



Secure Cyber Resilient Engineering (SCRE) Practice

Update on Standardizing the SCRE Practice

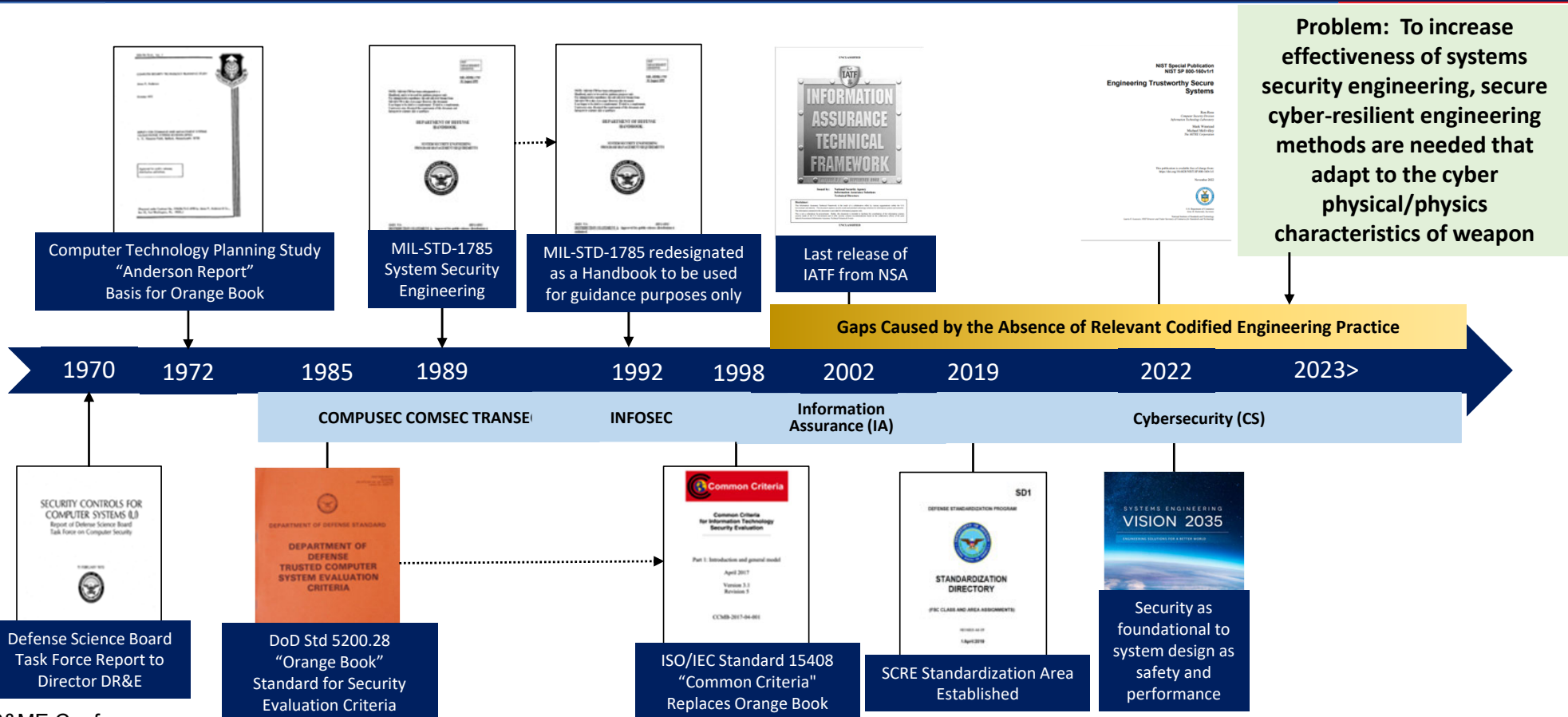
Presented to NDIA Systems and Mission Engineering Conference
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Melinda Reed
Director, System Security
Office of Under Secretary of Defense for
Research and Engineering
Science and Technology Program Protection

