

Capabilities for Strengthening Cybersecurity Ecosystem

In the Homeland Security Enterprise

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Homeland
Security

DHS Cybersecurity Strategy

- A cyberspace that:
 - Is Secure and Resilient
 - Enables Innovation
 - Protects Public
 - Advances Economic Interests and National Security
- Resilience
 - Fostering individual, community, and system robustness, adaptability, and capacity for rapid response and recovery
 - Be prepared to maintain critical operations in a degraded environment



*Blueprint for a Secure Cyber Future:
The Cybersecurity Strategy for the
Homeland Security Enterprise*

Focus Area: Strengthening the Cyber Ecosystem



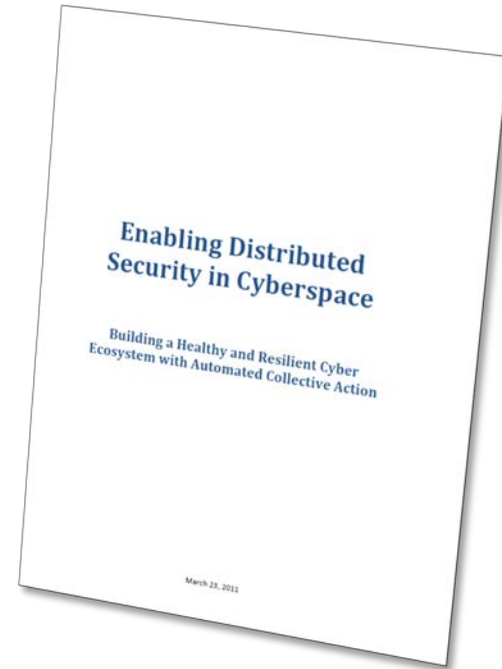
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What is the *Cyber Ecosystem*?

- **The cyber ecosystem is global, evolving and includes government and private sector information infrastructure; the interacting persons, processes, data, information and communications technologies; and the environment and conditions that influence their cybersecurity**

DHS Cyber Ecosystem White Paper

- The paper explores the idea of a future cyberspace that is:
 - Healthy
 - Resilient
 - Fundamentally more secure
- Resilience
 - Improve the reliability and resilience of critical infrastructures
 - Sustain agreed-upon service levels
 - Automated configuration adjustments in response to trust choices would offer increased reliability and resilience



Enabling Distributed Security in Cyberspace: Building a Healthy and Resilient Cyber Ecosystem with Automated Collective Action

Strengthening the Cyber Ecosystem



- **Today**

- Many unknown vulnerabilities
- Incidents propagate at machine speeds and Defenses are manual
- Many intrusions are undetected
- Each system is defended independently
- Inconsistent security policies
- Users don't follow best practices
- Attacks increasing in number and virulence

