

Enhancing the Infrastructure for Interoperability, Cybersecurity, and Distributed Test & Evaluation



2016 ITEA Cybersecurity Workshop

By

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Agenda



- Mission
- JMETC Components
 - JMETC Secret Network
 - Regional Service Delivery Points
 - JMETC MILS Network
- Challenges
- Summary



The JMETC Mission

JMETC provides the ***persistent and robust infrastructure (network, integration software, tools, reuse repository)*** and ***technical expertise*** to integrate Live, Virtual, and Constructive systems for test and evaluation in Joint Systems-of-Systems and Cyber environments

**You Worry About Your Test...
JMETC Worries About the Infrastructure**



Three Components of the JMETC Managed Infrastructure:

JMETC SECRET Network (JSN)

Regional Service Delivery Points (RSDPs)

JMETC Multiple Independent Levels of Security (MILS) Network (JMN)



JMETC SECRET Network (JSN)



- Objective is to provide *persistent connectivity* on an *OPEN* network
 - Standing IA Agreements
 - Daily full mesh, end-to-end network characterization ensure optimized performance
 - On demand usage with little to no coordination necessary
- Operates at SECRET Collateral
 - Leverages SECRET Defense Research & Engineering Network (SDREN) for connectivity
- Primary support to NR-KPP, Systems and System-of-Systems Integration and Interoperability (Shift Left), across the acquisition life cycle.
- Limitation
 - Does not support Cyber and Coalition requirements
 - Does not support higher security classifications

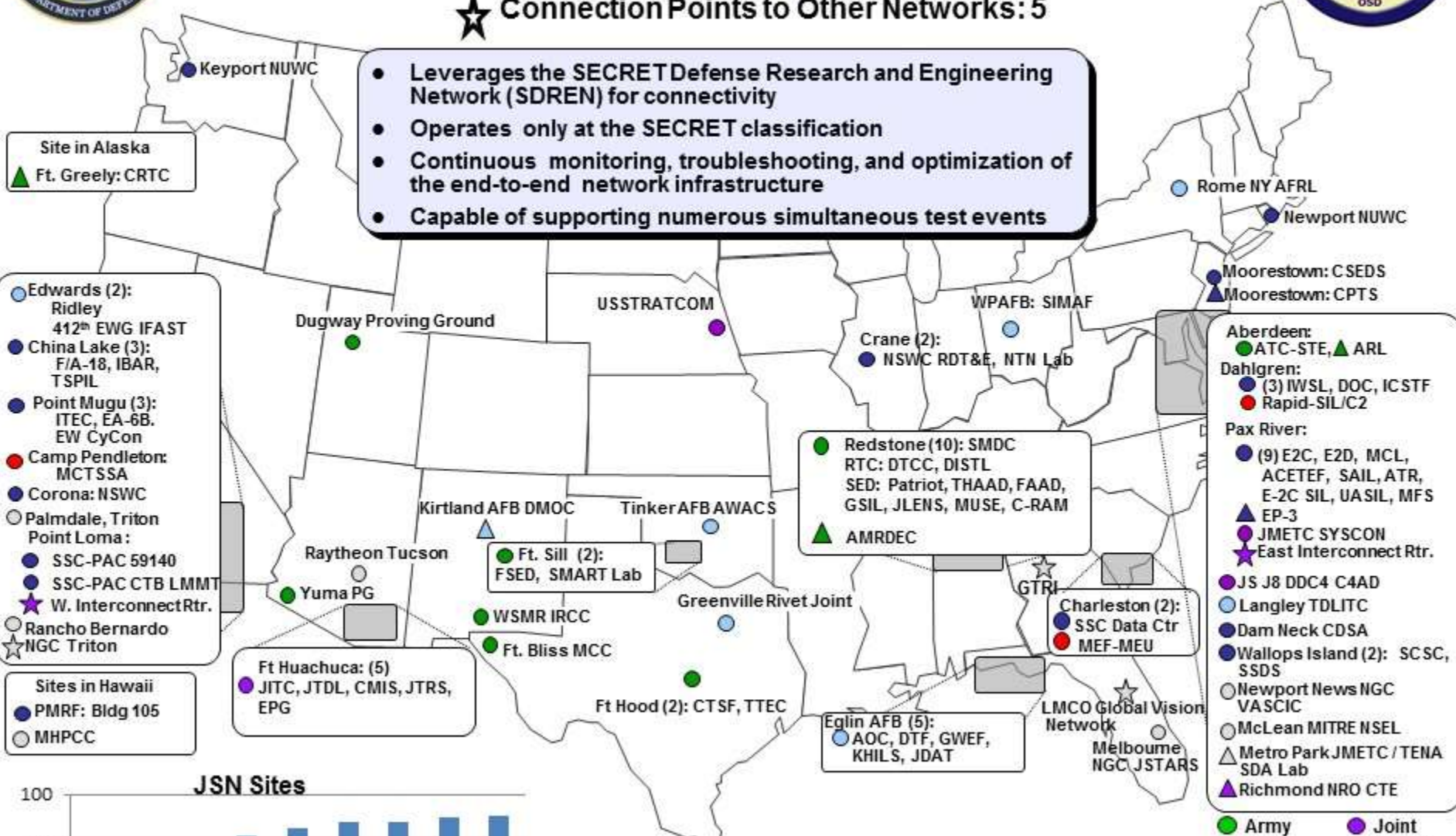


JMETC SECRET Network (JSN)



- Functional Sites: 79
- △ New Sites Planned: 8
- ★ Connection Points to Other Networks: 5

- Leverages the SECRET Defense Research and Engineering Network (SDREN) for connectivity
- Operates only at the SECRET classification
- Continuous monitoring, troubleshooting, and optimization of the end-to-end network infrastructure
- Capable of supporting numerous simultaneous test events



- Edwards (2): Ridley, 412nd EWG IFAST
- China Lake (3): F/A-18, IBAR, TSPIL
- Point Mugu (3): ITEC, EA-6B, EW CyCon
- Camp Pendleton: MCTSSA
- Corona: NSWC
- Palmdale, Triton, Point Loma:
- SSC-PAC 59140
- SSC-PAC CTB LMMT
- ★ W. Interconnect Rtr.
- Rancho Bernardo, NGC Triton

- Sites in Hawaii
- PMRF: Bldg 105
- MHPCC

- Ft. Huachuca (5): JITC, JTDL, CMIS, JTRS, EPG

- Redstone (10): SMDC, RTC: DTCC, DISTL, SED: Patriot, THAAD, FAAD, GSIL, JLENS, MUSE, C-RAM
- ▲ AMRDEC

- Aberdeen: ● ATC-STE, ▲ ARL
- Dahlgren: ● (3) IWSL, DOC, ICSTF, ● Rapid-SIL/C2
- Pax River: ● (9) E2C, E2D, MCL, ACETEF, SAIL, ATR, E-2C SIL, UASIL, MFS, ▲ EP-3, ● JMETC SYSCON, ★ East Interconnect Rtr.
- JS J8 DDC4 C4AD
- Langley TDLITC
- Dam Neck CDSA
- Wallops Island (2): SCSC, SSDS
- Newport News NGC, VASCIC
- McLean MITRE NSEL
- △ Metro Park JMETC/TENA, SDA Lab
- ▲ Richmond NRO CTE

- Army
- Joint
- Air Force
- Industry
- Navy
- Marines



As of 12 Nov 2015

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Major FY15/16 Events

JMETC Secret Network (JSN)



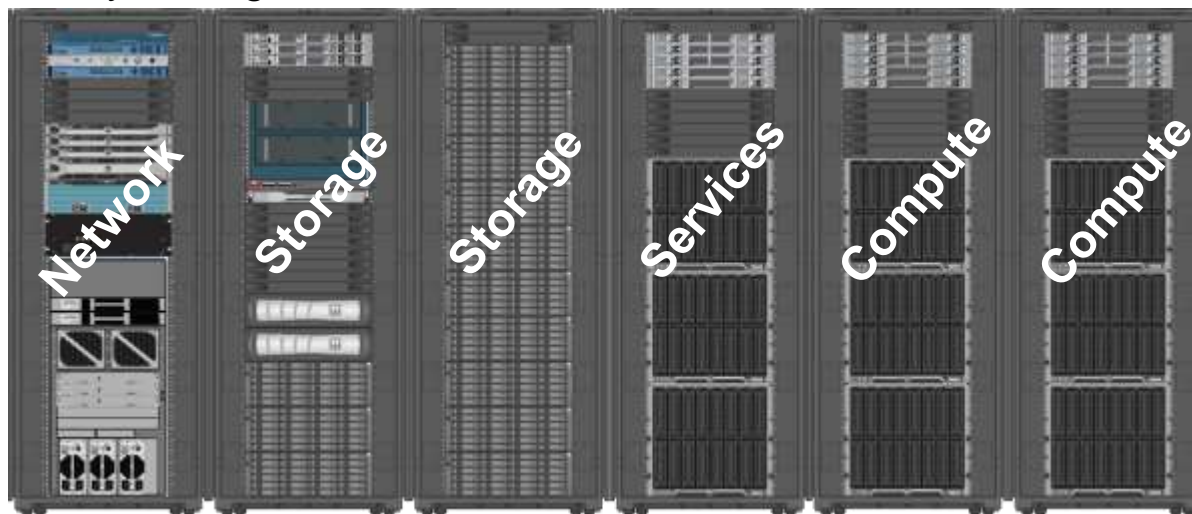
Customer	Event	Execution Dates	Onsite Support
Joint	Joint Interoperability Test Command (JITC) Joint Interoperability Tests (JIT)	(Four Events/FY) Last Event: Feb 1 – 26, 2016 Next Event: April 4-15, 2016	Yes
Navy	MQ-4C Triton	Mar 1, 2015 – Mar 1, 2016	-
Air Force	Small Diameter Bombs II (SDB) Live Fly Testing	Last Event: August 24 – 28, 2015 Next Event: (AGILE) Aug/Sep 2016	-
Navy	Aegis Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD) 4.0.3 Testing	(Three Events in FY15) Last Event: Feb 24 - 27, 2015 Next Event: TBD	Yes
Navy	Interoperability Development and Certification Testing (IDCT) Distributed Integration & Interoperability Assessment Capability (DIIAC) and Multi Site Training (MST)	(Four Events/ FY) Last Event: Nov 02-06, 2015 Next Event: Mar 7 - 18, 2016	Multiple
Joint	Joint Unmanned Air System – Mission Environment (JUAS-ME)	(Three Events/FY) Last Event: Sep 15-17, 2015 Next Event: TBD	Yes
Air Force	Air Force Systems Interoperability Test (AFSIT)	(Four/Five Events/FY) Last Event: Feb 1 - 26, 2015 Next Event: June/July 2015	-
Joint	F-35 Joint Strike Fighter Record & Playback	(Three Events/FY) Last Event: Aug 24-28, 2015 Next Event: Aug 2016	Yes
Joint	DIIAC Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD) Fleet Synthetic Training (FST) Testing	Jun 8-12, 2015	Yes
Navy	Aegis Integrated Air & Missile Defense (IAMD) Baseline 9C1D Training Test	30 Mar - 3 April, 2015	-
Air Force	Tinker Block 40 / 45 Testing	30 Mar - 3 Apr, 2015	-
Coalition	Joint Integrated Air & Missile Defense Office Correlation / Decorrelation Interoperability Test (C/DIT)	Oct 21-23, 2015 Next Event: Sep 19 - 23, 2016	Yes
Air Force	Simulation Exercise (SIMEX)	Dec 14 – 18, 2015	Yes



Regional Service Delivery Points (RSDPs)



- Hosted on the JMETC MILS Network (JMN)
- Provides enterprise resources focused on generation of virtualized representative network environments
 - Cloud based computational and storage assets to host virtualized representations of Red, Blue, and Gray environments – can host 1000's of high fidelity virtual representations
 - Platform for tools and services (e.g., planning, traffic generation, instrumentation, visualization, integrated event management, collaboration)
 - Supports conventional types of testing (e.g., scalability, performance testing, etc.) as well as cybersecurity testing



Current status: 3 functional with 2 more planned



Regional Service Delivery Points (RSDPs) Capability Overview



- Each is capable of supporting numerous events and varying classifications concurrently
- Also serves as a platform for tools and services (e.g., traffic generation, instrumentation, visualization, integrated event management, collaboration)
- Modular architecture can be expanded or reconfigured to meet evolving requirements
- Geographically dispersed to minimize latency and maximize usability
- Blade architectures implementation is more feasible but has limitations



JMETC MILS Network (JMN)



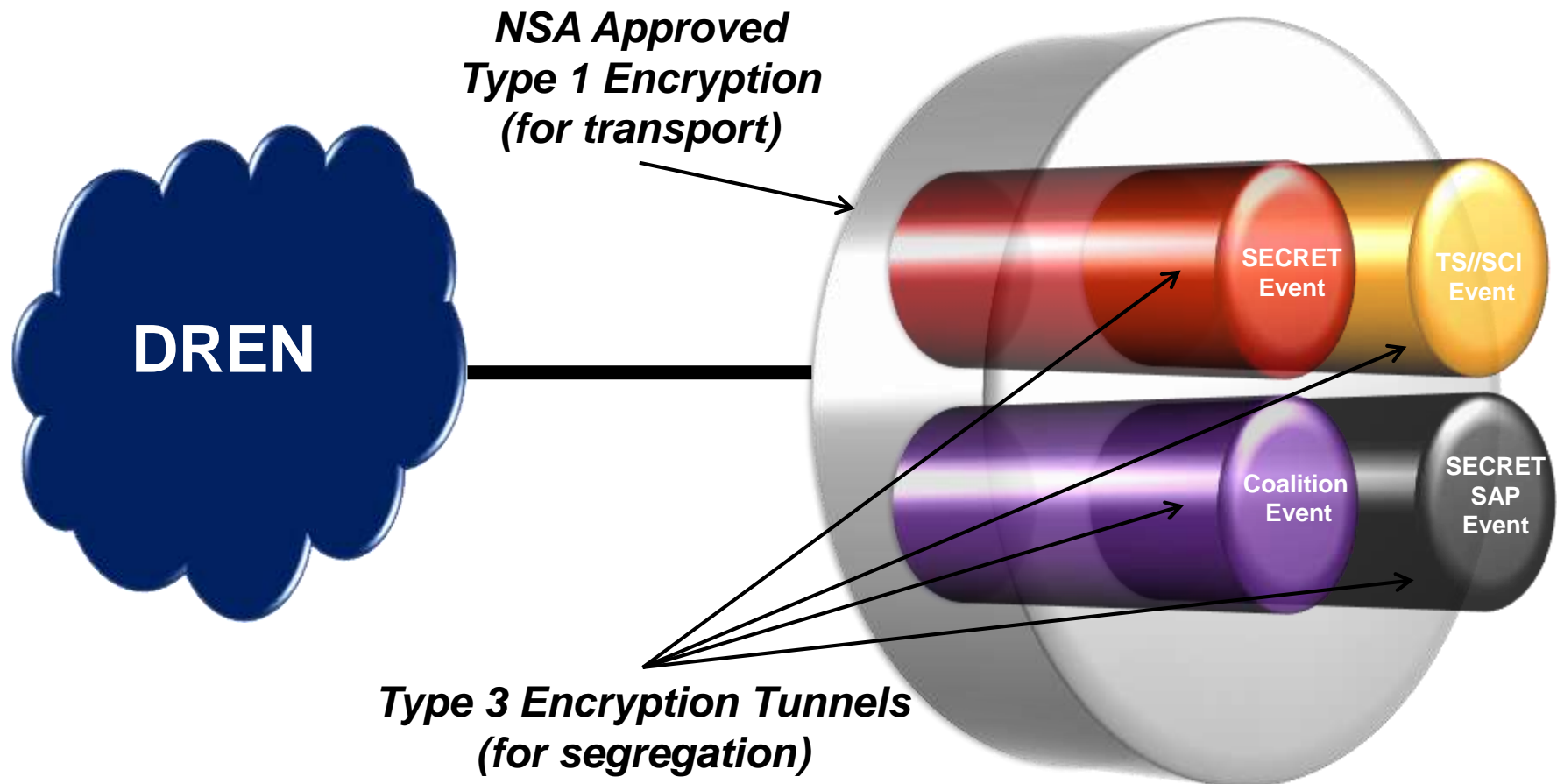
- Objective is to provide 1) access to enterprise resources, tools and services at higher classifications and 2) isolated distributed testbeds on a CLOSED network to meet growing interoperability and Cyber T&E requirements
 - Accredited by DIA to operate up to TS//SCI/SAP/SAR (included NSA Red Team assessment)
- Employs Multiple Independent Levels of Security (MILS) architecture
 - Allows for segregation of data streams by protocol, system, event, COI, etc.
 - Ability to create “sandboxes” for Cyber events
 - Capable of supporting multiple simultaneous events at multiple classifications concurrently
 - Utilizes Defense Research & Engineering Network (DREN) for unclassified network transport
- Limitations
 - Requires security agreements for each event (valid up to 1yr)
 - Some tools and services may not be available unless JMN support personnel are “read on”



Multiple Independent Levels of Security (MILS) Architecture



- Use unique Type-1 Encryption Key for bulk transport over DREN
- Use Type-3 Encryption to segregate environments and users
- Each site can support multiple classifications and environments concurrently





RSDP CONOPS

- Accessibility by users
 - Sites/users can utilize any RSDP (assuming latency is not an issue)
 - Sites/users can conduct multiple events, at multiple classifications on multiple RSDPs concurrently
- Extensibility to address extremely large scale, high fidelity requirements
 - Multiple RSDPs can be used in conjunction to support a single event
 - A RSDP can be used in conjunction with other Cyber capabilities (e.g., NCR) as part of a larger virtual environment
- Technical support personnel available to users/events
 - Event Leads to help refine requirements and plan/design events
 - RSDP Engineers then create the representative cyber environment on the RSDPs
- Resource prioritization by JMETC Program Office
- Remotely managed by the JMETC NOSC



RSDP: Status



- **Resources accessible via the JMN**
- **Deployment Schedule**
 - Development RDDP #0 and RSDP #1 are operational
 - RSDP #2 Operational
 - RSDP #3 has been installed with anticipated availability this month
 - RSDP #4 & #5 are awaiting facility upgrades scheduled to be completed by end of this year
 - Additional RSDPs planned for FY17
- **Events**
 - **Already supported**
 - Cyber infrastructure and tool evaluations
 - Regression testing
 - Scalability assessments
 - CMF Training
 - Capability assessments
 - **Late stages of planning**
 - Risk reduction for IA patch deployment to afloat systems



JMETC Challenges



Command Post of the Future (CPoF)



- Army Program
 - Needed to test software scalability
 - Working up to 5000 extremely high fidelity nodes
 - Timing was critical
- Crawl, Walk Run
 - Started at 100 nodes
 - Progressed to 500 nodes
 - Final test at 5000 nodes for 60 days constant testing
- Accommodations Made
 - Significant JMETC engineering time
 - Purchased high IO rate storage devices
 - Provided an entire RSDP (the only one at that time) for 60 days
 - Ran 60 days, 24 hours per day
- CPoF got the data it needed!



Cybersecurity Test Requirements Challenge



- A program says, “I need to do cybersecurity testing. What do I need to do?”
- Answer, execute a Cybersecurity Table Top
 - Two Opposing Teams and a Control Team - Mission Forces (Blue), Opposing Forces (Red) and controllers (White)
 - White gives Blue and Red their missions
 - Each goes of to plan their mission
 - Blue and Red then come together to discuss how they each would conduct their missions
 - What works and what does not work
 - Blue wants to remain Fully Mission Capable (FMC); Red wants to make Blue Not Mission Capable (NMC); May need to iterate
 - Conduct analysis and Bin vulnerabilities discovered
 - Low risk; no further action
 - High risk; need to fix and test the fix
 - Questionable; need further examination and test



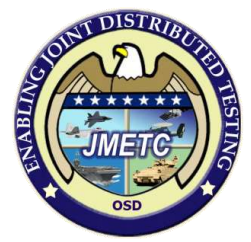
Navy P-8 Increment 3 Using CTT Methodology



- Naval Post Graduate School conducted the Red Recon
 - Provided the results to the opposing forces on the first day of the CTT
- Success of the CTT is highly dependent on participation from multi-disciplinary teams, each with a mission to execute
- P-8 found the CTT to be a viable exercise to determine
 - Possible threat vectors
 - Risks associated with Threat Vectors
 - Potential threats from boundary systems
- CTT is driving immediate actionable next steps for the P-8 Program and will continue to be refined for right size testing
 - One step in a comprehensive cybersecurity test strategy



Army Cyber Training Requirements Challenge



- Training Army Cyber Mission Forces
 - Multiple students training simultaneously
 - Training at different levels of proficiency
 - Training access 24/7
- Solution
 - Worked with Army Cyber Center of Excellence (CCoE)
 - Developed “virtual class rooms” for levels of training
 - 42 class rooms currently available; multiple classrooms for each level
 - Working with CCoE trainers and engineers to develop added class rooms – up to 85 in the next few months



Other Challenges



- People Challenges

- Finding personnel with the required mix of skill sets
- Retaining those people
- Addressing through internal training, TRMC STEM Initiative, and automation

- Automation to reduce numbers of people required

- Technical Challenges

- