



**HOW SYSTEMS SECURITY
ENGINEERING (SSE)
ADDRESSES CYBERSECURITY-
RISK MANAGEMENT
FRAMEWORK (CYBER-RMF)
FOR TEST & EVALUATION
(T&E) PROJECT MANAGEMENT**



Presenter

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*Join the collective that is the new
RMF-Cyber...resistance is futile.*

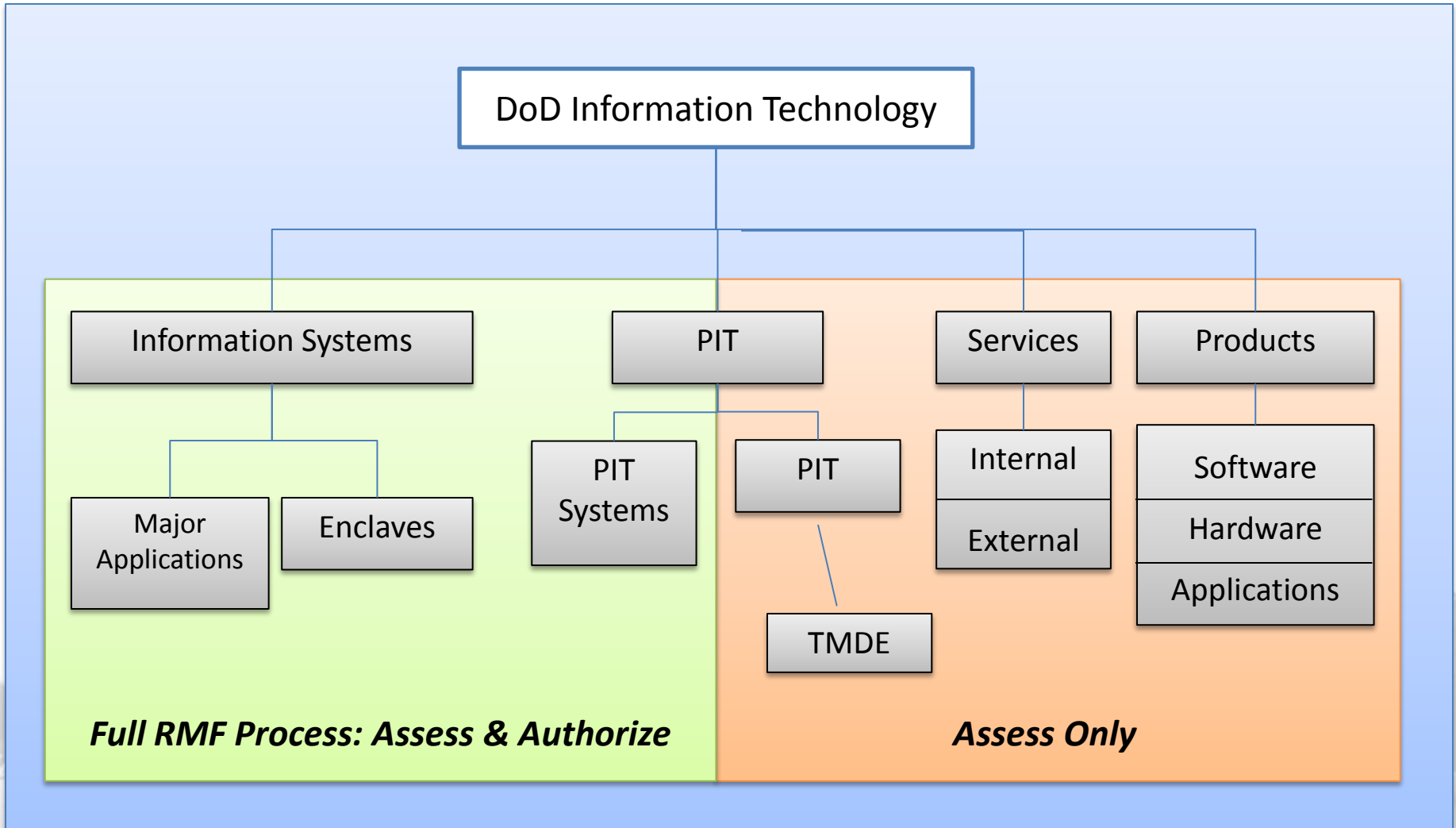


This is why...we must stay vigilant.





Cybersecurity Protection of IT within T&E Program Management





What exactly is Cybersecurity? (Cyber)



Prevention of damage to, protection of, and restoration of computers, electronic communications systems, electronic communications services, wire/wireless communication, and electronic communication, including information contained therein, to ensure its *availability, integrity, authentication, confidentiality, and nonrepudiation.*

DoDI 8500.01, Cybersecurity/CNSSI No. 4009, CNSS Glossary



What is Risk Management Framework? (RMF)



❖ A structured approach used to oversee and manage risk for an enterprise.





