

# IDENTIFYING PUBLIC SAFETY'S SECURITY REQUIREMENTS FOR MOBILE APPS

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# Workshop Description

- Half day workshop, February 25<sup>th</sup>, 2014
- Titled: “Public Safety Mobile Application Security Requirements Workshop”
- Joint effort between
  - APCO
  - FirstNet
  - Department of Commerce
    - DHS/OIC ( Funding Partner )
- Attended by approx. 50 community members

# Workshop Impetuous

- FirstNet will empower first responders
- FirstNet can benefit from mobile application ecosystem
- FirstNet will have domain specific security requirements
- Developers must be empowered to these needs

# Workshop Impetuous

## APCO Key Attributes for Public Safety and Emergency Response

- Operability
- User Support
- Security
- Privacy/Confidentiality
- Content
- Location Information
- User Experience
- Communicating with 9-1-1
- Sending Data to PSAPS
- Interfacing with PSAPS

[http://appcomm.org/wp-content/themes/directorypress/thumbs/AppComm\\_Key\\_Attributes.pdf](http://appcomm.org/wp-content/themes/directorypress/thumbs/AppComm_Key_Attributes.pdf)

## Workshop Goals

- Identify mobile application security requirements for public safety
- Identify areas of required further research
- Augment and refine APCO's Key Attributes of Effective Apps for Public Safety and Emergency Response
- Publish findings in a NIST Interagency Report

# Workshop Discussion Topics

- Battery Life
- Unintentional Denial of Service
- Data Protection
- Location Information
- Identity Management
- Mobile Application Vetting

# Workshop Scope

- In scope
  - Mobile application development practices
  - Mobile application functional requirements
- Out of scope
  - Device management
  - Application whitelisting
  - Device level anti-malware/anti-virus techniques
  - Network security requirements





# Battery Life

# Battery Life – Stressors

- Impaired network integrity
- Special requirements for location services
- Utilization of multiple high quality media streams
- Extensive field time
- Extreme temperatures

# Battery Life

- Maximizing battery life is essential for public safety
- Improving battery technology will help
- Measuring application battery impact is non-trivial
  - Application's construction
  - Resident hardware
  - Host operating system

# APCO Key Attribute

- Minimal strain on battery life

# Battery Life – Workshop Feedback

- High power consuming applications highly desired
  - Location services
  - Video
- Techniques for improving / measuring battery life
  - Throttling network poll frequency
  - AT&T Application Resource Optimizer (ARO)
  - Verizon battery usage rating

# Battery Life – Workshop Feedback

- Application Resource Optimizer (ARO)
  - Measures Wifi, Cellular, Bluetooth efficiency
- Verizon background battery usage metric
  - 1-5 rating system

