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**Trusted Computing Exemplar:
Trusted Distribution Plan – Preliminary Design**
by

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12 December 2014

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14. ABSTRACT This document describes the Life Cycle Management Plan for the development of a high assurance secure product. A high assurance product is one for which its users have a high level of confidence that its security policies will be enforced continuously and correctly. Such products are constructed so that they can be analyzed for these characteristics. Lifecycle activities ensure that the product reflects the intent to ensure that the product is trustworthy and that vigorous efforts have been made to ensure the absence of unspecified functionality, whether accidental or intentional. This document describes the policy and high-level processes for the distribution of the TCX product to external users. This document is driven by the TCX Life Cycle Management Plan (LCMP), the Configuration Management Plan, and the Quality Assurance Plan. This document provides the framework for the Integration Procedures and the Delivery Procedures identified in the LCMP. Some of the concepts described in this document were developed in a student's Masters thesis. This is a preliminary design for product distribution; it has not been tested with a product actually distributed to end-users.					
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December 2014

ATTRIBUTION REQUEST

December 2014

The Cyber Academic Group (CAG) and the Center for Information Systems Security Studies and Research (CISR) at the Naval Postgraduate School (NPS) wish to facilitate and encourage the development of highly robust security systems.

To further this goal, the NPS CAG and NPS CISR ask that any derivative products, code, writings, and/or other derivative materials, include an attribution for NPS CAG and NPS CISR. This is to ensure that the public has a full opportunity to direct questions about the nature and functioning of the source materials to the original creators.

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1 Introduction

This document has been written in support of a research project to publicly demonstrate and document how a high assurance product can be developed and distributed. A high assurance product is one for which its users have a high level of confidence that its security policies will be enforced continuously and correctly. Such products are constructed so that they can be analyzed for these characteristics. Lifecycle activities ensure that the product reflects the intent to ensure that the product is trustworthy and that vigorous efforts have been made to ensure the absence of unspecified functionality, whether accidental or intentional.

This document describes the policy and high-level processes for the distribution of the TCX product to external users. This document is driven by the TCX Life Cycle Management Plan (LCMP) [1], the Configuration Management Plan [2], and the Quality Assurance Plan [3]. This document provides the framework for the Integration Procedures and the Delivery Procedures identified in the LCMP. Some of the concepts described in this document were developed in a student's Masters thesis [4].

This is a preliminary design for product distribution; it has not been tested with a product actually distributed to end-users.

2 The Approach to Trusted Distribution

An important aspect of high assurance is the verification that the product that was received by the customer is the product that was built by the developer. Distribution can be assured through the proper use of a PKI, as shown in Figure 1.

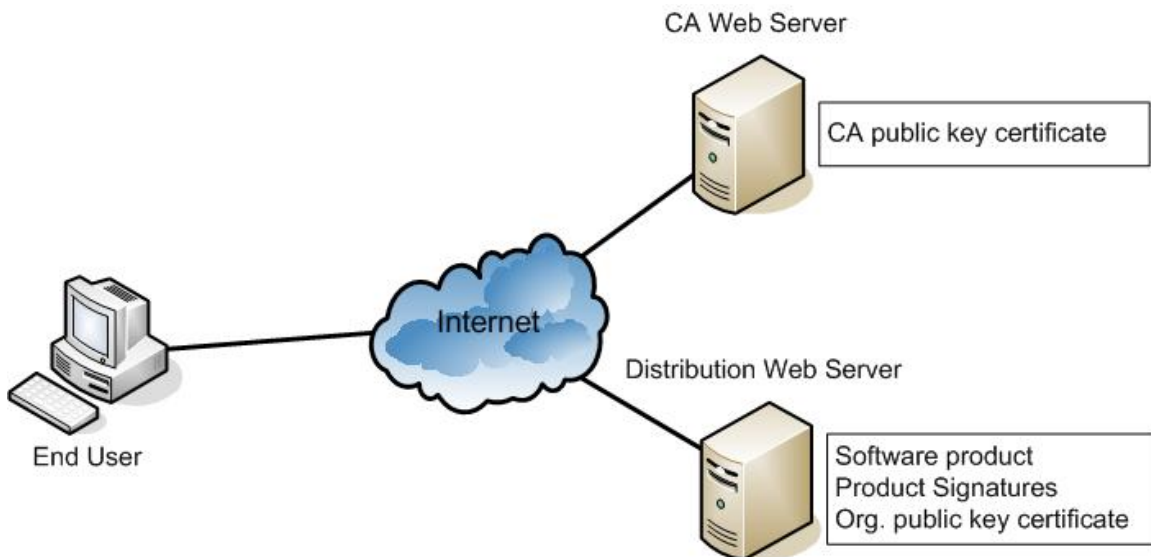


Figure 1 Independent Channels

The software product shall be signed with a physically protected private key. The complementary public key shall be signed by a recognized Certificate Authority (CA)

The CA public key shall be used to verify the integrity and validity of the software organization's public key. The organization's public key together with the product signatures are then used to verify the integrity of the distributed software product.

Rationale: Public key certificates must be signed by a recognized authority, i.e., they shall not be self-signed. Self-signed certificates would provide an opportunity for certificate forgery and therefore an opportunity to replace all or part of the distributed items without detection.