Test Range Cyber-Focus Areas



- ❖ Systems Security Engineering (SSE); a subset of Systems Engineering (SE), addresses stakeholder security requirements & concerns within projects/programs throughout it's life-cycle.
- ❖ Cybersecurity (Cyber) is applicable to Test Range Environments (Policy Mandate!)
- ❖ Risk Management Framework-Cybersecurity (RMF-Cyber) applicable to Platform IT within T&E

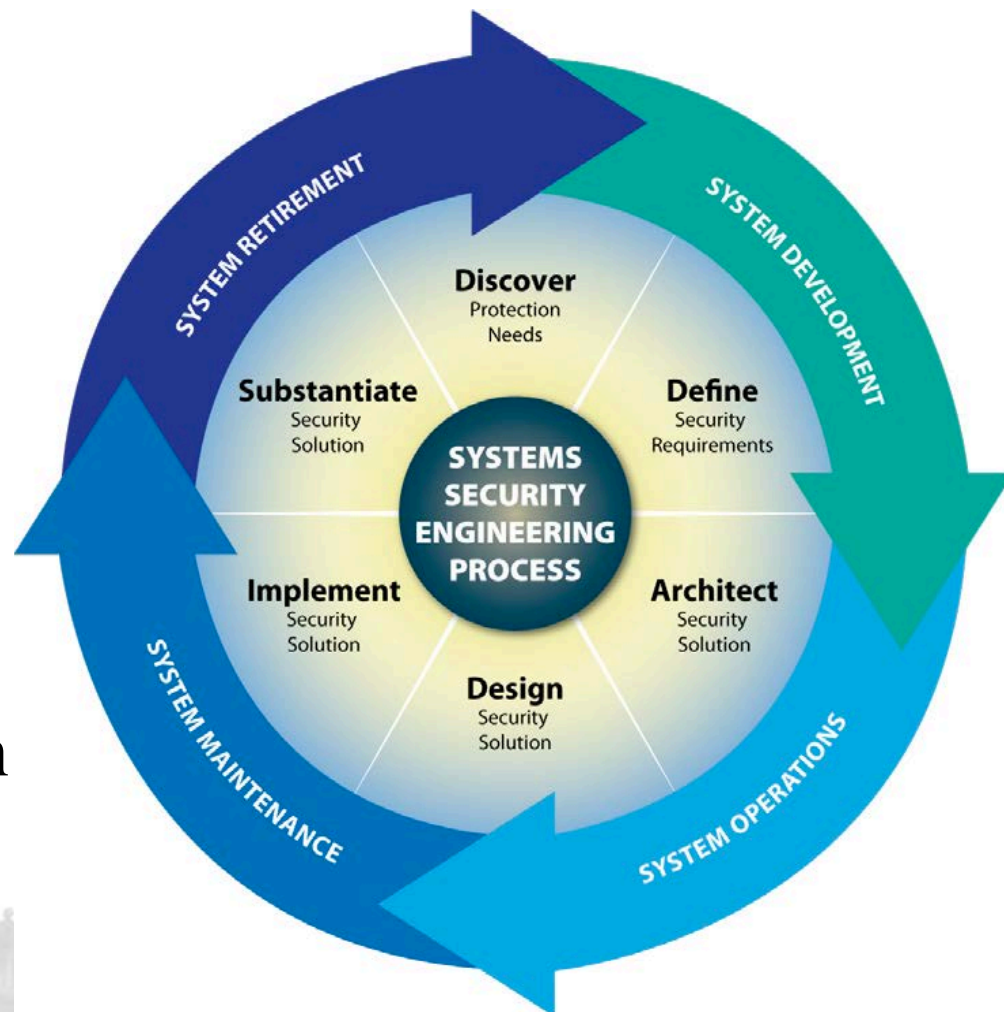


Systems Security Engineering (SSE) Process



Systems Security Engineering (SSE) - Integrates research, development and technology protection into the Systems Engineering Process.

Goals: prevents or delays exploitation of information & systems that host the information.





SSE Applicable RMF-Cyber Artifacts



- ✓ Modeling schemes, complex code, scripts, etc.
- ✓ Documented configuration settings/test plans,
- ✓ Documented security tasks/procedures

Security (built-In) instead of ...(bolted-on) after-the-fact





T&E (Range) Environment IT Project Management



- Project/Program/Task Leads Must:
 - assign Cybersecurity Representative to the Team
 - address Cybersecurity for all IT at the beginning of the project (Requirements/Definition Phases)
 - address RMF (Risk Management Framework) for all IT
 - receive approval-to-operate for all Information Technology before use



Cybersecurity Support Personnel



➤ ISSM/ISSO

(Info-Systems Security Manager/Officer)

➤ ISSE

(Info-Systems Security Engineer)

➤ ISSA

(Info-Systems Security Analyst)

➤ ISSS

(Info-Systems Security Specialist)



RMF-Cybersecurity Approval Chain



- AO-Authorizing Official
- SCA-Security Control Assessor
- SCAR (R-Representative)
 - eMASS Package Submission
- ISO (Info-Systems Owner)
- Program/Project/Task (Manager/Lead)
 - * ISSM/ISSO
(Info-Systems Security Manager/Officer)
 - * User Representative (UR)



