



## **Supply Chain Risk Management (SCRM):**

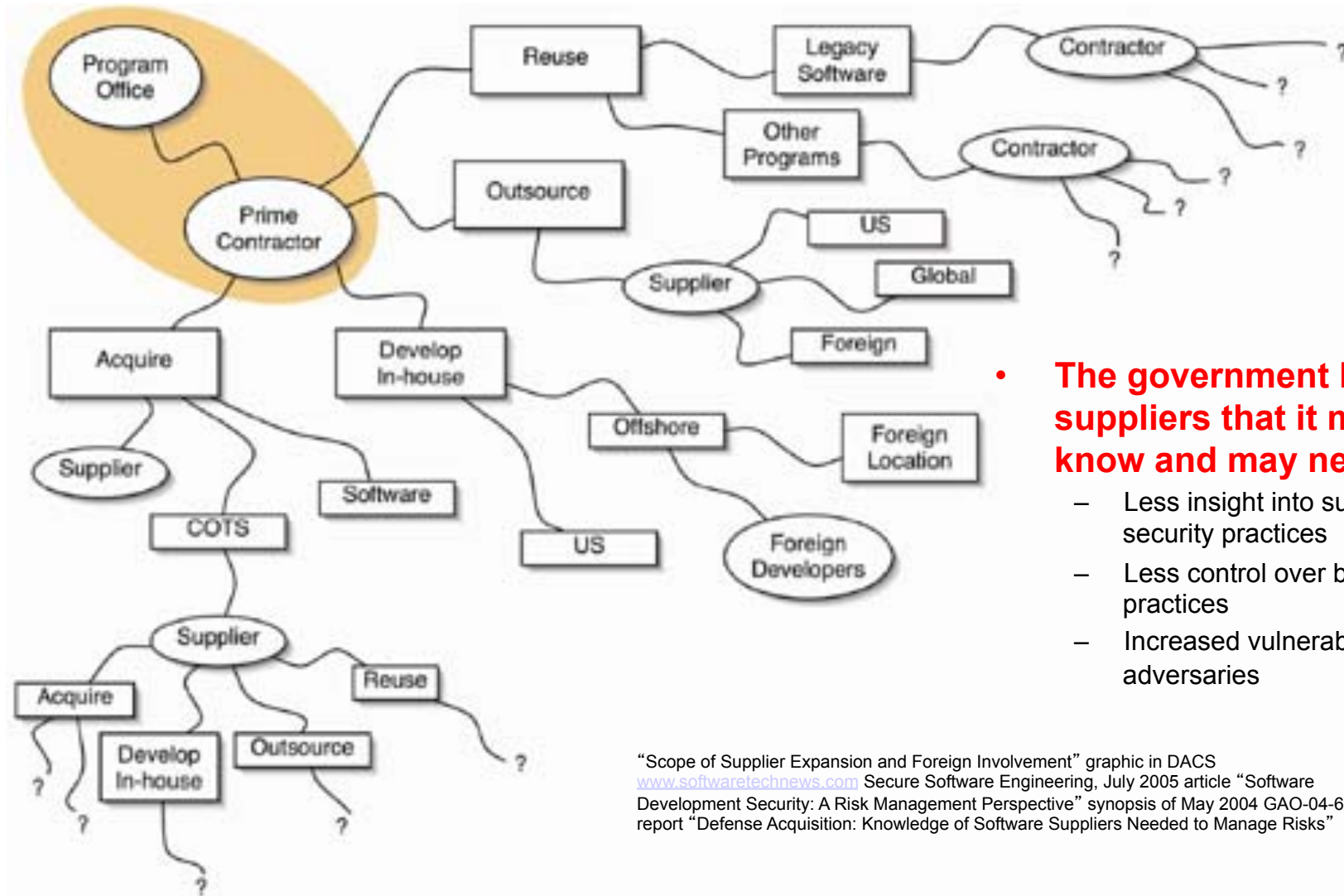
Managing Enterprise Risk  
when  
Outsourcing (HW, SW & Services)

Don Davidson,  
Chief Outreach-Governance-Science-Standards,  
in Lifecycle Cyber Security Risk Management (LCSRM)  
Deputy DoD-CIO for Cyber Security

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# Globalization is good, but it brings challenges

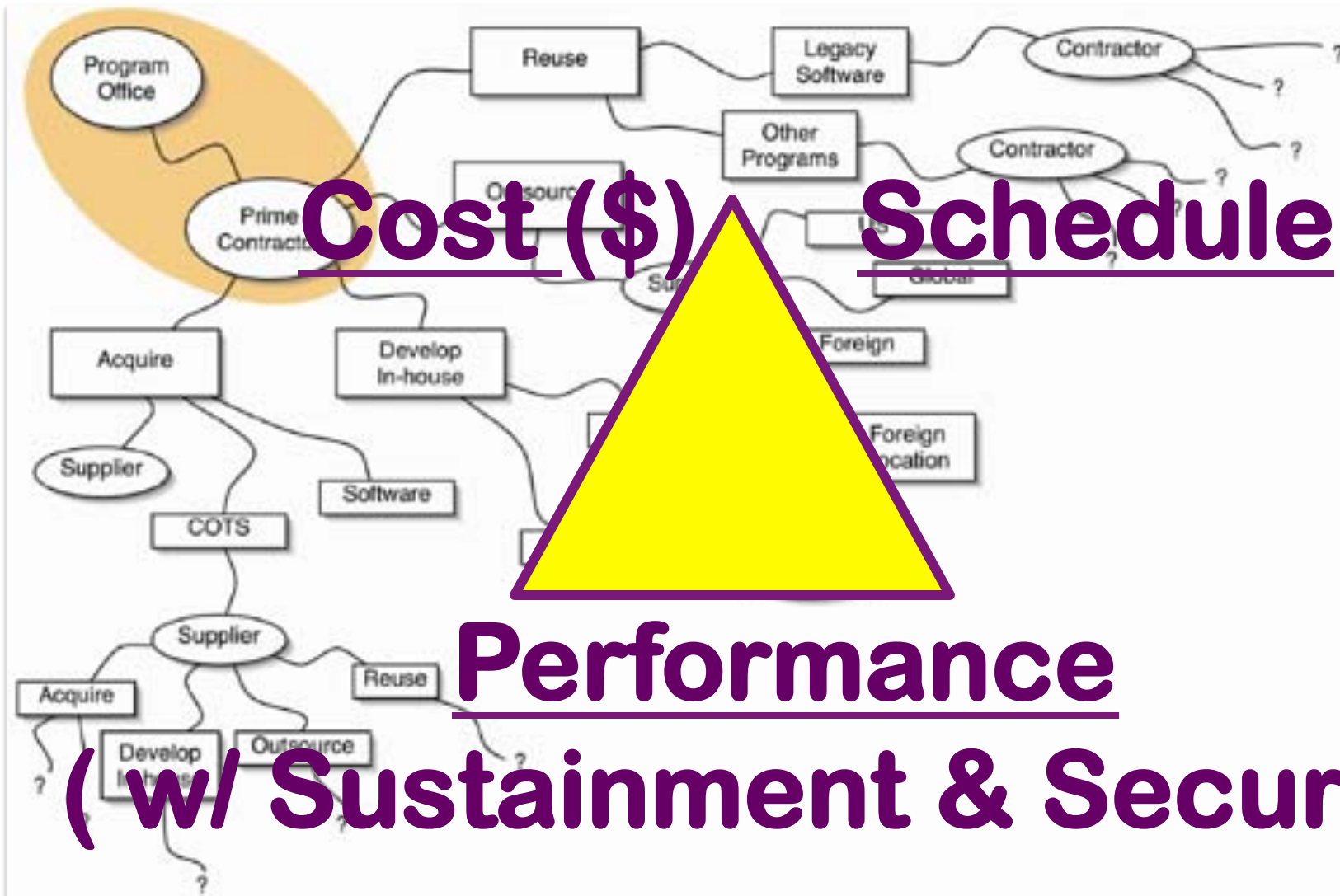


- **The government has suppliers that it may not know and may never see**
  - Less insight into suppliers' security practices
  - Less control over business practices
  - Increased vulnerability to adversaries

“Scope of Supplier Expansion and Foreign Involvement” graphic in DACS  
[www.softwaretechnews.com](http://www.softwaretechnews.com) Secure Software Engineering, July 2005 article “Software Development Security: A Risk Management Perspective” synopsis of May 2004 GAO-04-678 report “Defense Acquisition: Knowledge of Software Suppliers Needed to Manage Risks”



# Globalization is good, but it brings challenges



Cost (\$)

Schedule(t)

Performance

( w/ Sustainment & Security)

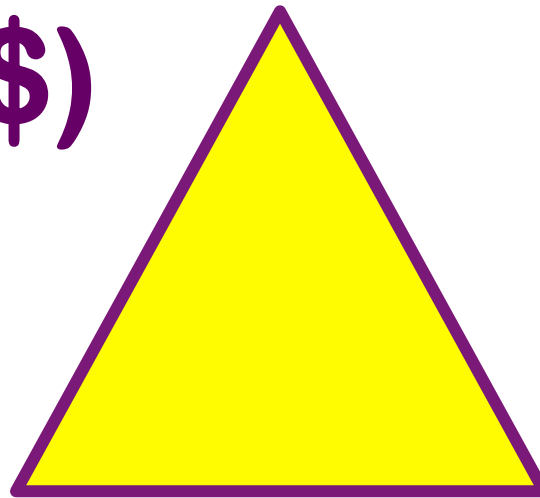


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... and Performance side of the TRADESPACE tends to be too near-term focused & mostly about AVAILABILITY

