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Retrofitting Ground Systems to improve Cyber Security

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Overview

- Satellite System Cyber Security is particularly challenging
 - Satellite Mission Management networks have unique designs and challenging mission constraints
 - Security Solutions/Security COTS are not designed with Satellite Operations in mind
- Retrofitting legacy satellite mission management systems is particularly difficult
 - Operations budgets are extremely limited
 - Maintenance windows are generally short
- Reuse has been a common method to reduce deployment Costs
 - Security reuse represents a way to reduce Cyber Security costs

Security Patterns enable Reuse of Proven Security Solutions

Satellite System Commonalities

Merges sophisticated cutting-edge mission planning software



To specialized, long-life (and often ancient) command hardware



Requires 7x24 uptime, stable technologies & stable environment (no experimenting & no beta software!)

Are high-value and mission-critical assets

Satellite Systems have Specialized Security Requirements

Security Challenges

▪ Escalating Focus on Cyber Security

- Government concern over Cyber Security has resulted in ever-increasing numbers of security requirements
 - **Federal Government - NIST SP 800-53**
 - Over 800 Controls, describing baseline technical and procedural security
 - **DoD – DoDI 8500.2/DoD 8581.01**
 - 110+ Procedural and Controls, depending on classification level
 - **ISO/IEC 27002**
 - 12 Sections 114 controls, providing goals, but little implementation guidance

▪ Measuring Cost/Benefit

- Cyber Risk is difficult to quantify
- Every dollar spent on security is not spent on expanding mission capability
- Retrofitting legacy systems can be costly with only nominal security benefit

Applying Security to Ground Systems Can be Costly & Difficult

Security Pattern Reuse

- Reuse software Design Pattern methodology to
 - Create reusable “Security Patterns”
 - Apply Security Patterns to High Value Mission Management Systems
- Reuse of proven Mission Management policies including:
 - Access Control
 - User Roles
 - Secure Communications
 - Network
 - Systems Hardening
 - Software Assurance
 - Anti-Virus
 - Configuration Management
 - Product Selection Criteria
- Reuse of proven technology solutions, including:
 - Reference Security Architecture
 - Log Reduction/SEIM
 - Hardened OS/COTs images
 - Network Defense Product
 - Security Assessments
 - Approved Products
 - Encryption
 - Public Key Infrastructure

Lower Deployment Costs and Security Risk through Reuse

Scenario 1: Systems Hardening

- Reuse of Policy Templates, Automation Scripts and Assessment tools for hardening Windows/Linux Systems
 - Templates mined from a large-scale multi-platform Command/Control system
 - Templates were already tailored to unique CPU/Disk/performance requirements of a C2 System
- Benefits included:
 - Speeds time to upgrade core Infrastructure
 - Provides standards-compliant, tested base OS templates for application, database and web servers
 - Includes hooks for “modern” security protocols, including IPSec, PKI, TLS and SSL
 - Reduces labor and schedule time associated with COTS configuration and maximizes integration/test time
 - Provides a higher confidence development schedule, based on schedule/cost actuals from previous deployments



Cost-effective Satellite Security by Reusing Proven Cyber Solutions

Scenario 2: Access Policy



- Reuse of Access Policy templates for Satellite C2 System
 - Includes common satellite mission C2 roles, including Shift Commander, Satellite Vehicle Operator, and Payload operator
 - Identifies roles, permissions, and constraints necessary to support Satellite Operations
 - Validated as meeting compliance requirements
- Benefits:
 - Minimizes policy development time
 - Provides an example of an approved, accredited policy
 - Tailored to security and mission requirements unique to satellite operations (e.g. separation of duties, shift changes, 2-man controls)

Cost-effective Security by Reusing Proven Satellite C2 Solutions

Conclusion

- Cost-effective security upgrades of legacy systems are possible
 - Best value is in upgrades to core Security Enabled COTS
 - Lowest risk is in reuse of Satellite Mission expertise
- Security Patterns approach allows for a “buffet-style” approach to improving security
 - Not as robust as a “built-in” security approach, but
 - Provides significant, measurable improvements in cyber-resiliency for legacy systems