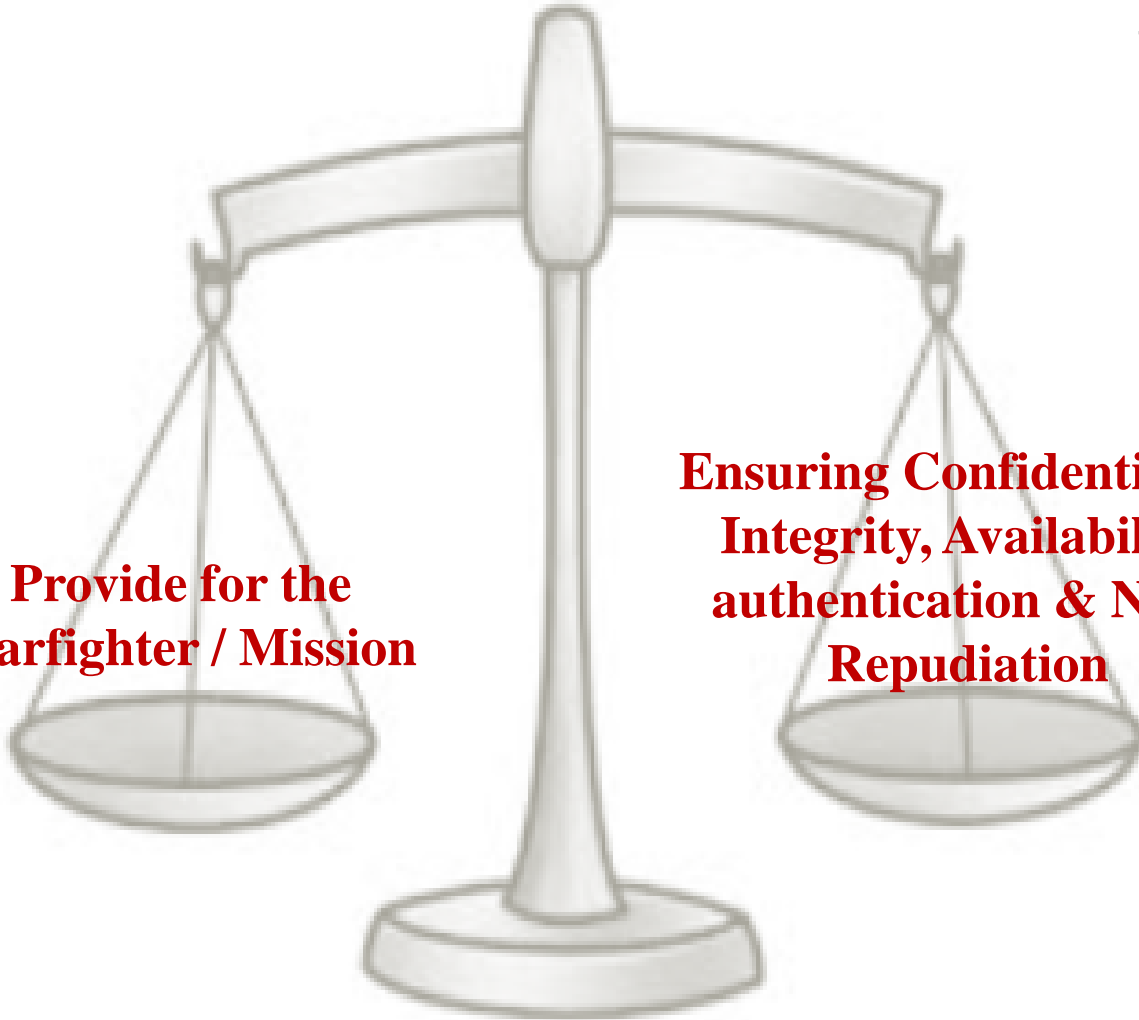
Goal: Acceptable Level of RISK



Mission Risk vs. Cyber-Risk

**Provide for the
Warfighter / Mission**

**Ensuring Confidentiality,
Integrity, Availability,
authentication & Non-
Repudiation**





Question & Answer Session ?





(Initial) Cybersecurity Package: Categorization of the System/Asset



- CIE – Cybersecurity Impact Evaluation with/CONOPS
- System/IT Asset Topology Diagram
- Cybersecurity Assessment document/report (Artifacts/Initial SITG Scans results, etc.)
- Hardware List
- Software List
- Firmware List



RMF (Artifacts)



Security Authorization Package (Assess & Authorize)

- System Security Plan (SSP)
- Security Assessment Report (SAR)
- Plan of Action & Milestones (POA&M)
- Authorization Decision Document (Signed Memo); ATO, IATT, DATO etc.)
- Risk Assessment Report (RAR) and all specifically required supporting artifacts, documents, diagrams, STIG/ACAS scan results, etc.