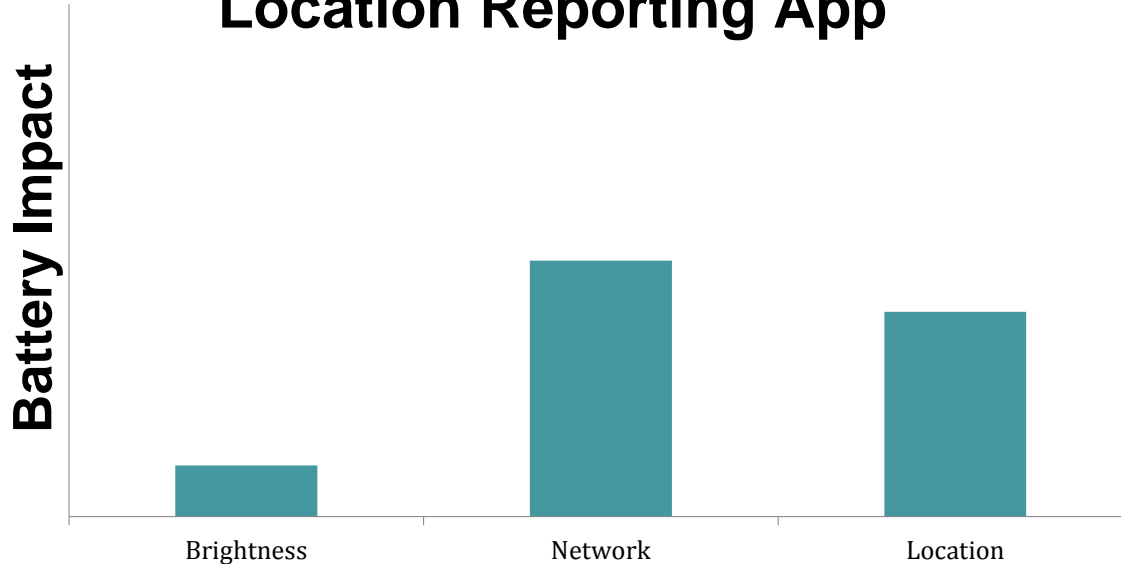
# Battery Life – Workshop Feedback

- Different Roles have different needs
- Applications should be configurable
  - Role / mission based power management profiles
  - Remote on demand control
  - On demand by the user

