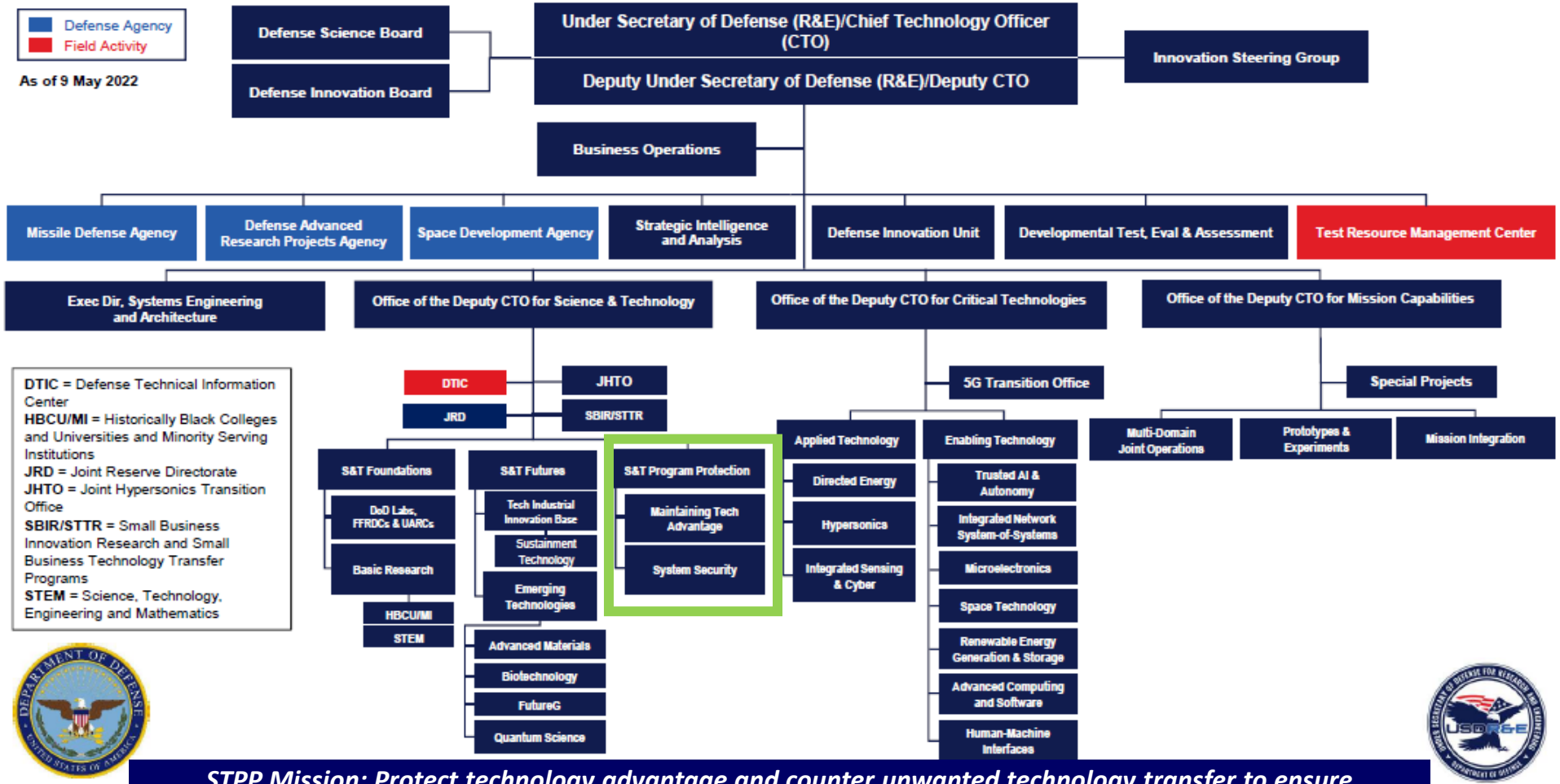
"The demands of the present era call for new operational concepts, increasingly joint operations, and quickly fielding emerging science and technology opportunities." –Technology Vision for an Era of Competition, February 1, 2022

- **Focus on the Joint Mission**
- **Create and field capabilities at speed and scale**
- **Ensure the foundations for research and development**





Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering (OUSD(R&E)) Organization



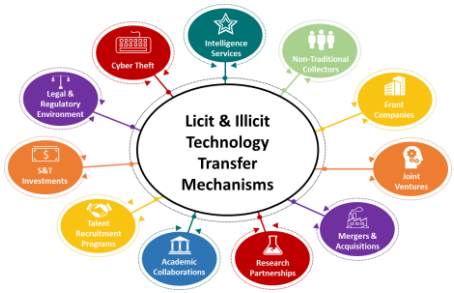
STPP Mission: Protect technology advantage and counter unwanted technology transfer to ensure warfighter dominance through assured, secure and resilient systems and a healthy viable national security innovation base

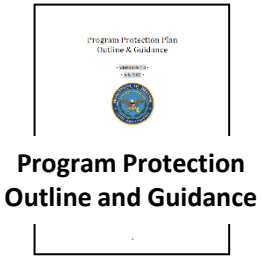
System Security Mission - FY2024

Building Enduring Advantage

U.S. competitors increasingly hold at risk our defense ecosystem - the Department, the defense industrial base, and the landscape of private and academic enterprises that innovate and support the systems on which the Joint Force depends – NDS 2022

- **Adapt policy, guidance and standards to balance Technology and Program Protection that enables accelerated delivery of warfighter capability**
- **Cultivate the System Security, Secure Cyber Resilient Engineering we need**
- **Strengthen Technology and Program Protection methods to ensure technological superiority**
- **Accelerate integration of data, software assurance, and microelectronics trust and assurance efforts through Joint Federated Assurance Center**





Program Protection Outline and Guidance

SCRE Standards Area

Standards, Specifications, Handbook, Data Item Descriptions and associated Guidance

Lead Policy :

DoDI 5000.83, DoDI 5200.44, DoDI 5200.NP, DoDD 5200.47E

Guidance:

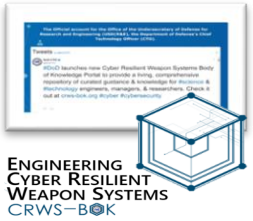
- Program Protection Planning
- Information Communications Technology Supply Chain
- Secure Software Supply Chain
- Controlled Technical Information
- Anti Tamper
- Hardware Assurance
- Microelectronics Assurance Framework
- Software Assurance

Competency:

- System Security Engineering
- Secure Cyber Resilient Engineering

Engagements:

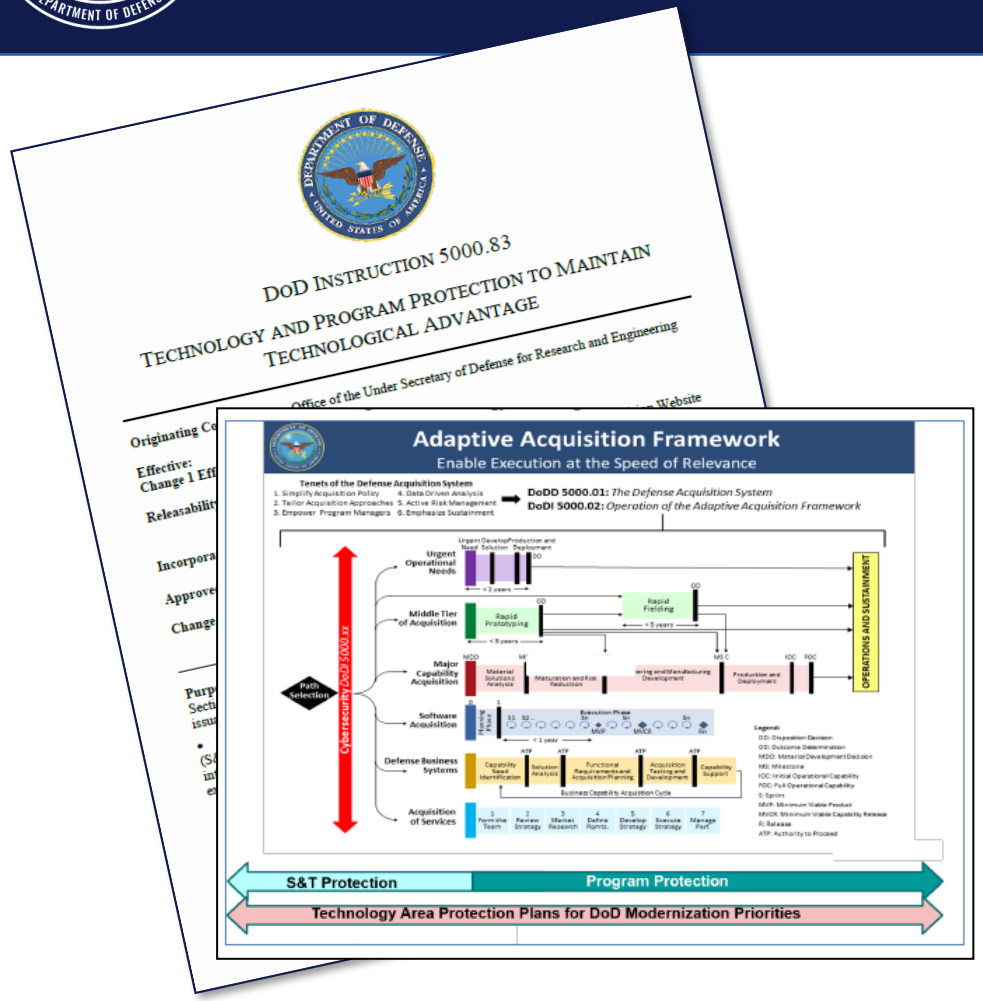
- CRWS Workshops
- NDIA SSE Committee



Joint Federated Assurance Center (JFAC)

Provide the Department the Tools Needed to Build Cost Effective Enduring Advantage Through Resilient Assured, Secure, Innovation, Missions, Systems and Components

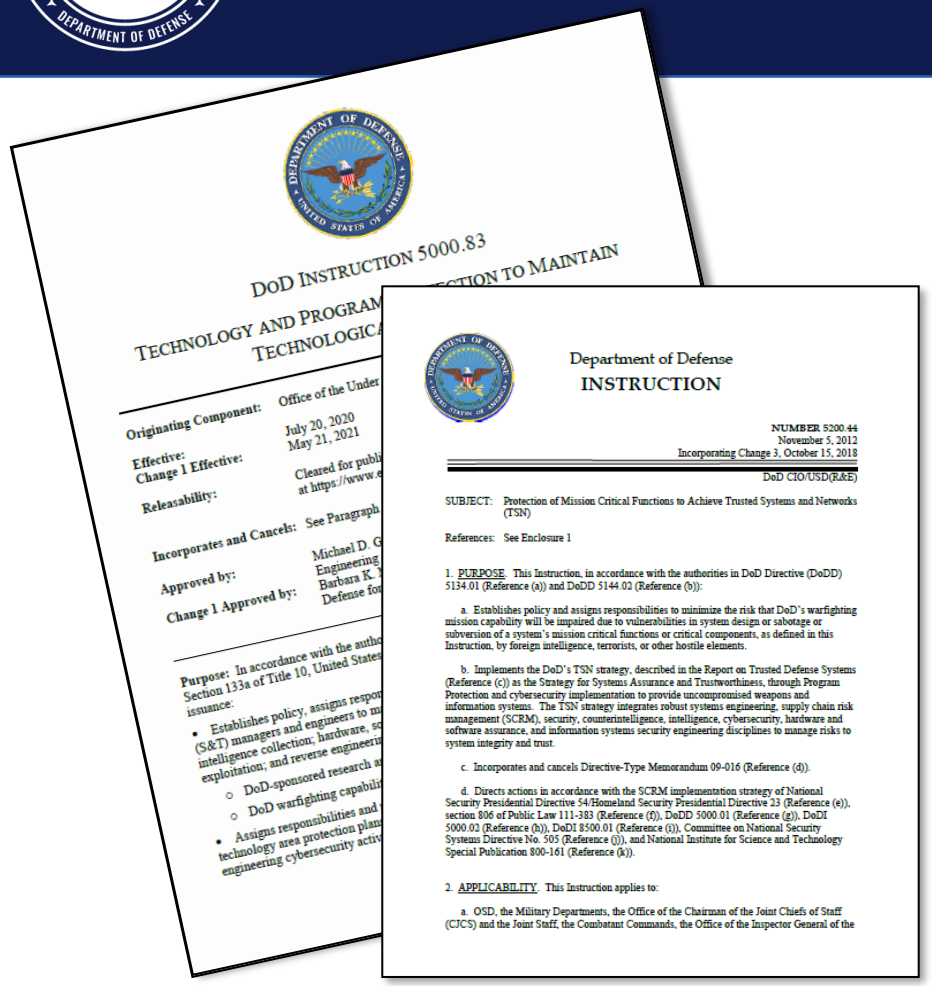
DoD Instruction (DoDI) 5000.83: Technology and Program Protection to Maintain Technological Advantage, Jul 2020



