



# **Policy Perspective: The Current and Proposed Security Framework**

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# Outline



- **Design as critical method to addressing trust/assurance**
- **We have a new strategy**
  - Need access to state of the art while maintaining an acceptable level of risk
  - Concerned with historical reliance upon a single trusted foundry
  - Long-term strategy for leveraging JFAC and new assurance technology
  - We want to maintain U.S. tech edge in this technology
- **Areas to address**
  - Policy
  - Standards – we see trust and assurance as a competitive advantage
  - Future technologies
- **Questions**



# Spectrum of Supply Chain Risks



## Quality Escape

Product defect/ inadequacy introduced either through mistake or negligence during design, production, and post-production handling resulting in the introduction of deficiencies, vulnerabilities, and degraded life-cycle performance.

## Reliability Failure

Mission failure in the field due to environmental factors unique to military and aerospace environment factors such as particle strikes, device aging, hot-spots, electro-magnetic pulse, etc.

## Fraudulent Product

Counterfeit and other than genuine and new devices from the legally authorized source including relabeled, recycled, cloned, defective, out-of-spec, etc.

## Malicious Insertion

The intentional insertion of malicious hard/soft coding, or defect to enable physical attacks or cause mission failure; includes logic bombs, Trojan 'kill switches' and backdoors for unauthorized control and access to logic and data.

## Reverse Engineering

Unauthorized extraction of sensitive intellectual property using reverse engineering, side channel scanning, runtime security analysis, embedded system security weakness, etc.

## Information Losses

Stolen data provides potential adversaries extraordinary insight into US defense and industrial capabilities and allows them to save time and expense in developing similar capabilities.

***DoD Program Protection focuses on risks posed by malicious actors***



# Ensuring Confidence in Defense Systems



- **Threat:**

- Adversary who seeks to exploit vulnerabilities to:
  - Acquire program and system information
  - Disrupt or degrade system performance
  - Obtain or alter US capability

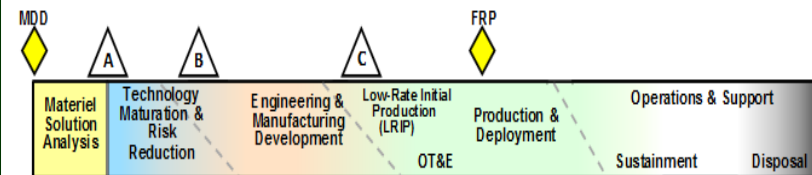
- **Vulnerabilities:**

- All systems, networks and applications
- Intentionally implanted logic (HW/SW)
- Unintentional vulnerabilities maliciously exploited (e.g., poor quality or fragile code)
- Controlled defense information resident on, or transiting supply chain networks
- Loss or sale of US capability that provides a technological advantage

- **Consequences:**

- Loss of data; system corruption
- Loss of confidence in critical warfighting capability; mission impact
- Loss of US capability that provides a technological advantage

**Access points are throughout the acquisition life cycle...**



**...and across numerous supply chain entry points**

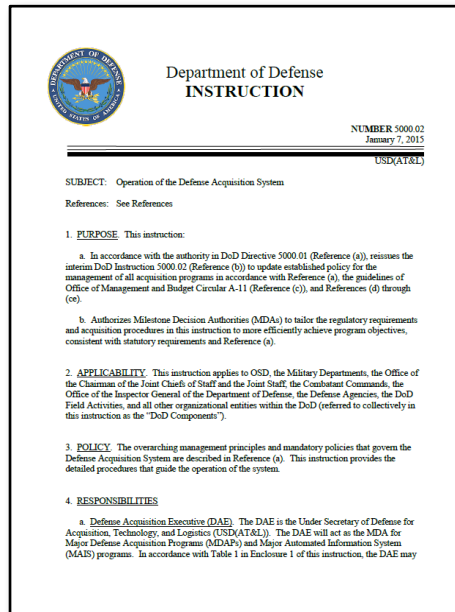
- Government
- Prime, subcontractors
- Vendors, commercial parts manufacturers
- 3<sup>rd</sup> party test/certification activities