Mark Winstead
Principal Chief Engineer, Systems Security
The MITRE Corporation

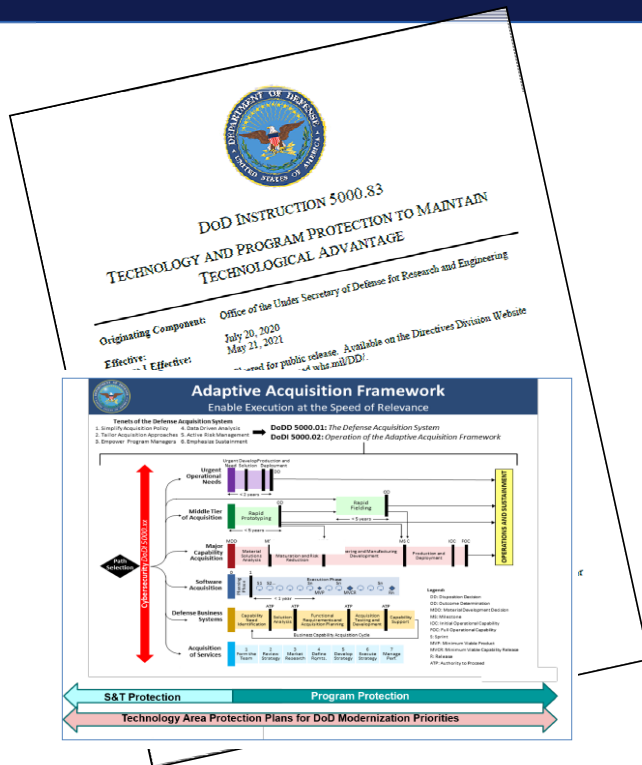


DoD-centric System Security Engineering Timeline





DoDI 5000.83: Technology and Program Protection to Maintain Technological Advantage



- Establishes responsibilities and procedures for ***S&T managers and engineers*** to manage system security and cybersecurity technical risks to:
 - DoD-sponsored research and technology
 - DoD warfighting capabilities
- **System security and cybersecurity technical risks include:**
 - Hardware, software, supply chain exploitation
 - Cyber and cyberspace vulnerabilities
 - Reverse engineering, anti-tamper
 - Controlled technical information / data exfiltration
- Introduces S&T protection and Technology Area Protection Plans
- Points to engineering and test and evaluation issuance
- Aligns Program protection planning with acquisition pathways

Design for security and cyber resiliency includes allocation of requirements to the system architecture and design and assess the design for vulnerabilities



SCRE: Design for Security and Cyber Resilience



- Develop application specific interpretation guides and use these to drive education and training outcomes
- Increase consistency and repeatability of engineering approaches, methods, tools, and outcomes; improve efficiency and effectiveness of safe and secure engineering practice
- Improve communication of requirements, methods, and tools, across government, industry, academia, and military operations and sustainment stakeholders

“Gap: Engineering domain knowledge, methods, and tools have not yet fully addressed the effect cyberspace has on for designing and evaluating safe and secure achievement of capability performance measures” – CRWS 6 Workshop Report

