# OCTAVE®-S Implementation Guide, Version 1.0

Volume 7: Critical Asset Worksheets for Applications

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January 2005



Pittsburgh, PA 15213-3890

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### **Volume 7: Critical Asset Worksheets for Applications**

CMU/SEI-2003-HB-003

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January 2005

**Networked Systems Survivability Program** 

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SEI Joint Program Office ESC/XPK 5 Eglin Street Hanscom AFB, MA 01731-2100

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OCTAVE-S V1.0 About This Document

#### **About This Document**

This document is Volume 6 of the *OCTAVE-S Implementation Guide*, a 10-volume handbook supporting the OCTAVE-S methodology. This volume provides worksheets to document data related to critical assets that are categorized as applications.

The volumes in this handbook are

- *Volume 1: Introduction to OCTAVE-S* This volume provides a basic description of OCTAVE-S and advice on how to use the guide.
- *Volume 2: Preparation Guidelines* This volume contains background and guidance for preparing to conduct an OCTAVE-S evaluation.
- *Volume 3: Method Guidelines* This volume includes detailed guidance for each OCTAVE-S activity.
- *Volume 4: Organizational Information Workbook* This volume provides worksheets for all organizational-level information gathered and analyzed during OCTAVE-S.
- *Volume 5: Critical Asset Workbook for Information* This volume provides worksheets to document data related to critical assets that are categorized as information.
- *Volume 6: Critical Asset Workbook for Systems* This volume provides worksheets to document data related to critical assets that are categorized as systems.
- *Volume 7: Critical Asset Workbook for Applications* This volume provides worksheets to document data related to critical assets that are categorized as applications.
- *Volume 8: Critical Asset Workbook for People* This volume provides worksheets to document data related to critical assets that are categorized as people.
- *Volume 9: Strategy and Plan Workbook* This volume provides worksheets to record the current and desired protection strategy and the risk mitigation plans.
- *Volume 10: Example Scenario* This volume includes a detailed scenario illustrating a completed set of worksheets.

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OCTAVE-S V1.0 Abstract

### **Abstract**

The Operationally Critical Threat, Asset, and Vulnerability Evaluation SM (OCTAVE®) approach defines a risk-based strategic assessment and planning technique for security. OCTAVE is a self-directed approach, meaning that people from an organization assume responsibility for setting the organization's security strategy. OCTAVE-S is a variation of the approach tailored to the limited means and unique constraints typically found in small organizations (less than 100 people). OCTAVE-S is led by a small, interdisciplinary team (three to five people) of an organization's personnel who gather and analyze information, producing a protection strategy and mitigation plans based on the organization's unique operational security risks. To conduct OCTAVE-S effectively, the team must have broad knowledge of the organization's business and security processes, so it will be able to conduct all activities by itself.

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OCTAVE-S V1.0 Introduction

#### 1 Introduction

This document contains the Operationally Critical Threat, Asset, and Vulnerability Evaluation  $^{SM}$  (OCTAVE $^{®}$ )-S worksheets related to critical assets that are applications. The activities related to these worksheets are focused on analyzing a critical asset.

Table 1 provides a brief introduction to the contents of this workbook, using activity step numbers as a key. For more details about how to complete each step, refer to the *OCTAVE*<sup>®</sup>-*S Method Guidelines*, which can be found in Volume 3 of the *OCTAVE*<sup>®</sup>-*S Implementation Guide*.

Table 1: Worksheets Provided in This Workbook

Step	Description	Worksheet	Activity	Pages
Step 6	Start a Critical Asset Information worksheet for each critical asset. Record the name of the critical asset on its Critical Asset Information worksheet.	Critical Asset Information	Phase 1 Process S2 S2.1 Select Critical Assets	5-8
Step 7	Record your rationale for selecting each critical asset on that asset's <i>Critical Asset Information worksheet</i> .	Critical Asset Information	Phase 1 Process S2 S2.1 Select Critical Assets	5-8
Step 8	Record a description for each critical asset on that asset's <i>Critical Asset Selection worksheet</i> . Consider who uses each critical asset as well as who is responsible for it.	Critical Asset Information	Phase 1 Process S2 S2.1 Select Critical Assets	5-8
Step 9	Record assets that are related to each critical asset on that asset's Critical Asset Information worksheet. Refer to the Asset Identification worksheet to determine which assets are related to each critical asset.	Critical Asset Information	Phase 1 Process S2 S2.1 Select Critical Assets	5-8

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Introduction OCTAVE-S V1.0

Table 1: Worksheets Provided in This Workbook (cont.)

Step	Description	Worksheet	Activity	Pages
Step 10			Phase 1	5-8
	for each critical asset on that asset's <i>Critical Asset Information</i>	Information	Process S2	
	worksheet.		S2.1 Select Critical Assets	
Step 11	For each critical asset, record the	Critical Asset	Phase 1	5-8
	most important security requirement on that asset's	Information	Process S2	
	Critical Asset Information worksheet.		S2.1 Select Critical Assets	
Step 12	Complete all appropriate threat	Risk Profile	Phase 1	9-54
	trees for each critical asset. Mark each branch of each tree for	Threat	Process S2	
	which there is a non-negligible possibility of a threat to the asset.	Translation Guide	S2.1 Identify Threats to Critical Assets	
	If you have difficulty interpreting a threat on any threat tree, review the description and examples of that threat in the <i>Threat Translation Guide</i> .			
Step 13	Record specific examples of	Risk Profile	Phase 1	9-54
	threat actors on the <i>Risk Profile</i> worksheet for each applicable		Process S2	
	actor-motive combination.		S2.1 Identify Threats to Critical Assets	
Step 14	Record the strength of the motive	Risk Profile	Phase 1	9-54
	for deliberate threats due to human actors. Also record how		Process S2	
	confident you are in your estimate of the strength of the actor's motive.		S2.1 Identify Threats to Critical Assets	
Step 15	Record how often each threat has	Risk Profile	Phase 1	9-54
	occurred in the past. Also record how accurate you believe your data are.		Process S2	
			S2.1 Identify Threats to Critical Assets	
Step 16	Record areas of concern for each	Risk Profile	Phase 1	9-54
	source of threat where appropriate. An area of concern is		Process S2	
	a scenario defining how specific threats could affect the critical asset.		S2.1 Identify Threats to Critical Assets	

OCTAVE-S V1.0 Introduction

Table 1: Worksheets Provided in This Workbook (cont.)

Step	Description	Worksheet	Activity	Pages
Step 17	Select the system of interest for each critical asset (i.e., the system most closely related to the critical asset).	Network Access Paths	Phase 2 Process S3 S3.1 Examine Access Paths	55-58
Step 18a	Review paths used to access each critical asset, and select key classes of components related to each critical asset.  Determine which classes of components are part of the system of interest.	Network Access Paths	Phase 2 Process S3 S3.1 Examine Access Paths	55-58
Step 18b	Determine which classes of components serve as intermediate access points (i.e., which components are used to transmit information and applications from the system of interest to people).	Network Access Paths	Phase 2 Process S3 S3.1 Examine Access Paths	55-58
Step 18c	Determine which classes of components, both internal and external to the organization's networks, are used by people (e.g., users, attackers) to access the system.	Network Access Paths	Phase 2 Process S3 S3.1 Examine Access Paths	55-58
Step 18d	Determine where information from the system of interest is stored for backup purposes.	Network Access Paths	Phase 2 Process S3 S3.1 Examine Access Paths	55-58
Step 18e	Determine which other systems access information or applications from the system of interest and which other classes of components can be used to access critical information or services from the system of interest.	Network Access Paths	Phase 2 Process S3 S3.1 Examine Access Paths	55-58

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Table 1: Worksheets Provided in This Workbook (cont.)

