Headquarters U.S. Air Force

Integrity - Service - Excellence

Cyber Resiliency Office for Weapon Systems (CROWS)



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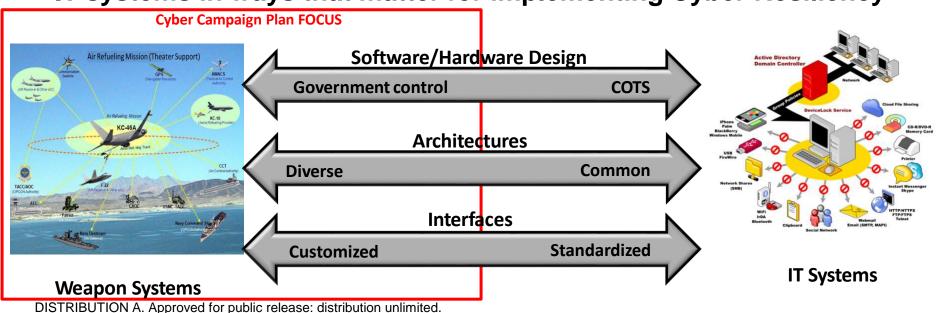
CROWS Stand-up

- FY14 NDAA called for Services to develop a plan to increase cyber resiliency of weapon systems
- Jan 15: SECAF, AFMC & AFSPC teamed to establish Cyber Resiliency Steering Group (CRSG) to develop AF Cyber Campaign Plan (CCP)
- CRSG identified 7 Lines of Action (LOAs) plus coordination with:
 - Comm Squadron Next (now called Cyber Squadron Initiatives)
 - Test and Evaluation (infrastructure & coordination)
 - Industrial Control Systems/SCADA cyber protection measures
- AF CCP's overall mission has two goals:
 - #1 "Bake-In" cyber resiliency into new weapon systems
 - #2 Mitigate "Critical" vulnerabilities in fielded weapon systems
- Jun 16: AFMC/CC approved standup of dedicated team to manage Cyber Campaign Plan → CROWS



Weapon System Cyber Resiliency Critical to Mission Assurance

- We define the <u>Cvber Resiliency of Military systems</u> to be:
 - The ability of weapon systems to maintain mission effective capability under adversary offensive cyber operations
 - To manage the risk of adversary cyber intelligence exploitation
- Weapon systems differ from general administrative and business
 IT systems in ways that matter for implementing Cyber Resiliency





CROWS Organization

Vision

Cyber resiliency ingrained in AF culture

Mission

Increase cyber resiliency of Air Force weapon systems to maintain mission effective capability under adverse conditions

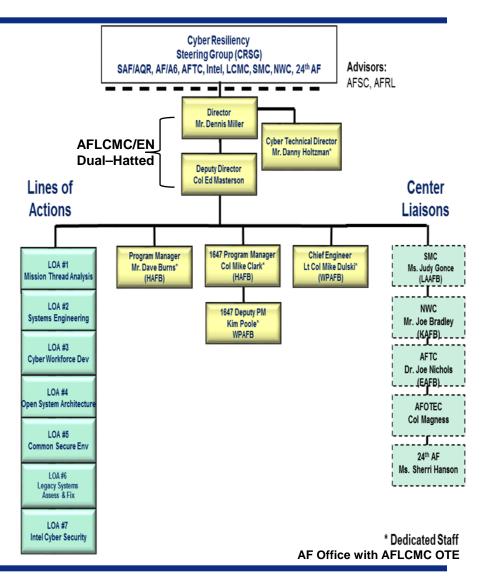
Status

IOC Declared: 21 Dec 2016

FOC Projected: 1 Oct 2017

Integrate & Execute Campaign Plan (7 LOAs)