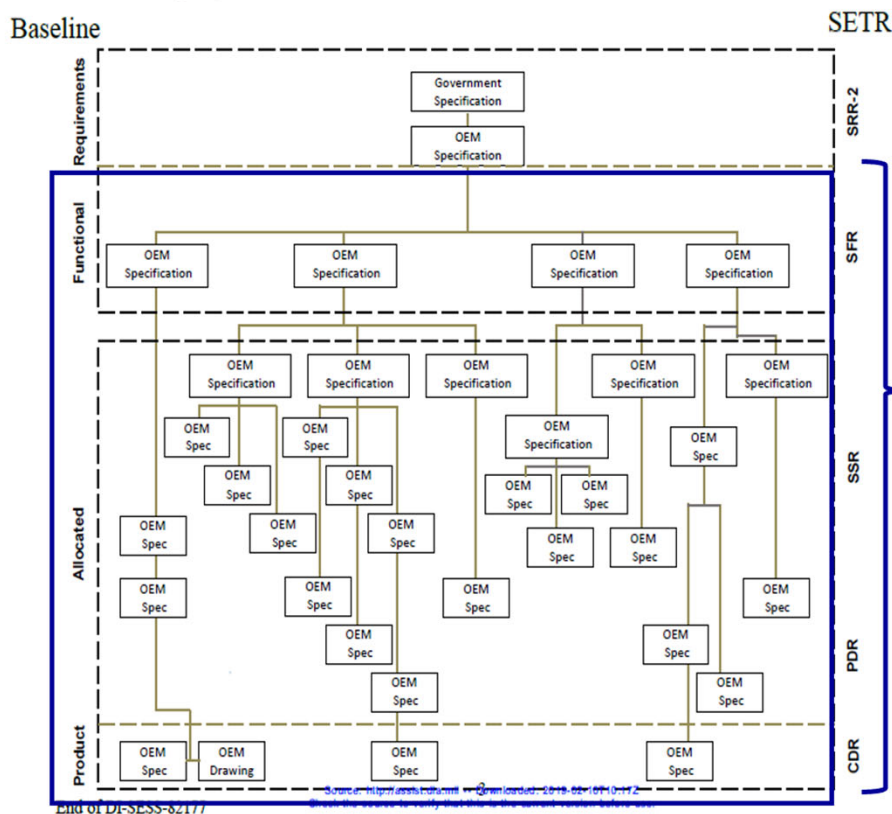
A secure and cyber resilient system is one that can deliver required capability in a secure manner under the presence of adverse conditions



Approach to Codify the SCRE Practice

FIGURE 1. Example: Specification Tree

DI-SESS-82177



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



Need for A Rising Tide



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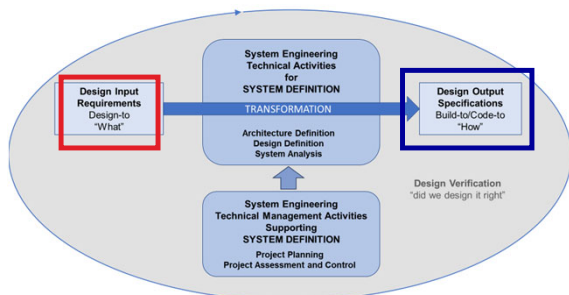
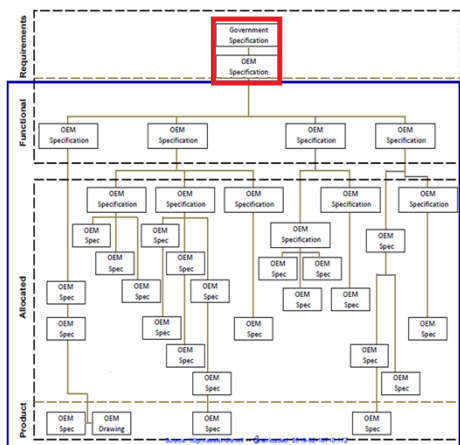
- Industry works across domains, internationally and non-defense
- Workforce development needs are more than DoD
 - Recruitment of workforce by industry partners helped if Knowledge, Skills, and Abilities (KSAs) apply across domains

To build world-class secure and resilient systems, we need to develop a world-class workforce that can engineer inherently safe and secure designs