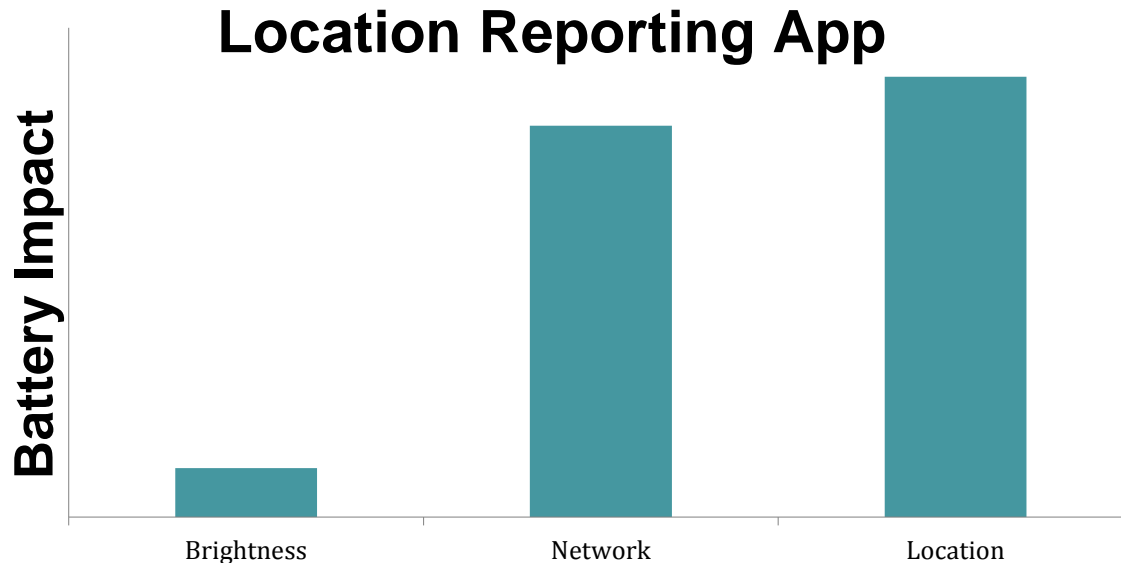


# Battery Life – Workshop Feedback

## Location Reporting App

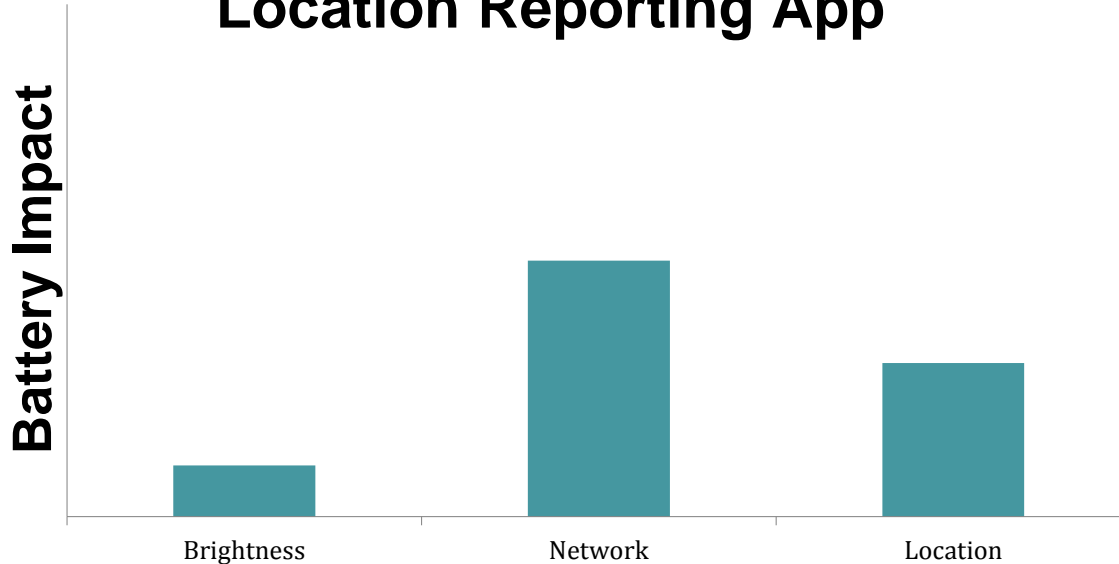


# Battery Life – Workshop Feedback



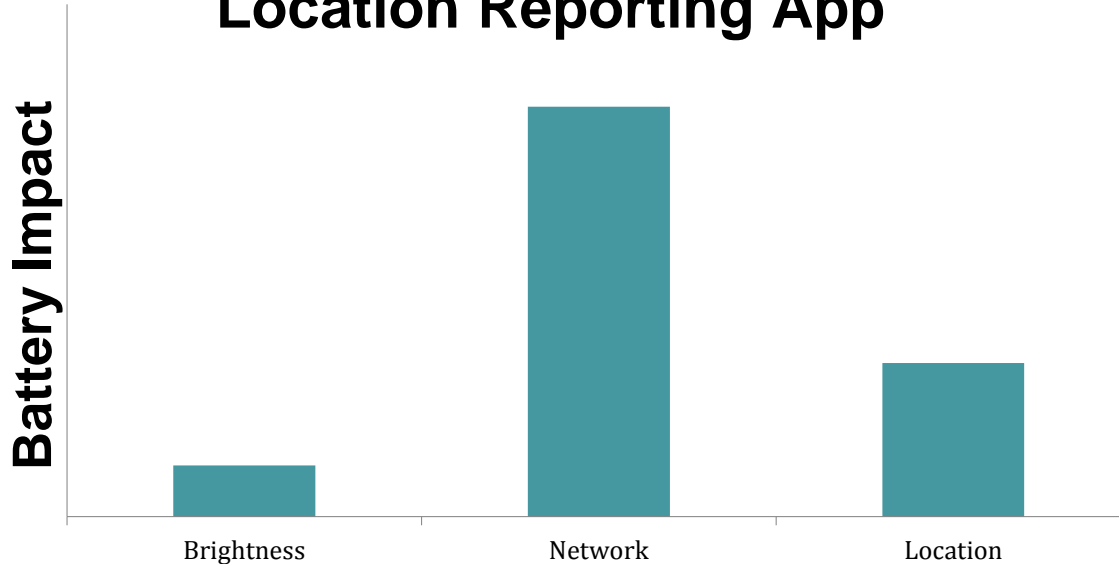
# Battery Life – Workshop Feedback

## Location Reporting App



# Battery Life – Workshop Feedback

## Location Reporting App



# Battery Life – Next Steps

- Evaluate existing battery usage metrics
- Evaluate effectiveness of power management profiles
- Evaluate feasibility of remote power management