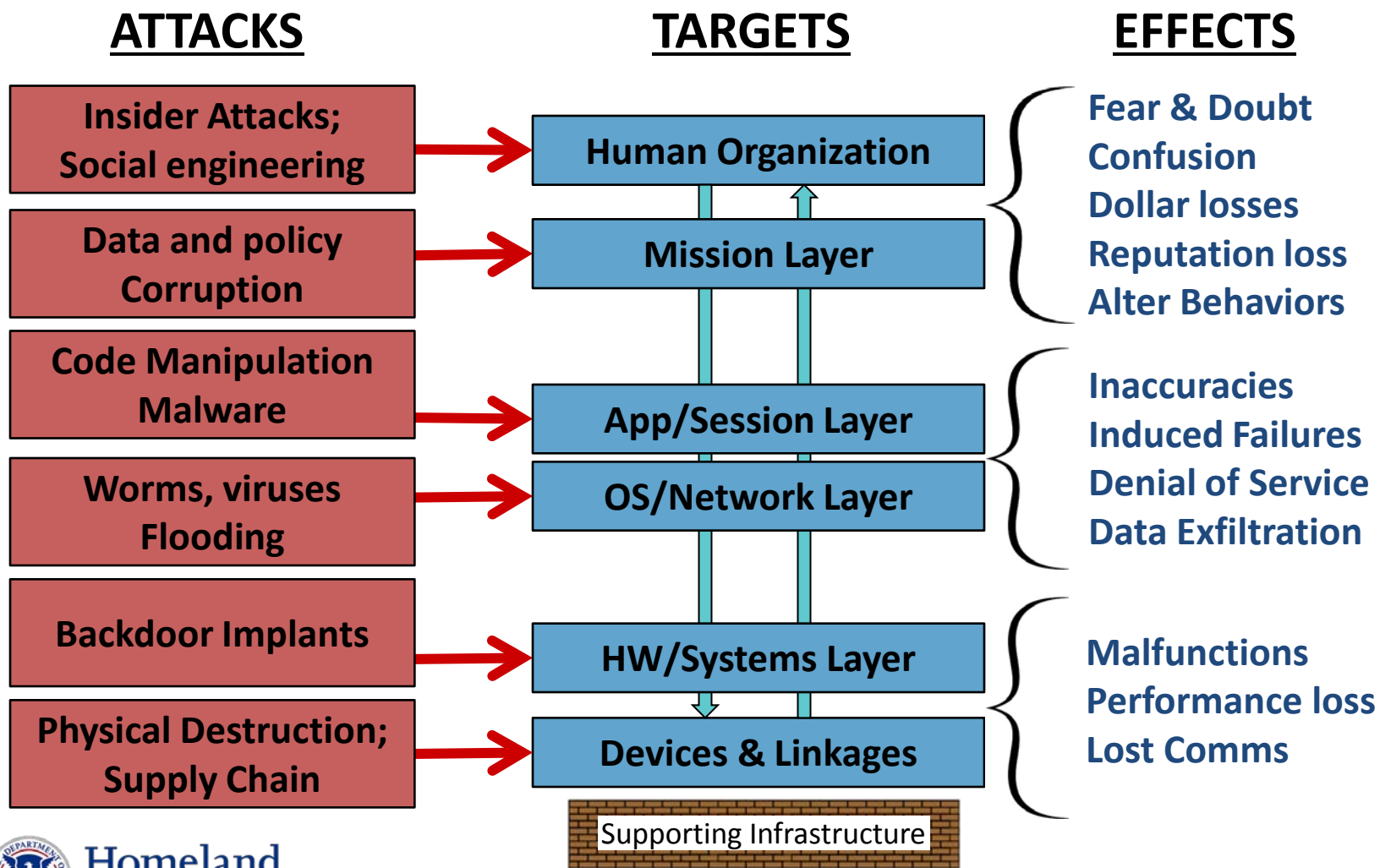
- **Future**

- Security is built-in, reducing vulnerabilities
- Many attacks but less impact
- Unauthorized activity more quickly identified
- Automated defenses used appropriately
- Information sharing; collaborative defense used when appropriate
- Consistent security practices
- Near-real-time responses
- Ability to learn and adapt defenses in near-real time