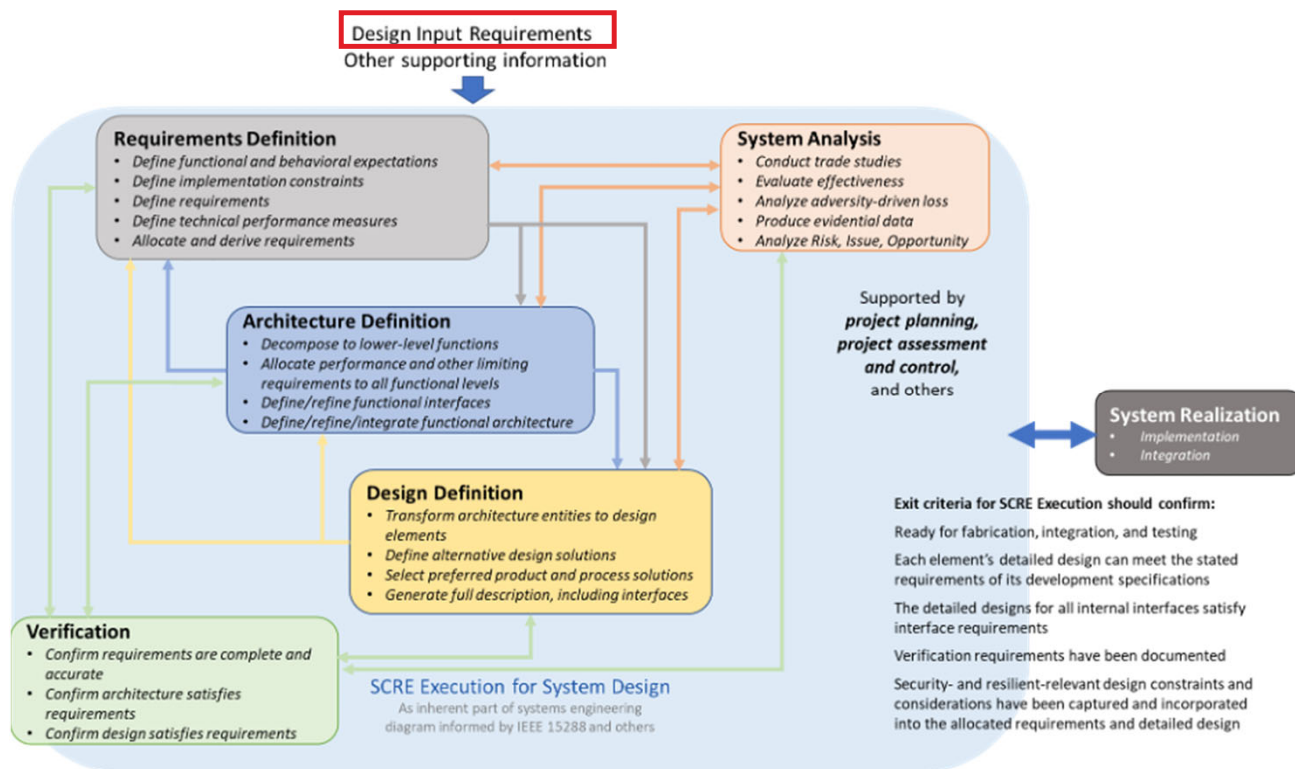


SCRE Activities: Engineering Method

Rooting in International Standards (e.g., ISO/IEC/IEEE 15288:2023) & INCOSE Technical Products



Inspired by INCOSE Needs and Requirements Manual (NRM)





SCRE: Establishing Discipline and Practice

- **Advance Systems Engineering**

- Advance SE for contested operational spaces including cyberspace

- **Think Cross-disciplinary**

- Focus on Loss and Effects to enable
 - Loss is the basis for security activities and judgments
 - Protection needs exercise control to prevent the occurrence of loss and to limit the extent of loss effects
 - Synergy across safety, resilience, and security
- Synergy with System Safety
 - Adopt approaches and methods of system safety
- System Resilience
 - Characterize resilience as a graph of delivery of capability over time
- System Security
 - Characterize security as a control function to enforce authorized behaviors and outcomes and to protect against loss and its effects

- **Assured Trustworthy Secure Design**

- Identify idealized design foundations and principles for security
- Define multidisciplinary-influenced principles that underlie assured trustworthy secure system design

- **Assurance, Confidence, Risk**

- Assurance: Justified confidence that a claim has been or will be achieved [IEEE 15026]
- Insufficient confidence translates to risk
 - DoD MIL-STD 882E “Level of Rigor”
 - NASA System Safety “Assurance Deficit”
- Differentiate
 - Known, insufficiently known, and unknown scenarios that contribute to risk
 - Risk and issue for security/cybersecurity