**Cost (\$)**

**Sched (t)**

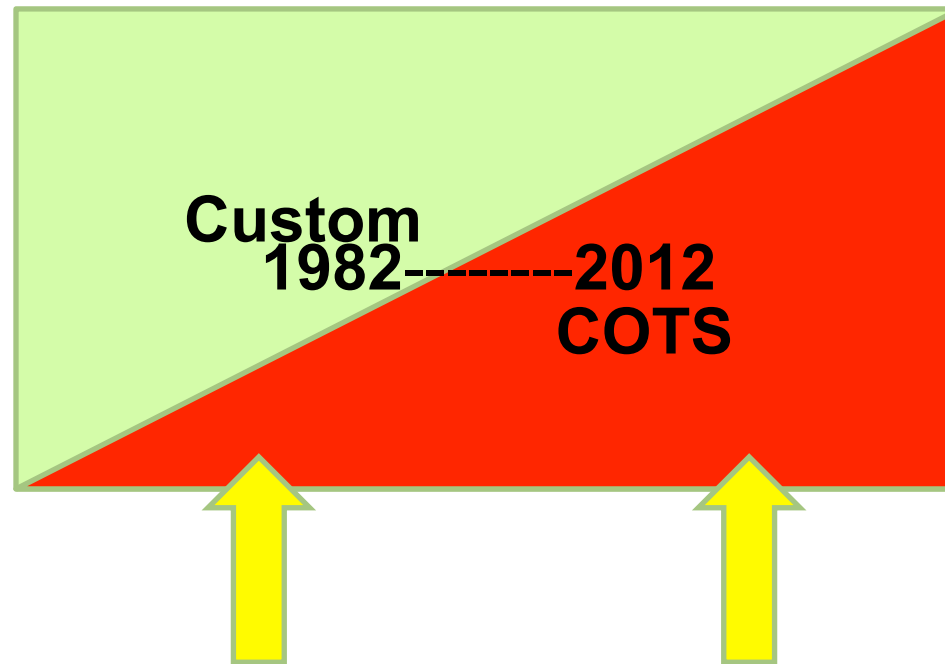


**Performance**

**(to include Confidentiality, Integrity & Availability)**



# ...and...we are all increasingly Dependent on COTS products



*"This is a trend the department has frankly been willing to recognize more in policy than in practice... I'd hazard a guess that 25 years ago, 70 percent of the goods and services the department procured were developed and produced exclusively for the military. Today, that ratio has reversed. Seventy percent of our goods and services are now either produced for commercial consumption or with commercial applications in mind. And it's backed by a largely commercial-based supply chain."*

*— Mr Brett Lambert, DASD for Manufacturing and Industrial Base Policy*



# Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative (CNCI)



## Focus Area 1

- Trusted Internet Connections
- Deploy Passive Sensors Across Federal Systems
- Pursue Deployment of Intrusion Prevention System (Dynamic Defense)
- Coordinate and Redirect R&D Efforts

**Establish a front line of defense**

## Focus Area 2

- Connect Current Centers to Enhance Cyber Situational Awareness
- Develop a Government Wide Cyber Counterintelligence Plan
- Increase the Security of the Classified Networks
- Expand Education

**Demonstrate resolve to secure U.S. cyberspace & set conditions for long-term success**

## Focus Area 3

- Define and Develop Enduring Leap Ahead Technology, Strategies & Programs
- Define and Develop Enduring Deterrence Strategies & Programs
- SCRM**  
Develop Multi-Pronged Approach for Global Supply Chain Risk Management
- Define the Federal Role for Extending Cybersecurity into Critical Infrastructure Domains

**Shape the future environment to demonstrate resolve to secure U.S. technological advantage and address new attack and defend vectors**





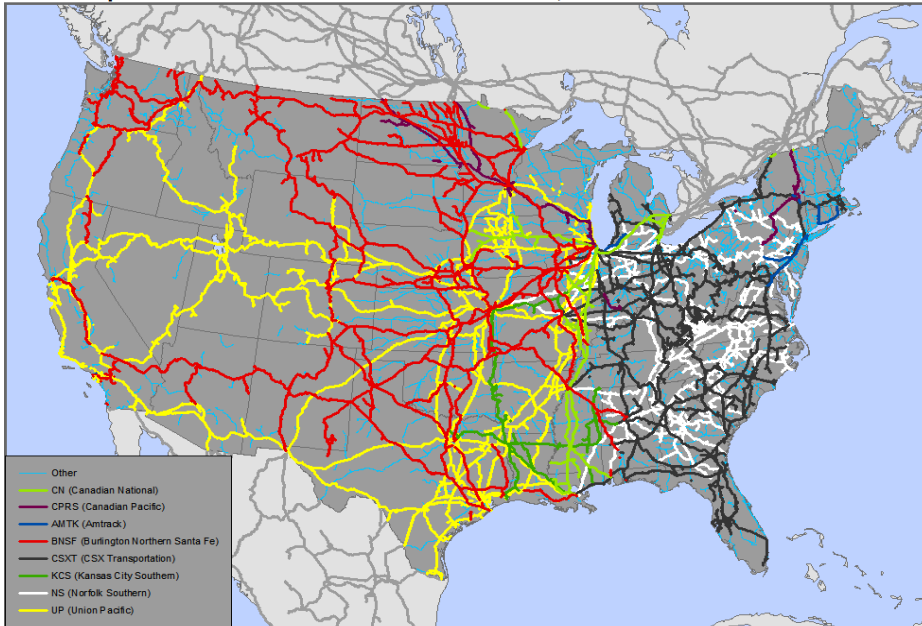
# Supply Chain: PERSPECTIVES



## Supply Chain **SECURITY**

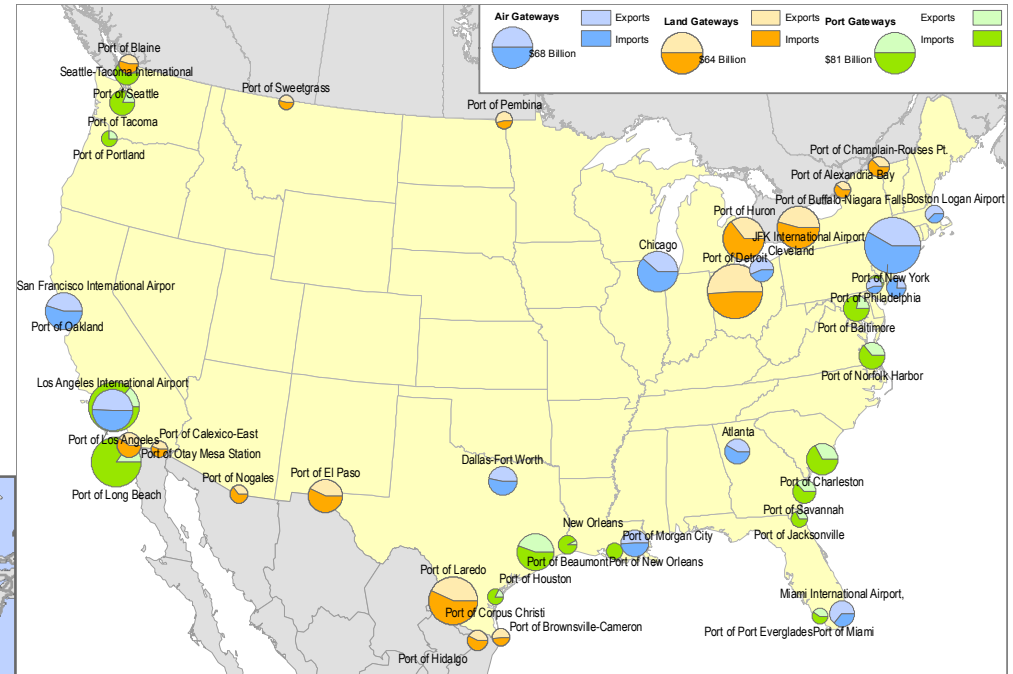
- Nodes of storage & throughput
- Lines of transport (& communication)

Ownership of Class I Railroads in the United States, 2002



Source: US National Transportation Atlas

Dr. Jean-Paul Rodrigue, Dept. of Economics & Geography - Hofstra University



## New 2012 US National Supply Chain SECURITY Strategy



# Supply Chain: PERSPECTIVES



## Supply Chain **RESILIENCE**

- Multi-sources
  - Multi-nodes
  - Multi-routes
- fix-on-the-fly  
(while doing ,  
w/ no pause)  
... to continue  
to move product





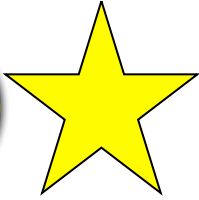


# Supply Chain: PERSPECTIVES



## Product **INTEGRITY**

**How do we improve our trust & confidence  
in HW, SW & Services we source from a  
global supply chain?**



# Ensuring Confidence in Defense Systems



- **Threat: Nation-state, terrorist, criminal, or rogue developer who:**
  - Gain control of systems through supply chain opportunities
  - Exploit vulnerabilities remotely
- **Vulnerabilities**
  - All systems, networks, and applications
  - Intentionally implanted logic
  - Unintentional vulnerabilities maliciously exploited (e.g., poor quality or fragile code)
- **Traditional Consequences: Loss of critical data and technology**
- **Emerging Consequences: Exploitation of manufacturing and supply chain**
- **Either can result in corruption; loss of confidence in critical warfighting capability**