Executing NDAA 1647



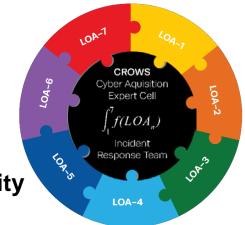


AF Cyber Campaign Plan: Weapon System Focus

- 7 Lines of Action (LOAs)
 - LOA 1: Perform Cyber Mission Thread Analysis
 - LOA 2: "Bake-In" Cyber Resiliency
 - LOA 3: Recruit, Hire & Train Cyber Workforce
 - LOA 4: Improve Weapon System Agility & Adaptability
 - LOA 5: Develop Common Security Environment
 - LOA 6: Assess & Protect Fielded Fleet
 - LOA 7: Provide Cyber Intel Support
- Cyber Squadron Initiatives
- Test & Evaluation (infrastructure & capability growth)
- Industrial Control Systems/SCADA cyber protection measures

Ensure mission success in a cyber contested environment

DISTRIBUTION A. Approved for public release: distribution unlimited.



People, Processes, & Products



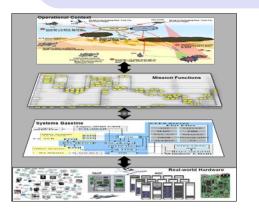
Roadmap to Resiliency

Present



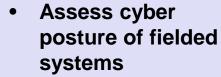
Mission Assurance

- Mission Thread Analysis
- **Develop assessment** methodology framework
- **Develop cyber** acquisition workforce



System Assurance





Enable weapon system adaptability



Mx and Aircrew Trainers

Off Board Mission Support

Future



Institutionalize

- "Baked" in resiliency
 - Institutionalized methodology, tools, **T&E** infrastructure
 - Skilled workforce
 - **Integrated cyber** tools, policy, etc.



On Going Alignment of Efforts

AF Technical Reference Architecture

- Framework for Cyber Resiliency in Weapon Systems
- Criteria, Observables, Behaviors, Measures
- Design, Operate, Sustain securely to improve Mission Assurance

Technical Coordination/Reviews –

Alignment to Technical Flight Plan, Staffing/Comment adjudication, Technical recommendations

FFRDC/UARC

AF Security Engineering Team (AFSET)

■ PEO / Programs

■ PEO Directors of Engineering (DOE) Council

Service's, OSD, Academia, NIST

Mitigation Handbook and rubric for efficient application

Industry

- Engagement via NDIA SE/SSE/T&E Committee's
- 18-20 April NDIA Cyber Resiliency for Weapon Systems Summit (AF/OSD Collaboration)



See AF News Article (4 Jan 17)

"AF looks to ensure cyber resiliency in weapons systems through new office"

http://www.af.mil/News/ArticleDisplay/tabid/223/Article/1041426/af-looks-to-ensure-cyber-resiliency-in-weapons-systems-through-new-office.aspx



Summary

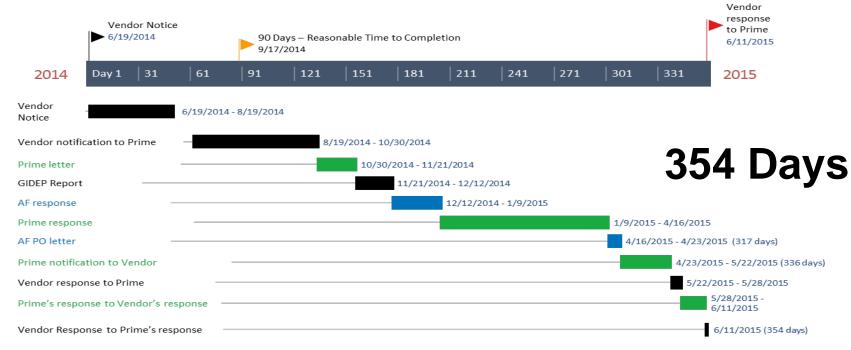
- Cyber resiliency impacts all AF missions
- New threats require new approaches





Challenge to the community – Increasing the agility in decision making

- Example case: Supply Chain Counterfeit Part
 - FAR/DFAR clauses on contract, flow down from Government to prime to sub
 - Process took maximum time at every point
 - 354 days after notification of event, action was taken
- Challenges: How do we work collaboratively to reduce these timelines?