Step	Description	Worksheet	Activity	Pages
Step 22	Using the impact evaluation criteria as a guide, assign an impact value (high, medium, or low) for each active threat to each critical asset.	Risk Profile Impact Evaluation Criteria	Phase 3 Process S4 S4.1 Evaluate Impacts of Threats	9-54
Step 24	Using the probability evaluation criteria as a guide, assign a probability value (high, medium, or low) for each active threat to each critical asset. Document your confidence level in your probability estimate.  Risk Profile Probability Evaluation Criteria  Process S4 S4.3 Evaluate Probabilities of Threats		9-54	
Step 26	Transfer the stoplight status for each security practice area from the <i>Security Practices worksheet</i> to the "Security Practice Areas" section (Step 26) of each critical asset's <i>Risk Profile worksheet</i> .	Risk Profile Security Practices	Phase 3 Process S5 S5.2 Select Mitigation Approaches	9-54
Step 27	Select a mitigation approach (mitigate, defer, accept) for each active risk.  For each risk that you decided to mitigate, circle one or more security practice areas for which you intend to implement mitigation activities.	Risk Profile	Phase 3 Process S5 S5.2 Select Mitigation Approaches	9-54

### 2 Critical Asset Information Worksheet for Applications

Phase 1 Process S2 Activity S2.1

	Activity S2.1
Step 6	Start a Critical Asset Information worksheet for each critical asset. Record the name of the critical asset on its Critical Asset Information worksheet.
Step 7	Record your rationale for selecting each critical asset on that asset's <i>Critical Asset Information worksheet</i> .
Step 8	Record a description for each critical asset on that asset's <i>Critical Asset Selection worksheet</i> . Consider who uses each critical asset as well as who is responsible for it.
Step 9	Record assets that are related to each critical asset on that asset's <i>Critical Asset Information worksheet</i> . Refer to the <i>Asset Identification worksheet</i> to determine which assets are related to each critical asset.

Phase 1 Process S2 Activity S2.2

Step 10	Record the security requirements for each critical asset on that asset's <i>Critical Asset Information worksheet</i> .
Step 11	For each critical asset, record the most important security requirement on that asset's Critical Asset Information worksheet.

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Step 6	Step 7
Critical Asset	Rationale for Selection
What is the critical application?	Why is this application critical to the organization?
Step 9 Related Assets	
Which assets are related to this ap	plication?
Other:	

Step 8	
Description	
Who uses the application?	Who is responsible for the application?
Step 10	Step 11
Security Requirements	Most Important Security Requirement
What are the security requirements for this application?	Which security requirement is most important for this

	T .		
Sec	urity Requirement	s	Most Important Security Requirement
Wh	at are the security re	equirements for this application?	Which security requirement
(Hi	nt: Focus on what th	he security requirements should be for this application, not what they currently are.)	is most important for this application?
<u> </u>	Confidentiality	Only authorized personnel can view	☐ Confidentiality
			☐ Integrity
	Integrity	Only authorized personnel can modify  (e.g., install new versions, upgrade the service or application).	☐ Availability
		(e.g., mistan new versions, upgrade the service of application).	☐ Other
_	Availability	must be available for personnel to perform their jobs.	
		Unavailability cannot exceed hour(s) per every hours.	
۵	Other		

# 3 Risk Profile Worksheet for Applications – Human Actors Using Network Access

Phase 1
Process S2
Activity S2.3

Activity S2.3
Complete the threat tree for <i>human actors using network access</i> . Mark each branch of each tree for which there is a non-negligible possibility of a threat to the asset.
If you have difficulty interpreting a threat on the threat tree, review the description and examples of that threat in the <i>Threat Translation Guide</i> (see pp. 60-63 of this workbook).
Record specific examples of threat actors on the <i>Risk Profile worksheet</i> for each applicable actor-motive combination.
Record the strength of the motive for deliberate threats due to human actors. Also record how confident you are in your estimate of the strength of the actor's motive.
Record how often each threat has occurred in the past. Also record how accurate you believe your data are.

Record areas of concern for each source of threat where appropriate. An area of concern is a

scenario defining how specific threats could affect the critical asset.

continued

Step 16

Phase 3
Process S4
Activity S4.1

Step 22

Using the impact evaluation criteria as a guide, assign an impact value (high, medium, or low) to each active threat.

Phase 3
Process S4
Activity S4.3

Step 24

Using the probability evaluation criteria as a guide, assign a probability value (high, medium, or low) to each active threat. Document your confidence level in your probability estimate.

Phase 3
Process S5
Activity S5.2

Step 26

Transfer the stoplight status for each security practice area from the *Security Practices worksheet* to the "Security Practice Areas" section (Step 26) of the following worksheet.

Step 27

Select a mitigation approach (mitigate, defer, accept) for each active risk.

For each risk that you decided to mitigate, circle one or more security practice areas for which you intend to implement mitigation activities.

Human Act	tors Using I	Network A	Access					Basic	Risk	Profile
Step 12					Step 2	22				
		Thr	eat				Impact	Values	<b>;</b>	
	branches is th Mark these bro		egligible possibil e tree.	ity of a threat to			otential in each			ea?
			is there a neglig Do not mark the	rible possibility or ese branches.						
Asset	Access	Actor	Motive	Outcome						
					Reputation	Financial	Productivity	Fines	Safety	Other
				disclosure						
			accidental	modification						
				loss, destruction						
		inside	-	interruption						
				disclosure						
			deliberate	modification						
	network			loss, destruction						
				interruption						
				disclosure						
			accidental	modification						
				loss, destruction						
		outside		interruption						
				disclosure						
			deliberate	modification						
				loss, destruction						
				interruption						

Basic Risk Profile		Human Actors Using N	etwork Access
Step 24	Step 26		Step 27
Probability How likely is the threat to occur in the future? How confident are you in your estimate?	Security Pract What is the stoplight status for each secur		Approach What is your approach for addressing each risk?
Value Confidence	Strategic	Operational	
Very Somewhat Not At All	<ol> <li>Sec Training</li> <li>Sec Strategy</li> <li>Sec Mgmt</li> <li>Sec Policy &amp; Reg</li> <li>Coll Sec Mgmt</li> <li>Cont Planning</li> <li>Phys Acc Cntrl</li> </ol>	8. Monitor Phys Sec 9. Sys & Net Mgmt 10. Monitor IT Sec 11. Authen & Auth 12. Vul Mgmt 13. Encryption 14. Sec Arch & Des 15. Incident Mgmt	Accept Defer Mitigate
			0 0 0

an Actors Using Netwo	OFK ACCESS		Threat Con
			Threat Actors
			Which actors pose the biggest threats to this application via the network?
		disclosure	Insiders acting accidentally:
	accidental	modification	
		loss, destruction	
insid	e	interruption	
		disclosure	Insiders acting deliberately:
	deliberate	modification	
network		loss, destruction	
		interruption	
		disclosure	Outsiders acting accidentally:
	accidental	modification	
		loss, destruction	
outs	de	interruption	
		4:1	Outside and a deliberate by
	dollhous	disclosure	Outsiders acting deliberately:
	deliberate	modification	
		loss, destruction	
		interruption	

reat p 14	Cont	ext				Human Actors Usin	ng Network Acco
		Mo	tive			History	
	w strong is actor's ive?		How confident are you in this estimate?			How often has this threat occurred in the past?	How accurate are the data?
High	Medium	Low	Very	Somewhat	Not At All		Very Somewhat Not At All
						times in years	
						times in years	
						times in years	
						times in years	
						times in years	
						times in years	
						times in years	
						times in years	
						times in years	
						times in years	
						times in years	
						times in years	
						times in years	
						times in years	
						times in years	
						times in years	

#### Step 16

ss		
eess		
	cess	cess

Areas of Concern	
	Insiders Using Network Access
	Outsiders Using Network Access

# 4 Risk Profile Worksheet for Applications – Human Actors Using Physical Access

Phase 1
Process S2
Activity S2.3

	Activity S2.3
Step 12	Complete the threat tree for <i>human actors using physical access</i> . Mark each branch of each tree for which there is a non-negligible possibility of a threat to the asset.
	If you have difficulty interpreting a threat on the threat tree, review the description and examples of that threat in the <i>Threat Translation Guide</i> (see pp. 64-67 of this workbook).
Step 13	Record specific examples of threat actors on the <i>Risk Profile worksheet</i> for each applicable actor-motive combination.
Step 14	Record the strength of the motive for deliberate threats due to human actors. Also record how confident you are in your estimate of the strength of the actor's motive.
Step 15	Record how often each threat has occurred in the past. Also record how accurate you believe your data are.

