



Corporate Contingency Planning

Theory and Practice

April 2010

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The Company - Five Operating Sectors

Aerospace Systems



**Large Scale Systems
Integration**

C⁴ISR

Unmanned Systems

**Airborne Ground
Surveillance / C2**

Naval BMC2

**Global / Theater Strike
Systems**

**Electronic Combat
Operations**

ISR Satellite Systems

**Missile Defense Satellite
Systems**

MILSATCOM Systems

**Environmental & Space
Science Satellite Systems**

Directed Energy Systems

Strategic Space Systems

Electronic Systems



Radar Systems

C⁴ISR

Electronic Warfare

Naval & Marine Systems

Navigation & Guidance

Military Space

Government Systems

Information Systems



**Command & Control
Systems**

Network Communications

**Intelligence, Surveillance &
Reconnaissance Systems**

**Enterprise Systems
and Security**

IT/Network Outsourcing

Intelligence

**Federal, State/Local
& Commercial**

**Homeland Security
& Health**

Shipbuilding



Naval Systems Integrator

Surface Combatants

**Expeditionary
Warfare Ships**

Auxiliary Ships

**Marine Composite
Technology**

Coast Guard Cutters

Commercial Ships

Nuclear Aircraft Carriers

Nuclear Submarines

Fleet Maintenance

**Aircraft Carrier
Overhaul & Refueling**

Technical Services



Systems Support

**Base and Infrastructure
Support**

Range Operations

Maintenance Support

Training and Simulations

**Technical and
Operational Support**

**Live, Virtual and
Constructive Domains**

Life Cycle Optimization

**Performance Based
Logistics**

**Modifications, Repair
and Overhaul (MRO)**

Supply Chain Management

**Lead Support
Integrator (LSI)**

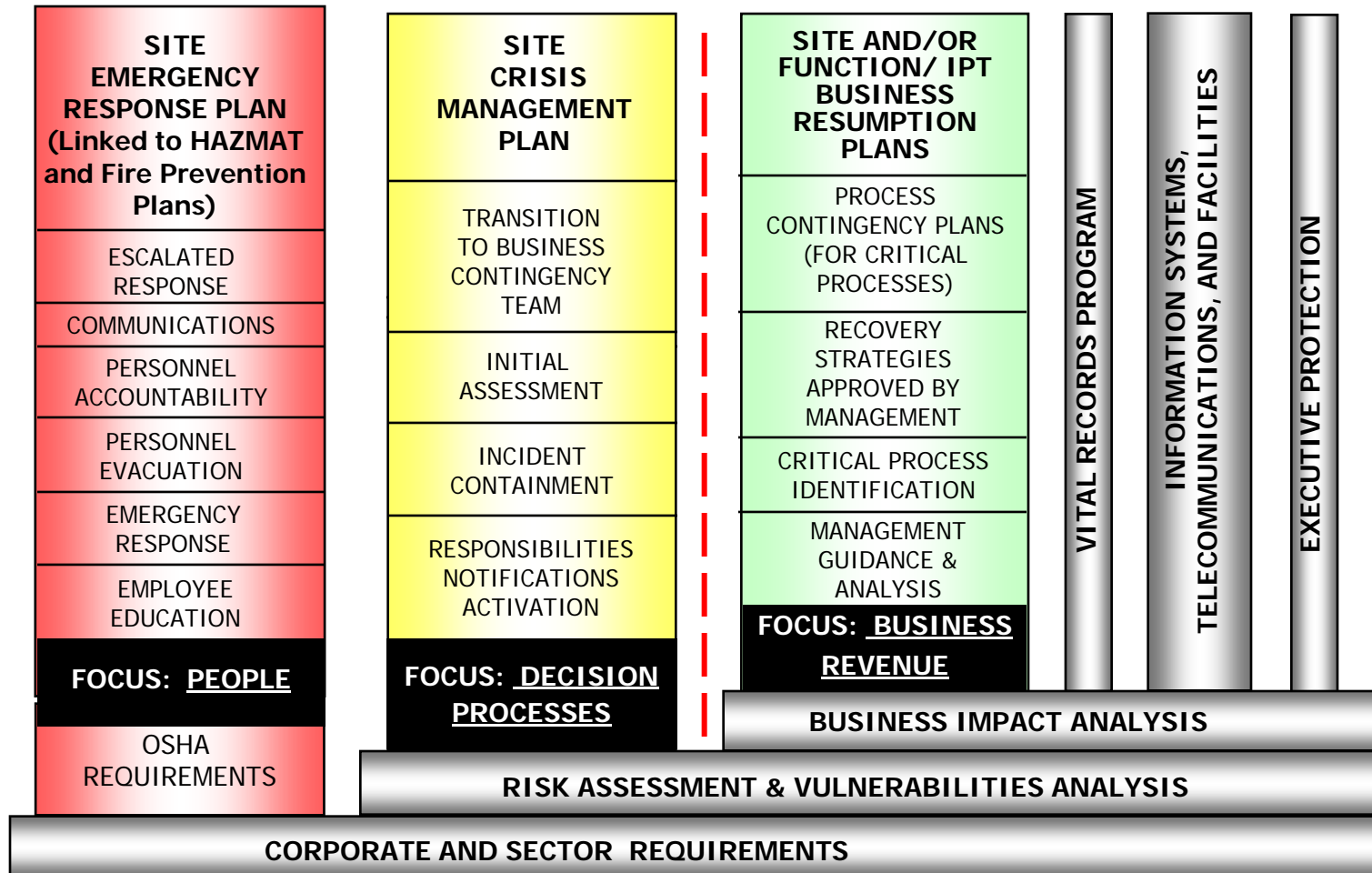
- Five Varied Product Operations but a Consolidated Security Focus
- Corporate Policy J1 “Security” – Seven Major Processes
 - Personnel Security
 - Information Security
 - Physical Security
 - Investigations
 - Fire Protection
 - **Contingency Planning**
 - Security Quality and Oversight
- This is the Common Charter for Security Activity in Every Sector
- Corporate Security Functions Under Enterprise Shared Services. Was Under HR Until Recently; Remains Under HR at Sectors

