



Federal Aviation
Administration

National Airspace System (NAS) Cybersecurity Exercises

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Presented by: Luci Holemans

NAS First

People Always

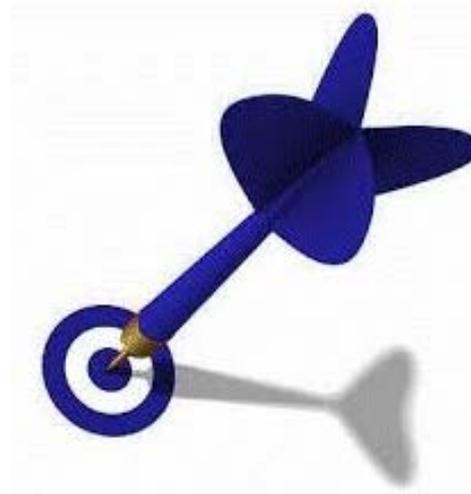
Agenda



- Cyber Exercise Planning
- Cyber Exercise Conduct
- NAS Cyber Exercise Examples



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Cyber Exercise Planning

Cybersecurity Exercise Importance



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- Exercises improve cyber readiness by:
 1. Involving the community of aviation cybersecurity stakeholders.
 2. Providing a way to evaluate operations, processes, and capabilities.
 3. Reinforcing teamwork.
 4. Identifying both capability gaps and areas for improvement.
- Provide a mechanism to assess the preparedness of an agency's cyber response capability and its ability to withstand technology failures and cyber incidents.
- Can be used as an effective tool for identifying areas for improvement, without the operational consequences of an actual cybersecurity incident.
- Inform and enhance the agency's cybersecurity workforce, while supporting the expansion of strategic cybersecurity partnerships.

Exercise Strategic Planning



- An effective cyber exercise strategy ensures that resources are focused and outcomes drive improvements.
- Major Strategy Components:
 - Exercise Plan with Objectives
 - Define types of exercises to be conducted
 - Alignment with Agency/National Priorities & Goals
 - Resource Needs and Level of Effort
 - Organizational Engagement Plan
 - Internal
 - Whole of Agency
 - National
 - International

“Strategy without tactics is the slowest route to victory, tactics without strategy is the noise before defeat.”
- Sun Tzu

Exercise Plan



- An annual comprehensive roadmap for targeting, coordinating, and conducting/participating in cybersecurity exercises.
- Defines major exercise objectives, such as:
 - Assess cyber preparedness
 - Test response processes/procedures
 - Support workforce development/training needs
 - Enhance communications and information sharing mechanisms
- Identifies key stakeholder integration requirements.
- Establishes the planned exercise schedule, to include:
 - Exercise Description
 - Major Objectives
 - Planned Dates
 - Level of Effort

NAS Agency/National Alignment



FAA Cybersecurity Strategy	NAS Cybersecurity Framework	Organizational Business Plan
<p>Goal 2 - Objective 2.4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve cybersecurity risk detection through cybersecurity exercises. <p>Goal 4 - Objective 4.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support cyber workforce training through exercises. <p>Goal 5 - Objective 5.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand participation in cyber exercises with external partners. <p>Goal 5 - Objective 5.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve collaboration with government, industry and private sector. 	<p>Protect Data Security (PR.DS):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metric: Conduct period Tabletop Exercise (TTX) testing of cybersecurity incident response and recovery plans for the NAS. <p>Response Planning (RS.RP):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metric: Cybersecurity incident response SOPs are executed during and after events. <p>Recovery Planning (RC.RP):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metric: After action reviews are conducted for TTX testing of cybersecurity incident recovery plans. 	<p>FY 19 Target 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in a partner developed incident response process exercise to validate FAA's incident response processes. <p>DHS Cybersecurity Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective 5.3: Increase cooperation between incident responders to ensure efficient threat response and asset response efforts. <p>DOT Cybersecurity Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic Goal 4 (Accountability): Management Objective 2: Mission Efficiency and Support: Emergency Preparedness. <p>National Cyber Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September 20, 2018, U.S. Government strategy to advance an open, interoperable, reliable, and secure cyberspace.