SCRE: Standardization Framework

Engineering Approach and Method

Descriptive statement of engineering process, activities, and tasks

Evolving Technical Foundation

The basis of a standard and associated guidance: terms, principles, concepts, etc., that will evolve as appropriate as the practice evolves in response to advances in technology, capability, methods, tools, and the understanding of adversity and how to control adversity and its effects

Enduring Principled Foundation

Core ideas, concepts, philosophy, and interpretations that persist and are not likely to undergo significant change or evolution over time



SCRE: Technical Whitepapers

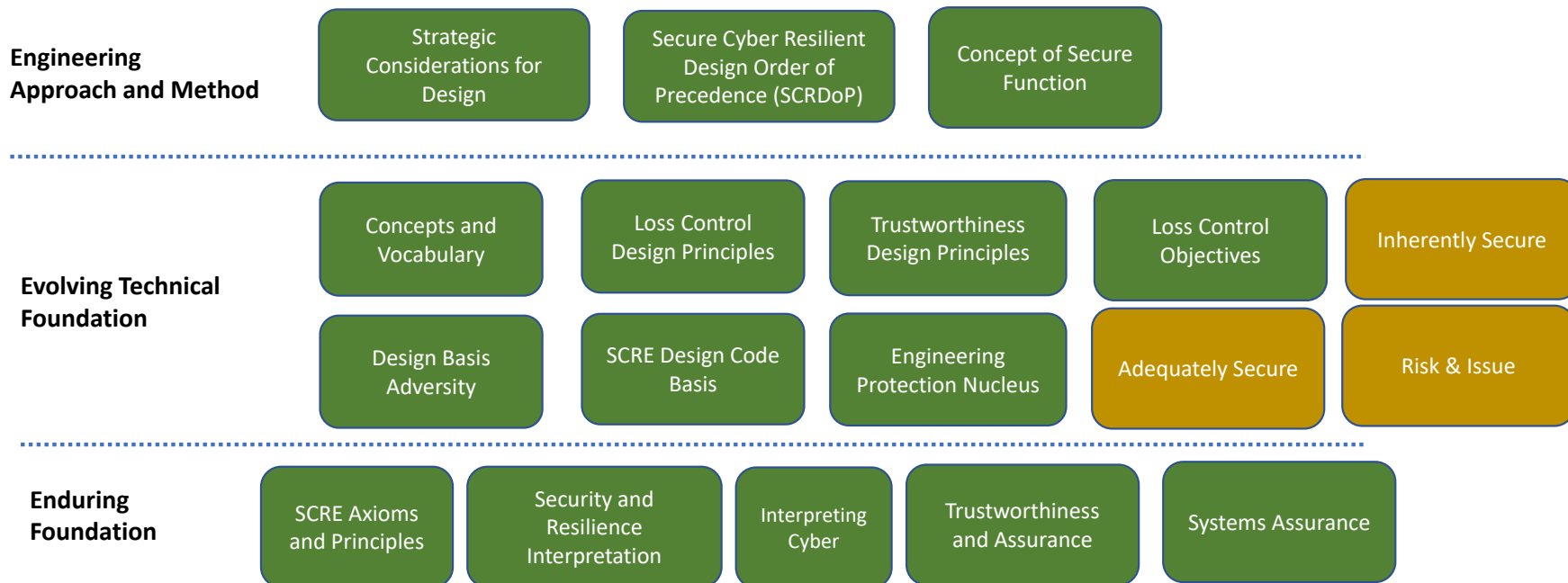
Released DoD Distro A

In revision (previously released D)