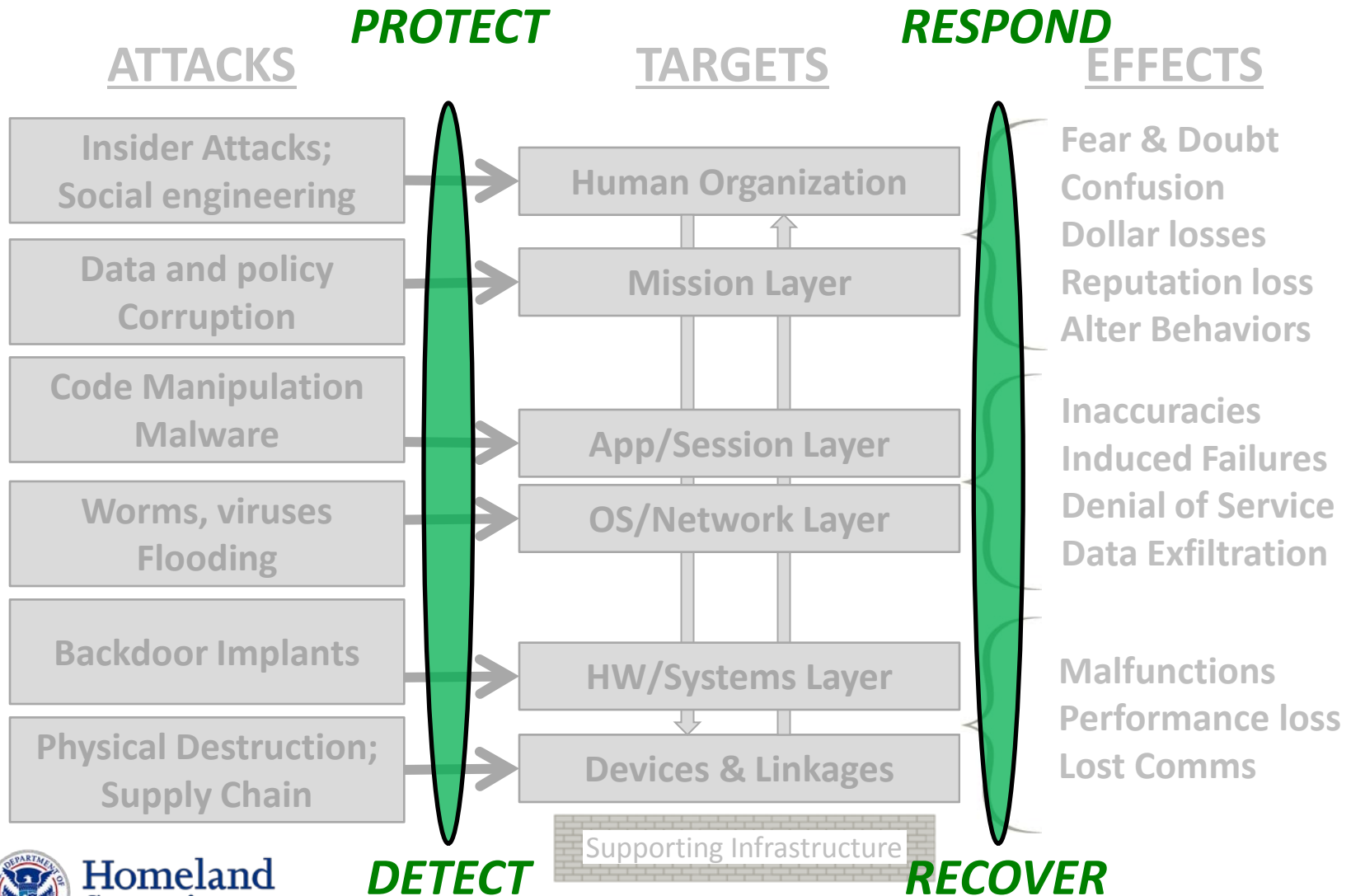
Adversaries will continue to have robust and evolving capabilities



Cyber Attacks, Targets, Effects



Cyber Attacks, Targets, Effects



Desired Cyber Ecosystem Capabilities

- Automated Identification, Selection, and Assessment of Defensive Actions
- Authentication
- Business Rules-Based Behavior Monitoring
- General Awareness and Education
- Interoperability
- Machine Learning and Evolution
- Moving Target
- Privacy
- Risk-Based Data Management
- Security Built in
- Situational Awareness
- Tailored Trustworthy Spaces

Improving Cybersecurity via Automated Collective Action

- Static Defense (put the infrastructure in the best possible condition – hygiene)

- Prevent

- Continuous Authentication, Authorization
- General Awareness and Education
- Interoperability
- Machine Learning and Evolution
- Moving Target
- Privacy
- Risk-Based Data Management
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- Detect

- Continuous monitoring
- Behavior monitoring based on business rules
- Sensors

- Dynamic Defense (respond to situation)

- Real time Information sharing

- Continuous information sharing and exchange with cloud
- Situational Awareness
- Analysis