Types of Cyber Exercises



Type		Description	Example Goals & Objectives
Discussion Based	Tabletop Exercise (TTX)	Facilitated discussion that provides a forum for developing plans and procedures; typically focuses on strategic, policy-oriented issues that do not involve deployment of resources.	Goal: Enhance understanding of roles & responsibilities; develop new plans, policies, procedures, and agreements.
	Functional Exercise (FE)	Involves players dispersed at multiple locations; conducted in simulated environment; focuses on action-oriented activities; used to validate plans, policies, procedures, clarify roles & responsibilities, identify resource gaps & improvement opportunities.	Goal: Validate & evaluate capabilities; focused on plans, policies, and procedures.
Operations Based	Full Scale Exercise (FSE)	High stress multi-agency activities designed to test coordinated responses & rapid problem solving skills; most complex resource-intensive and possibly most expensive.	Goal: Coordinate between multiple agencies & organizations; demonstrate roles & responsibilities as addressed in plans and procedures.

Exercise Level of Effort Estimate



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Type of Exercise	Overall Scope of Effort	Time to Plan (Months)	Length of Execution (Days)	Staff Baseline (# of People)	Complex Objectives & Larger Footprint
Tabletop (TTX)	Limited number of players & planners.	2.0 – 3.0	0.5 – 2.0	3.0 – 4.0	3 – 6 months
					4 – 8 people
Functional Exercise (FE)	More players, time, real targets for scenarios.	5.0 – 8.0	2.0 – 4.0	5.0 – 8.0	8 – 20 months
					8 – 12 people
Full Scale Exercise (FSE)	Multiple orgs and cross-agency planning teams, largest number of players, fully-tested IT environment, SMEs.	9.0 – 18.0	4.0 – 10.0	10.0 – 20.0	19 – 22 months
					20 – 30 people



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Cyber Exercise Conduct

Key Exercise Roles



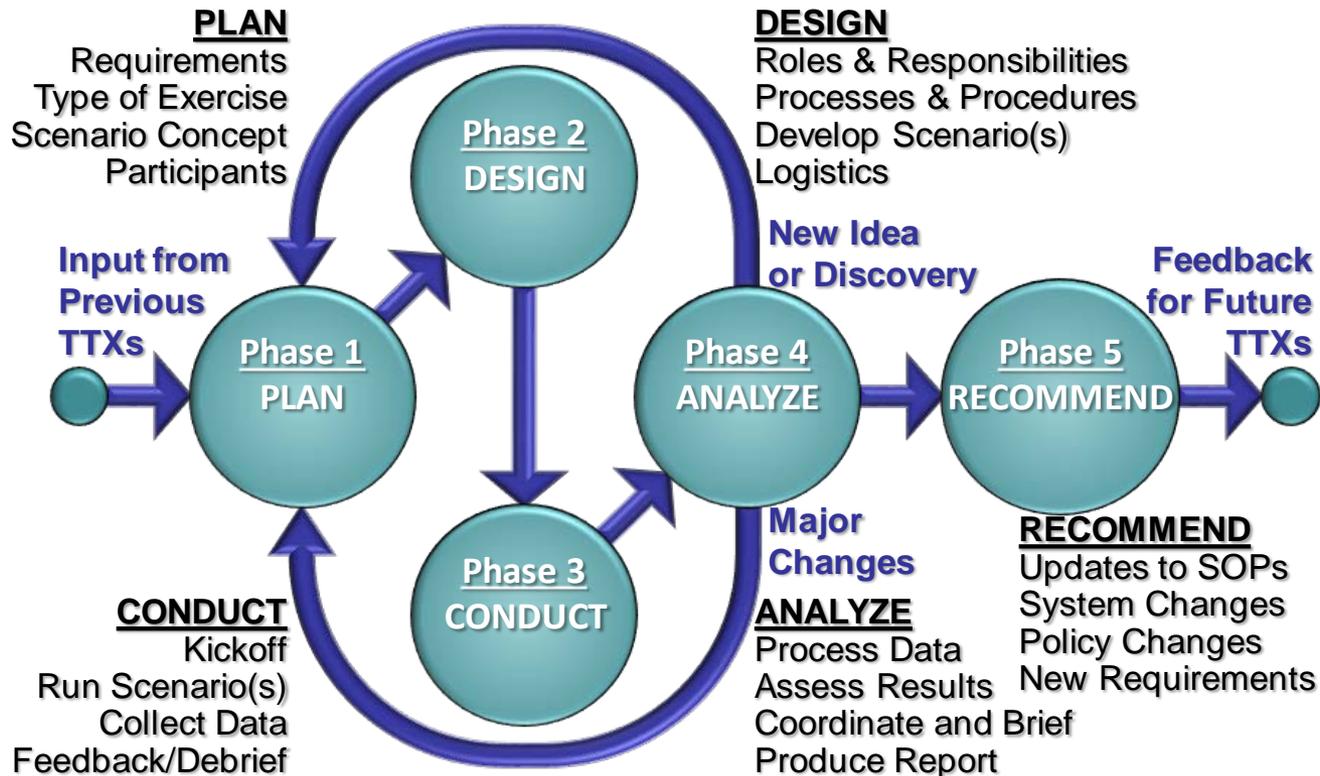
ROLE	RESPONSIBILITIES
Team Lead/ Deputy Team Lead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administration • Coordination • Program Management • Logistics (people, resources, schedule)
Scenario Planner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scenario Detailing • Infrastructure Design • Master Scenario Events List (MSEL) Development
Exercise Ops Planner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manning Roster • Conference Packets & Briefings • Ops & Facility Logistics
Assessments Planner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observation • Evaluation • Reporting Outcomes
Network/Tools Planner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building Network Infrastructure • Technical Integration • Subject Matter Expertise