# Battery Life – New Key Attributes

- Applications should report usage using battery metrics
- Battery intensive applications should be configurable
  - Power management profiles
  - Remotely
  - On demand by user

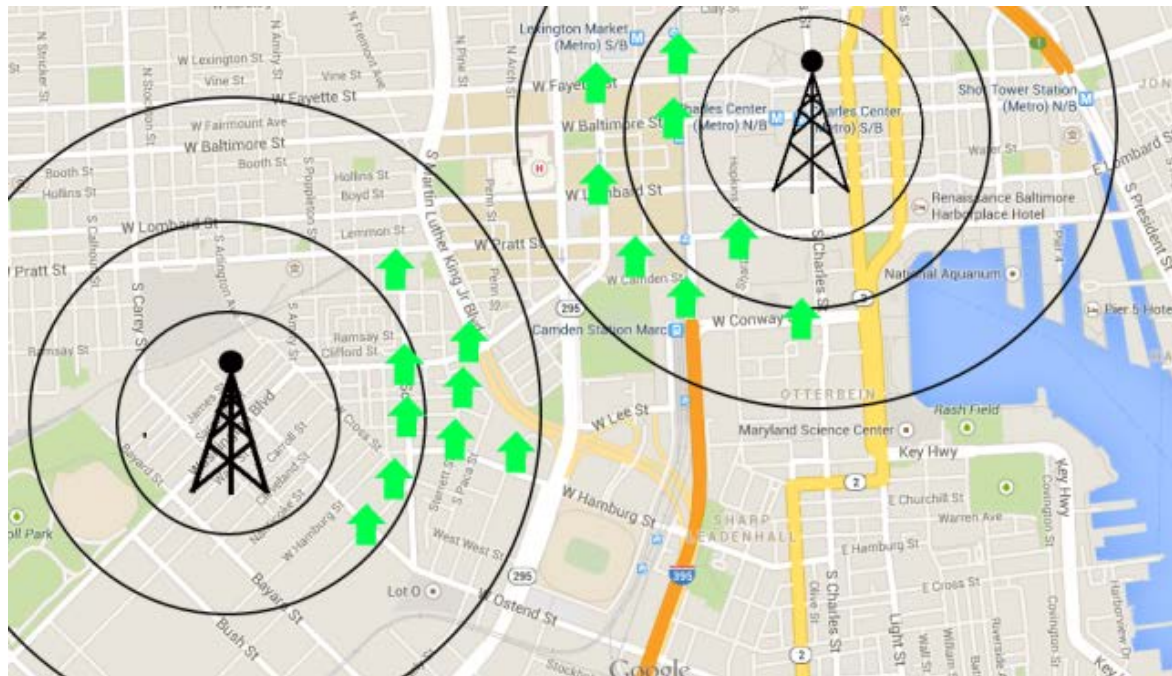
# Unintentional Denial of Service

# Unintentional Denial of Service (DoS)

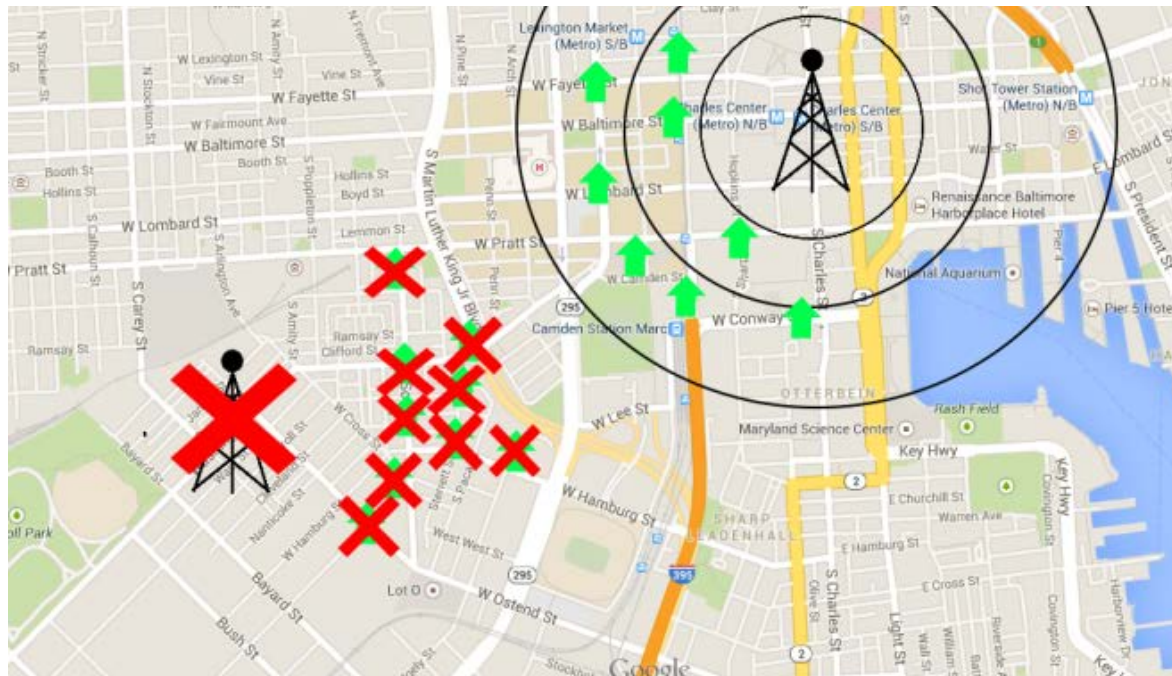
*A situation where access to a website, server, or service is denied, not due to a deliberate attack, but as a result of a sudden or sustained spike in user traffic*



# Unintentional DoS – Workshop



# Unintentional DoS – Workshop



# Unintentional DoS – Workshop Feedback

- Allocating limited resources
- Concern over FirstNet performance
- Limitations of FirstNet Unknown
  - Will change as FirstNet rolls out
  - Will differ from jurisdiction to jurisdiction
- No mission critical voice or data

# Unintentional DoS – Workshop Feedback

- Remote monitoring and management
  - Throttle individual applications
  - Stratify users by current need
- LTE Quality of Service features

# Unintentional DoS – Recommended Next Steps

- Discover real world load limitations of FirstNet
- Evaluate QoS features for on demand network control
- Identify and explain to public safety community how to use FirstNet most responsibly in terms of network throughput.

# Unintentional DoS – New Key Attribute

- Applications must prove they use the network in an efficient and responsible manner.

# DATA PROTECTION

# Data Protection

- Divided into three categories
  - Confidentiality
  - Integrity
  - Availability
- Requirements defined by data owner
- Requirements motivated by law and policy
  - Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA),
  - Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Security Policy