- Respond

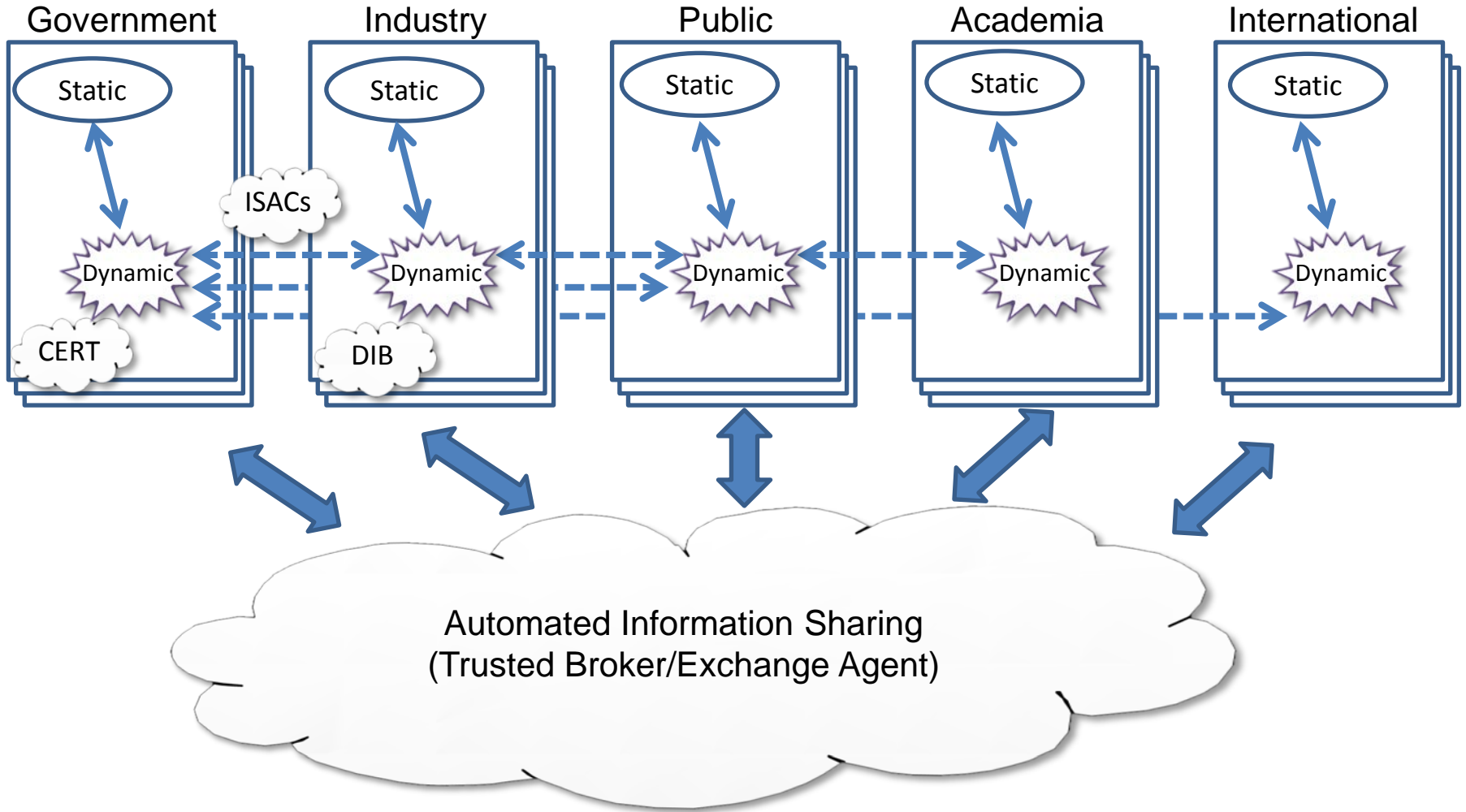
- Automated Identification, Selection, and Assessment of Defensive Actions
- Adjustments, automated courses of action
- Share courses of action

- Recover

- Automated courses of action
- Manual cleaning, patching, and configuration

Automated Information Sharing
(Trusted Broker/Exchange Agent)

Automated Collective Action throughout the Ecosystem



Sample Bilateral Information Sharing
Static = Static Defense
Dynamic = Dynamic Defense



