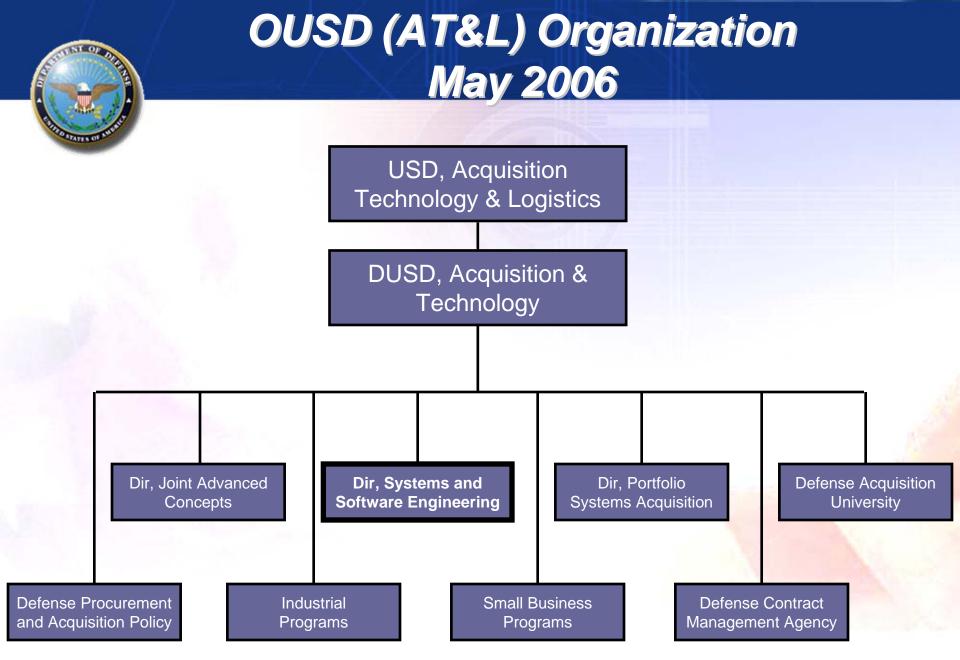


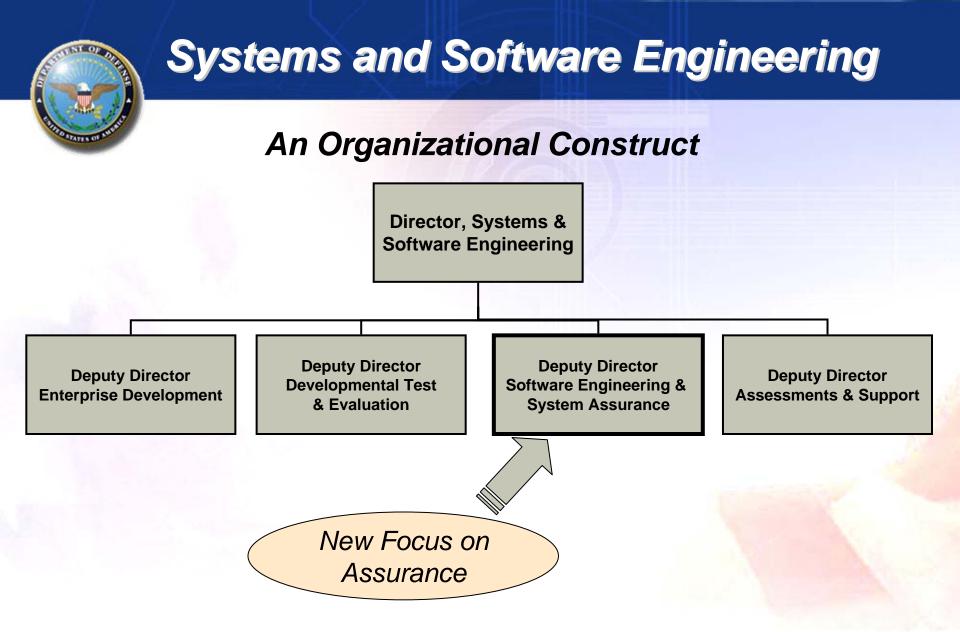
New Context, Visibility for Anti-Tamper

May 1, 2007

Kristen Baldwin

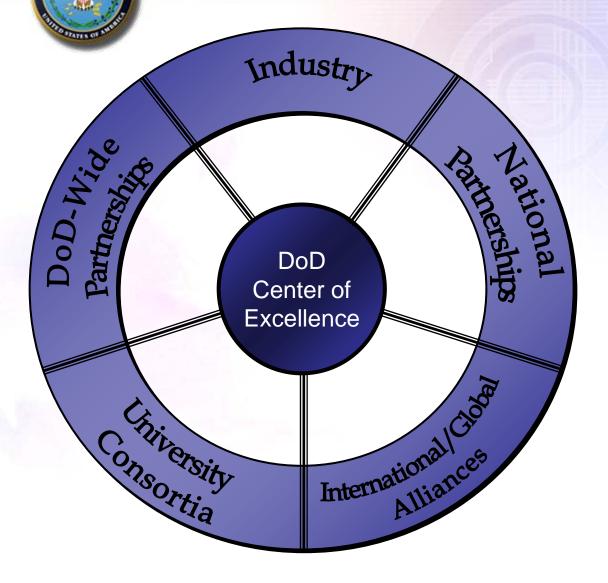
Deputy Director, Software Engineering and System Assurance Office of the Under Secretary of Defense Acquisition, Technology and Logistics





Acquisition program excellence through sound systems and software engineering

Establishing a DoD Engineering Center of Excellence



DoD Engineering Center of Excellence

- Support Acquisition Success
- Improve State-of-the-Practice of Engineering
- Leadership, Outreach and Advocacy
- Foster Resources to Meet DoD Needs

Getting Started – What are we Doing?

- Identifying issues, needs
 - Software Industrial Base Study
 - NDIA Top SE and Software Issue Workshops
 - Defense Software Strategy Summit
- Creating opportunities, partnerships
 - Established network of Government software POCs
 - Co-chair NDIA System Assurance Committee
 - Chair, DoD Systems Assurance Working Group
 - Information exchanges with Government, Academia, and Industry
 - Sponsoring the Systems & Software Technology Conference, 18-21 Jun 07, Tampa, FL
- Executing focused initiatives
 - Handbook on Engineering for System Assurance
 - SoS Systems Engineering Guide
 - CMMI Integrity, CMMI-ACQ, CMMI Guidebook
 - Providing support to acquisition programs