3 From Creation to Distribution

Figure 2 shows an expanded view of the flow described in [3], showing the additional high-level steps for distribution.

When the CCB approves a submission, the CM staff imports the material into the CM Repository [2]. As a separate action, the Project Manager must also approve the public release of material. The Project Manager compiles a list of the items to be publicly released on a Releasable Items List (RIL), which constitute the product. The RIL is then given to the CM staff.

A person acting as an assigned Release Agent (RA) will request material from CM. CM will comply as long as the requested items are on the RIL and the person is designated as an RA by the Project Manager. The requested items are cryptographically signed by CM when the RA requests the items. A record of all signatures is maintained by the CM staff. The items and the signatures are given to the RA. Key pairs may be generated for the RA if it is determined that post-CM packages need to be created. The RA will arrange to have the requested items imported into the TCX web server, along with their signatures.

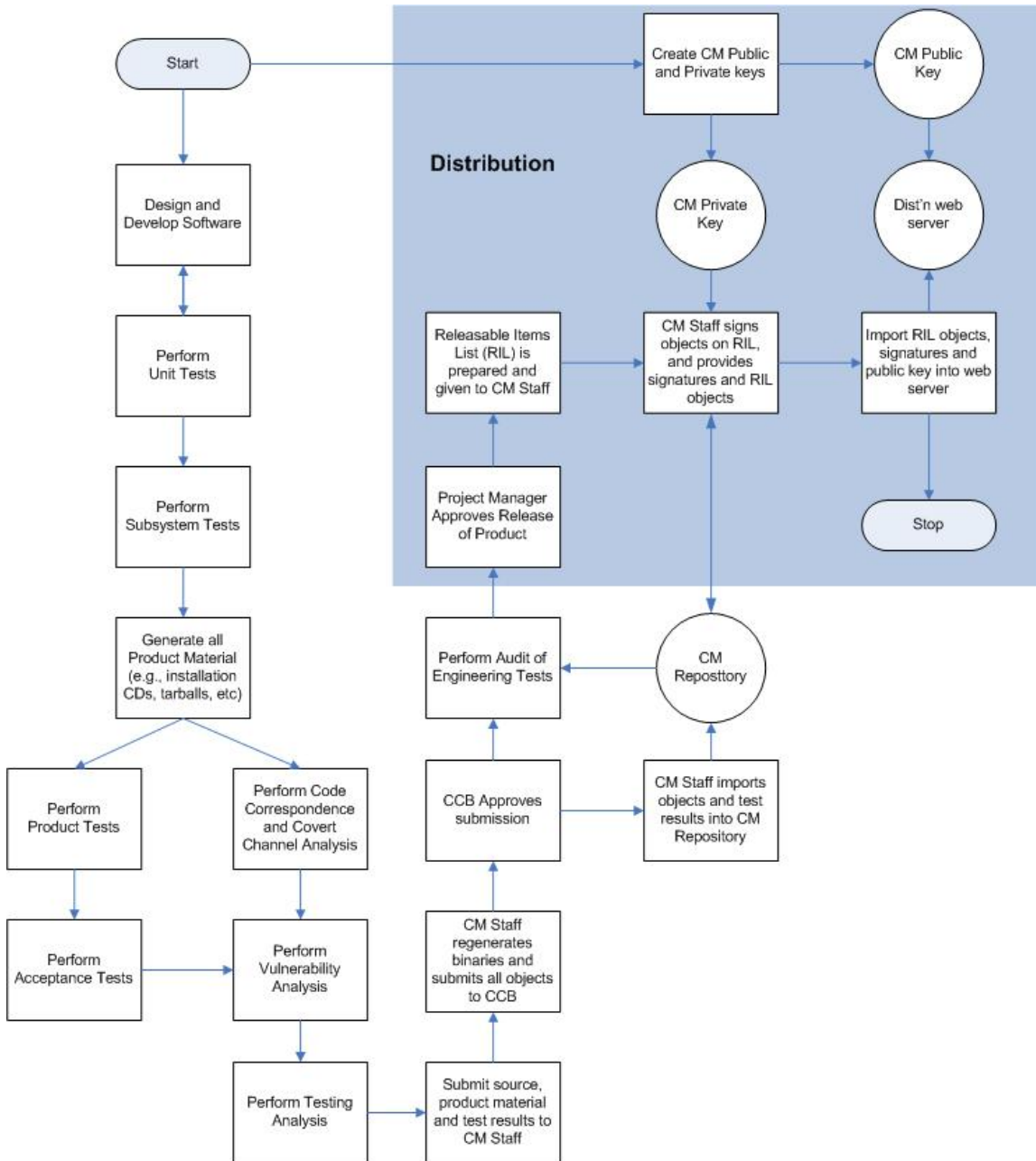


Figure 2 The Flow to Distribution

4 Notification Setup During Distribution

In the event that security-relevant bugs are found after a product has been distributed, then it shall be necessary to inform the users of such bugs and the steps being taken to remediate them. Direct notification is challenging because of the nature of an anonymous web server download. However, when a user is about to download the product from the web server, they shall be given the opportunity to optionally register an e-mail address for such bug notifications. In addition, the web server should provide information about reported bugs.

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