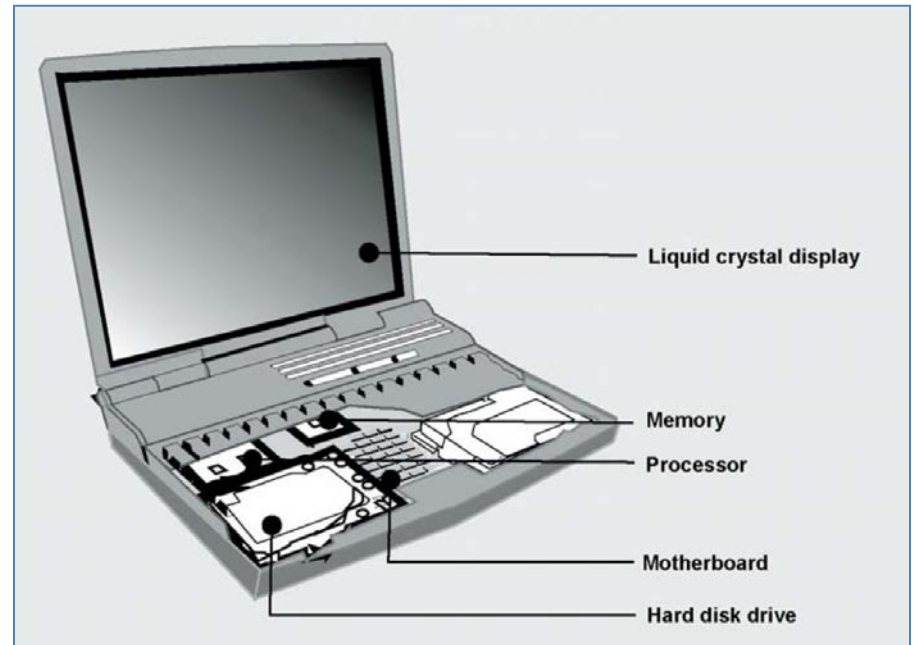
Resiliency Must Address these Trends

- Supply Chain Vulnerabilities
- Cloud Computing
- Mobile technologies
- Bring Your Own Devices (BYOD)
- Others...



Common Suppliers of Laptop Components

- Liquid Crystal Display
 - China, Czech Republic, Japan, Poland, Singapore, Slovak Republic, South Korea, Taiwan
- Memory
 - China, Israel, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, United States
- Processor
 - Canada, China, Costa Rica, Ireland, Israel, Malaysia, Singapore, United States, Vietnam
- Motherboard
 - Taiwan
- Hard Disk Drive
 - China, Ireland, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, United States