NAS Cyber Exercise Process

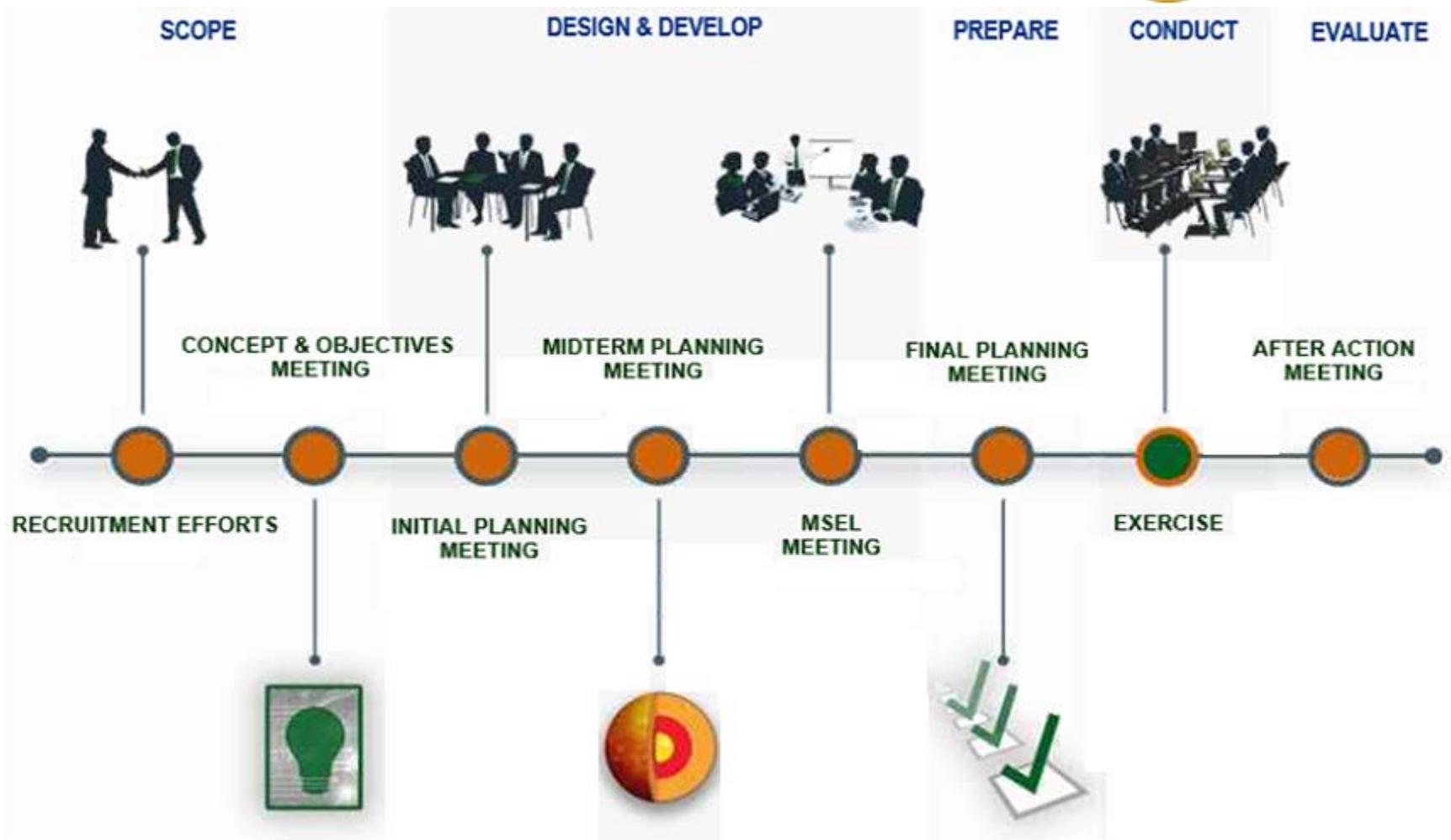


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- NAS leverages the FEMA *Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program* (HSEEP) approach to exercise program management.



NAS Exercises Timeline





NAS Cyber Exercise Examples

Agency: FAA IRP



Conducted: June 19 – 21, 2018

- Objectives

- Examine cyber event decision making, coordination & communication within agency organizations while exercising the FAA Incident Response Plan (IRP);
- Validate NAS Cyber Operations (NCO) incident response (IR) capabilities through the NAS Cyber Incident Response Team (NCIRT) process; and
- Evaluate exercise player actions against the current FAA IRP and recommend updates to the plan.

- Lessons Learned Areas

- Stakeholder Collaboration
- Exercise Technology (ex: QoS / VM Environment capacity)
- System Level Incident Response Plan
- Business Impact
- NAS-system level incident response capabilities and contingency plans.

National: Cyber Storm VI

Conducted: April 10 – 13, 2018



- Objectives

- Examine coordination, communication flows, & information sharing within the FAA, with federal agencies (DHS, DOT), and coordinating entities (A-ISAC);
- Validate NAS Cyber Operations (NCO) incident response (IR) capabilities through the NAS Cyber Incident Response Team (NCIRT) process; and
- Assess agency reporting, escalation, and decision-making functions during a major cyber incident.

- Lessons Learned Areas

- Information Sharing & Communication
- Incident Response
- Impact Assessment
- Informing CS VI and Future Exercises
- Department Level Education



International: Caribbean1 TTX

Conducted: July 17 – 19, 2018



- Objectives