- **Establishes responsibilities and procedures for *S&T managers and engineers* to manage systems security and cybersecurity technical risks to:**
  - DoD-sponsored research and technology
  - DoD warfighting capabilities
- **Systems security and cybersecurity technical risks include:**
  - Hardware, software, supply chain exploitation
  - Cyber, and cyberspace vulnerabilities
  - Reverse engineering, anti-tamper
  - Controlled Technical Information / data exfiltration
- **Employs SSE and SCRE methods**
- **Introduces S&T protection and Technology Area Protection Plans (TAPPs)**
- **Points to Engineering and Test and Evaluation issuance**
- **Aligns Program Protection Planning and SCRE with acquisition pathways**

Establishes responsibilities for technology and program protection in support of the Adaptive Acquisition Framework; includes considerations to design for security and cyber resiliency

DoDI 5200.44: Trusted Systems and Networks



DoD INSTRUCTION 5000.83

TECHNOLOGY AND PROGRAM
TECHNOLOGICA

Originating Component: Office of the Under
Effective: July 20, 2020
Change 1 Effective: May 21, 2021
Releasability: Cleared for publi at https://www.
Incorporates and Cancels: See Paragraph
Approved by: Michael D. G Engineering
Change 1 Approved by: Barbara K. Defense fo

Purpose: In accordance with the autho Section 133a of Title 10, United States issuance:

- Establishes policy, assigns respon (S&T) managers and engineers to m intelligence collection; hardware, so exploitation; and reverse engineeri
  - DoD-sponsored research a
  - DoD warfighting capabili
- Assigns responsibilities and technology area protection plan engineering cybersecurity activ

Department of Defense
INSTRUCTION

NUMBER 5200.44
November 5, 2012
Incorporating Change 3, October 15, 2018
DoD CIO/USD(R&E)

SUBJECT: Protection of Mission Critical Functions to Achieve Trusted Systems and Networks (TSN)

References: See Enclosure 1

1. PURPOSE. This Instruction, in accordance with the authorities in DoD Directive (DoDD) 5134.01 (Reference (a)) and DoDD 5144.02 (Reference (b)):

a. Establishes policy and assigns responsibilities to minimize the risk that DoD's warfighting mission capability will be impaired due to vulnerabilities in system design or sabotage or subversion of a system's mission critical functions or critical components, as defined in this Instruction, by foreign intelligence, terrorists, or other hostile elements.

b. Implements the DoD's TSN strategy, described in the Report on Trusted Defense Systems (Reference (c)) as the Strategy for Systems Assurance and Trustworthiness, through Program Protection and cybersecurity implementation to provide uncompromised weapons and information systems. The TSN strategy integrates robust systems engineering, supply chain risk management (SCRM), security, counterintelligence, intelligence, cybersecurity, hardware and software assurance, and information systems security engineering disciplines to manage risks to system integrity and trust.

c. Incorporates and cancels Directive-Type Memorandum 09-016 (Reference (d)).

d. Directs actions in accordance with the SCRM implementation strategy of National Security Presidential Directive 54/Homeland Security Presidential Directive 23 (Reference (e)), section 806 of Public Law 111-383 (Reference (f)), DoDD 5000.01 (Reference (g)), DoDI 5000.02 (Reference (h)), DoDI 8500.01 (Reference (i)), Committee on National Security Systems Directive No. 505 (Reference (j)), and National Institute for Science and Technology Special Publication 800-161 (Reference (k)).

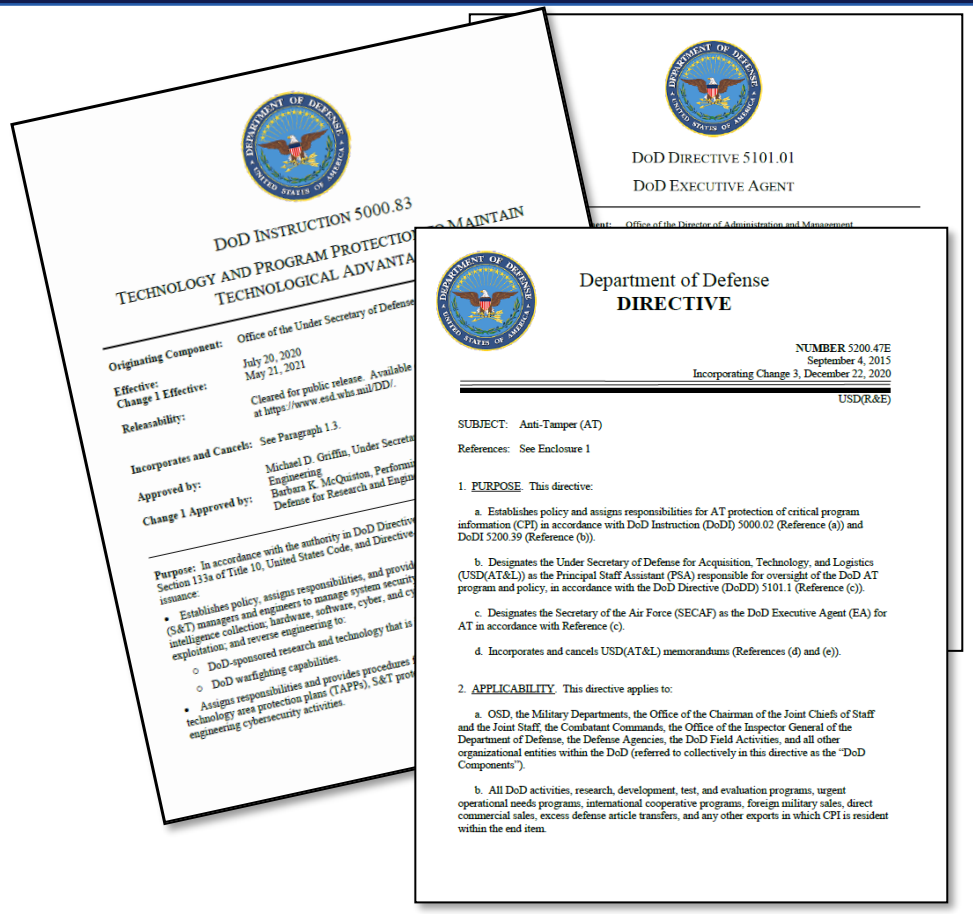
2. APPLICABILITY. This Instruction applies to:

a. OSD, the Military Departments, the Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) and the Joint Staff, the Combatant Commands, the Office of the Inspector General of the

- **Implements the DoD's Trusted Systems and Networks (TSN) strategy**
- **Manage risk of mission-critical function and component compromise throughout lifecycle of key systems by utilizing**
  - Criticality Analysis as the systems engineering process for risk identification
  - Countermeasures: Supply chain risk management, software assurance, secure design patterns
  - Intelligence analysis to inform program management
  - Trusted supplier requirement for DoD-unique application-specific integrated circuits (ASICs)
- **Document Program's implementation and outcomes in Program Protection Plan and relevant cybersecurity plans, as appropriate**

Draft update incorporates procedures to implement information communication technology (ICT) exclusion authorities and use of Trusted Suppliers when available

DoDD 5200.47E: Anti-Tamper



Update required to reassign USD(AT&L) responsibilities to USD(R&E) and USD(A&S)

- **Establishes and Charters the DoD Executive Agent, per DoDD 5101.01**
  - Establishes policy and assigns responsibilities for AT protection of critical program information (CPI) in accordance with DoDI 5000.02 and DoDI 5200.39.
  - Designates the Secretary of the Air Force (SECAF) as the DoD Executive Agent (EA) for AT in accordance with DoDD 5101.1
- **Applicable to:**
  - All DoD activities, research, development, test, and evaluation programs, urgent operational needs programs, international cooperative programs, foreign military sales, direct commercial sales, excess defense article transfers, and any other exports in which CPI is resident within the end item.
- **CPI Identification Working Group:**
  - CPI Capstone and Implementation Plan developed to capture necessary updates to policies, process, tools, guidance, and training to optimize the Department's approach to identification and validation of CPI

DoDI 5200.XX: Access to Assured Trusted Microelectronics

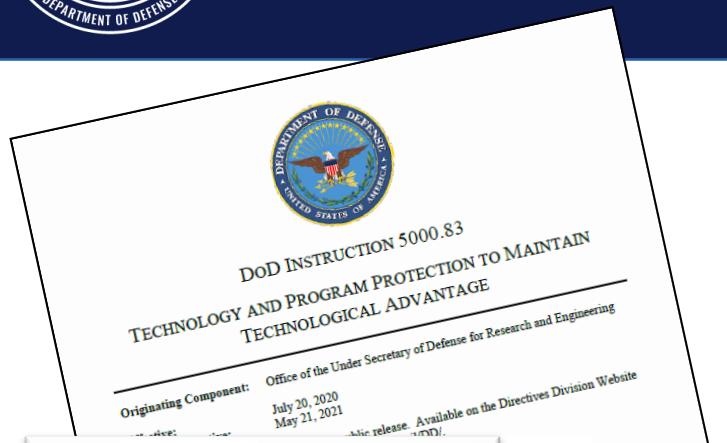
"The Department will continue to invest in programs to secure U.S. microelectronics interests; reverse the erosion of domestic innovation and supply; and establish a strong foundation for the next generation of microelectronics technology for DoD applications, while also sustaining current systems."

Lloyd J. Austin III
Secretary of Defense

- **Status: DoDI 5200.XX completed informal coordination**
  - Incorporating feedback prior to initiating DoD Issuance Formal Coordination process
- **Codify FY2017 NDAA Section 231(d) Access to Assured Trusted Microelectronics and FY2021 NDAA Section 276 Section 231(d) as amended by 276(3)**
  - (d) Not later than September 30, 2019, the Secretary of Defense shall issue a directive for the Department of Defense describing how Department of Defense entities may access assured and trusted microelectronics supply chains for Department of Defense systems.
- **Informed by NDAA FY 2023 Report 117-130; Air Force Independent Review of USD (R&E) Microelectronics Quantifiable Assurance Effort**

Scheduled to Complete April 2024

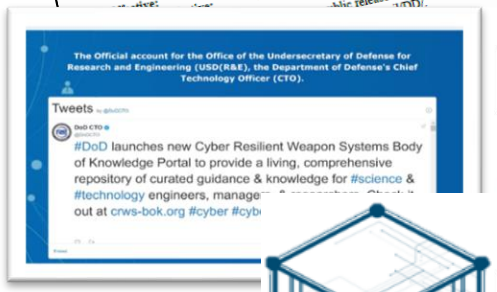
Design for Security and Cyber Resiliency

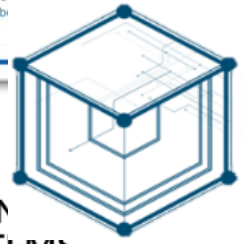

DoD INSTRUCTION 5000.83

TECHNOLOGY AND PROGRAM PROTECTION TO MAINTAIN TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANTAGE

Originating Component: Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering

July 20, 2020
May 21, 2021





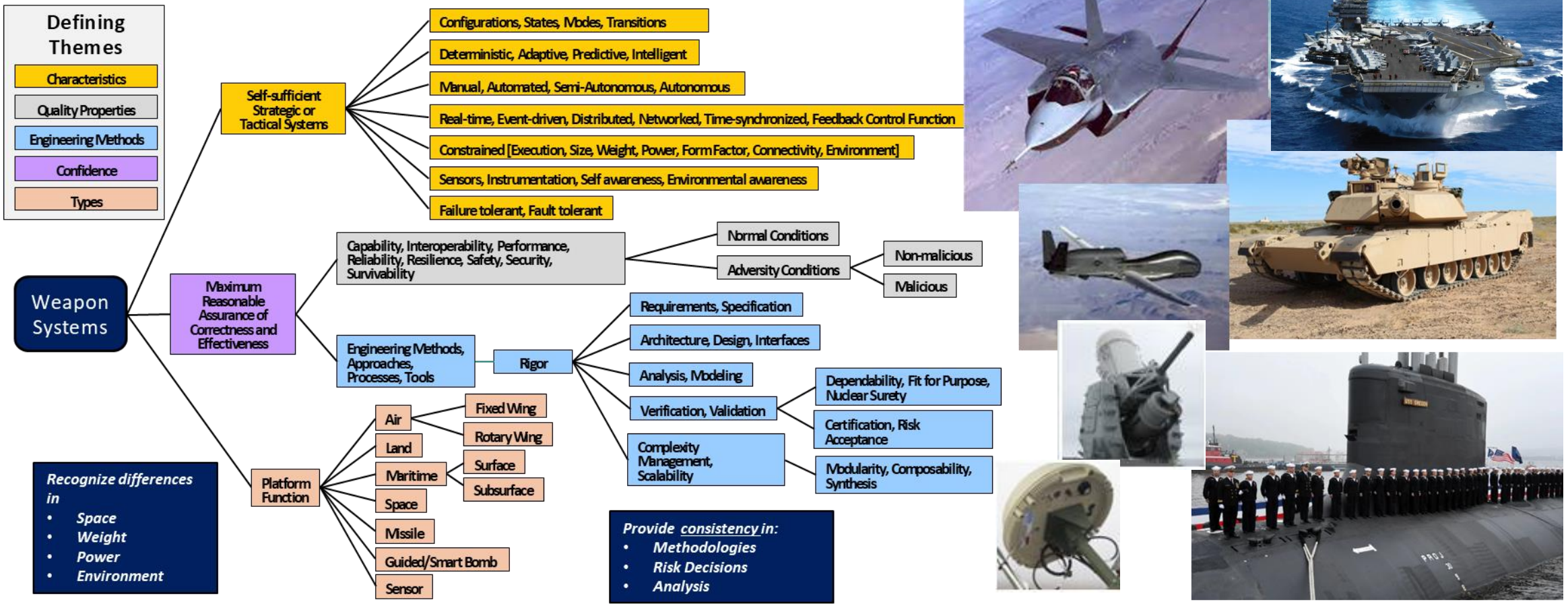
ENGINEERING CYBER RESILIENT WEAPON SYSTEMS CRWS–BOK

Joint Federated Assurance Center (JFAC)

- **Allocate cybersecurity and related system security requirements to the system architecture and design and assess the design for vulnerabilities. The system architecture and design will address, at a minimum, how the system:**
  - (a) Manages access to, and use of, the system and system resources.
  - (b) Is structured to protect and preserve system functions or resources, such as through segmentation, separation, isolation, or partitioning.
  - (c) Maintains priority system functions under adverse conditions.
  - (d) Is configured to minimize exposure of vulnerabilities that could impact the mission, including through application of techniques, such as:
    1. Design choice.
    2. Component choice.
  - (e) Monitors, detects, and responds to security anomalies.
  - (f) Interfaces with the DoD Information Network or other external services.