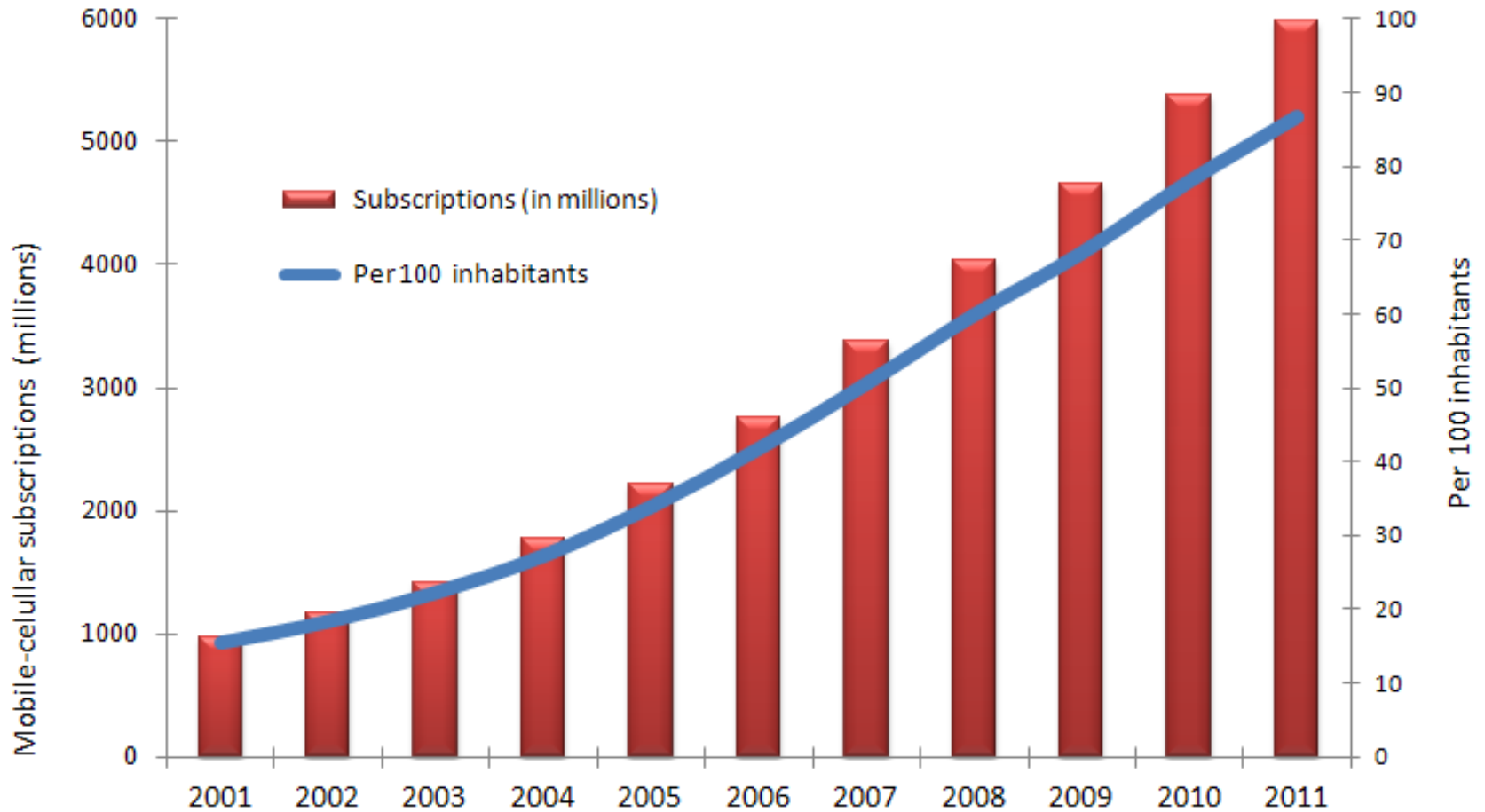
Threats to the IT Supply Chain

- Installation of hardware or software containing malicious logic
- Installation of counterfeit hardware or software
- Failure or disruption in the production or distribution of critical products
- Reliance on a malicious or unqualified service provider for the performance of technical services
- Installation of hardware or software that contains unintentional vulnerabilities