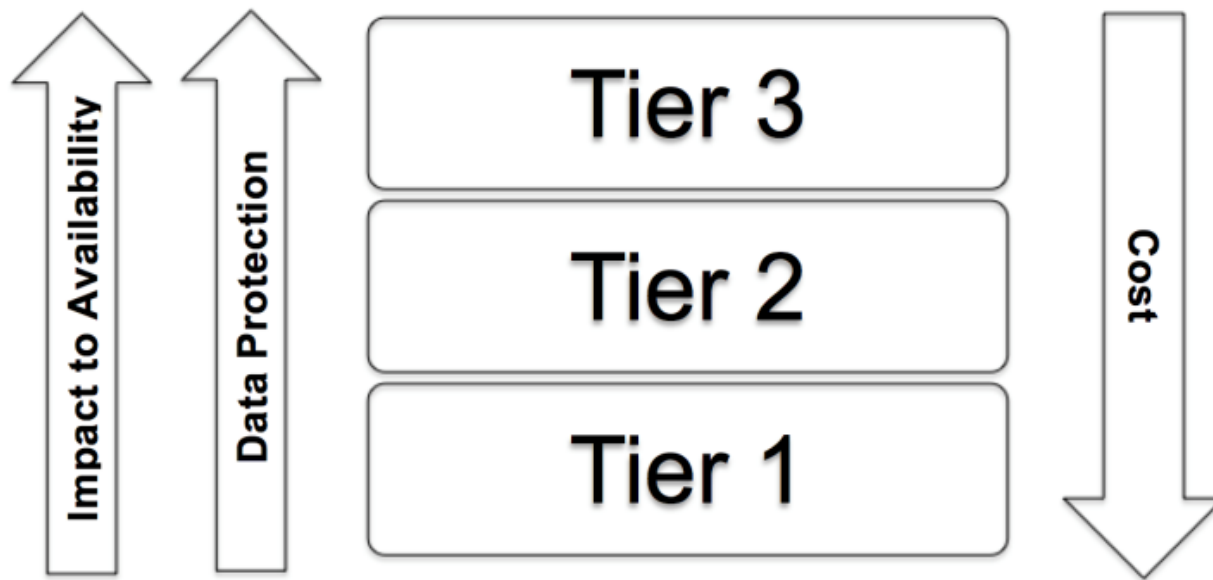
# APCO Key Attribute

- Sensitive information is stored and transmitted using encryption

# Data Protection – Workshop Feedback

- Two Approaches for data protection
  - Define baseline capabilities and functionality
  - Let developers define their own
- Capability and functionality baseline
  - Enumerate Public Safety data types
  - Define data protection for each type

# Data Protection – Tiered Approach



# Data Protection – Workshop Feedback

## Software Development Kits (SDK)

- Libraries and API implementations
- Pros:
  - Reviewed
  - Reused
- Cons:
  - Rigid
  - Lock developers into 3rd party tools

## Specification

- Needed functionality and requirements
- Pros:
  - Flexible
  - Evaluate SDKs for compliance
  - Evaluate apps for compliance
- Cons:
  - Apps must be tested

# Data Protection – Recommended Next Steps

- Develop a public safety data dictionary
- Develop baseline data protection specification
- Develop a tiered data protection hierarchy

# Data Protection - Recommendations

- Applications will declare what data they handle
- Application will declare what data protection they implement

# Location Information

# Location Information

- Any data collected, stored or transmitted concerning the physical location of a device
- Special subset of Data Protection
- More immediate and severe implications



# Location Information

- Factors governing location information use
  - Accuracy
  - Integrity
  - Confidentiality

# APCO Key Attributes

- App discloses what location information is being provided, whether the GPS/location services of the device needs to be enabled, how location information is being determined (cell ID, GPS, AGPS), and whether 2D or 3D
- Adequate safeguards are in place to protect privacy, confidentiality

# Location Information – Workshop Feedback

- Control of location services
- Accuracy and freshness
- Lifetime of local logging
- Transfer format of location information

# Location Information – Next Steps

- Evaluate feasibility of remotely managing location information services
- Evaluate and recommend standards for exchanging location information.

# Location Information - Recommendations

- Location features must be configurable
  - By user
  - Remotely
- Location refresh rate be configurable

# Identity Management

# Identity Management

*The process of managing the identification, authentication, and authorization associated with individuals or entities (devices, processes, etc.)*

[http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/drafts/nistir-8014/nistir\\_8014\\_draft.pdf](http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/drafts/nistir-8014/nistir_8014_draft.pdf)

# APCO Key Attribute

- Securely supports identity management



# Identity Management – Workshop Feedback

- Identity management and authentication issues
  - Interfacing with existing Identify Management Systems
    - Federal
    - State
    - Local
  - How apps authenticate users
- Complicated