Step 16 Record areas of concern for each source of threat where appropriate. An area of concern is a scenario defining how specific threats could affect the critical asset.

continued

Phase 3
Process S4
Activity S4.1

Step 22

Using the impact evaluation criteria as a guide, assign an impact value (high, medium, or low) to each active threat.

Phase 3
Process S4
Activity S4.3

Step 24

Using the probability evaluation criteria as a guide, assign a probability value (high, medium, or low) to each active threat. Document your confidence level in your probability estimate.

Phase 3
Process S5
Activity S5.2

Step 26

Transfer the stoplight status for each security practice area from the *Security Practices worksheet* to the "Security Practice Areas" section (Step 26) of the following worksheet.

Step 27

Select a mitigation approach (mitigate, defer, accept) for each active risk.

For each risk that you decided to mitigate, circle one or more security practice areas for which you intend to implement mitigation activities.

Human Act	tors Using l	Physical A	Access					Basic	Risk	Profile
Step 12	_	_			Step 2	22				
		Thr	eat				Impact	Values	3	
	branches is th Mark these bro		egligible possibil e tree.	ity of a threat to			otential in each			ea?
			is there a neglig Do not mark the	rible possibility or ese branches.						
Asset	Access	Actor	Motive	Outcome						
					Reputation	Financial	Productivity	Fines	Safety	Other
				disclosure						
			accidental	modification						
				loss, destruction						
		inside	_	interruption						
				disclosure						
		-	deliberate	modification						
	physical			loss, destruction						
				interruption						
				disclosure						
			accidental	modification						
			-	loss, destruction						
		outside		interruption						
				disclosure						
			deliberate	modification						
				loss, destruction						
				interruption						

Basic Risk Profile		Human Actors Using Pl	hysical Access
Step 24	Step 26		Step 27
Probability  How likely is the threat to occur in the future? How confident are you in your estimate?	Security Practic What is the stoplight status for each securit		Approach What is your approach for addressing each risk?
Value Confidence	Strategic	Operational	
Very Somewhat Not At All	<ol> <li>Sec Training</li> <li>Sec Strategy</li> <li>Sec Mgmt</li> <li>Sec Policy &amp; Reg</li> <li>Coll Sec Mgmt</li> <li>Cont Planning</li> <li>Phys Acc Cntrl</li> <li>Monitor Phys Sec</li> </ol>	9. Sys & Net Mgmt 10. Monitor IT Sec 11. Authen & Auth 12. Vul Mgmt 13. Encryption 14. Sec Arch & Des 15. Incident Mgmt	Accept Defer Mitigate

an Actors Using	- Hysical	Access		Threat Cor
				Threat Actors
				Which actors pose the biggest threats to this application via physical means?
			disclosure	Insiders acting accidentally:
		accidental	-	
			loss, destruction	
	inside	}_ i	interruption	
			disclosure	Insiders acting deliberately:
		deliberate	modification	
physical			loss, destruction	
			interruption	
			disclosure	Outsiders acting accidentally:
		accidental	modification	
			loss, destruction	
	outside		interruption	
			disclosure	Outsiders acting deliberately:
		deliberate	modification	,
			loss, destruction	
			interruption	

reat p 14	t Cor	ntext	-			Human Actors Step 15	<b>Using Physical Acce</b>
		Mo	otive			Histor	ry
How strong is the actor's are you in this motive?  How confident are you in this estimate?			actor's are you in this occurred in the past?				How accurate are the data?
High	Medium	Low	Very	Somewhat	Not At All		Very Somewhat Not At All
						times in year	rs
						times in year	rs 🔲 🗀
						times in year	rs 🗆 🗆 🗆
						times in year	rs 🔲 🗀 🗀
						times in year	rs
						times in year	rs
						times in year	rs 🔲 🗆 🗆
						times in year	rs 🗆 🗆
						times in year	rs
						times in year	rs
						times in year	
						times in year	
						times in year	rs 🗆 🗆
						times in year	rs 🔲 🗆 🗆
						times in year	rs 🔲 🗀 🗀
						times in year	rs 🔲 🗀 🗀

#### Step 16

uman Actors Using Physica	al Access	Areas of Concer
Insiders Using Physical Acces	ss	
Give examples of how insiders acting accidentally could use physical access to threaten this application.		
Give examples of how insiders acting deliberately could use physical access to threaten this application.		
Outsiders Using Physical Acc Give examples of how outsiders acting accidentally could use physical access to threaten this application.	eess	
Give examples of how outsiders acting deliberately could use physical access to threaten this application.		

Areas of Concern	
	Insiders Using Physical Access
	Outsiders Using Physical Access
i	Outsiders Using Thysical Access
	Outstacts Using Thysical Access
	Outstacts Using Thysical Access
	Outstacts Using Thysical Access
	Outsiders esting I hysical Access
	Outsiders esting I hysical Access
	Outstacts Using Thysical Access
	Outsiders esting I hysical Access
	Outstact's Using Thysical Access
	Outsiders esting I hysical Access

# 5 Risk Profile Worksheet for Applications – System Problems

Phase 1 Process S2 Activity S2.3

## Complete the threat tree for *system problems*. Mark each branch of each tree for which there is a non-negligible possibility of a threat to the asset. If you have difficulty interpreting a threat on the threat tree, review the description and

If you have difficulty interpreting a threat on the threat tree, review the description and examples of that threat in the *Threat Translation Guide* (see pp. 68-71 of this workbook).

Step 15	Record how often each threat has occurred in the past. Also record how accurate you believe your data are.

Step 16	Record areas of concern for each source of threat where appropriate. An area of concern is a scenario defining how specific threats could affect the critical asset.

continued

Phase 3
Process S4
Activity S4.1

Step 22

Using the impact evaluation criteria as a guide, assign an impact value (high, medium, or low) to each active threat.

Phase 3
Process S4
Activity S4.3

Step 24

Using the probability evaluation criteria as a guide, assign a probability value (high, medium, or low) to each active threat. Document your confidence level in your probability estimate.

Phase 3
Process S5
Activity S5.2

Step 26

Transfer the stoplight status for each security practice area from the *Security Practices worksheet* to the "Security Practice Areas" section (Step 26) of the following worksheet.

Step 27

Select a mitigation approach (mitigate, defer, accept) for each active risk.

For each risk that you decided to mitigate, circle one or more security practice areas for which you intend to implement mitigation activities.