# Program Protection Planning Policy



- **System Security Engineering is accomplished in the DoD through program protection planning (PPP)**
- **DoDI 5000.02 requires program managers to employ system security engineering practices and prepare a Program Protection Plan to manage the security risks to critical program information, mission-critical functions and information**
- **Program managers will describe in their PPP:**
  - Critical Program Information, mission-critical functions and critical components, and information security threats and vulnerabilities
  - Plans to apply countermeasures to mitigate associated risks:
    - Supply Chain Risk Management
    - Hardware and software assurance
  - Plans for exportability and potential foreign involvement
  - The Cybersecurity Strategy and Anti-Tamper plan are included



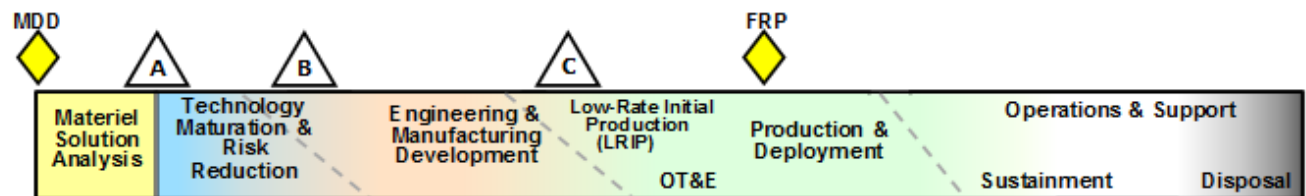
## Program Protection Plan Outline & Guidance

• VERSION 1.0 •  
• July 2011 •



Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense  
Systems Engineering

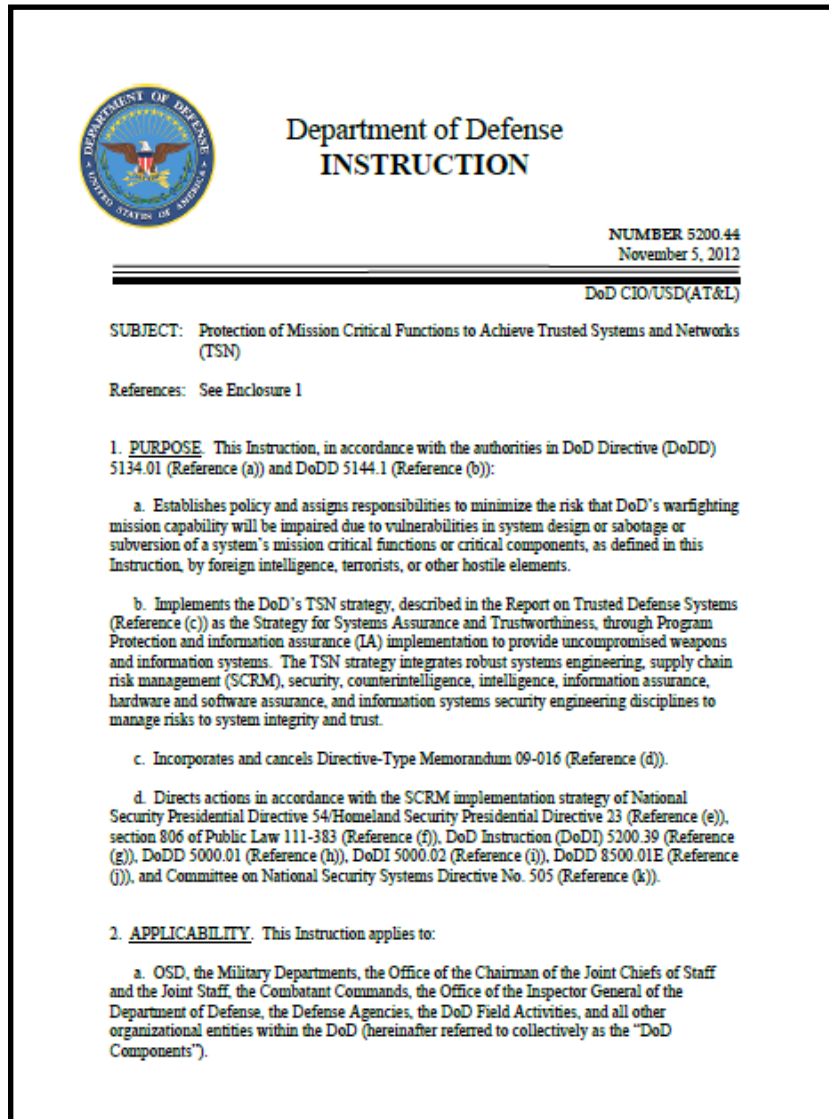
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# Trusted Systems and Networks