- Develop and promote common understanding of cyber threats, vulnerabilities, and resultant risk across the Aviation Ecosystem
- Identify gaps in state policies and operations
- Identify and promote regional partnerships and mechanisms for information sharing on emerging threats and incident response

- Lessons Learned Areas

- Policies should include considerations for cybersecurity
- Stakeholders and responsibilities
- ICAO guidance and mechanisms on cybersecurity
- Communication resources and collaborative tools
- Regional coordination websites
- Existing information technology and cybersecurity frameworks

International: TSA/Israel TTX



Planned: February 12-13, 2019

- Background/Overview
 - TSA hosting a Joint US/Israel Aviation cyber defense exercise in order to identify bilateral opportunities for increased cyber communication and coordination.
- Objectives
 - Familiarize participants with respective organizational structures, authorities, and capabilities associated with handling a significant cyber incident.
 - Understand respective policies and procedures, as well as roles and responsibilities, for responding to a significant cyber incident within respective countries.
 - Identify communication channels and potential gaps in information sharing.
 - Enhance general awareness of cyber threats, risks, and vulnerabilities within the aviation sector when responding to a transnational cyber incident(s).
- Participants will include
 - Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
 - Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
 - Department of Transportation (DOT)
 - Transportation Security Administration (TSA)
 - MS-ISAC & A-ISAC
 - Israel National Cyber Directorate (INCD)
 - Israel Airport Authority (IAA)
 - Civil Aviation Authority (CAA)