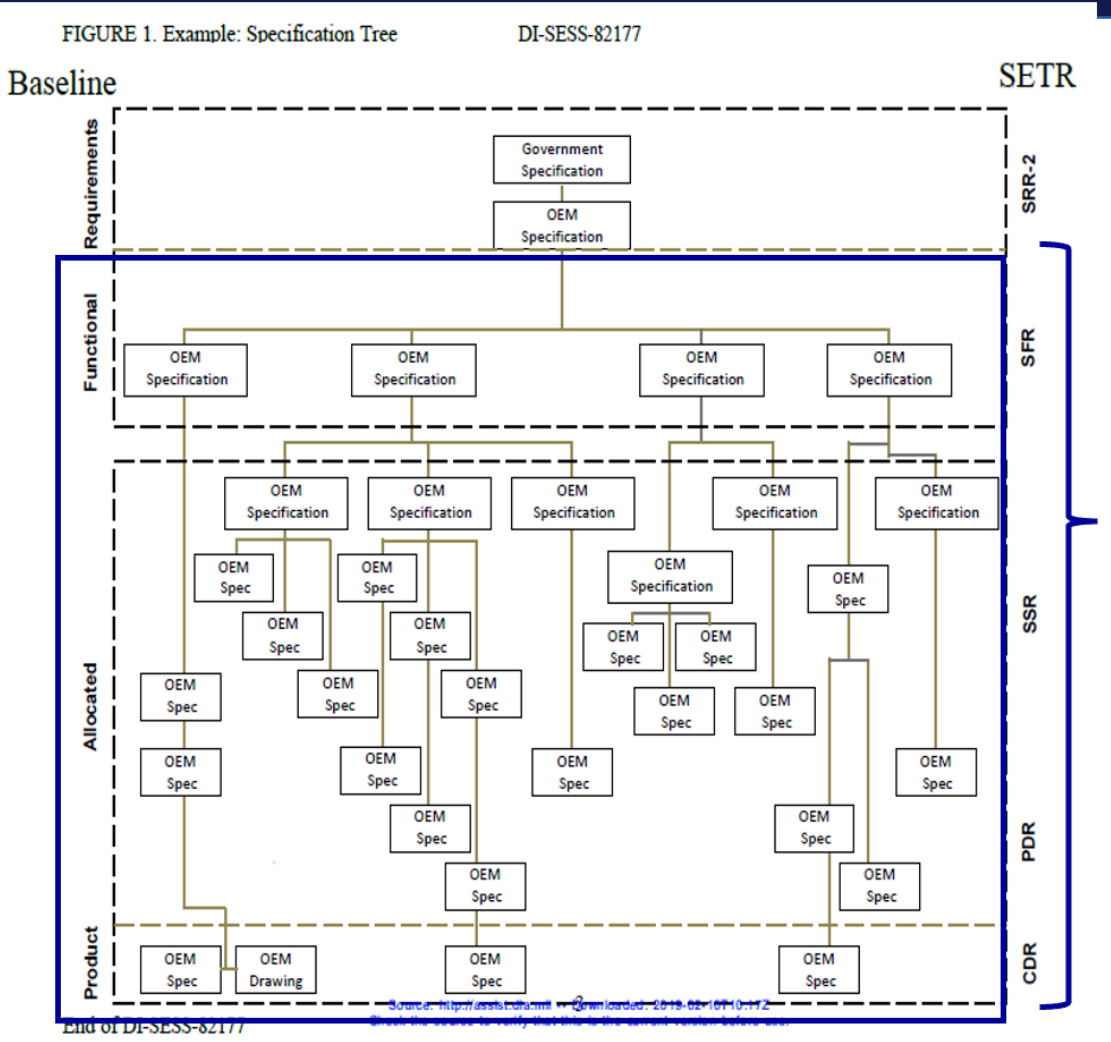
Includes Allocation of Requirements for System Architecture and Design

Design for Security and Cyber Resiliency



Includes Allocation of Requirements in System Architecture and Design

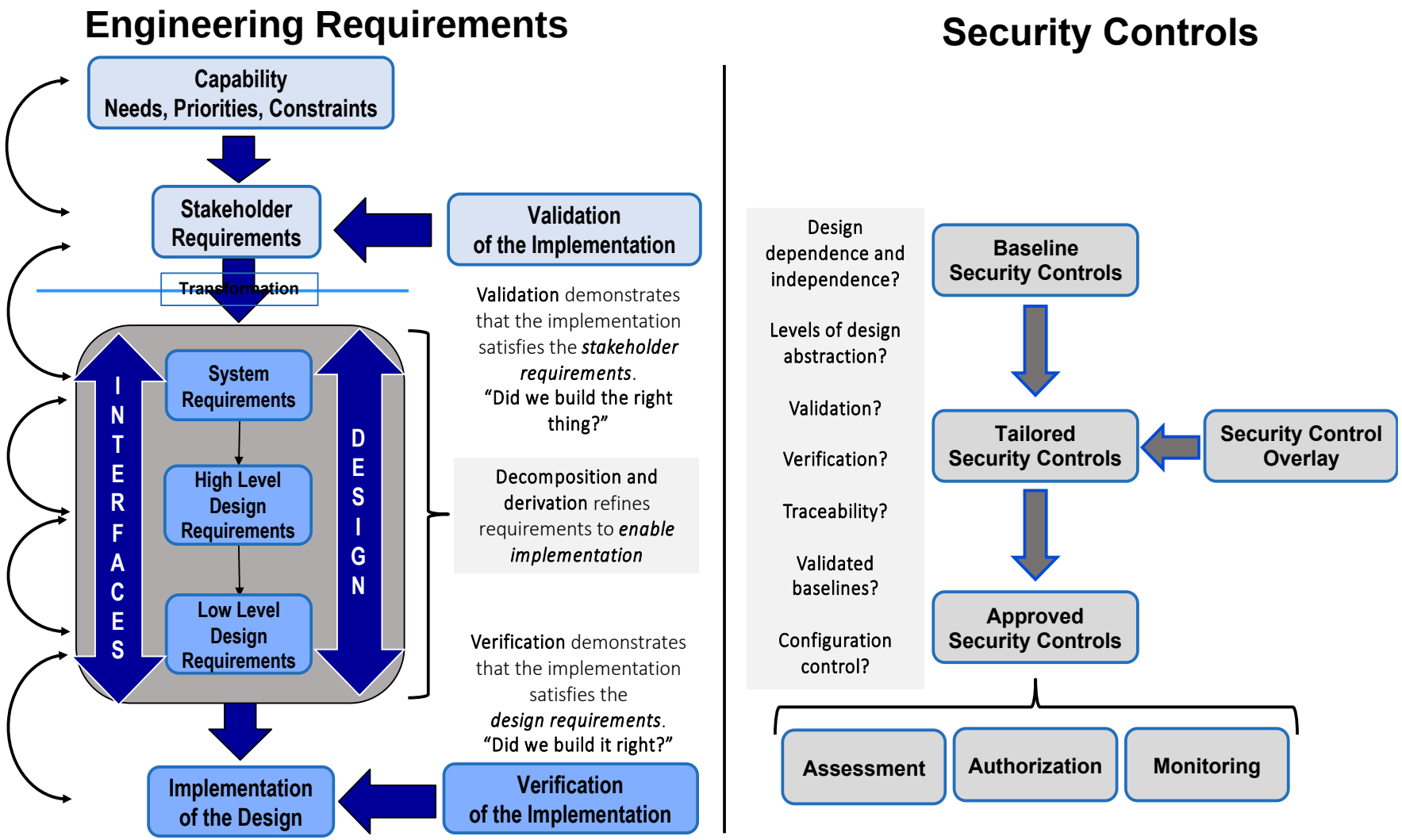
Consider Physics Based Constraints



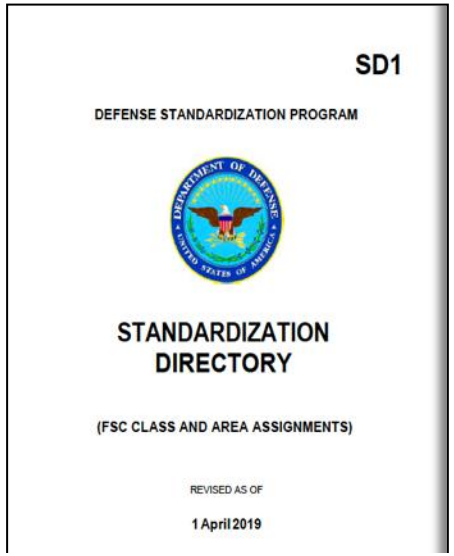
DoDI 5000.83 Expectations

- **Requirements**
  - Derive and include cybersecurity, security, and other system requirements into system performance specifications
  - Incorporate the derived requirements, design characteristics, and verification methods in the technical baseline and system requirements traceability verification matrix
  - Maintain bi-directional traceability among requirements throughout the system lifecycle
- **Design**
  - Allocate cybersecurity and related system security requirements to the system architecture and design
  - Manages access to, and use of, the system and system resources
  - Has a structure sufficient to protect and preserve system functions or resources
  - Maintains priority system functions under adverse conditions
  - Is configurable to minimize exposure of vulnerabilities that could adversely impact system function, intended operational use driven, and mission objectives.
  - Monitors, detects, and responds to security anomalies
  - Interfaces with supporting systems and external networks and external services
- **Analysis**
  - Assess the design for vulnerabilities

Consider Technical Implementation of Cybersecurity Requirements



Engineering Design Standards


SD1

DEFENSE STANDARDIZATION PROGRAM

STANDARDIZATION DIRECTORY

(FSC CLASS AND AREA ASSIGNMENTS)

REVISED AS OF

1 April 2019

Standards, Specifications, Handbook, Data Item Descriptions and associated Guidance

Driving Transformation: Consistent, Repeatable Implementation

- **Secure Cyber Resilient Engineering (SCRE) Standardization Area**
  - Covers the **integration of life cycle security and protection considerations** in the requirements, design, test, demonstration, operations, maintenance, sustainment, and disposal of military systems that operate in physical and cyberspace operational domains.
  - Specifically encompasses the standards, specifications, **methods, practices, techniques, and data requirements for the security aspects of systems engineering** activities executed and artifacts produced, with explicit consideration of malicious and non-malicious adversity.

Quick Search ASSIST

Data updated: 28 Aug 2020. Basic Search

Filter	Values
FSC/Area:	SCRE

Img	Document ID	Status	FSC/ Area	Doc Date	Title
Y	DI-ADMN-81306	A	SCRE	25-Jan-1993	Program Protection Implementation Plan (PPIP)
Y	DI-MGMT-82247	A	SCRE	31-Oct-2018	Contractor's Systems Security Plan And Associated Plans Of Action to Implement NIST SP 800-171 on a Contractor's Internal Unclassified Information System
Y	DI-SCRE-82258	A	SCRE	13-Mar-2019	Contractor's Record Of Tier 1 Level Suppliers Receiving/Developing Covered Defense Information

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WARNING: UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS TO THIS UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT COMPUTER SYSTEM AND SOFTWARE IS PROHIBITED BY PUBLIC LAW 99-474 (THE COMPUTER FRAUD AND ABUSE ACT OF 1986) AND CAN RESULT IN ADMINISTRATIVE, DISCIPLINARY OR CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.

Design Standard Considerations

Trilateral Australia-UK-US Partnership on Nuclear-Powered Submarines

On March 13, 2023, AUKUS partners announced an optimal pathway to produce a nuclear-powered submarine capability in Australia at the earliest point while ensuring all three partners maintain the highest non-proliferation standards.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Fact Sheet on U.S. Security Assistance to Ukraine
September 7, 2023

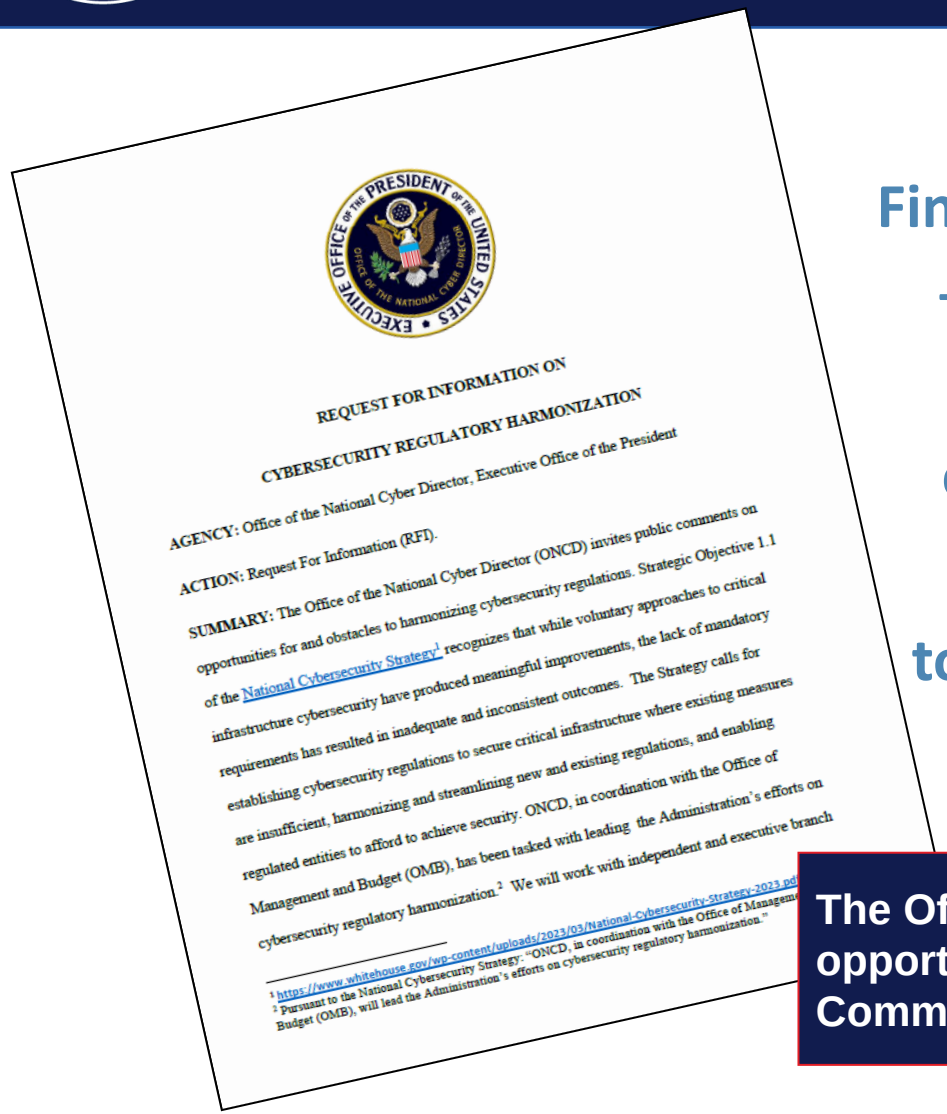
The United States has committed more than $44.4 billion in security assistance to Ukraine since the beginning of the Biden Administration, including more than $43.7 billion since the beginning of Russia's unprovoked and brutal invasion on February 24, 2022.

Air Defense

- One Patriot air defense battery and munitions;
- 12 National Advanced Surface-to-Air Missile Systems (NASAMS) and munitions;
- HAWK air defense systems and munitions;
- AIM-7, RIM-7, and AIM-9M missiles for air defense;
- More than 2,000 Stinger anti-aircraft missiles;
- Avenger air defense systems;
- VAMPIRE counter-Unmanned Aerial Systems (c-UAS) and munitions;
- c-UAS gun trucks and ammunition;
- mobile c-UAS laser-guided rocket systems;
- Other c-UAS equipment;
- Anti-aircraft guns and ammunition;
- Equipment to integrate Western launchers, missiles, and radars with Ukraine's systems;
- Equipment to support and sustain Ukraine's existing air defense capabilities; and
- 21 air surveillance radars.

National Defense Strategy: Anchoring our strategy in Allies and Partners

Contract Considerations



REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ON

CYBERSECURITY REGULATORY HARMONIZATION

AGENCY: Office of the National Cyber Director, Executive Office of the President

ACTION: Request For Information (RFI).

SUMMARY: The Office of the National Cyber Director (ONCD) invites public comments on opportunities for and obstacles to harmonizing cybersecurity regulations. Strategic Objective 1.1 of the National Cybersecurity Strategy[1] recognizes that while voluntary approaches to critical infrastructure cybersecurity have produced meaningful improvements, the lack of mandatory requirements has resulted in inadequate and inconsistent outcomes. The Strategy calls for establishing cybersecurity regulations to secure critical infrastructure where existing measures are insufficient, harmonizing and streamlining new and existing regulations, and enabling regulated entities to afford to achieve security. ONCD, in coordination with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), has been tasked with leading the Administration's efforts on cybersecurity regulatory harmonization.[2] We will work with independent and executive branch

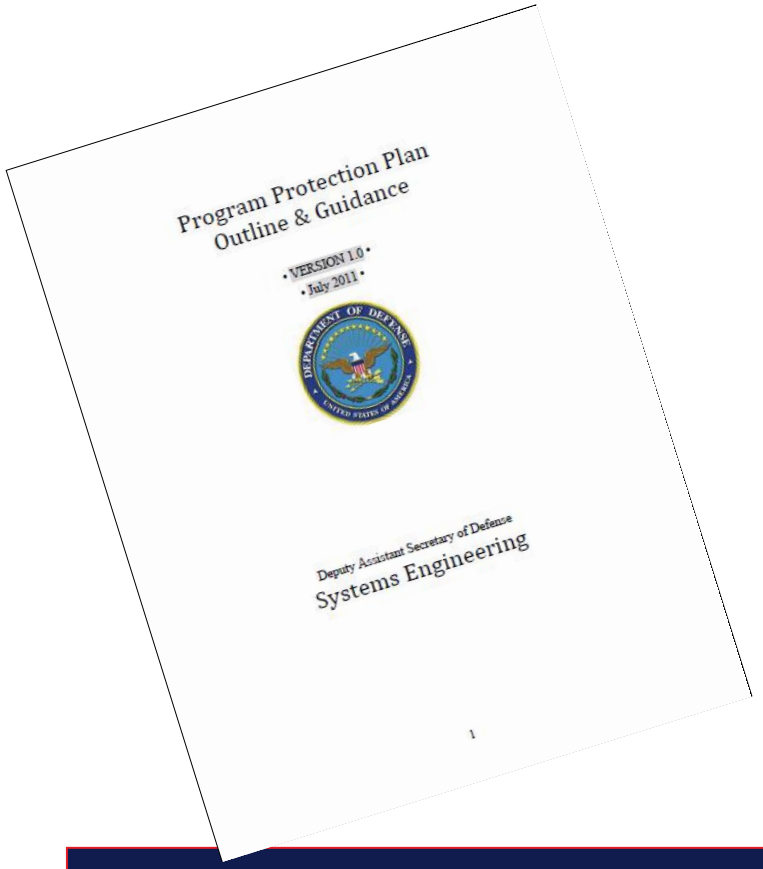
[1] https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/National-Cybersecurity-Strategy-2023.pdf

[2] Pursuant to the National Cybersecurity Strategy: "ONCD, in coordination with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), will lead the Administration's efforts on cybersecurity regulatory harmonization."

Find an effective balance between supply chain health – represented by the scope and capability of the DIB – and the implementation of the necessary cybersecurity and related supply chain regulatory requirements to protect the asymmetric advantages generated by the DIB's innovation and technologic capabilities

The Office of the National Cyber Director (ONCD) invites public comments on opportunities for and obstacles to harmonizing cybersecurity regulations Comments must be received in writing by 5 p.m. EDT October 31, 2023.

Managing Program Protection Risks



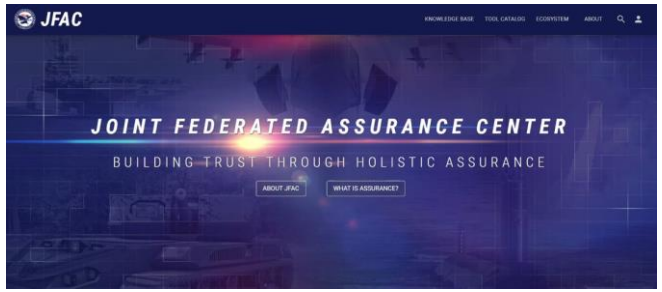
- **Program Protection Plan update in process, includes:**
  - Updates signatory from USD(AT&L) to USD(R&E) for ACAT 1D programs
    - Delegates responsibility to DoD Component heads for all other acquisition
  - Allows for tailoring to the Adaptive Acquisition Framework
  - Proposed Software Assurance Tables include development frameworks, services, and reuse practices
  - Clarifies Government and industry responsibilities

Informed by 4 Tabletop Exercises conducted with Army, Navy, Air Force and Missile Defense Agency

Joint Federated Assurance Center

Joint Federated Assurance Center – Coordination Support Center (JFAC-CSC)

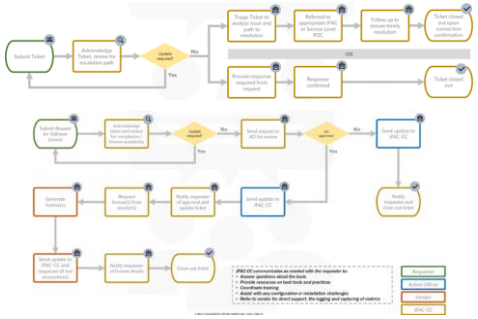
JFAC Digital Infrastructure: DoD Cloud Broker Analysis of Alternatives



JFAC Portal Modernization

Enterprise License Dissemination

- Synopsys BLACKDUCK — Software Composition Analysis
- Synopsys CodeDx — Assurance Data Correlation
- Parasoft — Automated API Testing
- GrammaTech CODESONAR — Static Application Security Testing



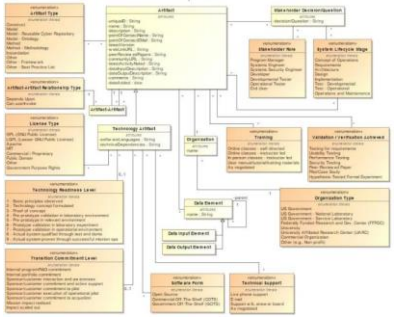
JFAC Ticketing Process

Joint Federated Assurance Center - Software Assurance

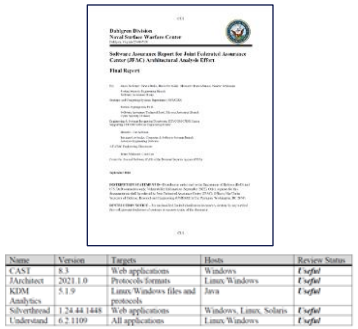
Modern Cloud-Hosted

Legacy On-Premise

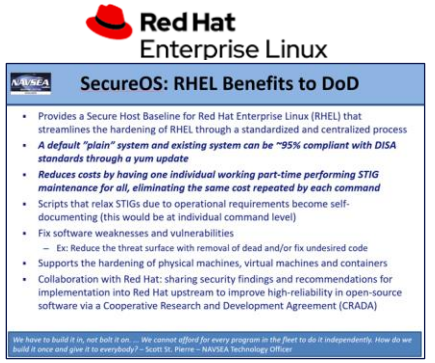
JFAC Portal Infrastructure



Architectural Analysis: 5 Tools Assessed



Securing Operating System Software

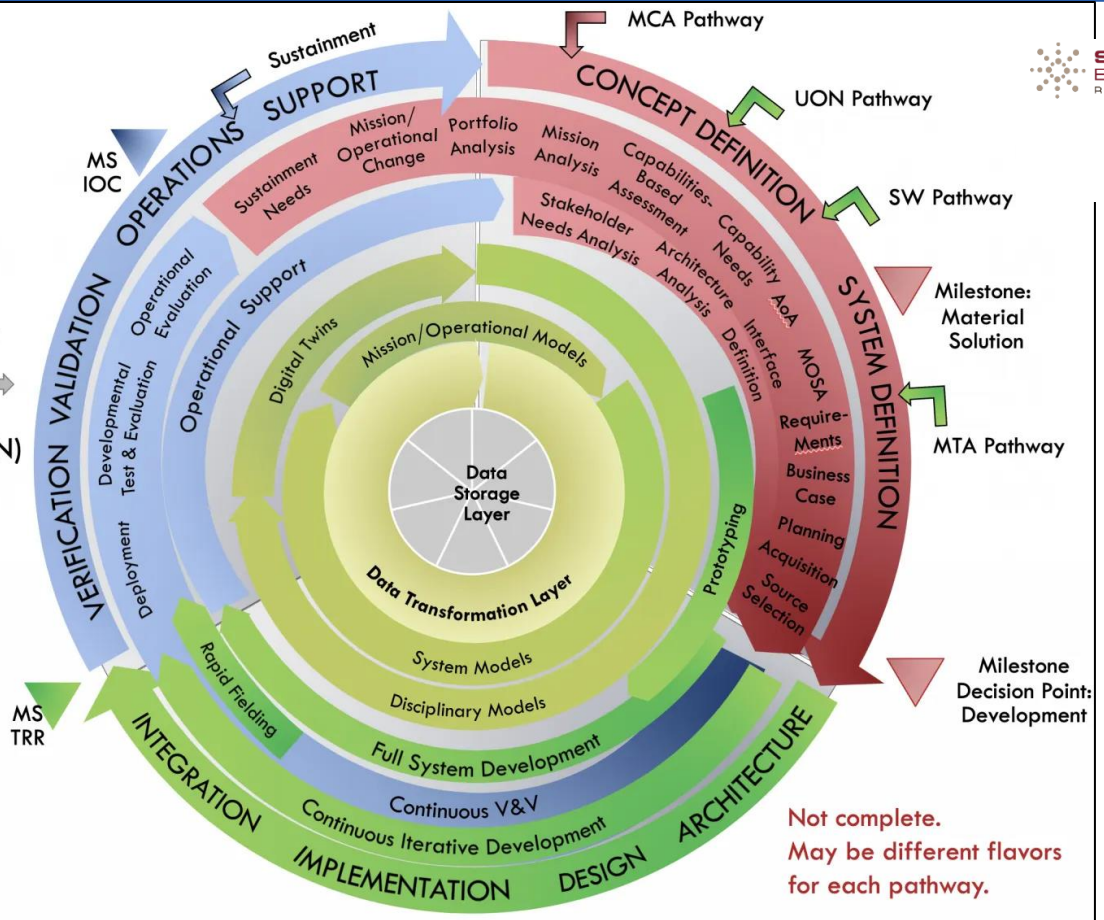


Joint Software Assurance Tool (J-SwAT)

Digital Transformation Opportunities

NOTIONAL VIEW: FULL SE MODERNIZATION LIFE CYCLE

- Cyclic nature of modern SE
- Still milestone-based
- SE core principles in every Acq pathway
- Flexible system life cycle entry points:
  Learn-Build-Measure (MCA)
  Build-Measure-Learn (Mid-Tier, SW, UON)
  Measure-Learn-Build (Sustainment)
- Continuous Iterative Development processes (around the circle)
- Continuous Data Management and Transformation processes (at the core)



Not complete.
May be different flavors for each pathway.

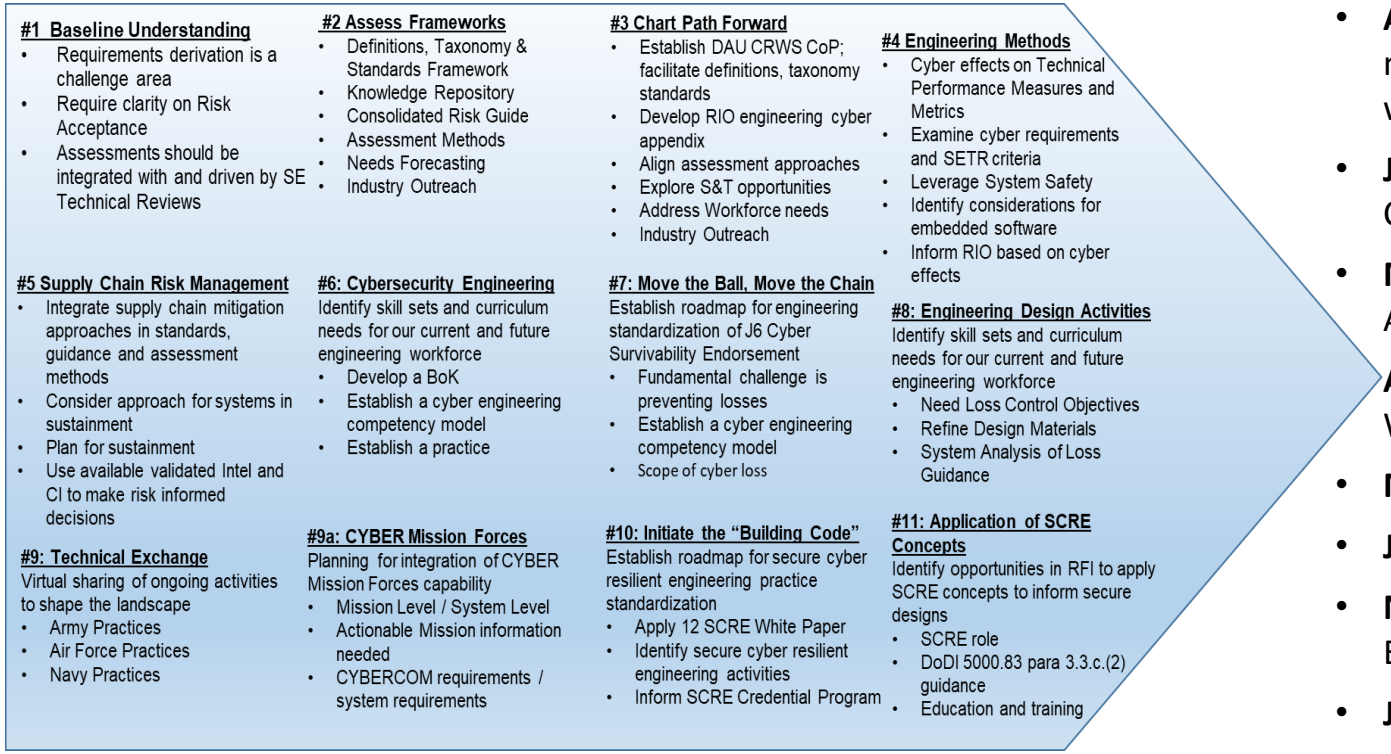
SYSTEMS ENGINEERING RESEARCH CENTER

AIRC ACQUISITION INNOVATION RESEARCH CENTER

Modernizing Systems Engineering For Digital Transformation

Leverage System Engineering and Architecture Digital Transformation Initiative

Engineering Cyber Resilient Weapon Systems Workshop Series



" It is true you can build a [securer] system by building [secure] parts. However, you can't build a truly [secure] system without having [secure] parts interacting with each other in a [secure] manner" …

John A. Thomas in introduction article to INCOSE Insight Vol 16 Issue 2 July 2013 Special Issue on SSE

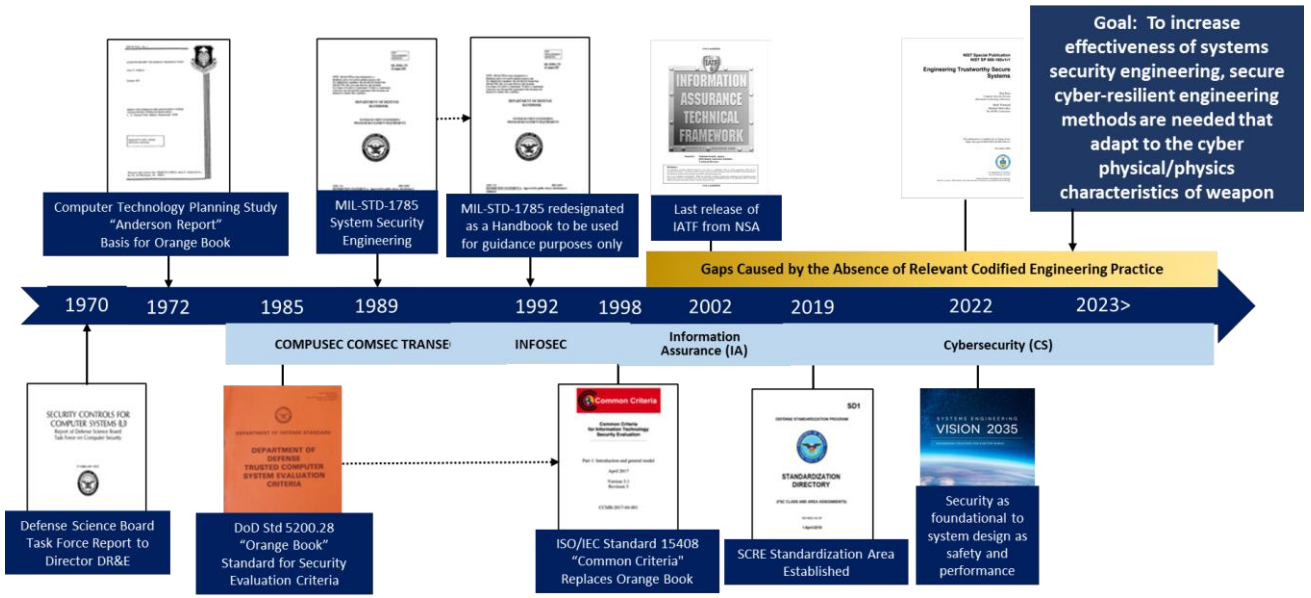
- **August 2016:** Established CRWS Workshop identify engineering methods, standards and grow the workforce to engineer cyber resilient weapon systems
- **January 2017**: Issued DTM 17-001/DoDI 5000.02 Enclosure 14 – Cybersecurity in the Defense Acquisition System
- **March 2017:** Secure Cyber Resilient Engineering (SCRE) Standardization Area
- **August 2018:** CRWS Workshop Report: Preparing the Engineering Workforce for Cybersecurity Challenges
- **March 2019:** Draft SCRE Competency Model
- **July 2020:** Issued DoDI 5000.83; codified SCRE in policy
- **November 2020:** Defense Acquisition University (DAU) Approved to Establish the SCRE Credential Program
- **June 2021:** CRWS Book of Knowledge Deployment
- **August 2022:** 12 Secure Cyber Resilient Engineering Design Code White Papers
- **November 2022:** NIST adopted efforts in NIST SP 800-160 volume 1
- **September 2023**: CRWS #12 Industry Perspectives

Partnership with Govt, industry, academia stakeholders to address recurring challenges

Engineering Cyber Resilient Workshops

Provide a forum for DoD, Government, the defense industrial base, and academia to collaboratively address secure cyber resilient engineering:

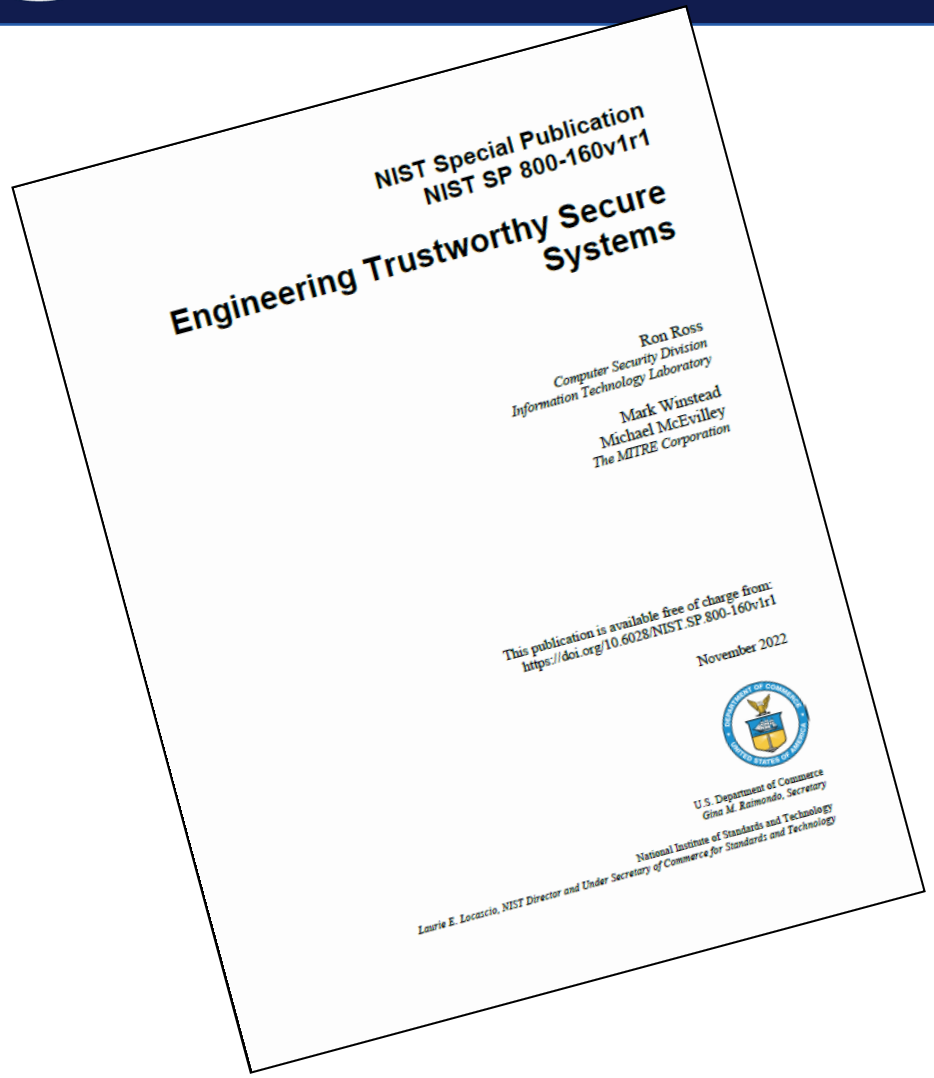
- *Technical challenges*
- *Workforce competency*



Secure Cyber Resilient Engineering Vision

- Secure cyber resilient engineered systems that embody a system-centric and effects-oriented perspective to address the ubiquitous nature of security concerns associated with the design, development, fielding and sustainment of military systems.
- The approach seeks to establish and maintain a strategic, principled, and effective engineering capability for delivery of cost-effective secure cyber resilient engineered weapon systems to the warfighter

Engineering Cyber Resilient Workshops



NIST Special Publication
NIST SP 800-160v1r1

Engineering Trustworthy Secure Systems

Ron Ross
Computer Security Division
Information Technology Laboratory

Mark Winstead
Michael McEvilley
The MITRE Corporation

This publication is available free of charge from:
https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.800-160v1r1

November 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

THE IMPORTANCE OF SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

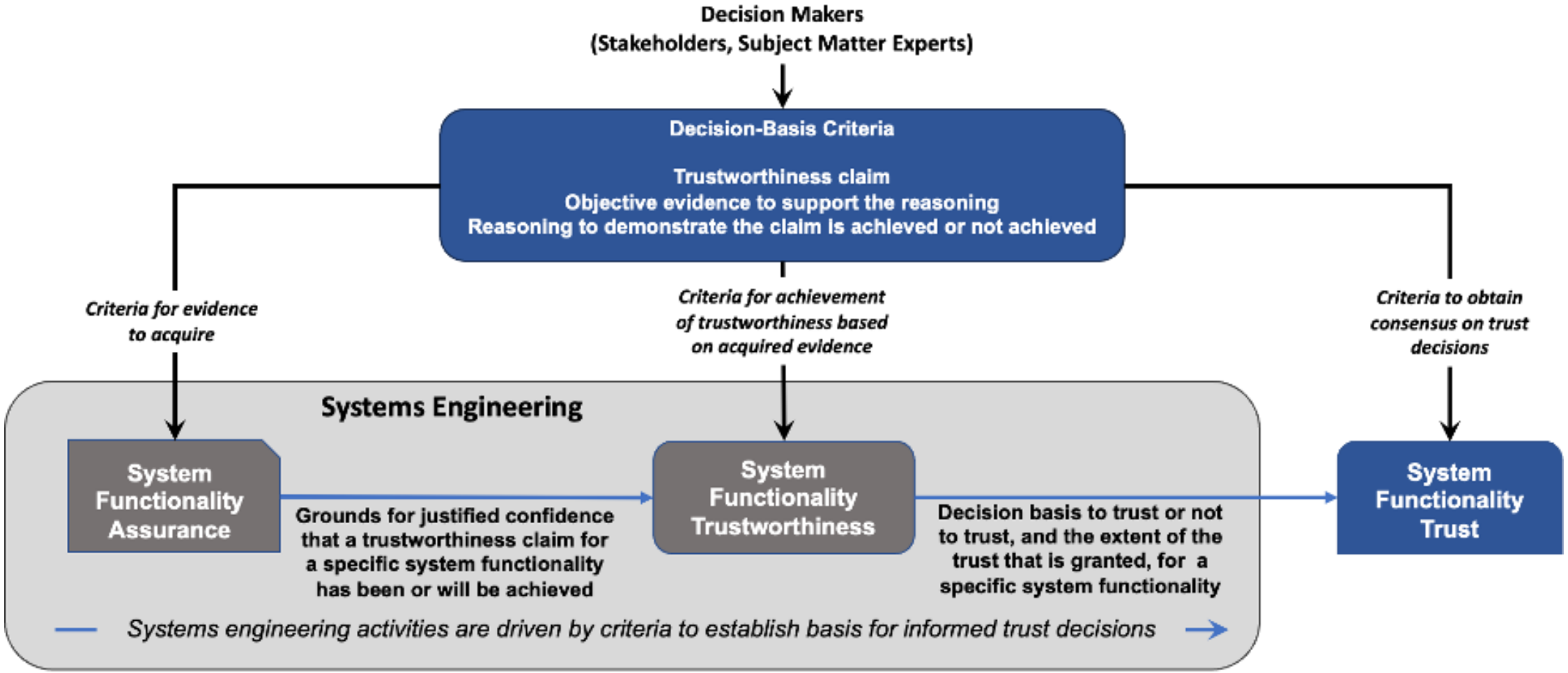
When crossing a bridge, we have a reasonable expectation that the bridge will not collapse and will get us to our destination without incident. For bridge builders, the focus is on equilibrium, static and dynamic loads, vibrations, and resonance. The science of physics combines with civil engineering principles and concepts to produce a product that we deem trustworthy, giving us a level of confidence that the bridge is fit-for-purpose.

For system developers, there are also fundamental principles and concepts that can be found in mathematics, computer science, computer and electrical engineering, systems engineering, and software engineering that when properly employed, provide the necessary trustworthiness to engender that same level of confidence. Trustworthy secure systems are achieved by making a significant and substantial investment in strengthening the underlying systems and system components by employing transdisciplinary systems engineering efforts guided and informed by well-defined security requirements and secure architectures and designs. Such efforts have been proven over time to produce sound engineering-based solutions to complex and challenging systems security problems. Only under those circumstances can we build systems that are adequately secure and exhibit a level of trustworthiness that is sufficient for the purpose for which the system was built.

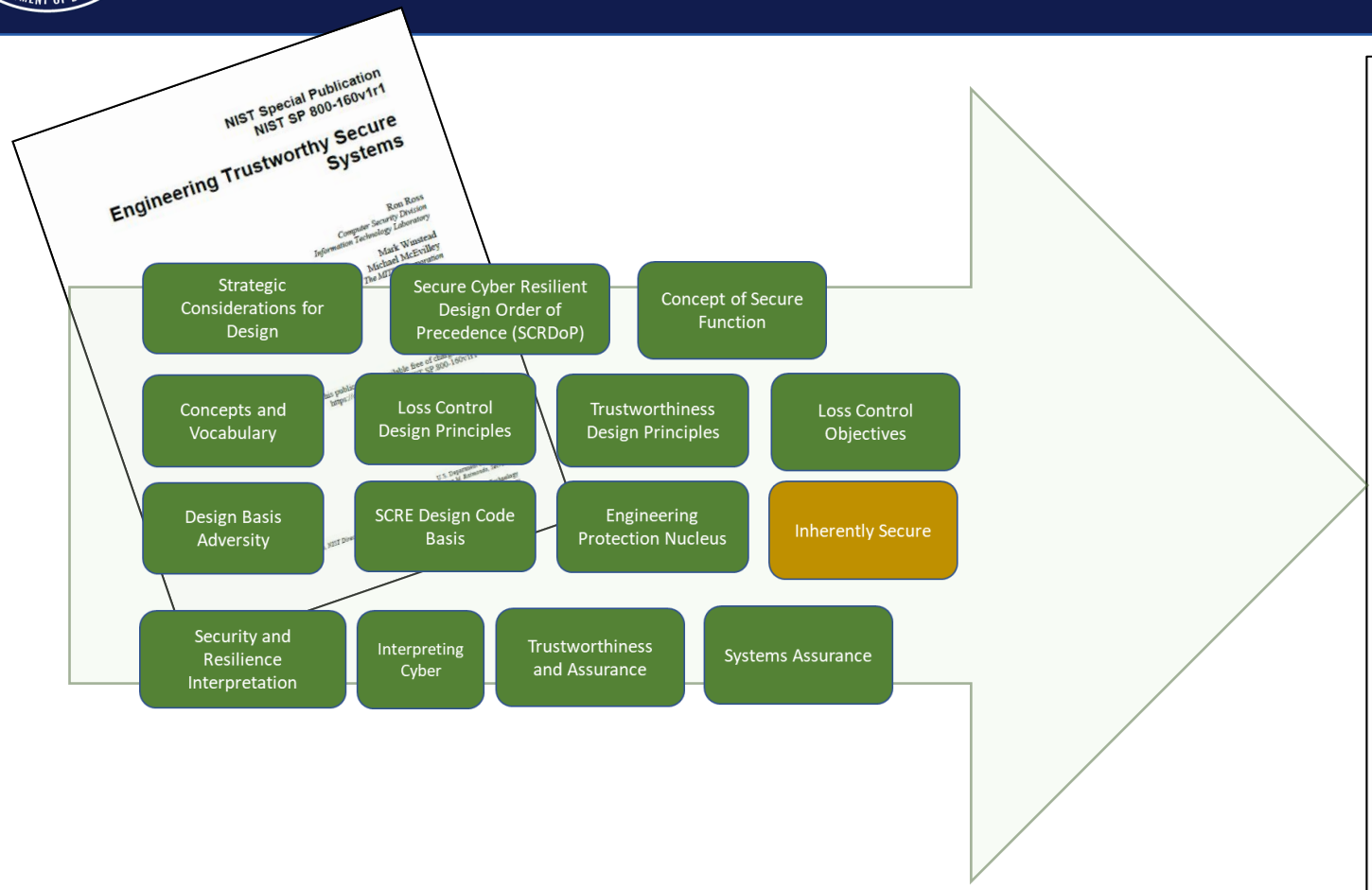
"Scientists study the world as it is, engineers create the world that never has been."

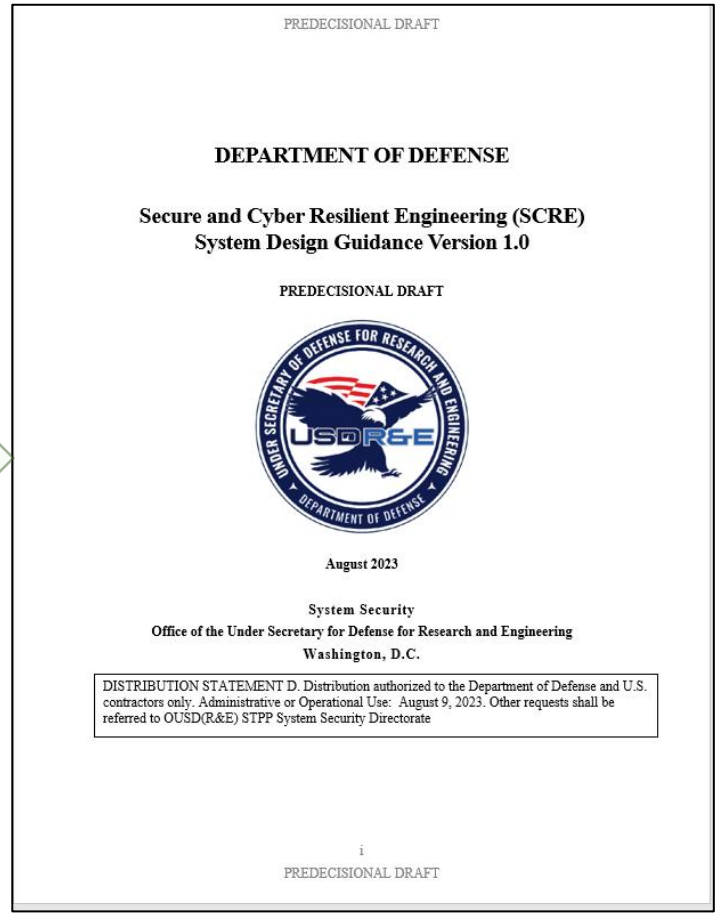
Theodore von Kármán
1962 National Medal of Science Recipient

… building assured system trustworthiness



Pulling it together - Guidance





PREDECISIONAL DRAFT

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Secure and Cyber Resilient Engineering (SCRE)
System Design Guidance Version 1.0

PREDECISIONAL DRAFT

August 2023

System Security
Office of the Under Secretary for Defense for Research and Engineering
Washington, D.C.

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT D. Distribution authorized to the Department of Defense and U.S. contractors only. Administrative or Operational Use: August 9, 2023. Other requests shall be referred to OUSD(R&E) STPP System Security Directorate

i

PREDECISIONAL DRAFT

Design Guidance Under Development

Workforce Competency

System Security Engineering

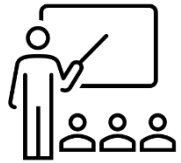
Secure Cyber Resilient Engineering

Defense Acquisition University

- Program Protection Credential Program
  - ACQ 160: Program Protection Planning Awareness
  - ACQ
  - ENG 260: Program Protection for Practitioners
- CLE 022: Program Manager Introduction to Anti-Tamper

Defense Acquisition University

- Secure Cyber Resilient Engineering Credential Program



Partnering with NDIA System Security Engineering Committee and DAU

- Hardware Assurance Tabletop Tutorial initiative

Partnered with National Defense University and National Security Agency

- Included “Integrating Cross Domain Solutions” in the fall 2023 NDU Cybersecurity Awareness course syllabus

Summary

Building enduring advantage requires:

- A world-class system security and secure cyber resilient engineering workforce that can engineer inherently safe and secure designs
- Partnerships across government, industry, academia, Allies and partners
- Technology and Program Protection Policy, guidance and standards that can adapt to an ever shifting and fast moving global environment to create and field capabilities at speed and scale
- System security and secure cyber resilient engineering tools to build cost effective inherently safe and secure systems

Customer-Focused: Outcome-Based

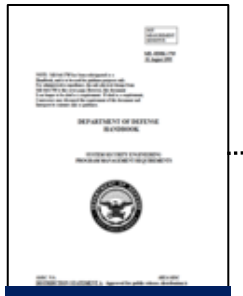
Questions?