The Charter

- Corporate Procedure – “Business Continuity Program”
 - Sub-Procedure – “Definitions” Ensures Common Terminology
 - Sub-Procedure – “Business Continuity Program Guidelines” Provides Planning Outlines and Defines Required Content
- Corporate Procedures are Supplemented and Tailored by Sectors to Address Unique Business Aspects and Issues... BUT
- A Standard Business Continuity Program (BCP) Paradigm Applies at All Company Elements

- Crisis: “Any unplanned event or situation, including human-caused events and natural disasters, which threatens, or has the potential, to adversely affect the business area/site as a whole in terms of its existence, reputation, values and beliefs, systems, finances, physical plant, or the medical, environmental, and emotional well being of persons within and around the facility.”
- Crisis Management: “A top-down, coordinated approach to provide leadership, decide policy, and direct actions to prepare for, prevent, and respond to incidents that escalate beyond the business area/site’s normal response capability.”
- Critical Process: “Business processes which, if significantly disrupted, would have an adverse impact on the company’s personnel, operations, revenue, customer schedules, contractual commitments, or legal obligations.”

Corporate Contingency Planning



- The Wide Variety of Potential Emergencies and Business Crises

Types:	<u>Natural</u>	<u>Human</u>	<u>Technical</u>	(Not All-Inclusive)
	Medical emergency		Fire (internal and external)	
	Bomb threat		Power interruption	
	High winds (radar range)		Flood	
	Hurricane		Snow storm/Blizzard	
	HAZMAT spill		Aircraft crash	
	Civil disorder		Earthquake	
	Terrorist threat/Attacks		Workplace violence	
	Explosion		Tornado	
	Law Enforcement actions (raids)		Product quality defect allegations	
	Product sabotage		Network penetration/exfiltration	
	Denial of Service cyber attacks		Insider threat	
	Intellectual property loss		Pandemic	

Scale and Impact Define Problem & Response

- Enterprise BCP Requires Three Plans be Established, Implemented, Tested and Updated at Least Annually at Every Facility:
 - Emergency Action Plan (EAP)* – What employees are to do in an emergency (Evacuation, Accountability, Recovery, Communication)
 - Crisis Management Plan (CMP)* – How management structures and reacts to deal with any of the multiple types of major or more enduring crises that can occur (CM Team is Defined and Roles Established; CM Room Established; Equipment Pre-Positioned; Checklists Developed for Various Types of Crisis)
 - Business Resumption Plan (BRP)** – How senior management returns things to normal (BR Team Defined and Roles Established; Tasks and Checklists Pre-Determined)
- * Security has management responsibility
- ** Senior business executive has responsibility to restore business activity

- Priority is on Rapid Disaster Recovery – Physical and Cyber
 - Emergency Response: Survive and Terminate
 - React to the issue
 - Care for the people
 - Restore reasonable normalcy ASAP
 - Crisis Management: Evaluate the New Reality
 - Marshal your resources according to plan
 - Gather data and evaluate the situation
 - Organize to address changed conditions
 - Mitigate collateral fallout
 - Business Resumption:
 - Evaluate losses and quantify restoration needs
 - Tailor the plan from general to specific, test and refine it
 - Execute the plan; get back to business