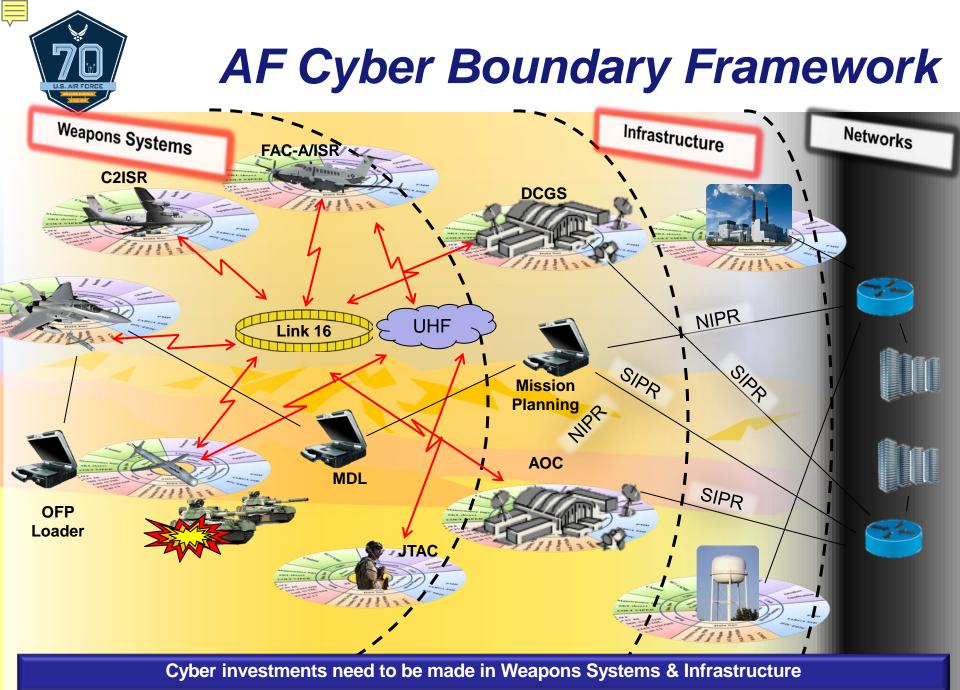


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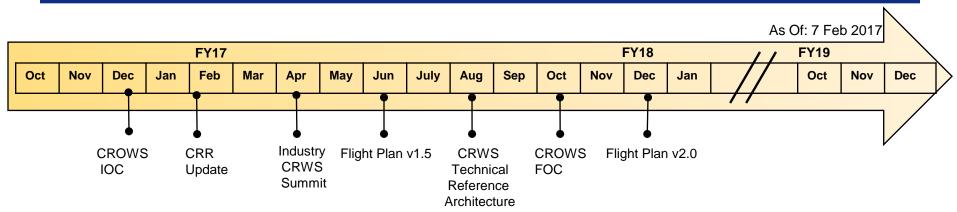








Technical Flight Plan v1.0



- Develop Integrated Technical Flight Plan V1.0
- Establish Cyber Resiliency for Weapon Systems Technical Reference Architecture (CRWS TRA)
 - Align all efforts, products to the CRWS TRA along the Technical Flight Plan
- Integrate across the AF CCP and stakeholder communities
 - AO, AT, TSN, etc.
- Engineering Cyber Resilience in Weapons Systems
 - Criteria, Observables, Behaviors What does Cyber Resiliency look like?
 - Requirements, Cost, Measures & Metrics How to specify and measure Cyber Resiliency?
 - Acquisition Language, Design Standards How to execute and implement Cyber Resiliency?





How Does it Work?

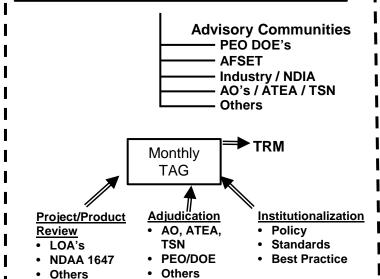
- Capture views of others
- Coordination across stakeholder communities
- Adjudication of items
- Produce Technical Recommendation Memo
 - Document findings with recommended Courses of Action

Examples

- A. LOA Products
 - Products
 - Process Recommendations
 - Etc.
- B. Institutionalization
 - Policy
 - Standards
 - Best Practices
- C. Adjudication Requests

Technical Advisory Group (CRWS-TAG)

- Chair Cyber Technical Director
- CO Chair AFCISO



Objective:

Holistic Integration of Cyber security and Resiliency efforts

Cadence:

Scheduled Monthly Agenda

Technical Recommendation Memo:

- Staff Summary Sheet
- Documents
 - Coordination
 - Views of others
 - Decision Risk Space
 - Alignment to Flight Plan



AO – Authorizing Official
ATEA – Anti Tamper Executive Agent
TSN – Trusted Systems & Networks
LOA – Lines of Action

PEO – Program Executive Officers
DOE – Directors of Engineering
AFSET – Air Force Security Engineering Team
(FFRDC/UARC collaboration)



Cyber Resiliency

- Definition (What does it mean?)
 - Cyber Resiliency = The ability to provide required capability despite adversity, that impacts the Cyber aspects of the Systems
 - "Cyber Aspects" = Software, Firmware and data in electronic form and the associated hardware
- Cyber Resilience, like system security, is an end goal. And just like security having protection mechanisms (aka controls) that do not necessary combine to make one "adequately secure", having a set of resilience techniques and a framework for their application does not necessary combine to make one "resilient".



Key Considerations (1/4)

- Design and build systems to operate securely
 - Protecting important information about the system (e.g. Critical Program Information)
 - Ensuring Supply Chain is trusted (e.g. Critical Components)
 - Protecting the Integrity of information (e.g. Information Assurance)
 - Resiliency to operate in face of faults (e.g. Regardless of type)
- Operate in a secure manner
 - Follow prescribed protection measures/procedures (e.g. NO Thumb drives!)
 - Understanding of Risk Tolerance and Acceptance (e.g. Who is accepting what Risk? When? Why?)
- Sustain ability of system to be operated securely
 - Understand dependencies on critical infrastructure (e.g. Power, HVAC, etc.)
 - Maintain systems view (e.g. DMS, P3I, "Form, Fit, Function)

Resiliency, in any dimension, requires a full life cycle view



Key Considerations (2/4)

- Mission Assurance ← System Assurance ← Systems Engineering
- Systems engineering spans a spectrum of related, interacting, conflicting, complimentary, system properties
 - Adaptability, agility, resilience, safety, security, survivability
- These properties are achieved through application of a common set of foundational systems, control systems, and specialty principles and concepts
- The composition of a specific property is embodied in the viewpoint of the system
 - Singularly: Safety viewpoint, security viewpoint, resilience viewpoint, etc.
 - Composed: safe, secure, and resilient, etc.



Key Considerations (3/4)

- Cyber resilience assumes presence and intent of an intelligent adversary
 - Modified hardware, software, or firmware system element
 - Counterfeit component, malicious insertion
 - Trusted individual misuse or abuse of system
 - Unauthorized use of system function/service
 - Unauthorized use of data/information
- Cyber resilience assumes the adversary presence may not be detectable
 - May be masked completely, or be interpreted as non-persistent or byzantine fault or failure



Key Considerations (4/4)

- Cyber resilience has the objective to limit the extent of damage due to intelligent adversary actions
 - Data/information loss and loss consequences
 - Function/service loss and loss consequences
- Cyber resilience focuses on specific cases of system correctness in system ability to deliver specified function
 - Correctness is system integrity
 - Deliver specified function is availability and continuity
- Objectives of cyber resilience overlap with other emergent property objectives with focus on intelligent adversary presence
 - Achieving only the specified
 - Behaviors
 - Interactions
 - Outcomes