System Problem	ms						Basic	Risk	Profile
Step 12				Step 2	22				
		Threat				Impact	Values	3	
							l impact applica		ea?
		g branches is there a negli the asset? Do not mark t							
Asset		Actor	Outcome						
				Reputation	Financial	Productivity	Fines	Safety	Other
			disclosure						
		software defects	modification						
		-	loss, destruction						
			interruption						
			disclosure						
		system crashes	modification						
		-	loss, destruction						
		_	interruption						
			disclosure						
		hardware defects	modification						
		_	loss, destruction						
		-	interruption						
			disclosure						
		malicious code	modification						
		(virus, worm, Trojan horse, back door)	loss, destruction						
			interruption						

Basic Ri	sk Profil	e															Sys	stem ]	Probl	lems
Step 24			Step	26						•								Step	27	
Probability  How likely is the threat to occur in the future? How confident are you in your estimate?		Security Practice Areas  What is the stoplight status for each security practice area?						Approach What is your approach for addressing each risk?												
Value	Confiden	ce		Strategic						Ope	ratio	nal								
	Very Somewhat	Not At All	1. Sec Training	2. Sec Strategy	3. Sec Mgmt	4. Sec Policy & Reg	5. Coll Sec Mgmt	6. Cont Planning	7. Phys Acc Cntrl	8. Monitor Phys Sec	9. Sys & Net Mgmt	10. Monitor IT Sec	11. Authen & Auth	12. Vul Mgmt	13. Encryption	14. Sec Arch & Des	15. Incident Mgmt	Accept	Defer	Mitigate
I																				

System Proble	ems			<b>Threat Context</b>
			Step 15	
			History	
			How often has this threat occurred in the past?	How accurate are the data?
				Very Somewhat Not At All
		disclosure	times in years	
	software defects	modification	times in years	
		loss, destruction	times in years	
		interruption	times in years	
		disclosure	times in years	
	system crashes	modification	times inyears	
		loss, destruction	times in years	
		interruption	times in years	
		disclosure	times in years	
	hardware defects	modification	times in years	
		loss, destruction	times in years	
		interruption	times in years	
		disclosure	times in years	
	malicious code	modification	times inyears	
	(virus, worm, Trojan horse, back door)	loss, destruction	times in years	
		interruption	times in years	

Threat Context	System Problems
Notes	
What additional notes about each threat do you want to	record?

# Step 16

System Problems		Areas of Concern
Software Defects		
Give examples of how software defects could threaten this application.		
System Crashes		
Give examples of how sys crashes could threaten this application.	tem ;	
Hardware Defects		
Give examples of how hardware defects could threaten this application.		
Malicious Code		
Give examples of how malicious code could threat this application. (Consider viruses, worms, Trojan horses, back doors, others)		

#### **Areas of Concern**

Software Defects
System Crashes
System Crashes
Hardware Defects
Malicious Code
Mancious Couc

# 6 Risk Profile Worksheet for Applications – Other Problems

Phase 1
Process S2
Activity S2.3

#### Step 12 Complete the threat tree for *other problems*. Mark each branch of each tree for which there is a non-negligible possibility of a threat to the asset.

If you have difficulty interpreting a threat on the threat tree, review the description and examples of that threat in the *Threat Translation Guide* (see pp. 72-77 of this workbook).

### Record how often each threat has occurred in the past. Also record how accurate you believe your data are.

# Record areas of concern for each source of threat where appropriate. An area of concern is a scenario defining how specific threats could affect the critical asset.

continued

Phase 3
Process S4
Activity S4.1

Step 22

Using the impact evaluation criteria as a guide, assign an impact value (high, medium, or low) to each active threat.

Phase 3
Process S4
Activity S4.3

Step 24

Using the probability evaluation criteria as a guide, assign a probability value (high, medium, or low) to each active threat. Document your confidence level in your probability estimate.

Phase 3
Process S5
Activity S5.2

Step 26

Transfer the stoplight status for each security practice area from the *Security Practices worksheet* to the "Security Practice Areas" section (Step 26) of the following worksheet.

Step 27

Select a mitigation approach (mitigate, defer, accept) for each active risk.

For each risk that you decided to mitigate, circle one or more security practice areas for which you intend to implement mitigation activities.

Other Proble	ems						Basic	Risk	Profile
Step 12				Step 2	22				
		Threat				Impact	Values	;	
For which by the asset? M		ity of a threat to			otential in each			ea?	
For which of no possibilit									
Asset		Actor	Outcome						
				Reputation	Financial	Productivity	Fines	Safety	Other
			disclosure						
		power supply	modification						
		problems	loss, destruction						
			interruption						
	7		disclosure						
		telecommunications	modification						
		problems or unavailability	loss, destruction						
			interruption						
			disclosure						
		third-party problems	modification						
		or unavailability of third-party systems	loss, destruction						
			interruption						
			disclosure						
		natural disasters	modification						
		(e.g., flood, fire, tornado)	loss, destruction						
			interruption						

Basic Risk Pı	ofile														O	ther Pr	oblems
Step 24	-	Step 26						_								Step 2	27
Probabili How likely is the occur in the futur confident are you estimate?	threat to re? How	What is	Security Practice Areas  What is the stoplight status for each security practice area?						What approa	Approach What is your approach for addressing each risk?							
Value Conf	fidence		Strate	egic						Ope	ratio	nal					
Very	Somewhat Not At All	1. Sec Training 2. Sec Strateov	3. Sec Mgmt	4. Sec Policy & Reg	5. Coll Sec Mgmt	6. Cont Planning	7. Phys Acc Cntrl	8. Monitor Phys Sec	9. Sys & Net Mgmt	10. Monitor IT Sec	11. Authen & Auth	12. Vul Mgmt	13. Encryption	14. Sec Arch & Des	15. Incident Mgmt	Accept	Defer Mitigate
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Other Problem	ıs				Thr	eat C	Context
			Step 15				
				History			
			How often has this the occurred in the past			accui he dat	
					Very	Somewhat	Not At All
		disclosure	times in	years			
	power supply	modification	times in	years			
	problems	loss, destruction	times in	years			
		interruption	times in	years			
		disclosure	times in	years			
	telecommunications	modification	times in	years			
	problems or unavailability	loss, destruction	times in	years			
		interruption	times in	years			
	_	disclosure	times in	years			
	third-party problems	modification	times in	years			
	or unavailability of third-party systems	loss, destruction	times in	years			
		interruption	times in	years			
		disclosure	times in	years			
	natural disasters	modification	times in	years			
	(e.g., flood, fire, tornado)	loss, destruction	times in	years			
		interruption	times in	years			

Threat Context	Other Problems
Notes	
What additional notes about each threat do you want to re	cord?

#### Step 16 **Other Problems Areas of Concern Power Supply Problems** Give examples of how power supply problems could threaten this application. **Telecommunications Problems** Give examples of how telecommunications problems could threaten this application. **Third-Party Problems** Give examples of how thirdparty problems could threaten this application. **Natural Disasters** Give examples of how natural disasters could threaten this application.