*Today's acquisition environment drives the increased emphasis:*

<u>Then</u>		<u>Now</u>
Stand-alone systems	>>>	Networked systems
Some software functions	>>>	Software-intensive
Known supply base	>>>	Prime Integrator, hundreds of suppliers
CPI (technologies)	>>>	CPI and critical components



# DoD Strategy for Trusted Systems and Networks/SCRM



## 1. Understand system criticality and prioritize limited resources

- Focus on National Security Systems: Mission Critical Systems (MAC I) and classified networks

## 2. Within priority systems, strengthen systems security engineering practices to identify and protect mission critical functions and their critical components

## 3. For critical components, utilize all-source supply chain threat assessments from DIA SCRM Threat Assessment Center to inform risk management strategies

## 4. Manage risk to critical components throughout the acquisition lifecycle through acquisition *program protection* and SCRM by:

- Proactive SCRM key practices to strengthen acquisition operations security
- Trusted supply chain for DoD unique Application Specific Integrated Circuits (ASICs)
- Employ technical mitigations and enhanced vulnerability detection

## 5. Partner with industry to drive security (manufacturing, engineering, test and evaluation, etc.)





# What Are We Protecting?



## Program Protection Planning

DoDI 5000.02

\* DoD is migrating from Information Assurance to Cybersecurity

### Technology

DoDI 5200.39

What: Leading-edge research and technology

Who Identifies: Technologists, System Engineers

ID Process: Critical Program Information Identification

Threat Assessment: Foreign collection threat

Countermeasures: Classification, Export Controls, Security, Foreign Disclosure

Focus: "Keep secret stuff in" by protecting any form of technology

### Components

DoDI 5200.44

What: Mission-critical elements and components

Who Identifies: System Engineers, Logisticians

ID Process: Criticality Analysis

Threat Assessment: Supplier Risk Analysis

Countermeasures: Supply Chain Risk Management, System Security Engineering, Anti-counterfeits, **software assurance**, Trusted Foundry, etc.

Focus: "Keep malicious stuff out" by protecting key mission components

### Information\*

DoDD 8500.01 / DoDI 8510.01

What: Information about applications, processes, capabilities and end-items

Who Identifies: All

ID Process: CPI identification, criticality analysis, and classification guidance

Threat Assessment: Foreign collection threat

Countermeasures: Information Assurance, Classification, Export Controls, Security, etc.

Focus: "Keep critical information from getting out" by protecting data

*Protecting Warfighting Capability Throughout the Lifecycle*



**CNCI-SCRM**

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**&**

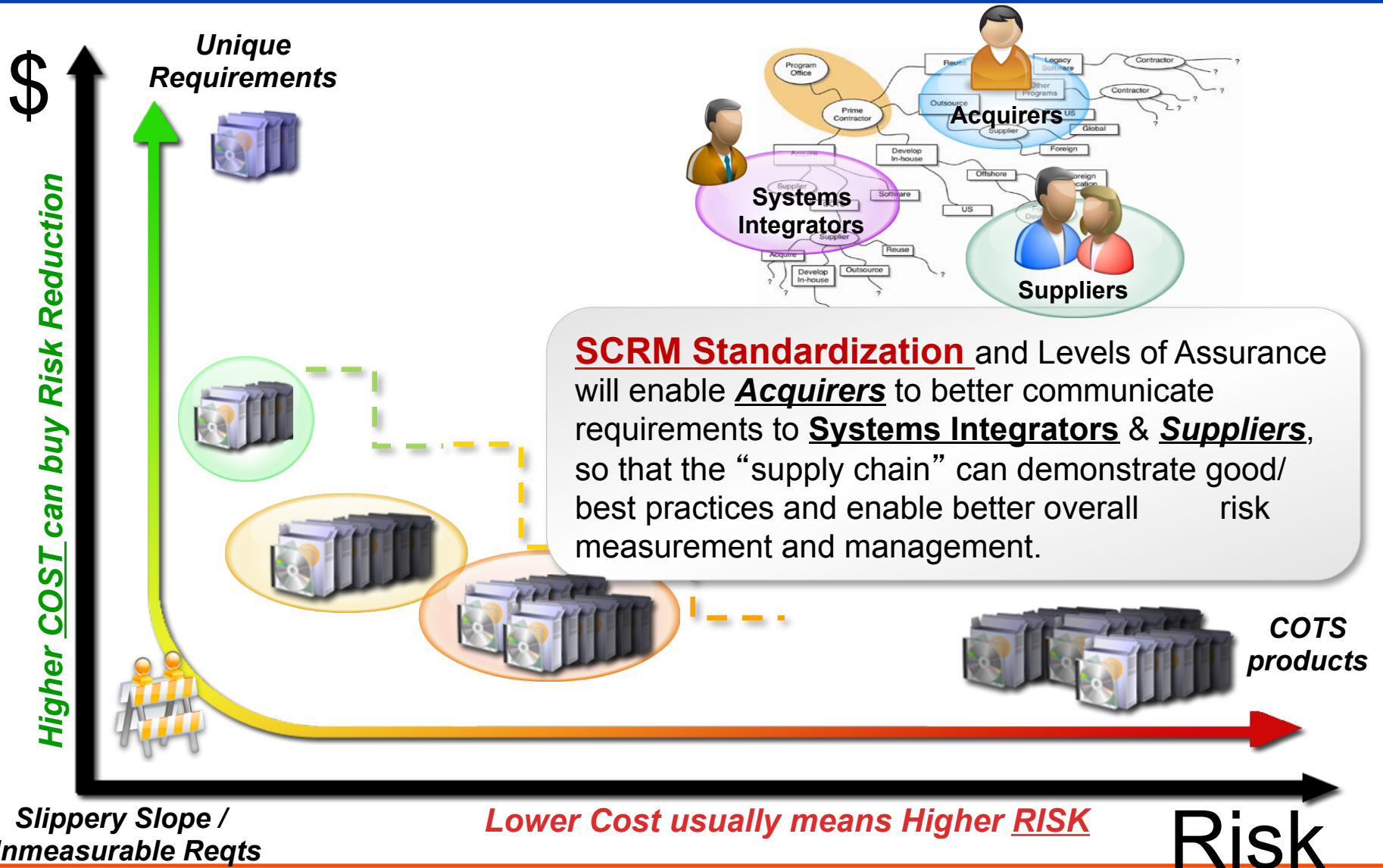
**“commercially  
acceptable global  
sourcing standards”**

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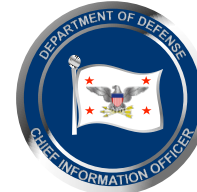
# Product Assurance *TRADESPACE*