Currently DoD Distro D

SCRE Overview

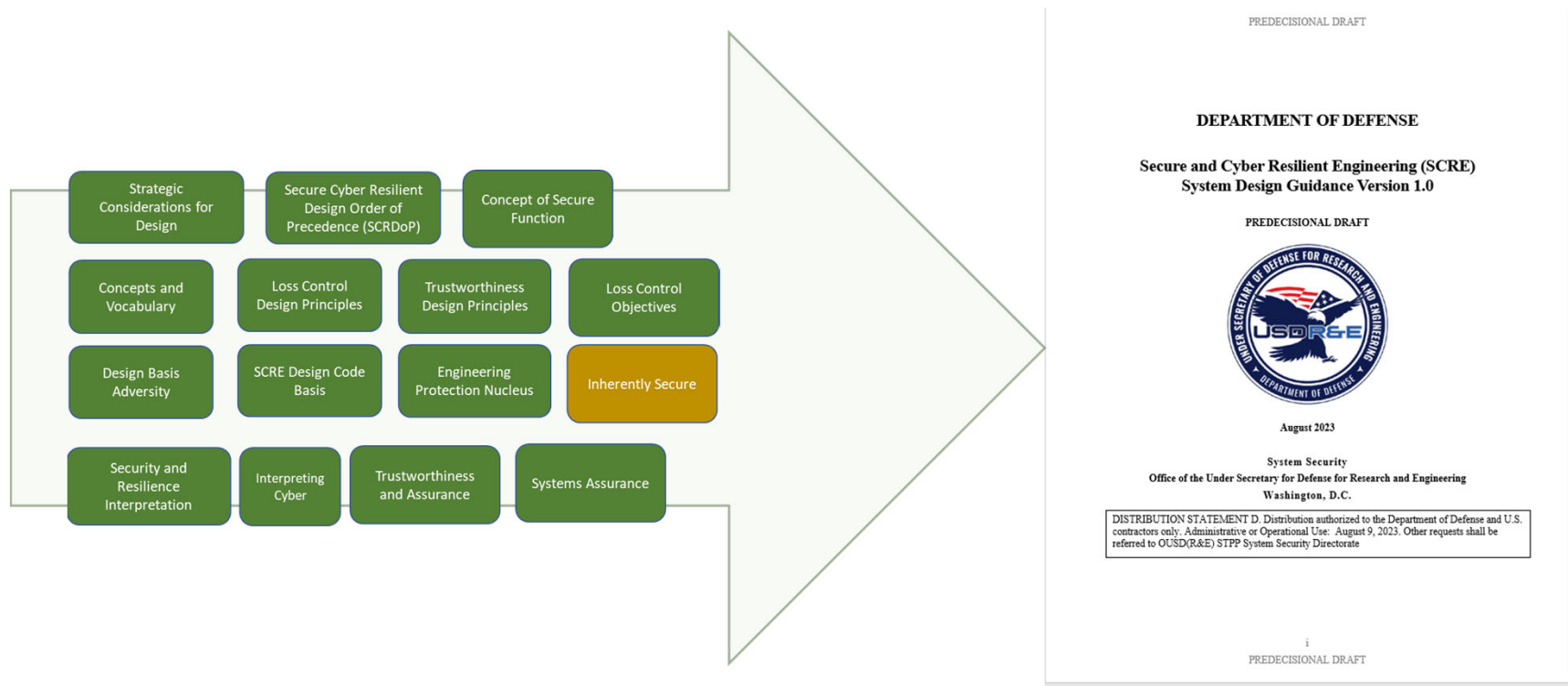
Standardization Hierarchy



Provides basis for consensus building



Pulling it together - Guidance



Separate Presentation on the Design Guidance at this Conference



Cyber Resilient Weapon Systems Workshop #12

Industry Perspectives

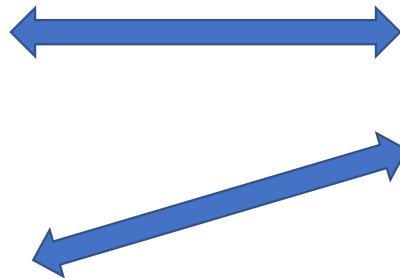
- **Plenary Topics include**
 - **Design Code Basis and Role of System Analysis**
 - **MIL-HBK 516 Recommendations and Challenges**
 - **Digital Engineering Topics**
 - **Foundational Skills**
- **Breakouts include**
 - **Training and Education**
 - **Digital Engineering for SCRE**
 - **Airworthiness and Security Standardization**