#### **Areas of Concern**

Areas of Concern	
	Power Supply Problems
	11.0
	Telecommunications Problems
	Telecommunications 1100iems
	Third-Party Problems
	Natural Disasters

Other Proble	ems (cont.	)					Basic	Risk	Profile
Step 12			_	Step 2	22				
		Threat		Impact Values					
		ere a non-negligible possibi unches on the tree.	lity of a threat to	What is the potential impact on the organization in each applicable area?					
	For which of the remaining branches is there a negligible possibility or no possibility of a threat to the asset? Do not mark these branches.								
Asset		Actor	Outcome						
				Reputation	Financial	Productivity	Fines	Safety	Other
			disclosure						
		physical configuration	modification						
		or arrangement of buildings, offices, or	loss, destruction						
	equipment		interruption						
			disclosure						
			modification						
		<u> </u>	loss, destruction						
-			interruption						
			disclosure						
			modification						
			loss, destruction						
			interruption						
			disclosure						
			modification						
		·	loss, destruction						
			interruption						

isk Pro	file															Oth	er P	robler	ns (cont.
		Step	26															Ste	o 27
he future?	P How	Wha	t is th	ie sto <sub>j</sub>	pligh	t stat							rea?					Who app add	approach at is your roach for ressing h risk?
Confid	lence		\$	Strate	egic							Ope	ratio	nal					
Very Somewhat	Not At All	1. Sec Training	2. Sec Strategy	3. Sec Mgmt	4. Sec Policy & Reg	5. Coll Sec Mgmt	6. Cont Planning		7. Phys Acc Cntrl	8. Monitor Phys Sec	9. Sys & Net Mgmt	10. Monitor IT Sec	11. Authen & Auth	12. Vul Mgmt	13. Encryption	14. Sec Arch & Des	15. Incident Mgmt	Accept	Defer Mitigate
	Confid	y is the threat to the future? How are you in your  Confidence	robability  ly is the threat to the future? How are you in your  Confidence  Somewhat  Not At All	robability by is the threat to the future? How are you in your  Confidence  Somewhat  Not At All  Step 26  What is the threat to the future? How are you in your  Confidence  1. Sec Atastesia and a second s	Step 26  Probability By is the threat to the future? How are you in your  Confidence  Strate  Strate	Step 26  Pobability By is the threat to the future? How are you in your  Confidence  Strategic  Strategic  Strategic  3. Sec Strategic  4. Sec Strategic  Strategic  1. Sec Strategic  Strategic  Strategic  1. Sec Strategic  Strategic	Step 26  Tobability  Ty is the threat to the future? How are you in your  Confidence  Strategic  1. Sec Ltaining  S. Sec Strategy  3. Sec Mgmt  4. Sec Policy & Reg  1. Sec Mgmt  1. Sec Mgmt  1. Sec Haining  1. Sec Mgmt  1. Sec Haining  1.	Step 26  Tobability See What is the stoplight status for the future? How are you in your  Confidence Strategic  3. Sec Quantity See Active of the future of the future? How are you in your  Strategic  3. Sec Quantity See Active of the future of the future of the future of the future of the future? How are you in your  Strategic  Strategic  3. Sec Quantity See Active of the future of the futur	Step 26  What is the stoplight status for each fee future? How are you in your  Confidence  Strategic  3. Sec Strategic  Sec Examining  Sec Live in the stoplight status for each fee future? How are you in your  Confidence  1. Sec Examining  Sec In A Sec Dilick & Region in your  Sec In A Sec Dilick & Region in your  Sec In A Sec Dilick & Region in your  Sec In A Sec Dilick & Region in your  Sec In A Sec In	Step 26  Step 26  What is the stoplight status for each sect to the future? How are you in your  Confidence  Strategic  1. Sec Zirategic  3. Sec Mgmt  3. Sec Mgmt  4. Sec Araining  6. Cout Planning  1. Sec Mgmt  1. Sec Araining  1. Sec Araining  1. Sec Araining  1. Sec Araining  2. Coul Sec Mgmt  3. Sec Mgmt  4. Sec Policy & Reg  1. Sec Araining  1. Sec Araining  3. Sec Mgmt  4. Sec Araining  5. Cout Planning  6. Cout Planning  8. Sec Araining  9. Court Planning  1. Sec Araining  1. Sec Arainin	Step 26  Step 26  Step 26  What is the stoplight status for each security ware you in your  Confidence  Strategic  Strategic  Sec Weight to the future of th	Step 26  Step 26  Step 26  Security Practice Area  What is the stoplight status for each security practice Area  What is the stoplight status for each security practice Area  What is the stoplight status for each security practice Area  Strategic  Strategic  3. Sec Ramining  4. Sec Policy & Reg  3. Sec Ramining  4. Sec Policy & Reg  3. Sec Ramining  4. Sec Policy & Reg  4. Sec Ramining  5. Court blauming  6. Court blauming  6. Sha & Nei Mömt  7. Sha & Nei Mömt  8. Sha & Nei Mömt  8. Sha & Nei Mömt  8. Sha & Nei Mömt  9. Sha & Nei Mim  9.	Step 26  Security Practice Areas  What is the stoplight status for each security practice at the future? How are you in your  Confidence  Strategic  Cont Lamining  See Mgmt  Se	Step 26  Sobability  It is the threat to the future? How are you in your  Confidence  Strategic  Confidence  Strategic  Confidence  Strategic  Operation  Strategic  Operation  Operation	Obability Security Practice Areas What is the stoplight status for each security practice area?  Confidence Strategic Operational  1. See Delich & Regin to the future? How are you in your  Confidence Strategic Operational  1. See Delich & Regin to the future Brown t	Step 26  Sobability  y is the threat to the future? How are you in your  Confidence  Strategic  Cont Description of the World of the Wo	Step 26  Sobability	Step 26  Sobability  y is the threat to the future? How are you in your  Confidence  Strategic  Cont Demandia   Strategic  Cont Demandia   Strategic  Cont Bunning  Strong Man   Strategic  Cont Bunning  Strategic  Strategic  Operational  Strategic  Operational  Strategic  Strategic  Strategic  Operational  Strategic  Operational  Strategic  Strategic	Step 26  Obability  Is in threat to the future? How are you in your  Confidence  Strategic  Confidence  Strategic  Confidence  Strategic  Confidence  Strategic  Operational  1. See Maint 1. See Orlick & Rogart  1. See Winning 1. Se

Other Problem	ms (cont.)				Thr	eat C	Context
			Step 15				
				History			
			How often has this to occurred in the past			accur he dat	
					Very	Somewhat	Not At All
		disclosure	times in	years			
	physical configuration	modification	times in	years			
	or arrangement of buildings, offices, or	loss, destruction	times in	years			
	equipment	interruption	times in	years			
				1			
		disclosure	times in	years			
		modification	times in	years			
		loss, destruction	times in	years			
		interruption	times in	years			
		disclosure	times in	years			
		modification	times in	years			
		loss, destruction	times in	years			
		interruption	times in	years			
		disclosure	times in	years			
		modification	times in	years			
		loss, destruction	times in	years			
		interruption	times in	years			

Threat Context	Other Problems (cont.)
Notes	
What additional notes about each threat do you we	ant to record?
	1

# Step 16

Other Problems (cont.)		Areas of Concern
Physical Configuration P	Problems	
Give examples of how physical configuration of buildings, offices, or equipment could threaten t application.		
Give examples of how		
could threaten this		
application.		
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could threaten this application.		
аррисаноп.		
Give examples of how		
could threaten this		
application.		

