

What is Suite B?

How does it relate to Government Certifications?



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Agenda – What are we going to do?

- Who am I?
- A little background on Suite-B.
- Suite-B: What's covered.
- How does Suite-B relate to your favorite cryptographic protocol?
- What about the certifications you get for your products?



Introduction

- 13 years of industry experience
- Unique perspective:
 - Part of a couple certification labs
 - Part of a product vendor
- Started Acumen Security in 2014



Background



What is Suite-B & Why do we care?

- U.S government faced a problem, the cost of developing purpose-built GOTS cryptography was neither cost efficient nor effective.
- Industry could deliver solutions that met the gov't requirements for all but a small fraction of its use cases
- Price point/timeframe significantly less than in-house solutions.
- NSA adopted a suite of commercially available cryptographic algorithms that could be used to protect data through TOP SECRET classification

This is Suite-B!

- Suite-B represents the strongest, most secure, and most efficient commercial cryptography available.



History of Suite-B: A timeline

2005: NSA announces Suite-B

2012: CNSSP 15 Issued



2011: CSEC issues a similar policy statement

2015: Advisory Memorandum Issued amending CNSSP 15



Minimum Level of Security (minLOS)

- Defines classification of data that may be protected by a certain algorithm
- Historical concept
- All algorithms now defined for protecting up to TOP SECRET previous minLOS of protecting up to SECRET has been removed
- Previous minLOS Classifications:
 - minLOS of 128-bits of security for protecting up to SECRET (historical)
 - minLOS of 192-bits of security for protecting up to TOP SECRET



What is covered?

- Symmetric cipher used for information protection (bulk encryption/decryption)
- Asymmetric algorithms used for key establishment
- Asymmetric algorithms used for digital signatures
- Algorithms used for computing a condensed representation of information (hashing)



Allowed Algorithms

Historical vs. Current

	Historical	Current
Bulk Encryption	<u>minLOS 128</u> : AES-128 <u>minLOS 192</u> : AES-256	AES-256
Key Establishment	<u>minLOS 128</u> : ECDH 256-bit random ECP group <u>minLOS 192</u> : ECDH 384-bit random ECP group	ECDH 384-bit random ECP group FFCDH 3072-bit modulus RSA 3072-bit modulus
Digital Signatures	<u>minLOS 128</u> : ECDSA-256 <u>minLOS 192</u> : ECDSA-384	ECDSA-384 RSA 3072-bit modulus
Hashing	<u>minLOS 128</u> : SHA-256 <u>minLOS 192</u> : SHA-384	SHA-384



Protocols



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Suite-B and Protocols

- RFCs created for common protocols
 - RFC 6239 - Suite B SSH algorithms
 - RFC 5656 - EC as used in SSH
 - RFC 6187 - X.509v3 Certificates for SSH Auth
 - RFC 6460 - Suite B Profile for TLS
 - RFC 6379 - Suite B Cryptographic Suites for IPsec
 - RFC 6380 - Suite B Profile for Internet Protocol Security (IPsec)
- Disclaimers:
 - These were all written before new guidance
 - NSA is considering how to handle previously written RFCs



Suite-B in SSH

- Note:** This presents what is in the RFC. The portions that continue to meet NSA guidance are presented in **BOLD GREEN**

<u>minLOS</u>	Encryption/Integrity	Key Exchange		Authentication		
		ECDH Group	Hash	Certificate Format	Signature Algorithm	Hash
128-bit	AES-GCM (128-bit)	ECDH 256-bit random ECP group	SHA-256	X.509 v3	ECDSA on P-256	SHA-256
RFC ID	AEAD_AES_128_GCM	ecdh-sha2-nistp256		x509v3-ecdsa-sha2-nistp256		
192-bit	AES-GCM (256-bit)	ECDH 384-bit random ECP group	SHA-384	X.509 v3	ECDSA on P-384	SHA-384
RFC ID	AEAD_AES_256_GCM	ecdh-sha2-nistp384		x509v3-ecdsa-sha2-nistp384		



Suite-B in IKE/IPsec

- Note:** This presents what is in the RFC. The portions that continue to meet NSA guidance are presented in **BOLD GREEN**