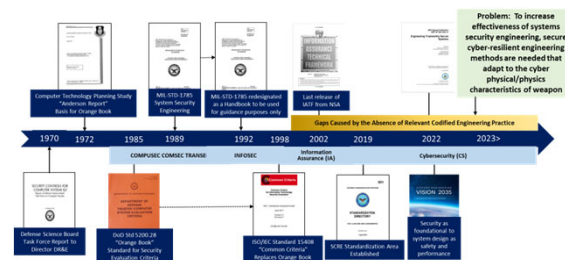


Advancing the Systems Engineering Practice is Teamwork

CRWS Workshops, NDIA Systems Security Engineering Working Group, INCOSE, Gov't partners, and other community engagements

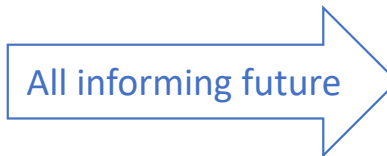


Whitepapers, Design Guidance, and future draft guides and other products



Other societies, Academic Partners, etc.

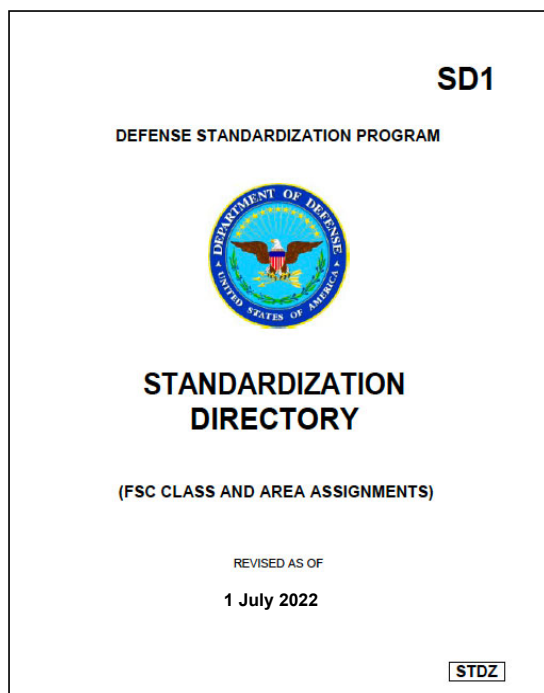
Conference Papers, Journal Articles, Tutorials, Presentations



**Guidebooks
Military Specifications
Military Handbooks
Standards
Data Item Descriptions (DIDs)
etc.**



SCRE Standardization Area



SCRE Area Category

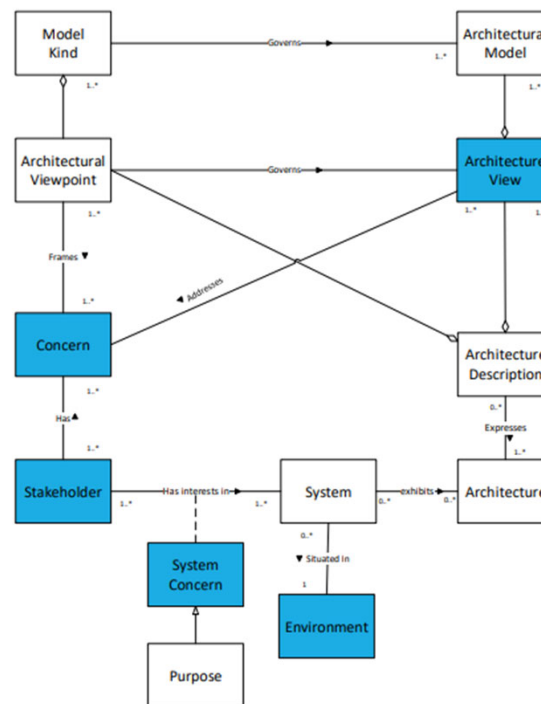
- Covers the **integration of life cycle security and protection considerations** in the requirements, design, test, demonstration, operations, maintenance, sustainment, and disposal of military systems that operate in physical and cyberspace operational domains
- Specifically encompasses the standards, 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