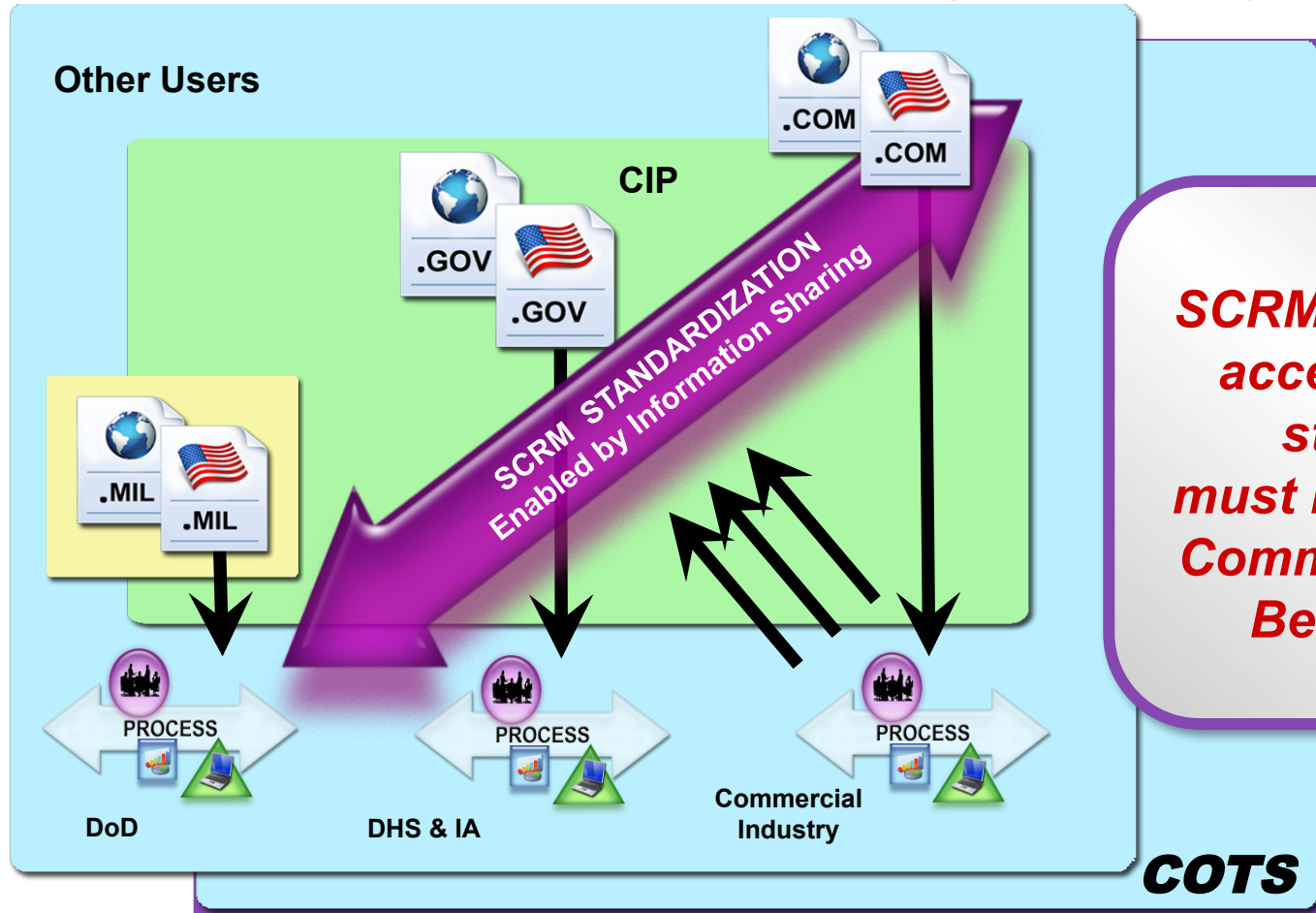




# SCRM Stakeholders



*US has vital interest in the global supply chain.*



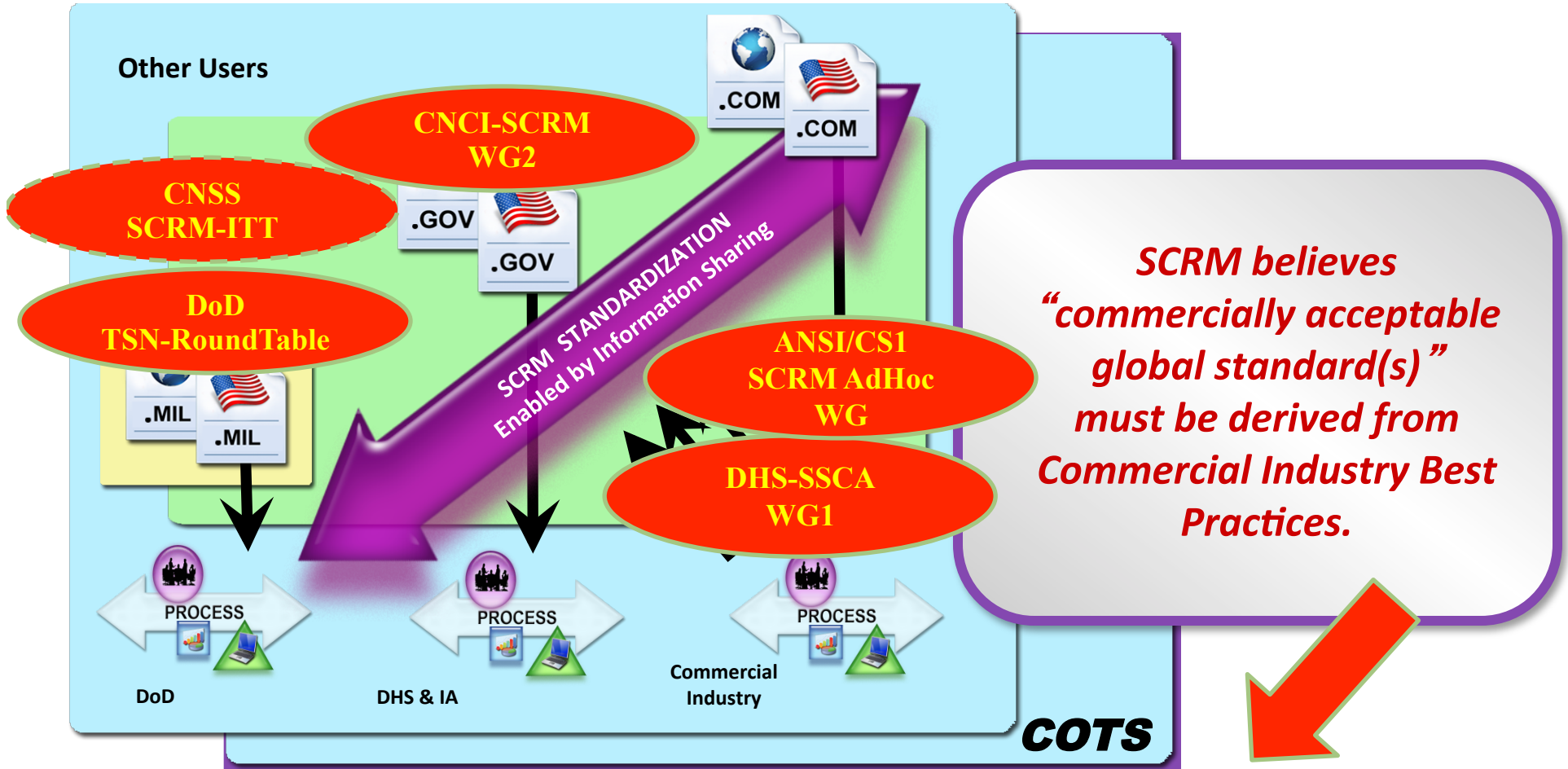
*SCRM Standardization Requires Public-Private Collaborative Effort*



# SCRM has a Landscape of activities



*US has vital interest in the global supply chain.*



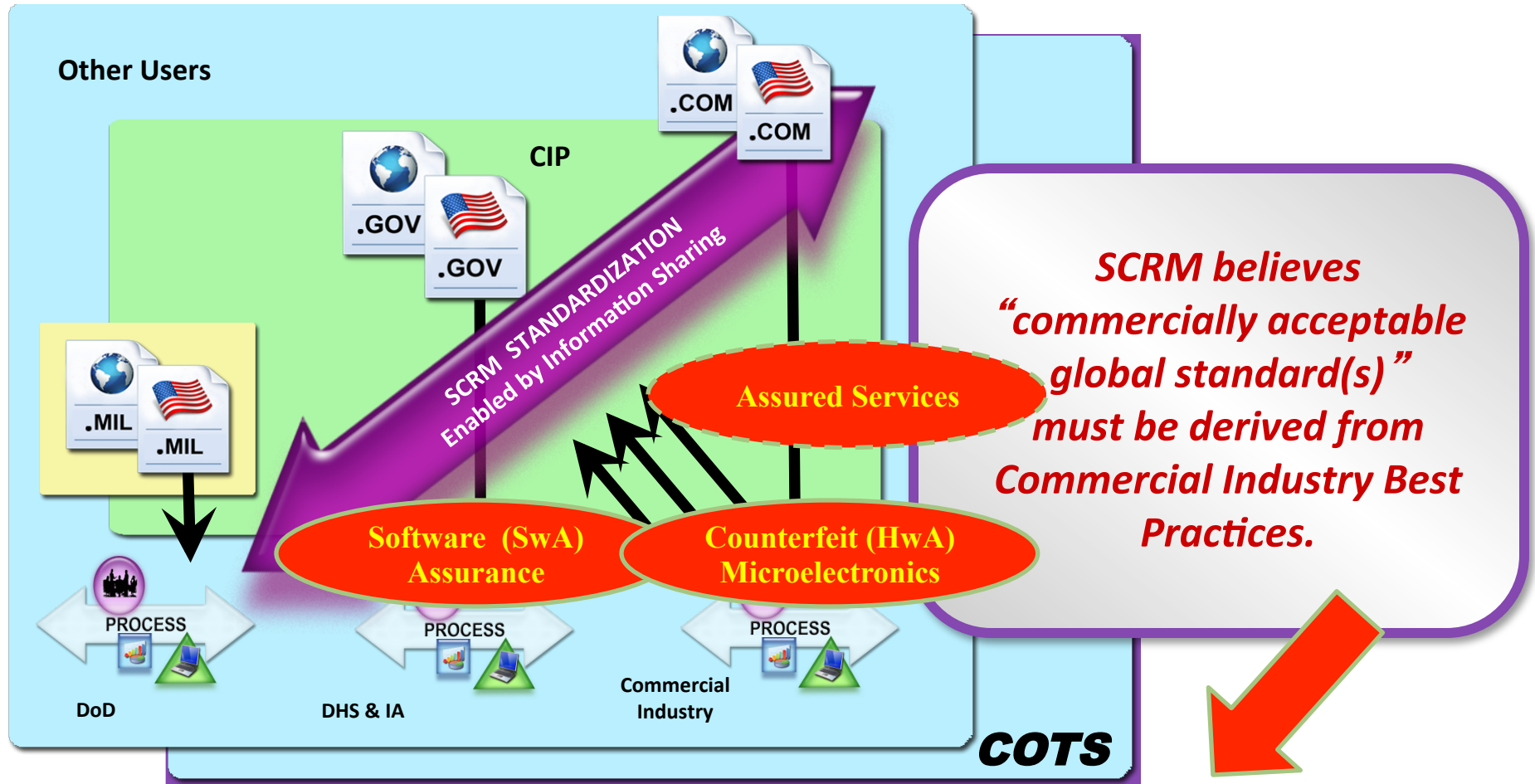
*SCRM Standardization Requires Public-Private Collaborative Effort*