Backup

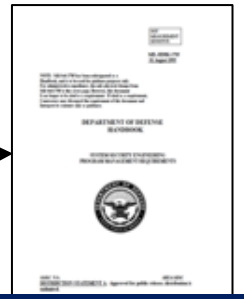
DoD-centric System Security Engineering Timeline

Goal: To increase effectiveness of systems security engineering, secure cyber-resilient engineering methods are needed that adapt to the cyber physical/physics characteristics of weapon

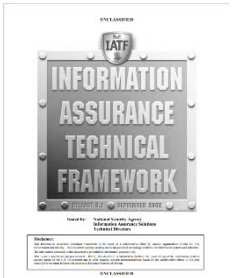
Computer Technology Planning Study "Anderson Report" Basis for Orange Book



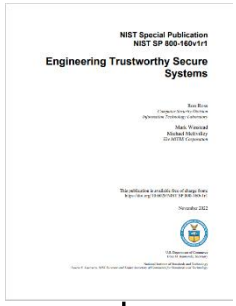
MIL-STD-1785 System Security Engineering



MIL-STD-1785 redesignated as a Handbook to be used for guidance purposes only



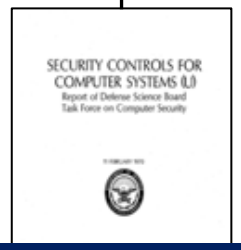
Last release of IATF from NSA



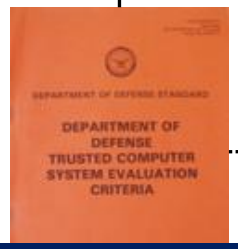
Gaps Caused by the Absence of Relevant Codified Engineering Practice

1970 | 1972 | 1985 | 1989 | 1992 | 1998 | 2002 | 2019 | 2022 | 2023>

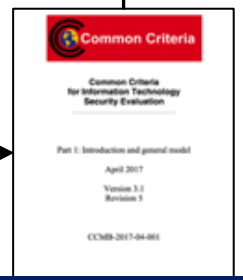
COMPUSEC COMSEC TRANSE | INFOSEC | Information Assurance (IA) | Cybersecurity (CS)



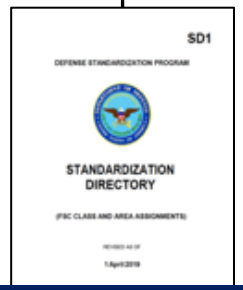
Defense Science Board Task Force Report to Director DR&E



DoD Std 5200.28 "Orange Book" Standard for Security Evaluation Criteria



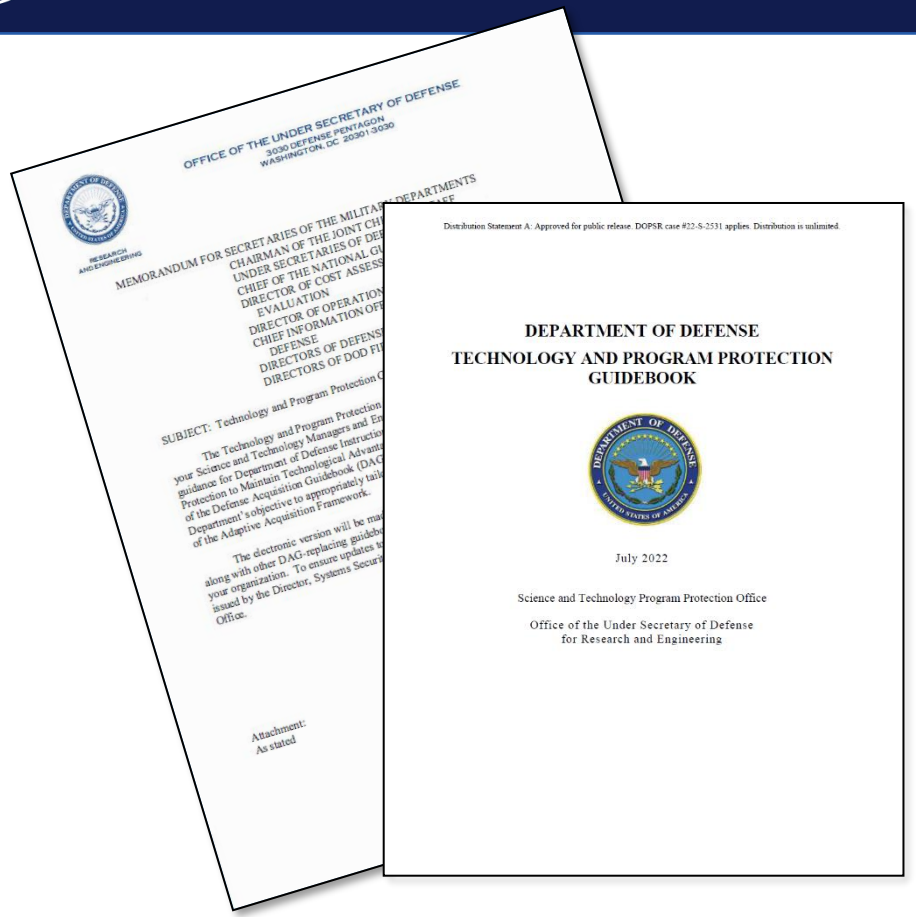
ISO/IEC Standard 15408 "Common Criteria" Replaces Orange Book



SCRE Standardization Area Established

Security as foundational to system design as safety and performance

Technology and Program Protection Guidebook

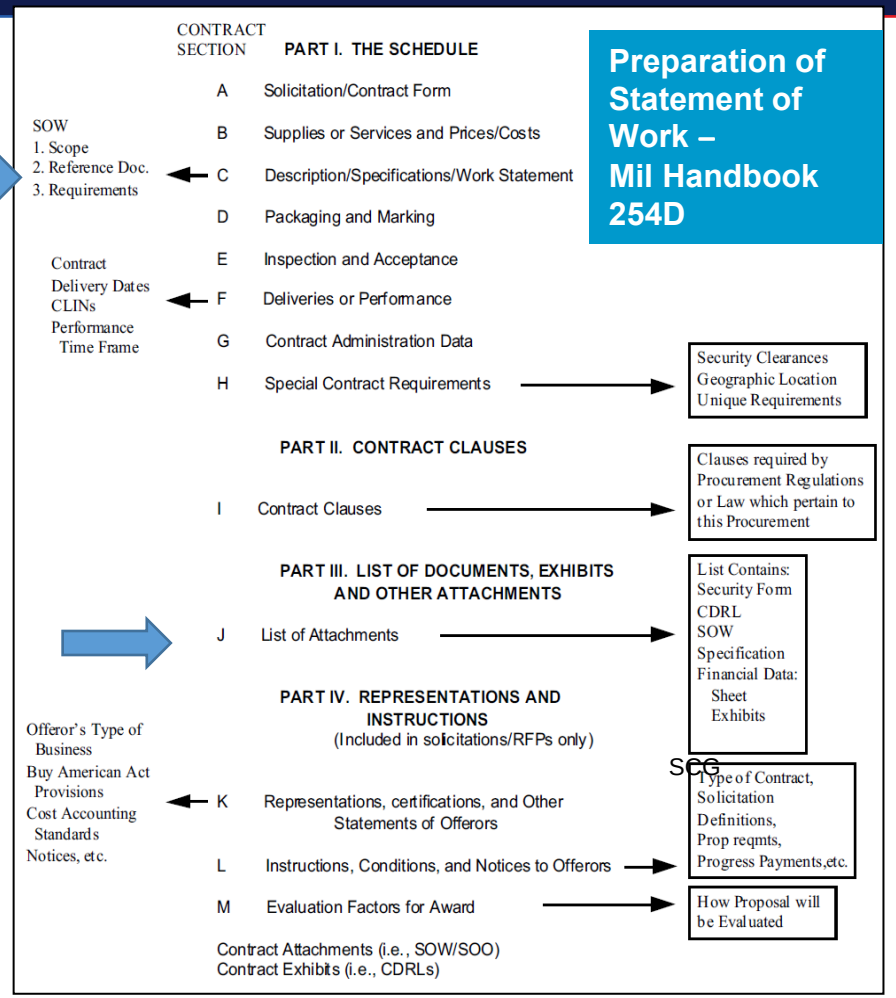


- **Provides implementing guidance for DoDI 5000.83, "Technology and Program Protection to Maintain Technological Advantage"**
  - Replaces Defense Acquisition Guidebook (DAG) Chapter 9, "Program Protection"
- **Incorporates technology protection activities for DoD-sponsored research and technology**
- **Emphasizes the S&T manager and engineering responsibilities for technology protection, program protection, and cyber**
- **Aligns S&T manager and engineering procedures with DoDI 5000.02, "Operation of the Adaptive Acquisition Framework"**

Supports the Department's objective to tailor acquisition of capabilities through the Adaptive Acquisition Framework pathways

Acquiring Capability Through FAR-Based Contracting

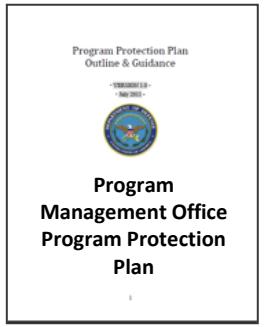
- Statement of Work (Section C)
  - Prepared by Program Office (PM)/ Requiring Activity (RA)
- Contract Clauses (Section I),
  - Prepared by Contracting Officer
  - FAR Clause 52.204-2, when contract involves access to Confidential, Secret, or Top Secret information
  - FAR Clause 52.204-21, when contract involves Federal Contract Information
  - DFARS Clause 252.204-7012 in all contracts except COTS
- List of Attachments (Section J)
  - Attachments collected by Program Office
  - Data deliverables as identified in Contract Data Requirements List (CDRL): Prepared by PM/RA
  - Security Classification Guides
  - Specifications: Prepared by PMO/RA
  - Other Government Furnished Information: Various



One approach is a Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR)-Based Contract

Delivering Assured, Secure, Resilient Systems

Government Furnished Information



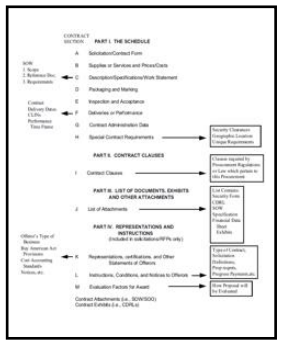
Government Furnished Information

Section C Statement of Work

Contract Data Requirements List (CDRL)

Section I FAR/DFAR Contract Clauses

Consistent implementation will provide balanced and seamless protections

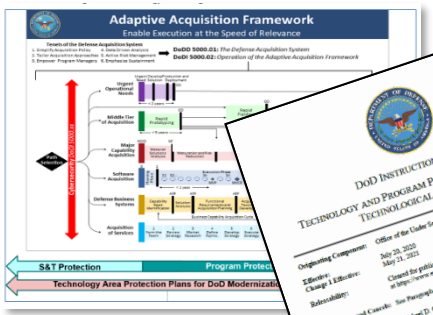


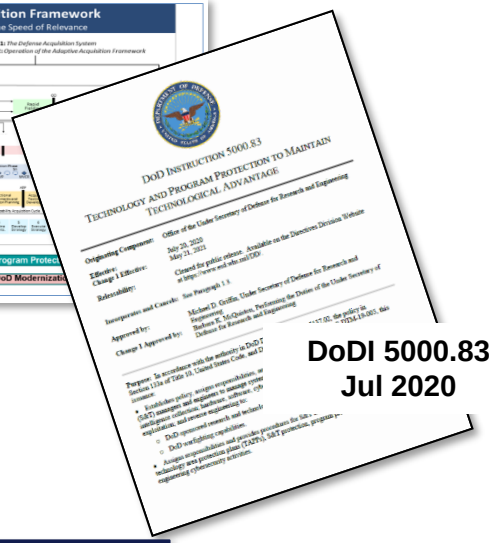
Solicitation/Contract

Increase consistency and repeatability of system assurance, system security, and cybersecurity methods and technologies

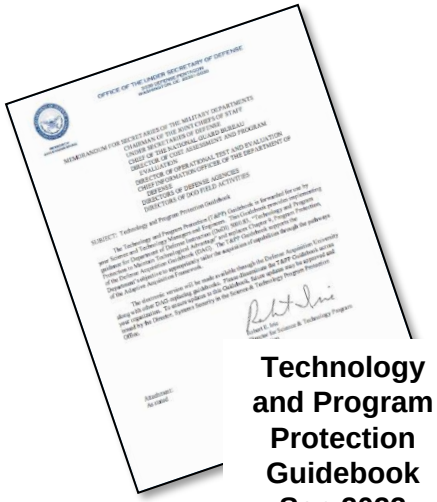
Improve expectations across Government, industry, academia and operational stakeholders