Priorities

- Heavy Focus on IT Security and Systems Recovery
 - All Info Systems are Subject to Business Impact Analysis (BIA) – “A documented product that assesses the value and impact of loss or delay in execution of the *critical system(s)* identified by functions.”
 - Critical Systems, Determined by BIA, Require an Information System Continuity Plan (ISCP) – “Sets forth the planning actions, procedures, and responsibilities necessary for the short- and long-term restoration of information systems supporting critical business operations.”
 - Test Plans are Required and Exercised for Each ISCP
 - Risk, in Lieu of ISCP, May be Accepted by Users for Less Critical Systems – But Users Must Document Their Justification for Risk Acceptance

Businesses Cannot Function Without IT

- Pandemic Preparedness – A Planning Case Study
 - Early 2006 – Corporate cadre began outlining a plan to address a potential Bird Flu (H5N1) pandemic, to address and mitigate business impacts
 - Earlier SARS concerns, and the predicted inevitability of human-to-human H5N1 infection at some point, dictated the wisdom of advance planning
 - Worldwide situation is already in Phase 3, per United Nations definition
- Pandemic Sub-Team Formed Under Hq Crisis Management Team:
 - Corporate Functions Participating: Environmental, Health & Safety, HR, Security (Chair), Travel, Law, Risk Management, Finance, Benefits, Corporate Communications, Global Supply Chain
 - Team decided advance executive planning was needed to address:
 - Medical/medication practices; Pay policy; Travel restrictions; Evacuation policies; Alternate work locations; Remote access capabilities; Alternate workforce; Quarantine & isolation policy; Allowable & mandatory time off; Return to work process; Coverage for local government lapses

Specific Proactive Planning

- Pandemic Preparedness – A Planning Case Study (continued)
 - Key communications: Employee awareness – potential threat; general prevention measures; preventive measures to take during Phases 4 – 6
 - Identify essential employees and essential suppliers
- Planning Approach – Outline Company Actions Progressively from Phase 3 (current) Through to Full Phase 6 Pandemic
 - Basic Corporate Plan published in May 2006 with functional enclosures outlining specific tasks, by phase
 - Plan supplements were required from all business sectors
 - We continue to monitor Bird Flu status worldwide
- 2009 Swine Flu (H1N1) Experience Has Refined the Planning Model
 - Relative virulence of a strain is recognized as a more significant factor than simple widespread prevalence, even at Phase 6

Specific Proactive Planning

- The Ultimate Crisis – Hurricane Katrina – A Case Study



- Eight Company Locations Were Impacted in 2005
- Corporate and Cross-Functional Multi-Sector CMTs Acted
 - Assessed Needs and Coordinated Efforts to Deliver Essential Provisions:
 - Food, ice, water, fuel, vehicles, trailers, generators, forklifts, communication capabilities, payroll, physical security.

- Katrina Recovery
- Business Resilience Benefited from Having the BCP Structure in Place, from Advance Planning and applying a Flexible Focus
 - Swift and efficient action prevented worse business disruption and expedited the return to normal.
 - Within three weeks, power was restored at Ship System facilities and over 10,000 employees were back to work.
 - Remember, Katrina had impacted employee homes, families and lives.
 - Within five weeks, 12,500 employees back to work.
 - Resilience = Rapid Recovery: Benefits both customers and the company.
- Lessons Learned Were Documented – Information Shared
 - Corporate CMT began compiling experience data within 30 days of event.
 - Document shared with CMTs company-wide within 60 days after the event.

- A BCP Strategy of Partnering with Neighbors Builds Relationships
- Relationships Establish Trust and Pay Dividends
- Example:
 - NGC Corporate Hq Security partnered to develop the Century City Mutual Aid Structure
 - Focus on earthquake, fire, terrorism, civil disorder, crime
 - Worked with Los Angeles PD, Sheriff, Fire, and other Century City businesses, large and small
 - NGC hosted meetings (donuts can draw participation and make friends)
 - Helped draft and coordinate planning documentation
 - Crisis Management Teams and Control Center locations pre-planned
 - Participants and roles defined; contact lists developed

- The Future Focus – Prepare for and Prevent Major Cyber Crisis
 - Current mitigating actions
 - Consolidate corporate data centers (4) – Better control and organization
 - Decentralize locations – Spread the risk around the compass
 - Cyber Security Operations Center – A Benchmark Operation
 - 24/7/365 security monitoring of networks, servers and desktops
 - Computer security incident response and investigations provides containment, analysis and restoration
 - Digital forensics expertise
 - Cyber Threat Analysis and Intelligence Team (CTA&I)
 - Expertise: East Asia/China military intelligence, information warfare, advanced hacking, malicious systems and software, network security
 - Mission: Identify and stop the Advanced Persistent Threat (APT)

QUESTIONS?

NORTHROP GRUMMAN