<u>minLOS</u>	Option	Use Case	Encryption	Integrity	PRF	KEX	Authentication	IANA ID
128-bit	ESP	Integrity & Encryption	AES-GCM (128-bit) with 16-octet ICV	NULL	N/A	N/A	N/A	Suite-B-GCM-128
		Integrity Only	NULL	AES-GMAC (128-bit)	N/A	N/A	N/A	Suite-B-GMAC-128
	IKEv2	All	AES-CBC (128-bit)	HMAC-SHA-256-128	HMAC-SHA-256	ECDH 256-bit random ECP group	ECDSA-256 or ECDSA-384	Included in both: Suite-B-GCM-128/ Suite-B-GMAC-128
192-bit	ESP	Integrity & Encryption	AES-GCM (256-bit) with 16-octet ICV	NULL	N/A	N/A	N/A	Suite-B-GCM-256
		Integrity Only	NULL	AES-GMAC (256-bit)	N/A	N/A	N/A	Suite-B-GMAC-256
	IKEv2	All	AES-CBC (256-bit)	HMAC-SHA-384-192	HMAC-SHA-384	ECDH 384-bit random ECP group	ECDSA-384 (only)	Included in both: Suite-B-GCM-256/ Suite-B-GMAC-256
NOTE: AH is not permitted for Suite-B IKE/IPsec connections								



Suite-B in TLS

- Note:** This presents what is in the RFC. The portions that continue to meet NSA guidance are presented in **BOLD GREEN**

<u>minLOS</u>	Encryption/ Integrity	PRF	KEX	Authentication	Cipher Suite ID(s)	Protocol Version
128-bit	AES-GCM (128-bit)	TLS PRF with SHA-256	ECDH 256-bit random ECP group	ECDSA-256 or ECDSA-384	TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256, or, TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	TLS 1.2 (only)
192-bit	AES-GCM (256-bit)	TLS PRF with SHA-384	ECDH 384-bit random ECP group	ECDSA-384 (only)	TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (only)	



Suite-B and Certifications



Suite-B and FIPS 140

- The algorithmic components included in Suite-B are all CAVP testable
- As part of the FIPS certification, each algorithm should be tested
- Per protocol-basis:
 - IKE/IPsec:
 - All algorithms should be tested
 - KDF should be tested
 - ESP Mode approved mode
 - TLS
 - All algorithms should be tested
 - KDF should be tested
 - TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 approved ciphersuite
 - TLS 1.2 approved protocol version
 - **SSH**
 - ***CANNOT be FIPS'd***
 - ***AES-GCM is non-approved for SSH***



Suite-B and Common Criteria (1/2)

- NDcPP will be used as an example
- SFRs:
 - FCS_CKM.1: RSA, DSA, ECDSA included in SFR
 - Must use 3072-bit keys, curve P-384
 - FCS_CKM.2: FFCDH, ECDH, RSA included in SFR
 - Must use 3072-bit keys/modulus, NSA specified curves
 - FCS_COP.1(1): AES-GCM included in SFR
 - Must use 256-bits keys
 - FCS_COP.1(2): RSA, ECDSA included in SFR
 - Must use 3072-bit keys, curve P-384
 - FCS_COP.1(3): SHA-384 included in SFR



Suite-B and Common Criteria (2/2)

- SFRs:
 - FCS_TLSC_EXT.1/ FCS_TLSS_EXT.1 :
 - TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 included in SFR
 - TLS 1.2 required by SFR
 - NOTE: This SFR does not mandate that the TLS ciphersuite be advertised first
 - FCS_SSHC_EXT.1/ FCS_SSHS_EXT.1
 - x509v3-ecdsa-sha2-nistp384 is allowed by the SFR
 - The integrity, bulk encryption/decryption/hashing is drawn from FCS_COP.1(*) SFRs which include all Suite-B algorithms
 - FCS_IPSEC_EXT.1:
 - AES-GCM is selectable in SFR
 - ESP is required by SFR
 - ECDH Group 20 (384-bit Random ECP) is selectable



Suite-B and CSFC

- Specifies SFR selections required in CC evaluations.
- TLS Protected Server:
 - FCS_TLSC_EXT.1/ FCS_TLSS_EXT.1 (note these are actually referred to as FCS_TLS.1 in the component definition):
 - TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (Suite-B approved) is a required selection
- VPN Gateway:
 - FCS_COP.1(1):
 - AES-GCM is a required selection
 - FCS_COP.1(2):
 - ECDSA with P-384 is a required selection
 - FCS_COP.1(3):
 - SHA-384 is a required selection
 - FCS_IPSEC_EXT.1:
 - AES-GCM is a required selection
 - ECDH Group 20 is a required selection



Suite-B and Certifications Wrap Up

- CC Protection Profiles can (and have) been crafted in a way to allow Suite-B cryptography
- FIPS 140 products can be built using the Suite-B algorithms in a compliant manner
- Except for SSH which cannot use AES-GCM in a FIPS-approved mode of operation
- The CC selections required by CSFC are unsurprisingly consistent with Suite-B cryptography
- In short,

Suite-B and certifications play nice together!
(for the most part)



What's next??



Things to Come

- NSA has posted that another revision is coming
- Quantum resistant cryptography
- Revision to CNSSSP-15
- Others?



Conclusion

- Gave background on Suite-B
- Identified “Suite-B Crypto”
- Described how Suite-B can be used in common protocols
- Discussed how Suite-B plays with certification



Thank you!



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