# SCRM has a Landscape of activities & must address Counterfeits & Software



*US has vital interest in the global supply chain.*



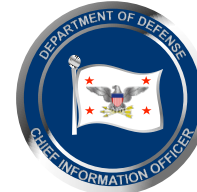
*SCRM believes “commercially acceptable global standard(s)” must be derived from Commercial Industry Best Practices.*

*SCRM Standardization Requires Public-Private Collaborative Effort*

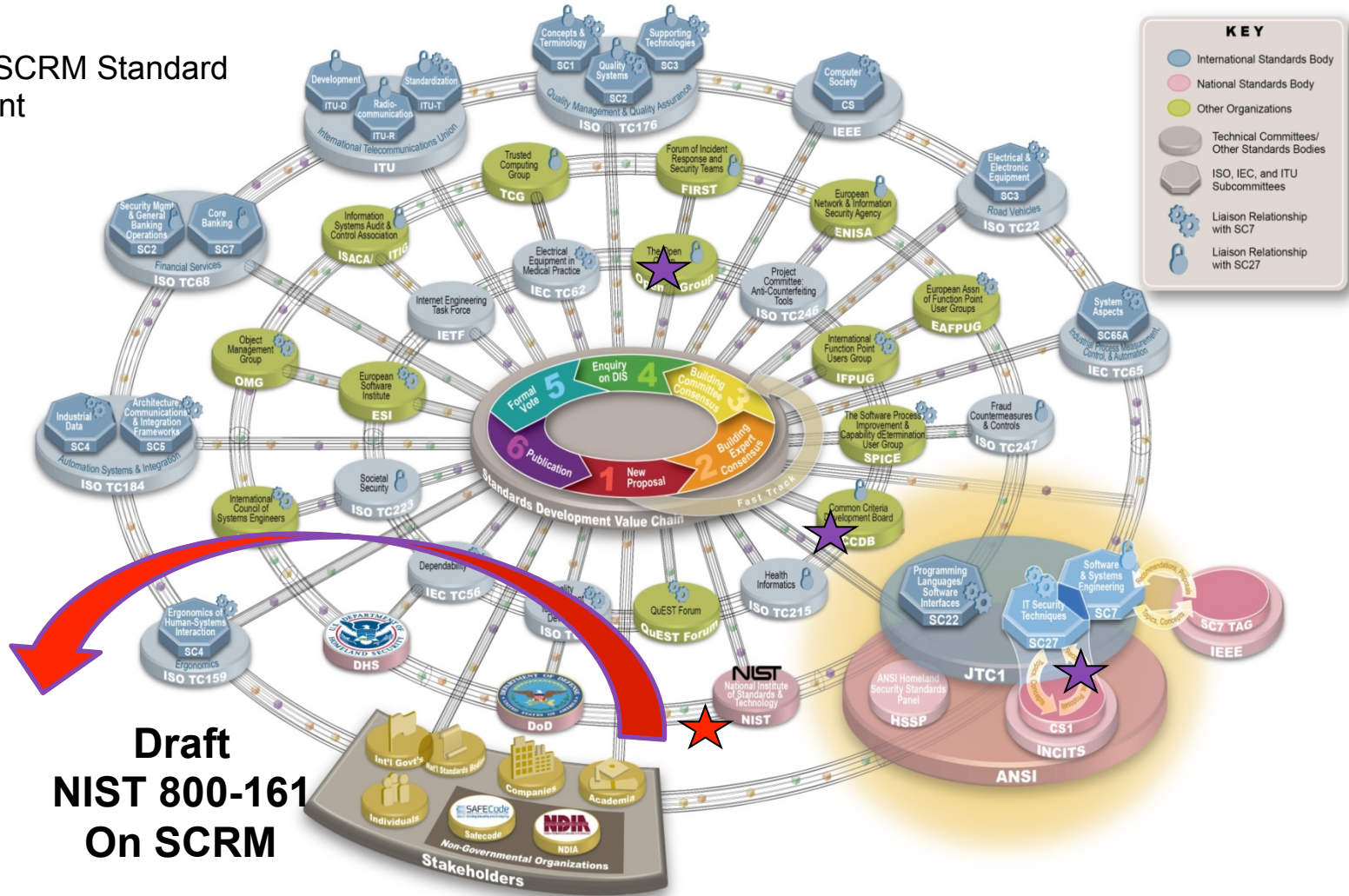




# The ICT SCRM Standard Development Organization Landscape



★ Active ICT SCRM Standard Development

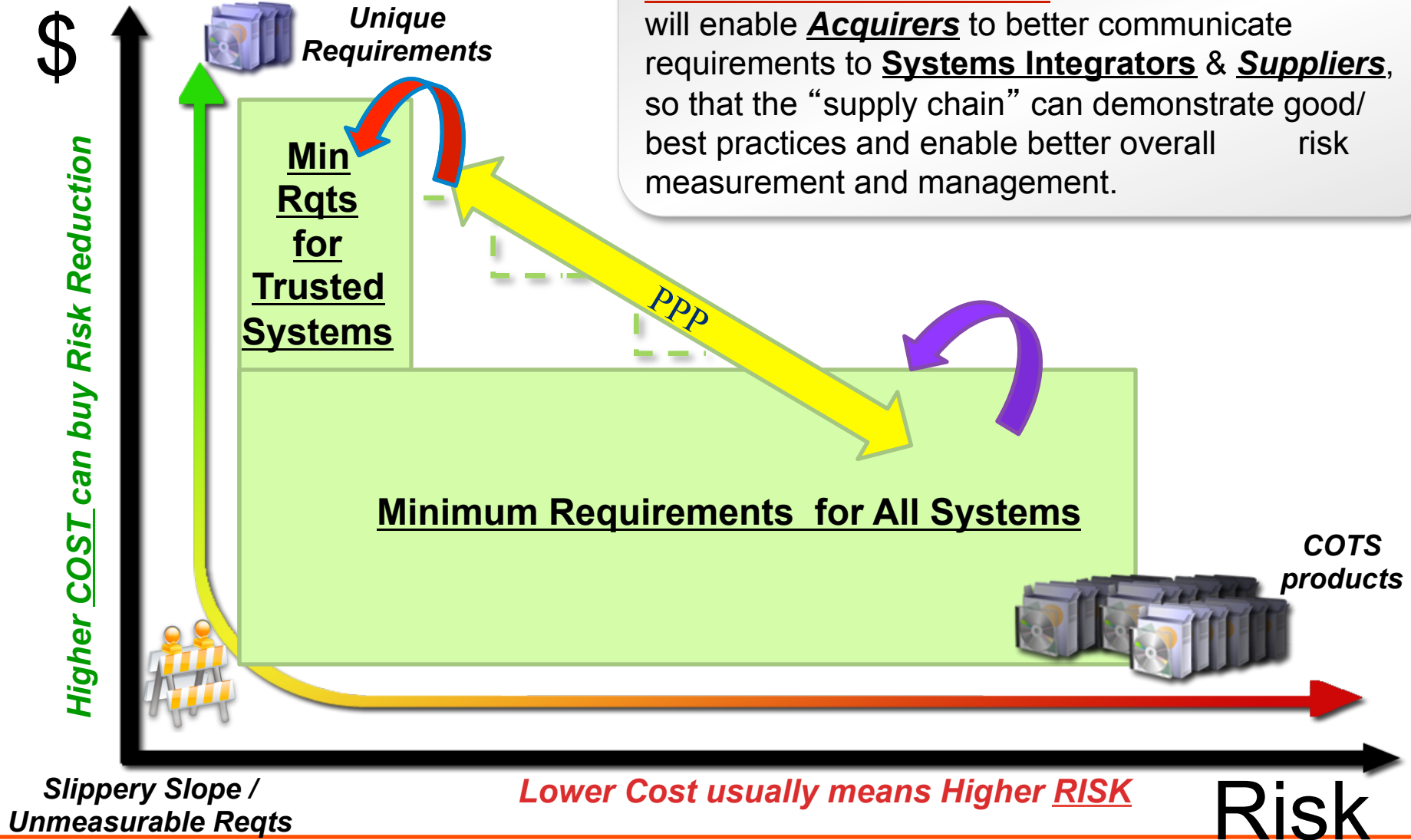


**Draft  
NIST 800-161  
On SCRM**

...GSA-DoD IT-Acq Report ...SSCA in Dec'14

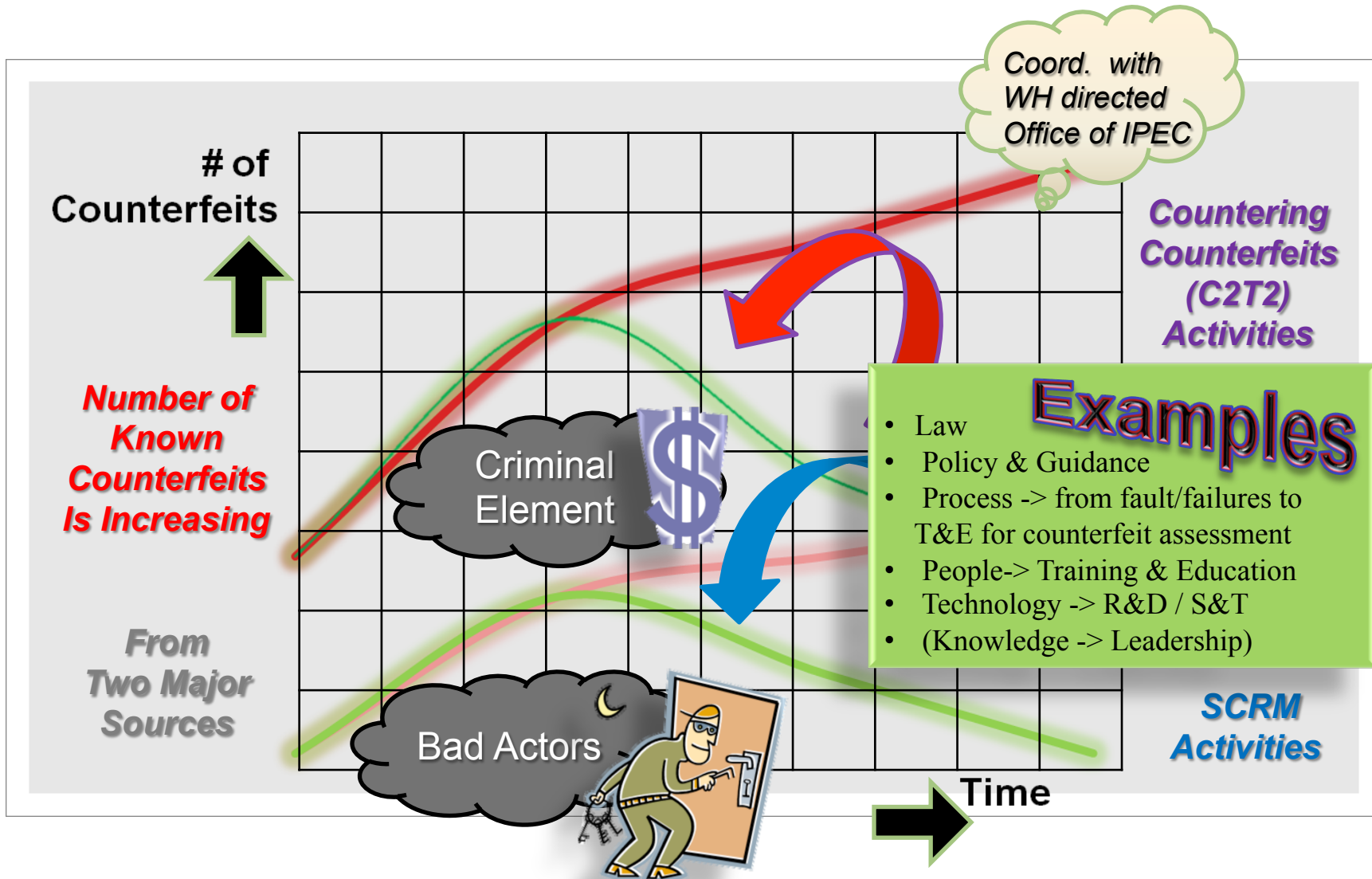


**SCRM Standardization** and Levels of Assurance will enable **Acquirers** to better communicate requirements to **Systems Integrators & Suppliers**, so that the “supply chain” can demonstrate good/best practices and enable better overall risk measurement and management.





# Countering Counterfeits Strategic Concept







# Existing and Emerging SCRM Practices and Standards



Government

Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative (CNCI) Stood Up

NIST IR 7622, Notional Supply Chain Risk Management Practices for Federal Information Systems

NIST SP 800-161

DoD ICT SCRM Key Practices Document

The President's International Strategy for Cyberspace

GAO Report & Congressional Testimony

SCRM PMOs developed in DOJ and DOE...

Cyberspace Policy Review

2008

2009

2010

2011

2012

2013

AT&L PPP Memo July'11

Mar'12  
CNSS Dir 505

DoDI 5200.44 Nov'12

**NDA Sections '13-933 & '14-937**

Industry

DHS Vendor Procurement Language

SAFECode Software Supply Chain Integrity papers

Open Trusted Technology Framework (OTTF)  
"New / Free"  
OTTP-S  
Commercial Standard

Common Criteria Technical Document

ISF Supplier Assurance Framework

IEC 62443-2-4 – Industrial-process measurement, control and automation

ISO/IEC 27036 – Guidelines for Information Security in Supplier Relationships

SAE Counterfeit Electronic Parts Avoidance series (SAE AS5553, SAE AS6081, etc.)

Adopted from  
Nadya Bartol / UTC.org



# Commercial SCRM Developments & Standards



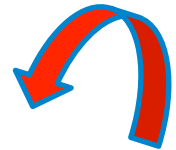
Lots ongoing- this is a representative list (not all inclusive)



- TheOpenGroup's Trusted Technology Forum (OTTF): Trusted Technology Provider Standard (OTTP-S)  