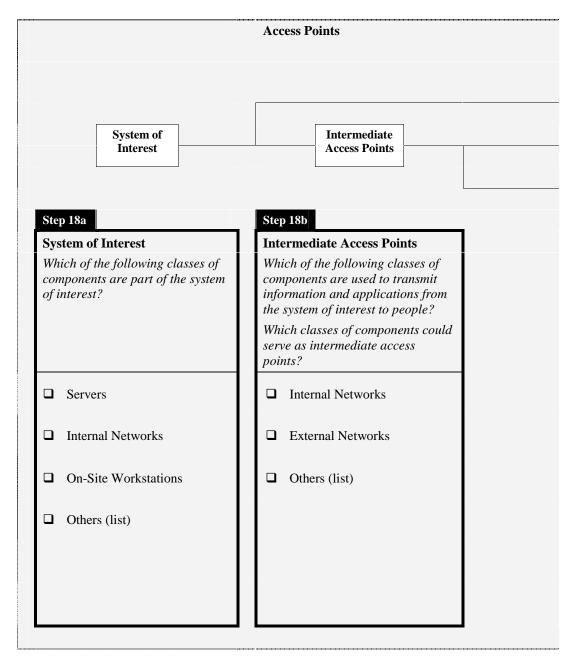
# **Areas of Concern Physical Configuration Problems**

Phase 2

#### 7 Network Access Paths Worksheet

	Process S3 Activity S3.1
Step 17	Select the system of interest for each critical asset (i.e., the system most closely related to the critical asset).
Step 18a	Review paths used to access each critical asset, and select key classes of components related to each critical asset.
	Determine which classes of components are part of the system of interest.
Step 18b	Determine which classes of components serve as intermediate access points (i.e., which components are used to transmit information and applications from the system of interest to people).
Step 18c	Determine which classes of components, both internal and external to the organization's networks, are used by people (e.g., users, attackers) to access the system.
Step 18d	Determine where information from the system of interest is stored for backup purposes.
Step 18e	Determine which other systems access information or applications from the system of interest and which other classes of components can be used to access critical information or services from the system of interest.

# System of Interest What system or systems are most closely related to the critical asset?



**Note**: When you select a key class of components, make sure that you also document any relevant subclasses or specific examples when appropriate.

	Access Points	
System Access by People	Data Storage Locations	Other Systems/ Components
St. 10.	Q101	
System Access by People From which of the following classes of components can people (e.g., users, attackers) access the system of interest? Consider access points both internal and external to your organization's networks.	Data Storage Locations  On which classes of components is information from the system of interest stored for backup purposes?	Other Systems and Components Which other systems access information or applications from the system of interest? Which other classes of components can be used to access critical information or applications from the system of interest?
☐ On-Site Workstations ☐ Laptops	☐ Storage Devices ☐ Others (list)	
□ PDAs/Wireless Components	- Oulers (list)	
<ul><li>☐ Home/External Workstations</li><li>☐ Others (list)</li></ul>		

#### 8 Threat Translation Guide

Phase 1
Process S2
Activity S2.3

#### Threat Translation Guide

The *Threat Translation Guide* describes each branch of an asset-based threat tree. If you have difficulty understanding the types of threats represented by a branch, you can use this guide to decipher the meaning of that branch.

You will find asset-based threat trees for the following sources of threat:

Source of Threat	Page
Human actors using network access	60-63
Human actors using physical access	64-67
System problems	68-71
Other problems	72-77

Human Actor	luman Actors Using Network Access			
Asset	Access	Actor	Motive	Outcome
				disclosure
			accidental	modification
				loss, destruction
		inside		interruption
				disclosure
			deliberate	modification
	network			loss, destruction
				interruption

Description	Example
A staff member without malicious intent who has legitimate access to the computing infrastructure accidentally views confidential information on an important system.	Incorrect file permissions enable a staff member to accidentally access a restricted personnel database.
A staff member without malicious intent who has legitimate access to the computing infrastructure accidentally modifies information on an important system.	A staff member accidentally enters incorrect financial data into a customer database.
A staff member without malicious intent who has legitimate access to the computing infrastructure accidentally loses or destroys information on an important system.	A staff member deletes an important customer file by mistake.
A staff member without malicious intent who has legitimate access to the computing infrastructure accidentally interrupts access to an important system.	A staff member who is not computer savvy inadvertently crashes an important system.
A staff member with malicious intent who has legitimate access to the computing infrastructure exploits that access to deliberately view confidential information on an important system.	A staff member uses access to a restricted personnel database to deliberately view information in that database that is restricted by policy.
A staff member with malicious intent who has legitimate access to the computing infrastructure exploits that access to deliberately modify information on an important system.	A staff member responsible for data entry deliberately enters incorrect customer information into a database.
A staff member with malicious intent who has legitimate access to the computing infrastructure exploits that access to deliberately lose or destroy information on an important system.	A staff member with access to design documents for a new product deliberately deletes the files that contain those design documents.
A staff member with malicious intent who has legitimate access to the computing infrastructure exploits that access to deliberately interrupt access to an important system.	A staff member uses legitimate access to the computing infrastructure to launch a denial-of-service attack on an important system.

Asset	Access	Actor	Motive	Outcome
	network	:		
				disclosure
			accidental	modification
				loss, destruction
		outside		interruption
				disclosure
			deliberate	modification
				loss, destruction
				interruption

Description	Example
An outsider without malicious intent gains access to your computing infrastructure (legitimately or by accident) and views confidential data on a system.	Temporary employees are given access to your computing infrastructure to help with an increased workload. While performing their job duties, one of them accidentally views confidential personnel data.
An outsider without malicious intent gains access to your computing infrastructure (legitimately or by accident) and accidentally modifies information on a system.	Temporary employees are given access to your computing infrastructure to help with an increased workload. While performing their job duties, one of them accidentally modifies important customer data.
An outsider without malicious intent gains access to your computing infrastructure (legitimately or by accident) and loses or destroys information on a system.	Temporary employees are given access to your computing infrastructure to help with an increased workload. While performing their job duties, one of them accidentally loses or destroys financial data.
An outsider without malicious intent gains access to your computing infrastructure (legitimately or by accident) and accidentally interrupts access to a system.	Temporary employees are given access to your computing infrastructure to help with an increased workload. While performing their job duties, one of them accidentally crashes an important system.
An attacker with malicious intent deliberately exploits vulnerabilities in the computing infrastructure to view confidential information.	A corporate spy exploits vulnerabilities in the computing infrastructure to gain unauthorized access to a key business system. The spy uses that access to view confidential customer information on the system.
An attacker with malicious intent deliberately exploits vulnerabilities in the computing infrastructure to modify information.	A corporate spy exploits vulnerabilities in the computing infrastructure to gain unauthorized access to a key business system. The spy uses that access to modify financial data on the system.
An attacker with malicious intent deliberately exploits vulnerabilities in the computing infrastructure to lose or destroy information.	A corporate spy exploits vulnerabilities in the computing infrastructure to gain unauthorized access to a key business system. The spy uses that access to lose or destroy a new product design on the system.
An attacker with malicious intent deliberately exploits vulnerabilities in the computing infrastructure to interrupt access to a system.	A corporate spy exploits vulnerabilities in the computing infrastructure to gain unauthorized access to an airline's scheduling system. The spy uses that access to crash the system and prevent real-time updates.

Human Actors	s Using Physica	l Access		
Asset	Access	Actor	Motive	Outcome
				disclosure
			accidental	modification
				loss, destruction
		inside		interruption
				disclosure
			deliberate	modification
	physical			loss, destruction
				intommet'
				interruption