## DoD Instruction 5200.44



- 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
- Codify trusted supplier requirement for DoD-unique application-specific integrated circuits (ASICs)
- Document planning and accomplishments in program protection and information assurance activities





# Joint Federated Assurance Center



- **JFAC is a federation of DoD software and hardware assurance (SwA/HwA) capabilities and capacities**
  - To support programs in addressing current and emerging threats and vulnerabilities
  - To facilitate collaboration across the Department and throughout the lifecycle of acquisition programs
  - To maximize use of available resources
  - To assess and recommend capability and capacity gaps to resource
- **Innovation of SW and HW inspection, detection, analysis, risk assessment, and remediation tools and techniques to mitigate risk of malicious insertion**
  - R&D is key component of JFAC operations
  - Focus on improving tools, techniques, and procedures for SwA and HwA to support programs
- **Federated Organizations**
  - Army, Navy, AF, NSA, DMEA DISA, NRO, MDA laboratories and engineering support organizations; Intelligence Community and Department of Energy

**The mission of JFAC is to support programs with SwA and HwA needs**



# Trusted Microelectronics Suppliers (e.g. Trusted Foundry)



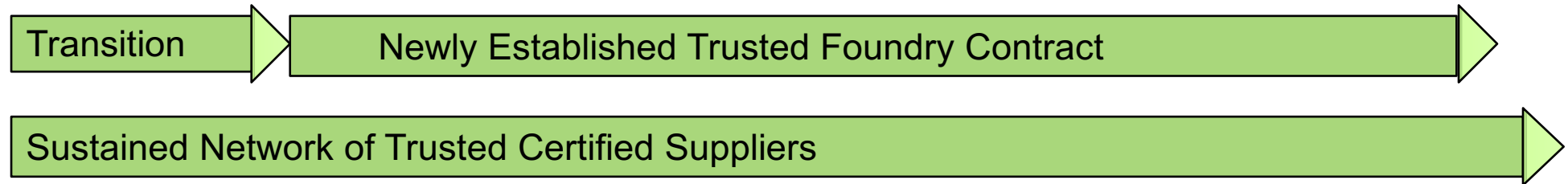
- **The Defense Microelectronics Activity (DMEA) certifies trusted suppliers for DoD-unique microelectronic designs (e.g. ASIC chips)**
  - There are over 70 trusted suppliers certified by DMEA
- **The IBM Trusted Foundry contract provided microelectronics trust and access for 11+ years to many DoD, intelligence and NASA programs**
  - Broad use by acquisition and technology programs, and special capabilities
  - The IBM TF produced state-of-the-art technology nodes; some of which were IBM-unique
- **GlobalFoundries (GF) acquired IBM's foundry operations in July 2015**
  - In March 2016, DoD awarded a new contract with GF to retain access to the two foundries that provided DoD trusted microelectronics parts
  - **DoD programs are advised to execute life-time buys (LTBs) of production-ready parts while GF Trusted Foundry is available**
- **DoD has established a program to address long term trusted access to microelectronics**
  - Provide an alternative trust model and eliminate reliance on sole source foundries
  - New approach will consist of secure microelectronics design and packaging technologies that protect CPI, provide assurance and trusted chain of custody
  - **DoD programs and industry partners are being identified for piloting and transition of the new trust model**