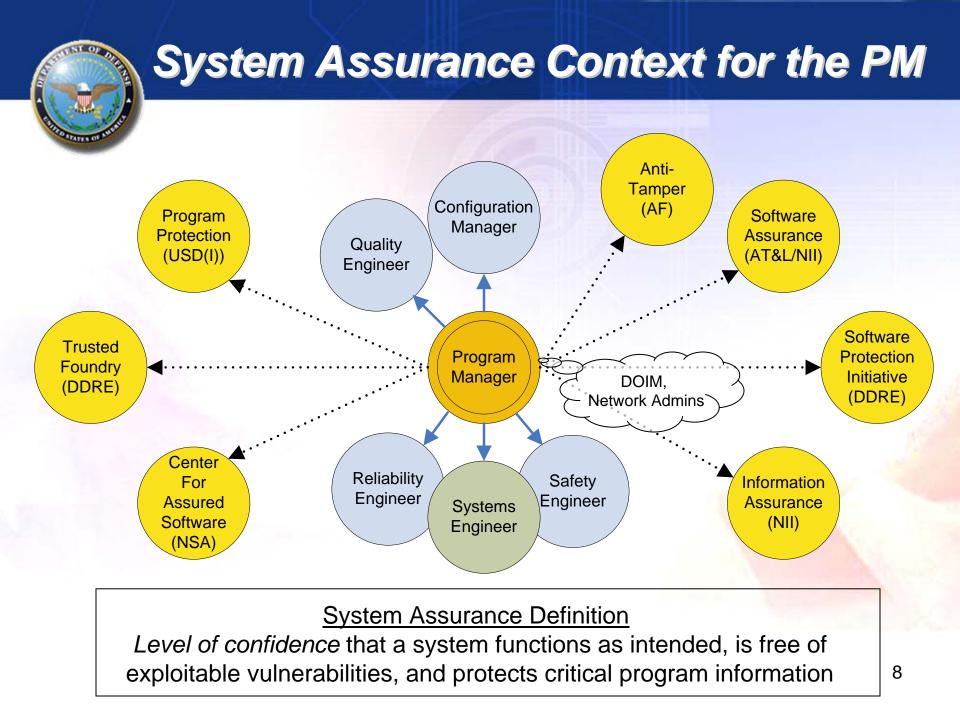
Top Software Issues*

- 1. The impact of requirements upon software is not consistently quantified and managed in development or sustainment.
- 2. Fundamental system engineering decisions are made without full participation of software engineering.
- 3. Software life-cycle planning and management by acquirers and suppliers is ineffective.
- 4. The quantity and quality of software engineering expertise is insufficient to meet the demands of government and the defense industry.
- 5. Traditional software verification techniques are costly and ineffective for dealing with the scale and complexity of modern systems.
- 6. There is a failure to assure correct, predictable, safe, secure execution of complex software in distributed environments.
- 7. Inadequate attention is given to total lifecycle issues for COTS/NDI impacts on lifecycle cost and risk.

*NDIA Top Software Issues Workshop August 2006

Increasing Importance of Anti-Tamper and Assurance

- Emphasis on cooperative system development with foreign partners
 - AT measures needed to protect critical technologies from foreign exploitation or reverse engineering
- Higher incidence of network attacks
 - Increased risk of DoD Intellectual Property, weapon system designs, etc., falling into the wrong hands
- Globalization of the industrial base has led to more contracts (below prime) with the international community
 - More access to critical program information



Consequences of Fragmented Systems Assurance Initiatives

- Lack of Coherent Direction for PMs, and others acquiring systems
 - Numerous, uncoordinated initiatives
 - Multiple constraints for PMs, sometimes conflicting
 - Loss of time and money and lack of focus on applying the most appropriate engineering for systems assurance for each system
- Synergy of Policy Multiple ownership
 - Failure to capitalize on common methods, instruction among initiatives
- DoD Risk Exposure
 - Lack of total life cycle view
 - Lack of a focal point to endorse system assurance, resolve issues, advocate PM attention
 - Lack of system-of-systems, architecture perspective on system assurance
 - Potential for gaps in systems assurance protection



Path Forward: Integrate Security Policies

- Create a 'framework' to integrate multiple security disciplines and policies
 - Leverage 5200.39: expand CPI definition to include system assurance and total life cycle
- Use the Program Protection Plan (PPP) to identify CPI and address assurance for the program
 - Link plans (e.g., Anti-Tamper, Software Protection, System Engineering, Assurance Case)
- Modify Acquisition and System Engineering guidance to integrate system assurance across the lifecycle
 - Milestone Decision Authority visibility
 - Guidebook on Engineering for Assurance for program managers/engineers