Description	Example
A staff member without malicious intent accidentally views confidential information after gaining physical access to a system, one of its components, or a physical copy of the information.	A staff member accidentally sees confidential information on (1) a colleague's computer screen or (2) a printout on a colleague's desk.
A staff member without malicious intent accidentally modifies information after gaining physical access to a system, one of its components, or a physical copy of the information.	A staff member modifies information by (1) accidentally altering information on a colleague's computer while using it for another purpose or (2) accidentally taking a page of a printout on a colleague's desk.
A staff member without malicious intent accidentally loses or destroys information after gaining physical access to a system, one of its components, or a physical copy of the information.	A staff member loses or destroys information by (1) accidentally deleting information from a colleague's computer while using it or (2) shredding a paper accidentally taken from a colleague's desk.
A staff member without malicious intent interrupts access to a system or information by accidentally using physical access to a system, one of its components, or a physical copy of the information to prevent others from accessing the system or information.	A staff member interrupts access to a system by (1) accidentally crashing the system while accessing it from a colleague's computer or (2) locking the keys inside an office where a physical file is stored.
A staff member with malicious intent deliberately views confidential information by breeching physical security and accessing components of the computing infrastructure or a physical copy of the information.	A staff member uses unauthorized access to a physically restricted area of the building to deliberately (1) view confidential information on a computer or (2) read a confidential memo lying on a desk.
A staff member with malicious intent deliberately modifies information by breeching physical security and accessing components of the computing infrastructure or a physical copy of the information.	A staff member uses unauthorized access to a physically restricted area of the building to deliberately (1) modify information on a computer or (2) modify a physical file lying on a desk.
A staff member with malicious intent deliberately loses or destroys information by breeching physical security and accessing components of the computing infrastructure or a physical copy of the information.	A staff member uses unauthorized access to a physically restricted area of the building to deliberately (1) delete information on a computer or (2) destroy a physical file lying on a desk.
A staff member with malicious intent deliberately interrupts access to an important system or information by breeching physical security to a system, one of its components, or a physical copy of the information and using that physical access to prevent others from accessing the system or information.	A staff member uses unauthorized access to a physically restricted area of the building to (1) gain access to and then deliberately crash an important business system or (2) jam the door and prevent others from physically accessing the systems and information located in that area of the building.

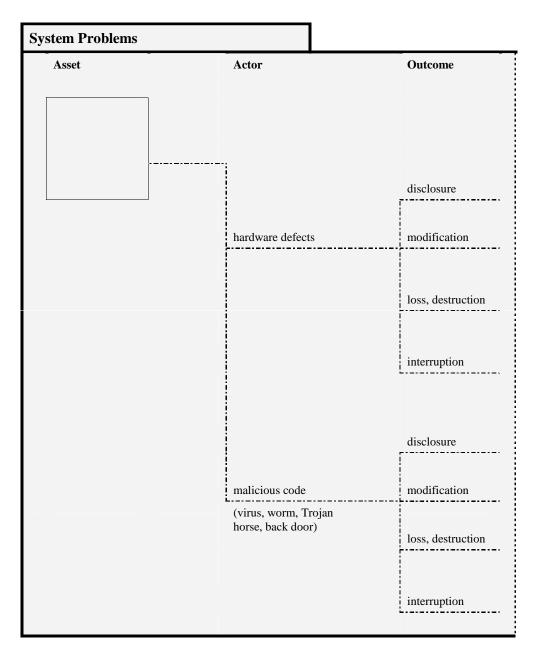
Asset	Access	Actor	Motive	Outcome
	physical			
				disclosure
				disclosure
			accidental	modification
				loss, destruction
		outside		interruption
				disclosure
			deliberate	modification
				loss, destruction
				interruption

Description	Example
An outsider without malicious intent gains physical access to your computing infrastructure or a physical copy of information and uses that access to view confidential information accidentally.	A consultant is given access to a staff member's office and accidentally sees confidential information on (1) a staff member's computer screen or (2) a printout on a staff member's desk.
An outsider without malicious intent gains physical access to your computing infrastructure or a physical copy of information and uses that access to modify information accidentally.	A consultant is given access to the computer room and (1) accidentally makes the wrong change to a configuration file on a server or (2) accidentally records the wrong information in a maintenance log.
An outsider without malicious intent gains physical access to your computing infrastructure or a physical copy of information and uses that access to lose or destroy information accidentally.	A consultant configuring one of your servers is given access to the computer room and accidentally (1) destroys an important electronic file or (2) throws away an important piece of system documentation.
An outsider without malicious intent gains physical access to your computing infrastructure or a physical copy of information and uses that access to accidentally prevent others from accessing the information.	A consultant configuring one of your servers is given access to the computer room and accidentally (1) crashes a system while accessing it or (2) locks the keys to the computer room inside it after he or she leaves.
An attacker with malicious intent deliberately views confidential information by breeching physical security and accessing components of the computing infrastructure or a physical copy of the information.	A corporate spy poses as a member of the cleaning crew to gain unauthorized physical access to a competitor's site and view confidential information either (1) on a key business system or (2) in a physical file.
An attacker with malicious intent deliberately modifies information by breeching physical security and accessing components of the computing infrastructure or a physical copy of the information.	A corporate spy poses as a member of the cleaning crew to gain unauthorized physical access to a competitor's site and modify financial information either (1) on a key business system or (2) in a physical file.
An attacker with malicious intent deliberately loses or destroys information by breeching physical security and accessing components of the computing infrastructure or a physical copy of the information.	A corporate spy poses as a member of the cleaning crew to gain unauthorized physical access to a competitor's site and destroy customer information either (1) on a key business system or (2) in a physical file.
An attacker with malicious intent deliberately interrupts access to an important system or information by breeching physical security to a system, one of its components, or a physical copy of the information and by using that physical access to prevent others from accessing the system or information.	A corporate spy poses as a member of the cleaning crew to gain unauthorized physical access to a competitor's site and (1) deliberately crashes an important business system or (2) jams the door to prevent others from physically accessing the systems and information located in an area of the building.

Asset	Actor	Outcome
		disclosure
	software defects	modification
		loss, destruction
		interruption
		disclosure
	system crashes	modification
		loss, destruction
		interruption

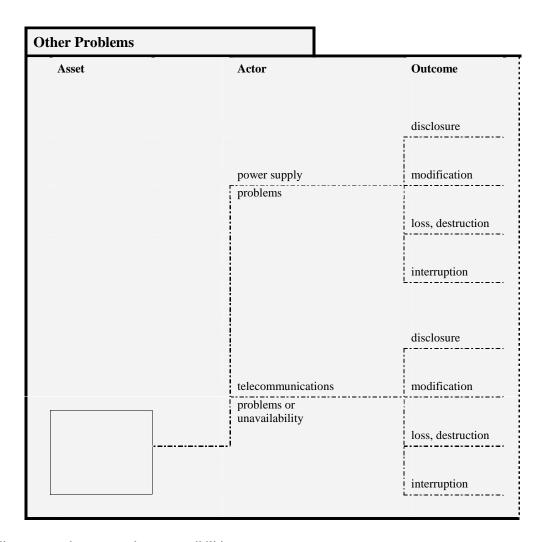
<sup>\*</sup> Blank lines indicate unusual or extremely rare possibilities.

Description	Example*
A software defect results in disclosure of information to unauthorized parties.	A defect in a computer's operating system changes file access permissions to permit world read and write permissions on certain files and directories.
A software defect results in modification of information on a system.	A custom software application incorrectly performs mathematical operations on data, affecting the integrity of the results.
A software defect results in the loss or destruction of information on a system.	A word processing application is known to crash computers periodically because of a problem with a specific command sequence, destroying any information that was not saved.
A software defect results in a system crash, preventing access to the system.	A word processing application is known to crash computers periodically because of a problem with a specific command sequence, preventing access to that computer.
A system crashes for unknown reasons (i.e., it cannot be traced to a software defect, hardware defect, malicious code, or actions by people), resulting in disclosure of information to unauthorized parties.	
A system crashes for unknown reasons (i.e., it cannot be traced to a software defect, hardware defect, malicious code, or actions by people), resulting in modification of information on that system.	A system crashes during a lengthy update of a financial database, corrupting the information in the database.
A system crashes for unknown reasons (i.e., it cannot be traced to a software defect, hardware defect, malicious code, or actions by people), resulting in the loss or destruction of information on that system.	A customer database system frequently crashes, destroying any information that was not saved at the time of the crash.
A system crashes for unknown reasons (i.e., it cannot be traced to a software defect, hardware defect, malicious code, or actions by people), resulting in interruption of access to that system.	An email server crashes, resulting in interruption of user access to email.



