Infosec Research Council Hard Problems List

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Background



- INFOSEC Research Council (IRC)
 - ◆ Roundtable of major government investors in Information Security Research
- http://www.infosec-research.org/
- In existence since 1996



IRC Participating "Agencies"

- ARDA Advanced Research and Development Activity
- CIA Central Intelligence Agency
- DOD Department of Defense (including the Air Force, Army, Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, National Reconnaissance Office, National Security Agency, Navy, and Office of the Secretary of Defense)
- DOE Department of Energy
- DHS Department of Homeland Security
- FAA Federal Aviation Administration
- NASA National Aeronautics and Space Administration
- NIH National Institutes of Health
- NIST National Institute of Standards and Technology
- NSF National Science Foundation
- TSWG Technical Support Working Group.
- In addition, the IRC is regularly attended by partner organizations from Canada and the United Kingdom.



Hard Problems List (HPL)

- Original Version
 - Composed in 1997-98 based on several government sponsored workshops; Published in 1999
- Topics
 - ◆ 1. Intrusion and Misuse Detection
 - ◆ 2. Intrusion and Misuse Response
 - 3. Security of Foreign and Mobile Code
 - ◆ 4. Controlled Sharing of Sensitive Information
 - 5. Application Security
 - 6. Denial of Service
 - 7. Communications Security
 - ◆ 8. Security Management Infrastructure
 - 9. Information Security for Mobile Warfare
 - ◆ A. Secure System Composition
 - B. High Assurance Development
 - C. Metrics for Security Homeland

Hard Problems List (HPL)

- 2005 Version
 - In the works since Summer 2003
 - ◆ First attempt in over 6 years to identify at Federal level the hardest and most important scientific challenges facing the US in Information Security research
 - External Review Board
 - Steve Bellovin
 - Marc Donner
 - Joan Feigenbaum
 - James R Gosler
 - Steve Kent
 - Peter G. Neumann
 - Fred Schneider
 - Document Structure





IRC HPL 2005 Topics

- 1. GLOBAL SCALE IDENTITY MANAGEMENT
- 2. INSIDER THREAT
- 3. AVAILABILITY OF TIME-CRITICAL SYSTEMS
- 4. BUILDING SCALABLE SECURE SYSTEMS
- 5. ATTACK ATTRIBUTION AND SITUATIONAL UNDERSTANDING
- 6. INFORMATION PROVENANCE
- 7. SECURITY WITH PRIVACY
- 8. ENTERPRISE LEVEL SECURITY METRICS



1. GLOBAL SCALE IDENTITY MANAGEMENT

- Scope: Identification, authentication, authorization, requisite key infrastructure
- Motivation: Need for seamless IAA across many systems, costs of divergent IAA systems, limits of current PKI, quantum.
- Challenges: Scale, churn, anonymity, federation.
- Metrics: Scale and adversary work factor.



2. INSIDER THREAT

- Motivation: Frequency and severity of incidents historically, increasing potential.
- Challenges: Not unauthorized access, Inside knowledge of defenses, "help" from outsiders with substantial resources.
- Approaches: Connections to HP #1, pervasive auditing, and redundancy.
- Goal: Mitigate the insider threat in cyber space so far as it is in physical space.



3. AVAILABILITY OF TIME-CRITICAL SYSTEMS

- Motivation: SCADA, military, home-land security first responders often
 - ◆ Value availability over secrecy.
 - Work in lossy, ad hoc wireless environments.
- Challenges: limited resources
 - Computational processing power.
 - Service quality guarantees given dynamics.
 - ◆ Distributed systems compound problem.
- Metric: Range of circumstances over which results can be guaranteed.



4. BUILDING SCALABLE SECURE SYSTEMS

- Motivation: High Consequence Systems
- Challenges: Today's systems are huge.
 - Catastrophic bugs can be tiny.
 - Some developers may be working against us.
 - Components, subsystems, architectures.
- Approaches: Help formal verification scale.
 - ◆ Development and formal V&V environments.
 - Means of correctly composing formal models.
- Goal: Fully verified truly trustworthy TCB.



5. ATTACK ATTRIBUTION AND SITUATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

- Motivation: Respond to the unpreventable.
- Challenges:
 - Some attacks may be acts of war, others the work of teens, others nations posing as teens.
 - ◆ Hostile networks, anonymizers, recordless public access such as wi-fi and internet cafes.
 - ♦ Big picture and appropriate response
- Metrics:
 - ◆ Response selection: Degradation of mission.
 - Attribution: ID of adversaries in exercises.



6. INFORMATION PROVENANCE

- Motivation: Life-critical and releasability decisions both require pedigree of data.
- Challenges: Volume, degree of automated processing and transformation. Connections to HP #7.
- Goal: Track pedigree for every byte of information in exabyte scale systems transforming terabytes of data per day.



7. SECURITY WITH PRIVACY

- Motivation: More of our interactions and transactions are occurring in cyberspace. Data mining poses risks to privacy and identity theft poses risks to security.
- Challenges: Current strategies for security often involve surveillance at cost of privacy
- Scope: IRC NOT defining privacy policy.
- Approach:
 - ◆ Tools to help users keep private info private.
 - Privacy sensitive data mining techniques.



8. ENTERPRISE LEVEL SECURITY METRICS

- Motivation: Without means to measure progress, we're not likely to see much...
- Challenges: Inability to quantify security leaves us with systems that we can't describe
 - Impacts on deployment of security technology
- Goal: IRC supports CRA challenge that within 10 years, quantitative information-systems risk management should be at least as good as quantitative financial risk management.



Summary

- "Stake in the ground" from the front-line
- Topics selected because of their importance to Government missions and the lack of solutions
- Not the only challenges in the IT security space
- Information security is not only about technology
- Several non-technical issues impact the protection of information and systems
 - Policy issues,
 - Legal issues,
 - Technology transition challenges,,
 - Economics and market forces
 - Academic education and training



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