Current Systems Security Policies

Defense-In-Depth

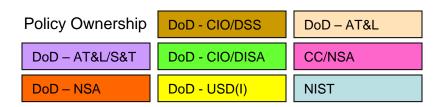
Intelligence

Supply Chain

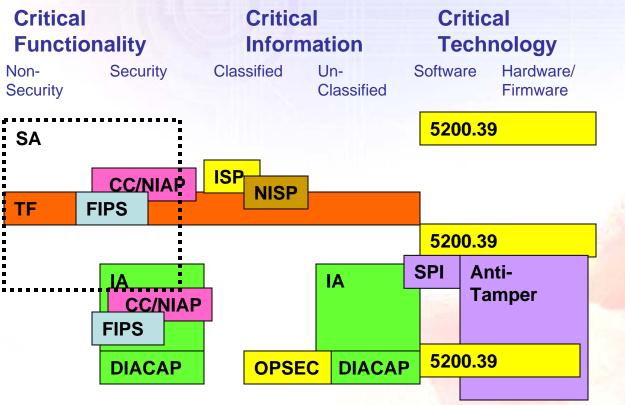
Engineering

Certification

Documented Plan



Component Protection Sought





Proposed Framework for Security Policies

Defense-In-Depth

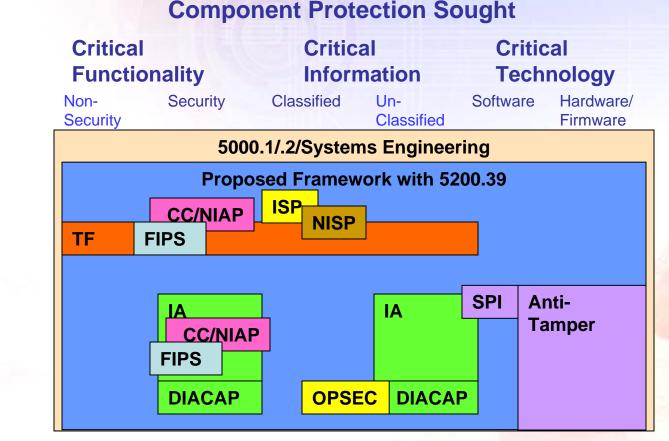
Intelligence

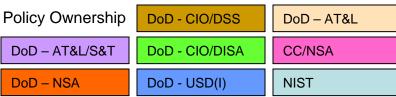
Supply Chain

Engineering

Certification

Documented Plan



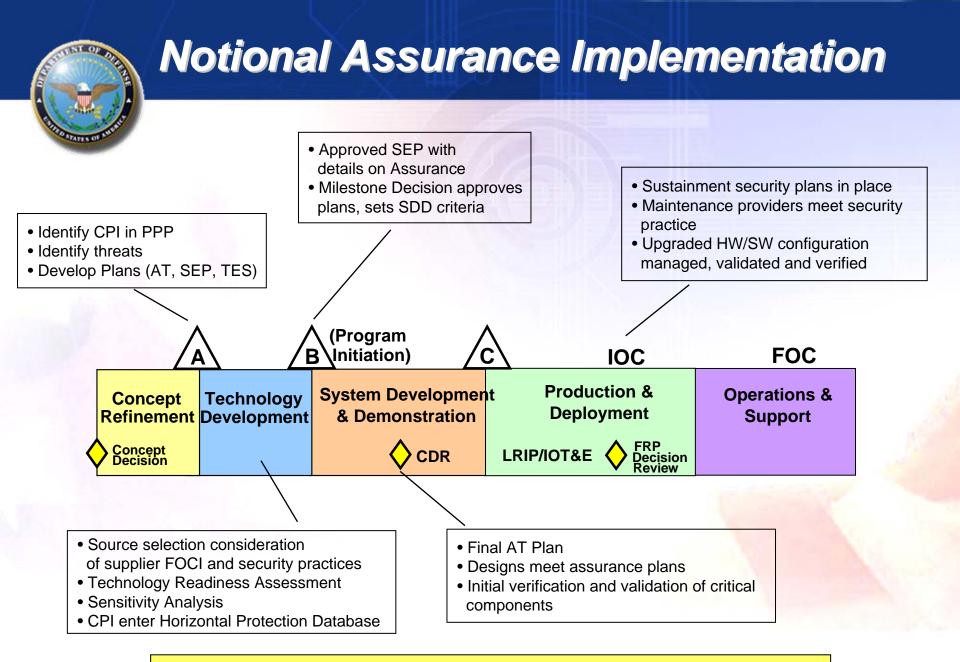




Critical Program Information

New Definition - Draft DoDI 5200.39:

- E3.6. Critical Program Information (CPI). Elements or components of an RDA program that if compromised, could cause significant degradation in mission effectiveness, shorten the expected combat-effective life of the system, reduce technological overmatch, significantly alter program direction, or enable an adversary to counter, copy, or reverse engineer the technology or capability.
- E3.6.1. **Technologies** become eligible for CPI selection when a DoD Agency or military component invests resources to demonstrate an application for the technology in an operational setting, or in support of a transition agreement with a Program Manager.
- E3.6.2. Includes information about applications, capabilities, processes, and end-items.
- E3.6.3. Includes elements or components critical to a military system or network mission effectiveness.



Total Lifecycle Approach to Assured Systems

Moving Forward with Acquisition of Assured Systems

- Critical activities necessary to protect our National interests
- AT Executive Agent is an important and necessary focal point
- Collaboration across assurance disciplines is essential
- Together, we can make assurance a seamless process for our programs, and minimize our risk exposure