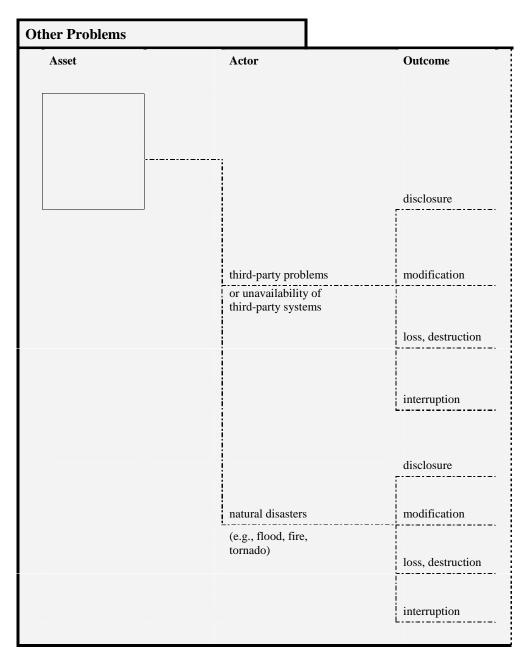
<sup>\*</sup> Blank lines indicate unusual or extremely rare possibilities.

Description	Example*
A hardware defect results in disclosure of information to unauthorized parties.	
A hardware defect results in modification of information on a system.	A disk drive develops a hardware problem that affects the integrity of a database that is stored on the disk.
A hardware defect results in the loss or destruction of information on a system.	A disk drive develops a hardware problem that ends up destroying the information on the disk. Files can be retrieved only from backups.
A hardware defect results in a system crash, preventing access to the system.	A disk drive develops a hardware problem, preventing access to any information on the disk until the problem is corrected.
A system is affected by malicious code (virus, worm, Trojan horse, back door) that enables unauthorized parties to view information.	A back door on a system enables unauthorized people to access the system and view customer credit card information on that system.
A system is affected by malicious code (virus, worm, Trojan horse, back door) that modifies information on that system.	A system is infected with a virus that modifies a process control application on the computer's disk drive.
A system is affected by malicious code (virus, worm, Trojan horse, back door) that deletes information on that system.	A system is infected with a virus that deletes all information on the computer's disk drive.
A system is affected by malicious code (virus, worm, Trojan horse, back door) that results in the system crashing.	A system is infected with a virus that is spread via email, slowing network traffic and creating a denial-of-services attack.



<sup>\*</sup> Blank lines indicate unusual or extremely rare possibilities.

Description	Example*
Problems with the power supply lead to disclosure of information to unauthorized parties.	
Problems with the power supply lead to modification of information on a system.	
Problems with the power supply lead to loss or destruction of information on a system.	A power outage results in loss of any information that was not saved at the time of the outage.
Problems with the power supply lead to interruption of access to a system.	A power outage prevents access to all key business systems.
Unavailability of telecommunications services leads to disclosure of information to unauthorized parties.	
Unavailability of telecommunications services leads to modification of information on a system.	
Unavailability of telecommunications services leads to loss or destruction of information on a system.	



<sup>\*</sup> Blank lines indicate unusual or extremely rare possibilities.

Description	Example*
Problems with services provided by third parties (e.g., maintenance of systems) lead to disclosure of information to unauthorized parties.	A staff member from a third-party service provider views confidential information on a key business system that is maintained by that service provider.
Problems with services provided by third parties (e.g., maintenance of systems) lead to modification of information on a system.	Problems at a third-party service provider lead to the modification of information on a key business system located at that provider's site and maintained by the provider.
Problems with services provided by third parties (e.g., maintenance of systems) lead to loss or destruction of information on a system.	Problems at a third-party service provider lead to the destruction of information on a key business system located at that provider's site and maintained by the provider.
Problems with services provided by third parties (e.g., maintenance of systems) lead to interruption of access to a system.	A system maintained by a third-party service provider and located at the provider's site is unavailable due to problems created by that provider's staff.
Natural disasters (e.g., flood, fire, tornado) lead to disclosure of information to unauthorized parties.	People at the site of a tornado see confidential memos that are dispersed among the debris.
Natural disasters (e.g., flood, fire, tornado) lead to modification of information.	
Natural disasters (e.g., flood, fire, tornado) lead to loss or destruction of information.	The flooding of a basement area destroys paper records that are stored there.
Natural disasters (e.g., flood, fire, tornado) lead to interruption of access to a system.	The flooding of a computer room in the basement of a building prevents access to systems in that room.

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Asset	Actor	Outcome
		disclosure
	physical configuration	modification
	or arrangement of buildings, offices, or equipment	loss, destruction
		interruption
		disclosure
		modification
		loss, destruction
		interruption

<sup>\*</sup> Blank lines indicate unusual or extremely rare possibilities.

Description	Example*
The physical configuration or arrangement of buildings, offices, or equipment leads to disclosure of information to unauthorized parties.	The layout of an office workspace enables anyone in the area to view customer credit card information displayed on computer screens.
The physical configuration or arrangement of buildings, offices, or equipment leads to modification of information on a system.	
The physical configuration or arrangement of buildings, offices, or equipment leads to loss or destruction of information on a system.	
The physical configuration or arrangement of buildings, offices, or equipment leads to interruption of access to a system.	

R	EPORT DO	Form Approved						
			OMB No. 0704-0188					
Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.								
1.	AGENCY USE ONLY	2. REPORT DATE		3. REPORT	TYPE AND DATES COVERED			
	(Leave Blank)	January 2005		Final				
4.	TITLE AND SUBTITLE			5. FUNDING NUMBERS				
	OCTAVE-S Implementation Guide, Version 1.0, Volume 7				F19628-00-C-0003			
6.	AUTHOR(S)							
		udrey Dorofee, James Stevens	Carol Woody					
7.					8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION			
	Software Engineering Institute			REPORT NUMBER				
	Carnegie Mellon Universitsburgh, PA 15213	on University 15213		CMU/SEI-2003-HB-003				
9.					10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY			
	HQ ESC/XPK				NUMBER			
	5 Eglin Street Hanscom AFB, MA 01	721 2114						
11	SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES	731-2110						
11.	SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES							
12A	12A DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT				12B DISTRIBUTION CODE			
	Unclassified/Unlimited, DTIC, NTIS							
13.	13. ABSTRACT (MAXIMUM 200 WORDS)							
	The Operationally Crit	ical Threat, Asset, and Vulneral	oility Evaluation <sup>SM</sup>	(OCTAVE®)	approach defines a risk-			
	based strategic assessment and planning technique for security. OCTAVE is a self-directed approach,							
	meaning that people from an organization assume responsibility for setting the organization's security							
	strategy. OCTAVE-S is a variation of the approach tailored to the limited means and unique constraints							
	typically found in small organizations (less than 100 people). OCTAVE-S is led by a small, interdisciplinary							
	team (three to five people) of an organization's personnel who gather and analyze information, producing a							
	protection strategy and mitigation plans based on the organization's unique operational security risks. To							
	conduct OCTAVE-S effectively, the team must have broad knowledge of the organization's business and							
1.1	security processes, so it will be able to conduct all activities by itself.							
14.	4. SUBJECT TERMS		15. NUMBER OF PAGES					
	information security, risk management, OCTAVE			78				
16.	PRICE CODE							
17	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF	19. SECURITY CLAS	SIFICATION OF	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT			
.,.	OF REPORT	THIS PAGE	ABSTRACT UL					
	Unclassified	Unclassified	Unclassified	Unclassified				

NSN 7540-01-280-5500

Standard Form 298 (Rev. 2-89) Prescribed by ANSI Std. Z39-18 298-102