# Identity Management – Workshop Feedback

- Authentication directly impact usability
- Authentication occurs at different levels
  - Device Boot
  - Device unlock
  - App level

# Identity Management – Workshop Feedback

## Authentication Mechanisms

### Something you know

- Passwords
- Pin numbers

### Something you have

- RSA tokens
- ID Badges
- Mobile Device

### Something you are (Biometrics )

- Fingerprints
- Retinal Scans
- Facial recognition

# Identity Management – Workshop Feedback

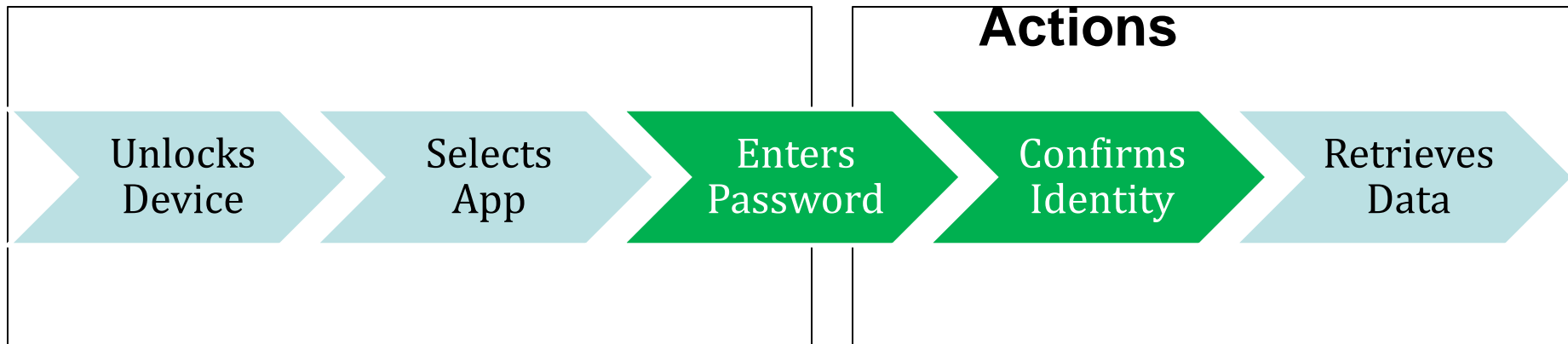
- Authentication must match operation
- Impractical in certain situations
- Availability may be more important than Authentication
  - Authentication takes time
  - Authentication takes attention

# Identity Management – Example Scenarios

## Retrieving Sensitive Information

### Detective Actions

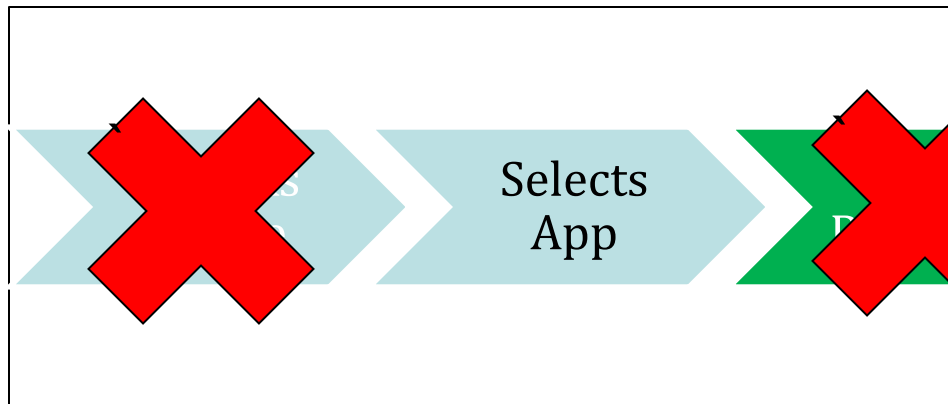
### Application Actions



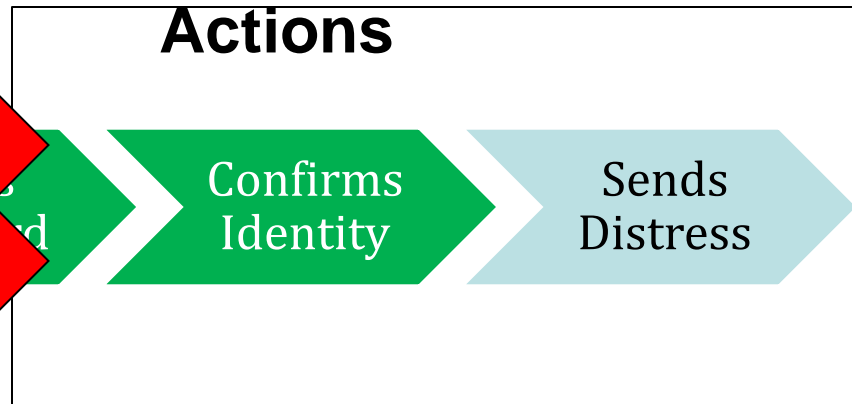
# Identity Management – Example Scenarios

## Man Down

### Officer Actions



### Application Actions



# Identity Management – Next Steps

- Enumerate Identity management systems
- Establish parameters for acceptable authentication levels
  - Matching scenarios/roles to mechanisms
  - Identifying zero-authentication scenarios

# MOBILE APPLICATION VETTING



# Mobile Application Vetting

- Mobile app vetting is crucial
- Vetting can be addressed by
  - First party (App Vendor)
  - Second party (Purchaser)
  - Third party (impartial authority)
- App Vetting will have two audiences
  - Public safety community member apps
  - Crowd-serving apps

# Mobile Application Vetting Infrastructure Building Blocks

- Public safety related requirements
- Test protocols
- Application Testers
- Certifying Organizations

# Mobile Application Vetting-Next Steps

## Considerations

- Problems
  - Testing is expensive and slow
  - Forcing certification can be detrimental
- Solutions
  - Leverage existing services
  - Public Safety Profiles

# NIST Interagency Report

- Available at NIST's Computer Security Resource Center(CSRC)
- <http://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/ir/2015/NIST.IR.8018.pdf>

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Number	Date	Title
NIST IR 8023	Feb. 2015	<b>Risk Management for Replication Devices</b> <a href="#">NISTIR 8023 FAQ</a> doi:10.6028/NIST.IR.8023 <a href="#">[Direct Link]</a>
NIST IR 8018	Jan. 2015	<b>Public Safety Mobile Application Security Requirements Workshop Summary</b> <a href="#">NISTIR 8018 FAQ</a> doi:10.6028/NIST.IR.8018 <a href="#">[Direct Link]</a>
NIST IR 8014 (Draft)	July 15, 2014	<b>DRAFT Considerations for Identity Management in Public Safety Mobile Networks</b> <a href="#">Announcement and Draft Publication</a>
NIST IR 8006 (Draft)	Jun. 23, 2014	<b>DRAFT NIST Cloud Computing Forensic Science Challenges</b> <a href="#">Announcement and Draft Publication</a>
NIST IR 7987	May 2014	<b>Policy Machine: Features, Architecture, and Specification</b> <a href="#">NISTIR 7987 FAQ</a> doi:10.6028/NIST.IR.7987 <a href="#">[Direct Link]</a>
NIST IR 7981	Mar. 7, 2014	<b>DRAFT Mobile, PIV, and Authentication</b>

# Next Steps: Vetting Service Survey

- Identify existing commercial services
- Enumerate vetting features

# Upcoming Workshop

- Focusing on data protection
  - Compiling mobile application data types
  - Examining implications of losing
    - Integrity
    - Availability
    - Confidentiality
- Location and date: TBD
- Contact me if you are interested in attending

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