Defense Standardization Program Standards Area for SCRE Engineering Technologies, Disciplines, and Practices



Next Steps

- Continue to leverage *and influence* INCOSE Products related to SCRE
- Continue to utilize workshops to inform SCRE standardization efforts
- Explore additionally opportunities to engage in Security in Future of Systems Engineering activities
- Will make accessible, additional SCRE whitepapers, guidance, and implementation guidelines when ready



From *Recommendation for System Analysis in Support of Secure Architecture in Acquisition* (April 2022).
By the Architecture Analysis Working Group of the Cybersecurity Technical Advisory Group (CITAG)



Questions?

Melinda Reed melinda.k.reed.civ@mail.mil

Mark Winstead mwinstead@mitre.org



Engineering Cyber Resilient Weapon Systems Workshop Series

#1 Baseline Understanding

- Requirements derivation is a challenge area
- Require clarity on Risk Acceptance
- Assessments should be integrated with and driven by SE Technical Reviews

#2 Assess Frameworks

- Definitions, Taxonomy & Standards Framework
- Knowledge Repository
- Consolidated Risk Guide
- Assessment Methods
- Needs Forecasting
- Industry Outreach

#3 Chart Path Forward

- Establish DAU CRWS CoP; facilitate definitions, taxonomy standards
- Develop RIO engineering cyber appendix
- Align assessment approaches
- Explore S&T opportunities
- Address Workforce needs
- Industry Outreach

#4 Engineering Methods

- Cyber effects on Technical Performance Measures and Metrics
- Examine cyber requirements and SETR criteria
- Leverage System Safety
- Identify considerations for embedded software
- Inform RIO based on cyber effects

#5 Supply Chain Risk Management

- Integrate supply chain mitigation approaches in standards, guidance and assessment methods
- Consider approach for systems in sustainment
- Plan for sustainment
- Use available validated Intel and CI to make risk informed decisions

#6: Cybersecurity Engineering

- Identify skill sets and curriculum needs for our current and future engineering workforce
- Develop a BoK
- Establish a cyber engineering competency model
- Establish a practice

#7: Move the Ball, Move the Chain

- Establish roadmap for engineering standardization of J6 Cyber Survivability Endorsement
- Fundamental challenge is preventing losses
- Establish a cyber engineering competency model
- Scope of cyber loss

#8: Engineering Design Activities

- Identify skill sets and curriculum needs for our current and future engineering workforce
- Need Loss Control Objectives
- Refine Design Materials
- System Analysis of Loss Guidance

#9: Technical Exchange

- Virtual sharing of ongoing activities to shape the landscape
- Army Practices
- Air Force Practices
- Navy Practices

#9a: CYBER Mission Forces

- Planning for integration of CYBER Mission Forces capability
- Mission Level / System Level
- Actionable Mission information needed
- CYBERCOM requirements / system requirements

#10: Initiate the "Building Code"

- Establish roadmap for secure cyber resilient engineering practice standardization
- Apply 12 SCORE White Paper
- Identify secure cyber resilient engineering activities
- Inform SCORE Credential Program

#11: Application of SCORE Concepts

- Identify opportunities in RFI to apply SCORE concepts to inform secure designs
- SCORE role
- DoDI 5000.83 para 3.3.c.(2) guidance
- Education and training

- **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
 - Defense Standardization Program
- **August 2018:** CRWS Workshop Report: Preparing the Engineering Workforce for Cybersecurity Challenges
- **March 2019:** Draft SCORE Competency Model
- **July 2020:** Issued DoDI 5000.83; codified SCORE in policy
- **November 2020:** Defense Acquisition University (DAU) Approved to Establish the SCORE 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

“ 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

Collab with Govt, industry, and academia stakeholders to address recurring challenges