<https://www2.opengroup.org/ogsys/catalog/C139...> and Accreditation Process
- Supply Chain Technical Working Group (CCTWG) “approved” by Common Criteria Development Board (CCDB) to advise CCDB & development of new CC "Protection Profiles" that will replace EALs  
<https://cc-supplychain.teamlab.com/products/files/#408084>
- ISO 27036 on ICT Acquirer-Supplier Relationships (Parts 1-2-3) finalized Part 1 is FREE... (TMSN/LCSRM leads US participation in ANSI CS1 SCRM adHoc WG)
- SAE- G19's AS5553 on Counterfeit Electronics... AS6171...
- SAFECode  
<http://www.safecode.org/index.php>



# Govt-SCRM-related Developments



- **CNCI-SCRM** still alive & well
- **CNSS DIRECTIVE 505 on SCRM** from Committee on National Security Systems (FOUO)  
[http://csrc.nist.gov/news\\_events/index.html](http://csrc.nist.gov/news_events/index.html)
- **"IT Supply Chain: National Security-Related Agencies Need to Better Address Risks",**  
**GAO-12-361**, Mar 23  
<http://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-12-361>
- **NIST-IR 7622 & NIST 800-53 rev4** (US.gov-only participates in SCRM WG2)  
[http://csrc.nist.gov/news\\_events/index.html](http://csrc.nist.gov/news_events/index.html)----\_new NIST SP-161 on SCRM
- **DODI 5200.44** on Trusted Systems & Networks (Nov 2012)
- **USD AT&L Memo on Program Protection Planning (PPP) July 2011**
- Monthly **TSN RoundTable** Meetings & periodic **TSN/PP Executive Council** Meetings
- **NEW EO-CyberSecurity FRAMEWORK**



# Recent Evolution of Strategy & Policy

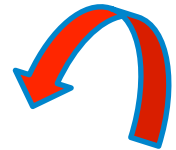


## Counterfeit Microelectronics---L&MR lead

Who is working this (DoD, US,gov, public-private, standards)

& NDAA'12 Section 818... & NDAA'13 Section 833... New DoDI 4140.67

- Learn from Quality Assurance & Safety Critical Items Practices
- Procurement & Acquisition-Contracts
- Testing (life cycle doc, acceptance, follow-up analysis)
- Reporting
- WorkForce Development (training & education)
- Standards



## Software Assurance---AT&L-SE lead

Who is working this (DoD, US,gov, public-private, standards)

& NDAA'11 Section 932 & NDAA'13 Section 933 (SOAR, R&D, Liability)

- Learn from Quality Assurance & Safety Critical Items Practices
- Procurement & Acquisition-Contracts
- Testing (life cycle doc, acceptance, follow-up analysis)
- Reporting
- WorkForce Development (training & education)
- Standards