# Long-Term Strategy Time Line

## DoD Trusted Foundry Program Consolidation - Defense Microelectronics Activity (DMEA)

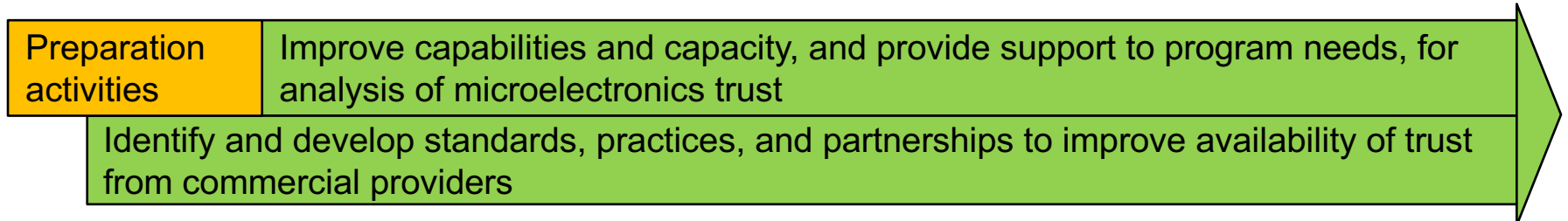


## Trusted and Assured Microelectronics Program:

### Alternate Source for Trusted Photomasks



### Verification and Validation (V&V) Capabilities and Standards for Trust



### Advanced Technology and Alternative Techniques for Microelectronics Hardware Trust



2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2020 2023 2024



# Long Term Trusted Foundry Strategy



**Supports activities to ensure critical and sensitive integrated circuits are available to meet DoD needs**

## **Program goals:**

- Protect microelectronic designs and intellectual property (IP) from espionage and manipulation
- Advance DoD hardware analysis capability and commercial design standards, e.g., physical, functional, and design verification and validation
- Mature and transition new microelectronics trust model that leverages commercial state-of-the-art (SOTA) capabilities and ensures future access

## **Technical challenges:**

- Develop alternate trusted photomask capability to preserve long-term trusted access and protection of IP
- Scale/enhance the government's ability to detect security flaws in integrated circuits
- Leverage academic and industry research for assuring trust from any supplier

## **Program partners:**

- DoD science & technology (S&T), acquisition communities, academia, industry

**Provides technical solutions that can be leveraged by government and industry to enable microelectronics trust**



# Teaming and Partnerships are Key to Success



## **Many stakeholders are involved in the success of the long-term strategy:**

- Leadership from OSD, Services, Agencies
- Performers including NSWC Crane, DMEA, DARPA, and other DoD S&T organizations and laboratories
- Integration and support of functions of:
  - DoD Trusted Foundry Program
  - DMEA Trusted Supplier Accreditation Program
  - Joint Federated Assurance Center
  - Microelectronics trust S&T and transition activities
- Building and leveraging partnerships with Defense and commercial industry and academia
- Coordination with other U.S. Government agency partners

**Bottom line – structuring activities to meet acquisition program needs for trust and access to state of the art microelectronics**