Cloud Computing Trends

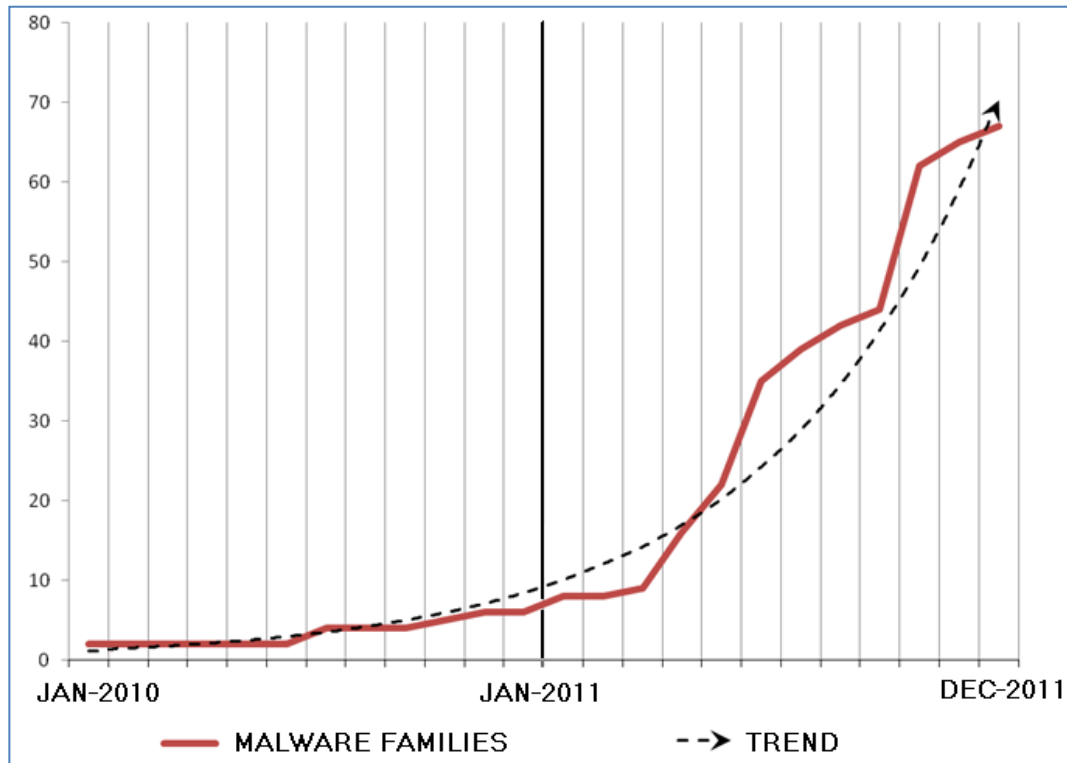
- Gartner projects cloud computing to grow 20 percent annually
 - Some estimate 30 percent annually for the next few years
- Global market for cloud computing services is expected to reach \$42 billion by end of 2012
 - Gartner estimates growth to be \$150 billion in 2013

Growth in Mobile Phone Subscriptions

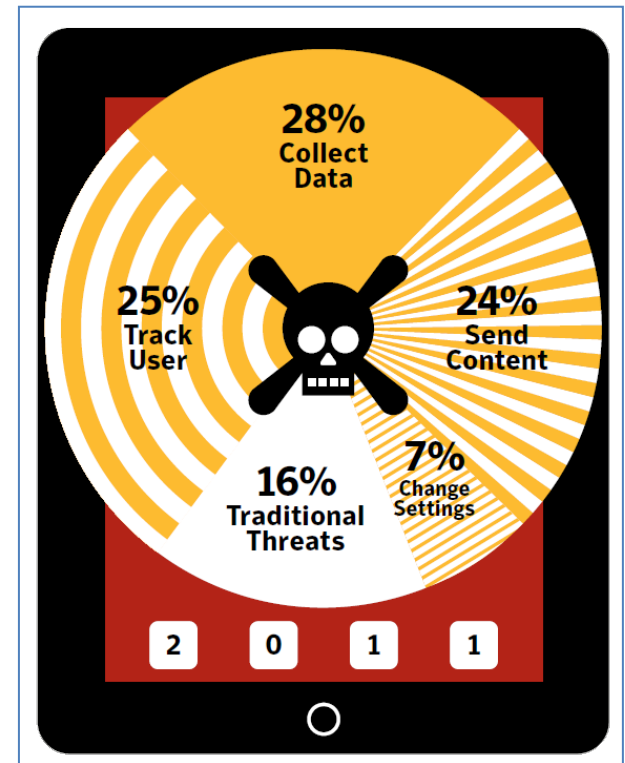


Malware on Your Mobile Phone

Number of Mobile Malware Families



Mobile Malware Functionality



Bring Your Own Device

- “BYOD”
 - Employees bring their own portable computing devices to the workplace for use, often with connectivity to the corporate network
 - Smart phones, Laptops, Tablets, PDAs
- Users have purchased better technology than their employer can afford to provide
 - Prohibiting BYOD is not necessarily the answer
 - Allowing, but not managing, BYOD is irresponsible

Making BYOD Work

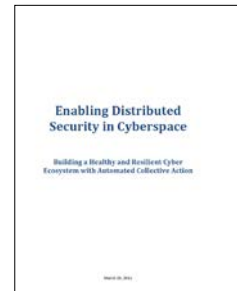
- Employers:
 - Create Policy & Guidance for Acceptable BYOD Use
 - Educate Employees
 - Know when to Say “No”
 - Use Applications to Lock/Wipe/Locate Devices
 - Secure Messages
 - Control Access
 - Staff up to Support BYOD
- Employers (continued)
 - Support Multiple Platforms
 - Track Applications and Devices
 - Control patches & updates
 - Use Security Framework
- Industry:
 - Develop
 - Standards
 - Security frameworks
 - Secure operational environments

Next Steps

- Continue to Evolve Required Cyber Ecosystem Capabilities
 - Cyber Ecosystem RFI to be jointly issued by DHS and NIST
 - Continue efforts with NSA
- Incorporate requirements into planning/budget process
- Continue near term automation and information sharing efforts
 - Trusted Automated Exchange of Indicator Information (TAXII)
 - DHS CRADAs
- Work with R&D communities on cyber requirements

Cyber Ecosystem RFI

- DHS and NIST jointly published Cyber Ecosystem Request for Information
 - Learn more about concept of using automated collective action between information systems and cyber devices to strengthen cybersecurity
 - Learn about related research and technologies from industry and academia
 - Identify unintended consequences of automated collaborative action
- A stronger cyber ecosystem combines local & global alerting and response
 - Inform other ecosystem participants of attack, before coming under attack
 - Help defend against the attack before it spreads
- To download the Cyber Ecosystem RFI:
 - On **www.fbo.gov**, search for Solicitation **RFI-OPO-12-0002**
 - RFI responses requested by October 15
- To download the DHS Cyber Ecosystem white paper:
 - **www.dhs.gov/enabling-distributed-security-cyberspace**



Summary

- Future Cyber Ecosystem
 - Proactive, not reactive, cyber defenses
 - Automated Collective Action when appropriate
 - Improved resiliency
- Desired Cybersecurity Capabilities
- Trends Impacting Cyber Ecosystem
 - Very likely to exacerbate security challenges

Backups



Define the Layers

- **Human and Organization:** The mission is executed at this layer.
- **Mission:** Includes mission capabilities such as command and control or weapon systems.
- **Application and Session:** Includes applications such as databases and web browsers.
- **Operating System and Network:** Protocols and components such as routers and firewalls, along with their associated operating software.
- **Hardware and Systems:** Central processing units (CPUs) and storage arrays.
- **Devices and Linkages:** Materials and devices that provide the underpinnings of computing devices and networks. This layer includes communication links and electronic devices such as wires, antennas, transistors, and chips.

Automated Collective Action

- The processes in a cyber ecosystem or community of interest (COI) that **select (and perhaps formulate) automated courses of action that will be performed by the ecosystem or COI in response to cybersecurity events.**
 - Policies, procedures, technology, and a high level of trust are necessary to enable automated collective action.
 - An appropriate level of human intervention might be required to ensure unintended consequences don't result from flawed courses of action.
 - Determining which cybersecurity events are normal and which are unauthorized or malicious remains a major challenge.
- Cyber equivalent of the human immune system.

Capability Maturity at Each Layer

	Auto- mation; Select ACOs	Authen- tication	Inter- oper- ability	Machine Learning and Evolu- tion	Build Security In	Rules- Based Behavior Monitor- ing	Aware- ness & Educa- tion	Moving Target	Privacy	Risk- Based Data Mgmt	Situa- tional Aware- ness	Tailored Trust- worthy Spaces
Human												
Mission												
Session												
OS/Net												
H/W												
Physical												



A Future Ecosystem Incorporates Multiple Capabilities within the three Functional Areas of Technology, Process, and People

Technology

- Healthy cyber devices will incorporate standards-based authentication, interoperability, automation
- Business rules based malicious behavior detection, and risk based data management
- Cyber devices will provide security, affordability, ease of use and administration, scalability, and interoperability
- Barriers to automated collaboration are based on policy, not technology limitations

Process

- Incentives for information sharing
- Organize cyber defense so that machines defend against machines and people defend against people
- Economic based decision process – risk based cybersecurity investments

People

- The healthy cyber participants have continuing access to a range of education, training, and awareness opportunities
 - Such as exercises, simulations, and fully-immersive learning environments
- Have validated skills that have been codified for their occupations or positions and strongly proofed cyber identities