Alignment to the Adaptive Acquisition Framework

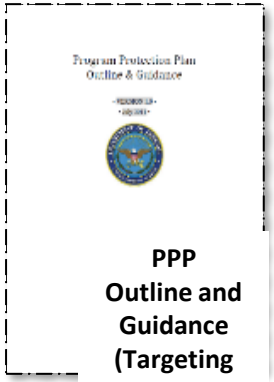




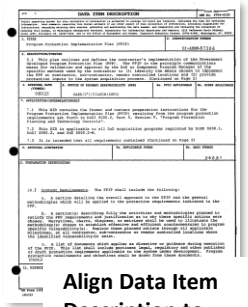
DoDI 5000.83 Jul 2020



Technology and Program Protection Guidebook Sep 2022

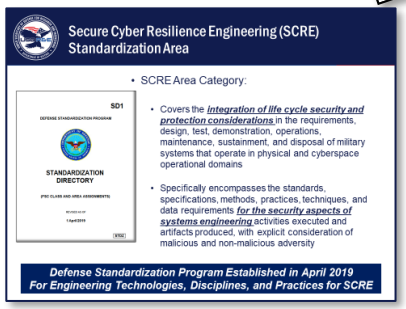


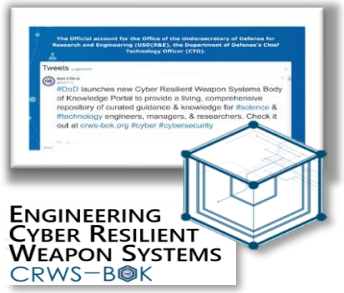
PPP Outline and Guidance (Targeting 2023)



Align Data Item Description to Updated Tables

- Fact of Life Policy Updates
- Acquisition Regulations updates
- Standardization
- Remove duplication
- Lessons Learned

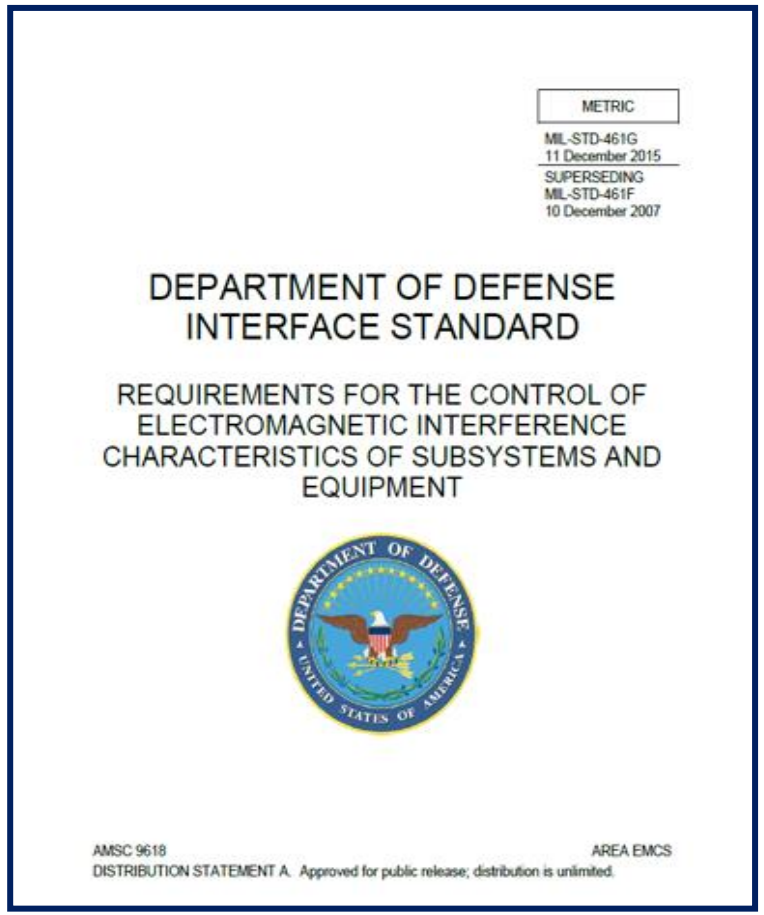




Support USD(R&E) Program Protection and Cyber Independent Technical Risk Assessments Assessments

2020 2021 2022 2023

Example of a DoD Standard



METRIC

MIL-STD-461G
11 December 2015
SUPERSEDING
MIL-STD-461F
10 December 2007

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
INTERFACE STANDARD

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CONTROL OF ELECTROMAGNETIC INTERFERENCE CHARACTERISTICS OF SUBSYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT

AMSC 9618 AREA EMCS
DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A. Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

TABLE IV. Emission and susceptibility requirements.

Requirement	Description
CE101	Conducted Emissions, Audio Frequency Currents, Power Leads
CE102	Conducted Emissions, Radio Frequency Potentials, Power Leads
CE106	Conducted Emissions, Antenna Port
CS101	Conducted Susceptibility, Power Leads
CS103	Conducted Susceptibility, Antenna Port, Intermodulation
CS104	Conducted Susceptibility, Antenna Port, Rejection of Undesired Signals
CS105	Conducted Susceptibility, Antenna Port, Cross-Modulation
CS109	Conducted Susceptibility, Structure Current
CS114	Conducted Susceptibility, Bulk Cable Injection
CS115	Conducted Susceptibility, Bulk Cable Injection, Impulse Excitation
CS116	Conducted Susceptibility, Damped Sinusoidal Transients, Cables and Power Leads
CS117	Conducted Susceptibility, Lightning Induced Transients, Cables and Power Leads
CS118	Conducted Susceptibility, Personnel Borne Electrostatic Discharge
RE101	Radiated Emissions, Magnetic Field
RE102	Radiated Emissions, Electric Field
RE103	Radiated Emissions, Antenna Spurious and Harmonic Outputs
RS101	Radiated Susceptibility, Magnetic Field
RS103	Radiated Susceptibility, Electric Field
RS105	Radiated Susceptibility, Transient Electromagnetic Field

TABLE V. Requirement matrix.

Equipment and Subsystems Installed In, On, or Launched From the Following Platforms or Installations	Requirement Applicability																	
	CE101	CE102	CE106	CS101	CS103	CS104	CS105	CS109	CS114	CS115	CS116	CS117	CS118	RE101	RE102	RE103	RS101	RS103	RS105
Surface Ships	A	A	L	A	S	L	S	L	A	S	A	L	S	A	A	L	L	A	L
Submarines	A	A	L	A	S	L	S	L	A	S	L	S	S	A	A	L	L	A	L
Aircraft, Army, Including Flight Line	A	A	L	A	S	S	S		A	A	A	L	A	A	A	L	A	A	L
Aircraft, Navy	L	A	L	A	S	S	S		A	A	A	L	A	L	A	L	L	A	L
Aircraft, Air Force		A	L	A	S	S	S		A	A	A	L	A		A	L		A	
Space Systems, Including Launch Vehicles		A	L	A	S	S	S		A	A	A	L			A	L		A	
Ground, Army		A	L	A	S	S	S		A	A	A	S	A		A	L	L	A	
Ground, Navy		A	L	A	S	S	S		A	A	A	S	A		A	L	L	A	L
Ground, Air Force		A	L	A	S	S	S		A	A	A		A		A	L		A	

Legend:
A: Applicable
L: Limited as specified in the individual sections of this standard.
S: Procuring activity must specify in procurement documentation.

System requirements vary across weapon system platform, installation, use, and operational environments.

Standard Practices for Work Breakdown Structures

NOT MEASUREMENT SENSITIVE

MIL-STD-881C
3 October 2011

SUPERSEDING
MIL-HDBK-881A
30 July 2005
MIL-STD-881B
25 March 1993

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
STANDARD PRACTICE

WORK BREAKDOWN STRUCTURES
FOR DEFENSE MATERIEL ITEMS

Reinstated after 3 October 2011 and may be used for new and existing designs and acquisitions

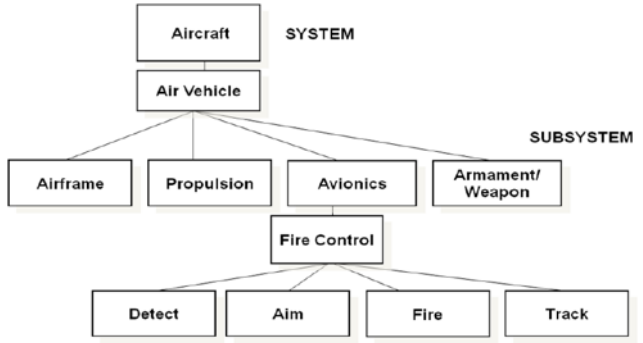
AMSC 9213 AREA MISC

MIL-STD-881C

WBS #	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
1.0	Aircraft System			
1.1		Air Vehicle		
1.1.1			Airframe	
1.1.1.1				Airframe Integration, Assembly, Test and Checkout
1.1.1.2				Fuselage
1.1.1.3				Wing
1.1.1.4				Empennage

Aircraft System

Provides a consistent and visible framework for defense materiel items



MIL-STD-881C
APPENDIX I

I.3 WORK BREAKDOWN STRUCTURE LEVELS

WBS #	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
1.0	Unmanned Maritime System			
1.1		Maritime Vehicle		
1.1.1			Hull and Structure	
1.1.2			Propulsion	
1.1.3			Energy Storage / Conversion	
1.1.4			Electrical Power	
1.1.5			Vehicle Command and Control	
1.1.5.1				Vehicle Command and Control Integration, Assembly, Test and Checkout
1.1.5.2				Mission Control
1.1.5.3				Navigation

Unmanned Maritime System

E.3 WORK BREAKDOWN STRUCTURE LEVELS

WBS #	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
1.0	Sea System		
1.1		Ship	
1.1.1			Hull Structure
1.1.2			Propulsion Plant
1.1.3			Electric Plant
1.1.4			Command, Communications and Surveillance
1.1.5			Auxiliary Systems
1.1.6			Outfit and Furnishings
1.1.7			Armament
1.1.8			Total Ship Integration/Engineering
1.1.9			Ship Assembly and Support Services

Sea System

Standard Practices for Work Breakdown Structures – more…

K.3 WORK BREAKDOWN STRUCTURE LEVELS

WBS #	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
1.0	Automated Information System (AIS)			
1.1		Automated Information System Prime Mission Product Release/Increment X		
1.1.1			Custom Application Software 1…n (Specify)	
1.1.1.1				Subsystem Hardware
1.1.1.2				Subsystem Software CSCI 1…n (Specify)
1.1.1.3				Subsystem Software Integration, Assembly, Test and Checkout
1.1.2			Enterprise Service Element 1…n (Specify)	
1.1.2.1				Enterprise Service Element Hardware
1.1.2.2				Enterprise Service Element Software CSCI 1…n (Specify)
1.1.2.3				Enterprise Service Element Integration, Assembly, Test and Checkout

Automated Information Systems

WBS #	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
1.0	Space System				
1.1		SEIT/PM and Support Equipment (1…s) 1			
1.1.1			Systems Engineering		
1.1.2			Assembly, Integration and Test		
1.1.3			Program Management		
1.1.4			Support Equipment		
1.2		Space Vehicle 1..n (Specify)2			
1.2.1			SEIT/PM and Support Equipment		

Space System

G.3 WORK BREAKDOWN STRUCTURE LEVELS

WBS #	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
1.0	Surface Vehicle System		
1.1		Primary Vehicle	
1.1.1			Primary Vehicle Integration, Assembly, Test and Checkout
1.1.2			Hull/Frame/Body/Cab
1.1.3			System Survivability
1.1.4			Turret Assembly
1.1.5			Suspension/Steering
1.1.6			Vehicle Electronics

Surface Vehicle System

WBS #	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
1.0	Ordnance System			
1.1		Munition		
1.1.1			Airframe	
1.1.1.1				Airframe Integration, Assembly, Test and Checkout
1.1.1.2				Primary Structure
1.1.1.3				Secondary Structure
1.1.1.4				Aero-Structures
1.1.1.5				Other Airframe Components 1…n (Specify)

Ordnance System

Complete Work Breakdown Structures can be found in MIL-STD 881

WBS #	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
1.0	Electronic System			
1.1		Prime Mission Product (PMP) 1...n (Specify)		
1.1.1			PMP Subsystem 1...n (Specify)	
1.1.1.1				PMP Subsystem Hardware 1...n
1.1.1.2				PMP Subsystem Software Release 1...n
1.1.1.3				Subsystem Integration, Assembly, Test and Checkout
1.1.2			PMP Software Release 1...n (Specify)	
1.1.2.1				Software Product Engineering
1.1.2.2				Computer Software Configuration Item (CSCI) 1...n
1.1.2.3				Subsystem Integration, Assembly, Test and Checkout
1.1.3			PMP Integration, Assembly, Test and Checkout	

Electronic Systems

WBS #	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
1.0	Missile System			
1.1		Air Vehicle		
1.1.1			Airframe	
1.1.1.1				Airframe Integration, Assembly, Test and Checkout
1.1.1.2				Primary Structure
1.1.1.3				Secondary Structure
1.1.1.4				Aero-Structures
1.1.1.5				Other Airframe Components 1…n (Specify)
1.1.2			Propulsion Subsystem (1…n) Specify	
1.1.2.1				Propulsion Integration, Assembly, Test and Checkout
1.1.2.2				Motor/Engine (Specify)
1.1.2.3				Thrust Vector Actuation
1.1.2.4				Attitude Control System
1.1.2.5				Fuel/Oxidizer Liquid Management
1.1.2.6				Arm/Fire Device

Missile System