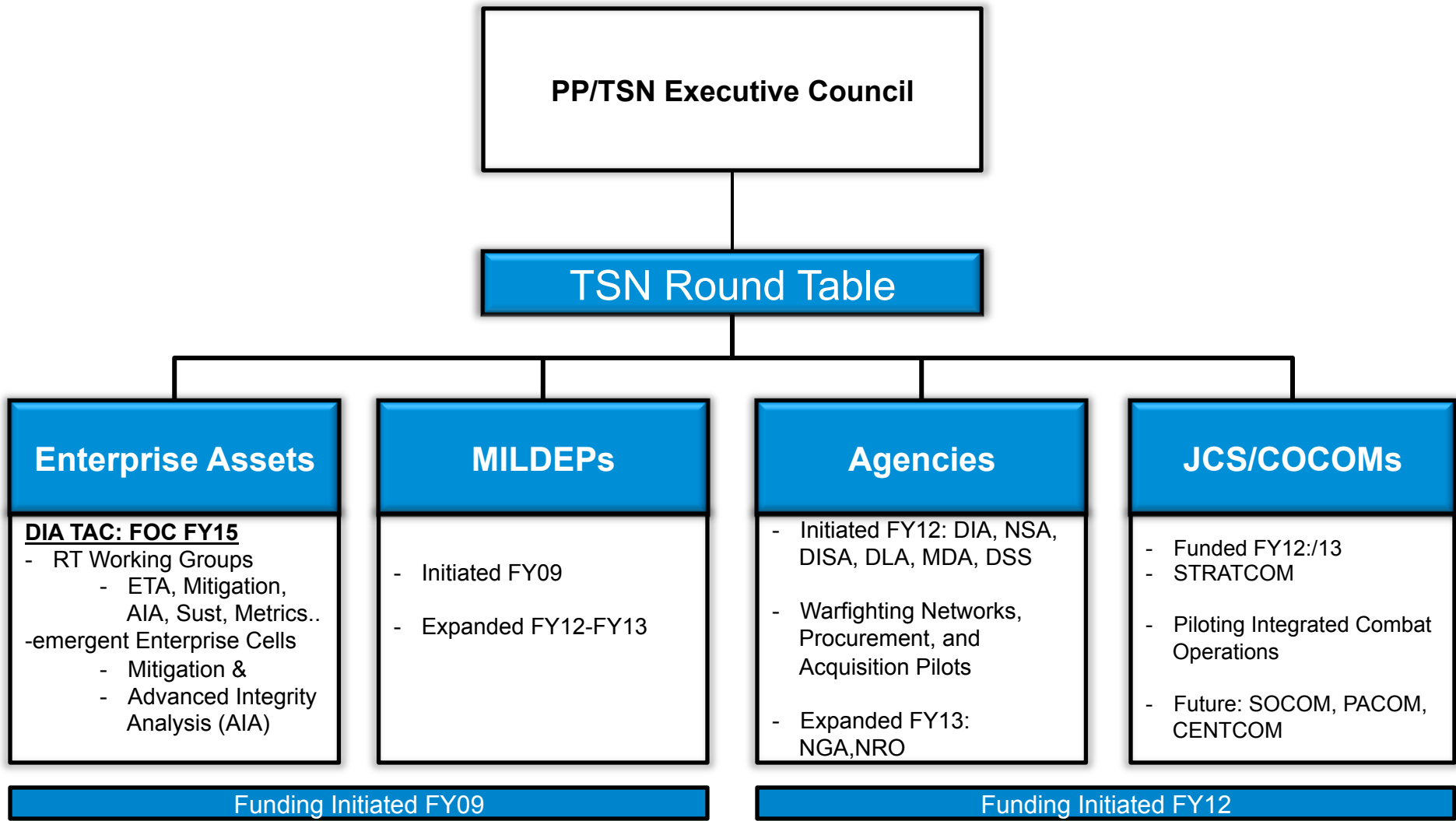
**DoD's SCRM for TSNs  
is more than  
PPPs & DoD Acquisition,**

**It's about Cyber Risk in the Lifecycle  
(what is centralized & decentralized)**





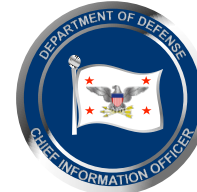
# TSN Governance







# TSN RT Participants



- Focal Points

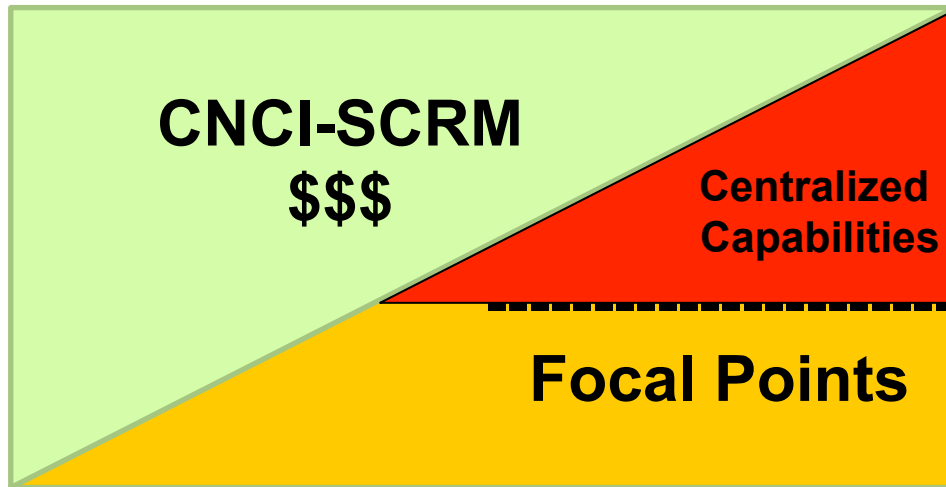


- Stakeholders





FOC  
2016



**People-----FTEs / ETA\***

**Process-----TAC\*, Mitigation\*, Sustainment\***

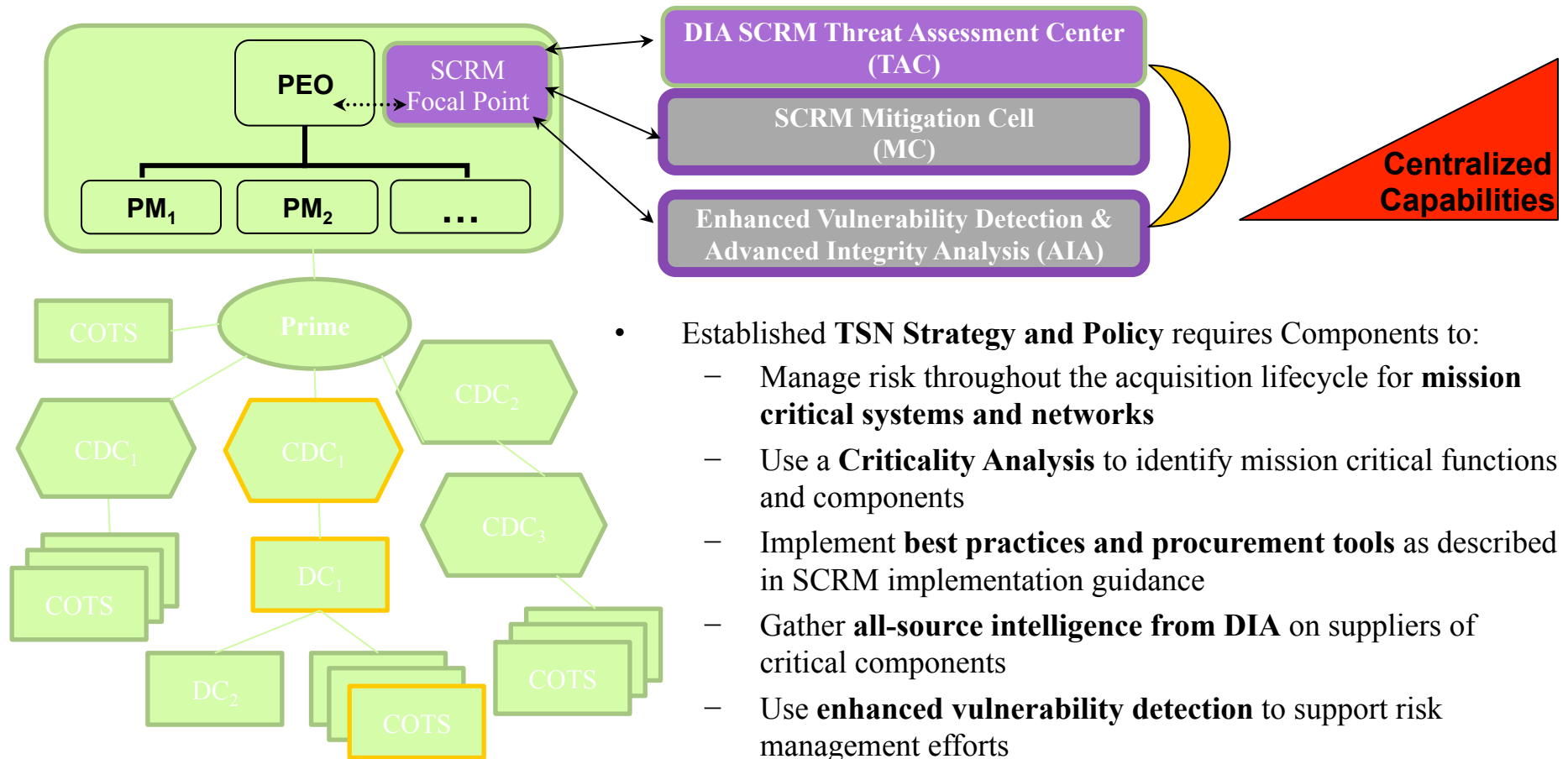
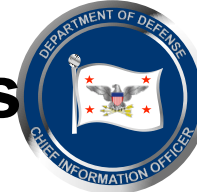
**Tools/Technology---HwA & SwA Testing, AIA\***