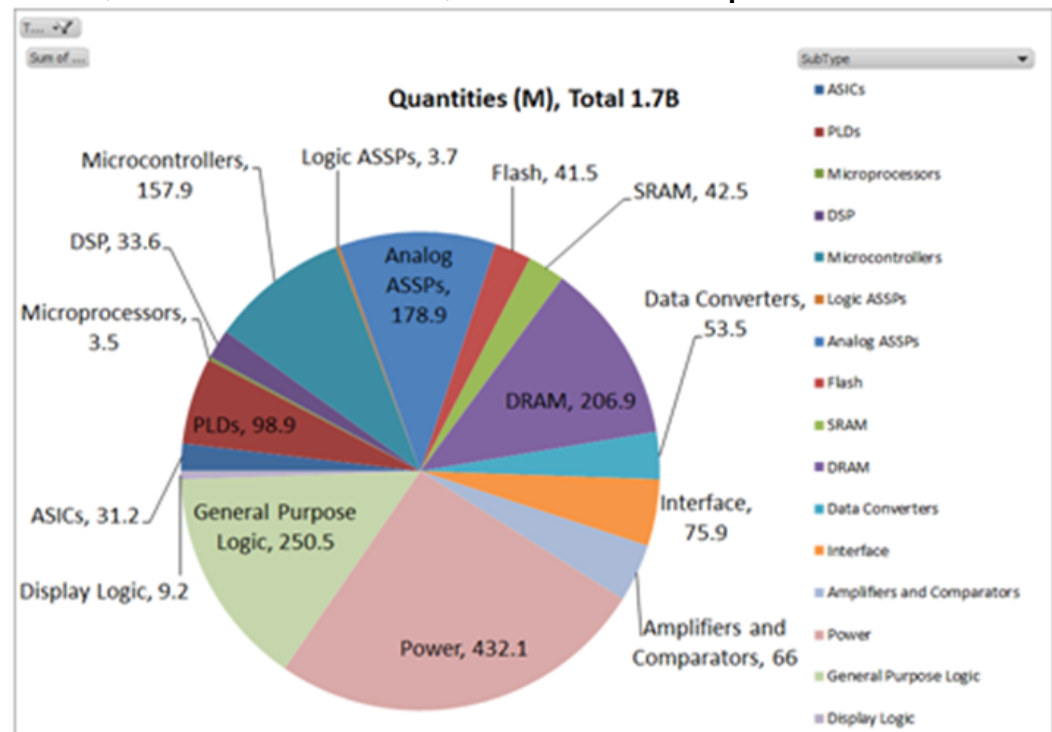


# Trusted Microelectronics

- **Application Specific Integrated Circuit policy: DoD end use ASICs can only be procured from a DMEA accredited Trusted supplier**
  - Accounts for <2% of the 1.9B ICs DoD acquires per year
  - No trusted supply chain for other than custom ASICs exists
  - In general order of interest for trust: ASICs, FPGAs, Microprocessors, Logic Application Specific Standard Products, Memories, A-D Converters, Interface Chips

- **What is needed:**

- A risk-based process for identification and prioritization of all critical ICs to address risk mitigation across life-cycle
- More effective and affordable risk mitigation countermeasures for ICs
- Continued collaboration between Government, Industry, and academia



Source: Institute for Defense Analysis



# Assurance Strategy for FPGAs



- **FY 2016 goals for this effort:**

- Produce a coherent, focused strategy/plan for FPGA assurance
  - Leverage existing USG and industry efforts to the maximum extent possible
  - Promote community awareness of related USG efforts via a series of workshops and conference calls sponsored by OASD(R&E), in coordination with the JFAC, NSA and SNL
  - As a community, identify the portfolio of related efforts on which we should focus with the goal of synchronizing and eliminating stove-pipes and separate, single-point solutions when possible
  - Identify gaps and/or activities requiring investment and elevate relevant needs to the Joint Federated Assurance Center (JFAC) Steering Committee (SC) for prioritization and direction regarding resourcing
    - In particular, align with, and inform, the FY 2017 execution plan for the Trusted Foundry Program Element (PE)



# The Way Ahead

- **Program engagement**
  - Foster early planning for HwA and SwA, design with security in mind
  - Implement expectations in plans and on contract
  - Support vulnerability analysis and mitigation needs
- **Community collaboration**
  - Achieve a networked capability to support DoD needs: shared practices, knowledgeable experts, and facilities to address malicious supply chain risk
- **Industry engagement**
  - Communicate strategy to tool developers
  - Develop standards for common articulation of vulnerabilities and weaknesses, capabilities and countermeasures
- **Advocate for R&D**
  - HwA and SwA tools and practices
  - Strategy for trusted microelectronics that evolves with the commercial sector
- **People!**
  - Improve awareness, expertise to design and deliver trusted systems





# BACKUPS





# Systems Engineering: Critical to Defense Acquisition



**Defense Innovation Marketplace**  
<http://www.defenseinnovationmarketplace.mil>

**DASD, Systems Engineering**  
<http://www.acq.osd.mil/se>

Twitter: @DoDIInnovation