**Metrics-----Methods to Measure & Manage Risk**

***\*TSN-RT Working Groups (WGs)***



# Trusted Systems and Networks Enterprise Capabilities

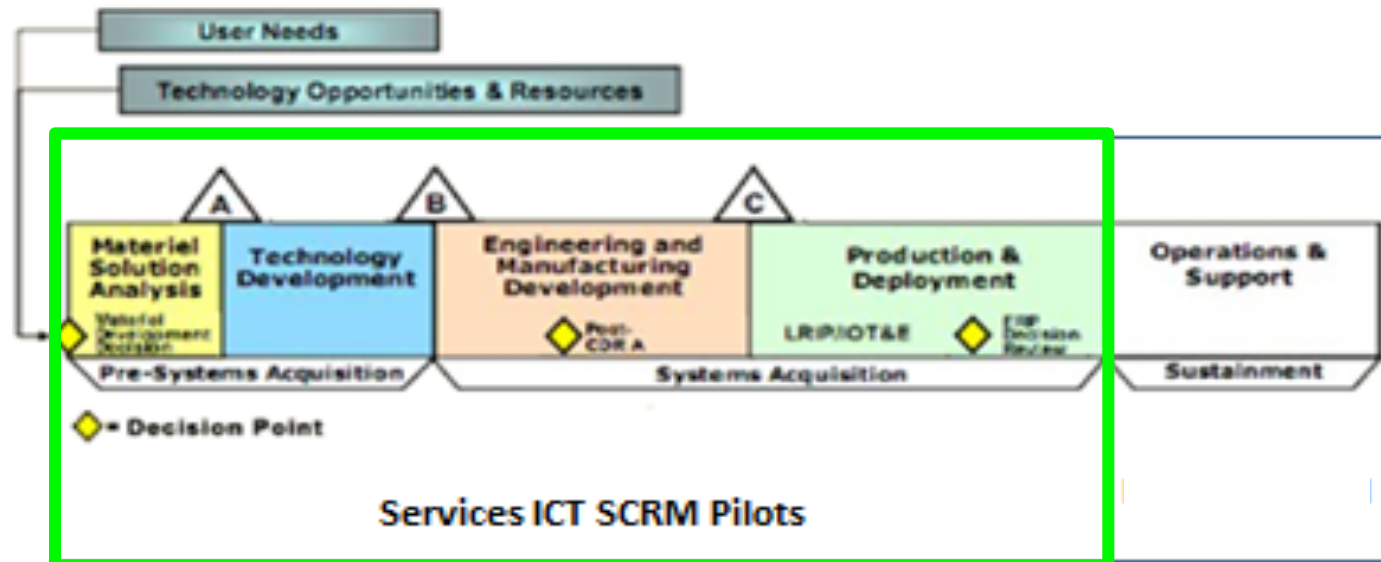


- Established **TSN Strategy and Policy** requires Components to to:
  - Manage risk throughout the acquisition lifecycle for **mission critical systems and networks**
  - Use a **Criticality Analysis** to identify mission critical functions and components
  - Implement **best practices and procurement tools** as described in SCRM implementation guidance
  - Gather **all-source intelligence from DIA** on suppliers of critical components
  - Use **enhanced vulnerability detection** to support risk management efforts
  - Work with the **TSN Focal Points** and subject matter experts to develop and **implement mitigation strategies**



# SCRM in PPP & Sustainment

## DoD 5000 Defense Acquisition System

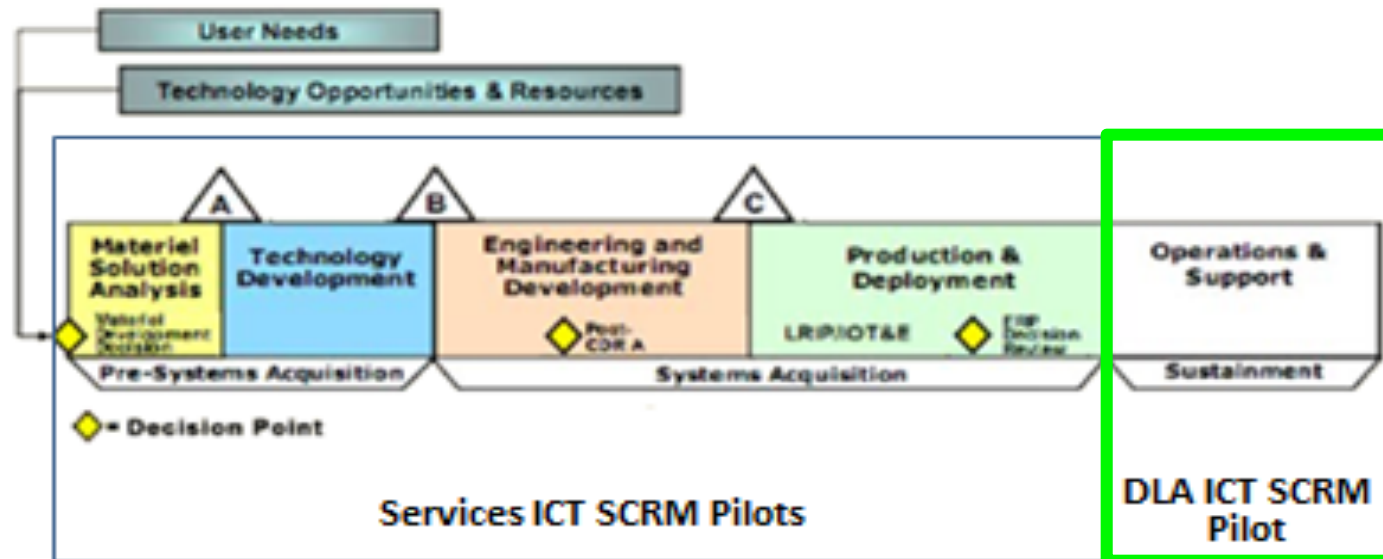


- Focuses on Pre-Systems Acquisition and Systems Acquisition Phases (ACAT I programs)
- Emphasis is placed on the PPP through MS C and FRP



# SCRM / PPP and DLA

## DoD 5000 Defense Acquisition System

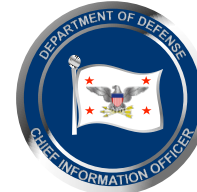


- DLA pilot focuses on the ICT components that support weapon systems throughout DoD
- The emphasis is on protecting fielded weapon systems





# Transition from Acquisition to Sustainment



### Acquisition Process

### Logistics Reassignment Process

- Governed by DoD 4140.26M (Vol 2 & 4)
- Service defines criticality of part, such as:
  - Critical Flight Safety
  - Critical Application
- Service defines Acquisition Strategy, such as:
  - Sole source
  - Competitive bid

### Sustainment Process



Service Engineering Support Activity (ESA) retains configuration control (Tech data)



DLA accepts management of consumable items







# **DoD TSN Strategy**

**&**

# **NDAAs**



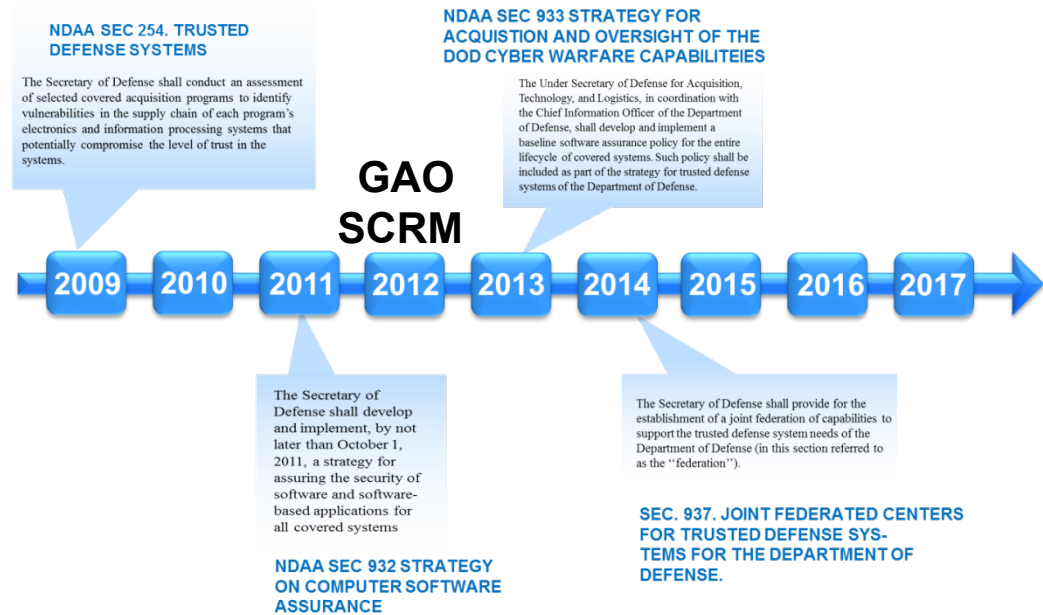


# DoD TSN Strategy & NDAAs

(Still a work in progress)



- A combination of the assurance expertise, products, and services—and continued advancements within these areas—is required to help the DoD establish and institutionalize a culture of assurance-focused engineering and (ultimately) Designed-in Security.
- In response the DOD created The Trusted Systems and Networks Strategy which provides an overarching framework for the design and delivery of trusted systems addressing hardware assurance, software assurance, supply chain management, and supporting policy, engineering practices, and training and awareness.



*"This is a trend the department has frankly been willing to recognize more in policy than in practice...I'd hazard a guess that 25 years ago, 70 percent of the goods and services the department procured were developed and produced exclusively for the military. Today, that ratio has reversed. Seventy percent of our goods and services are now either produced for commercial consumption or with commercial applications in mind. And it's backed by a largely commercial-based supply chain." – Mr Brett Lambert, DASD for Manufacturing and Industrial Base Policy*



**Risk Management Framework (RMF)**

**&**

**Cybersecurity Governance**



# RMF & Governance





**Donald.R.Davidson4.civ@mail.mil**

**Don Davidson**  
**Chief, Outreach, Science & Standards**  
**LCSRM in DoD-CIO**

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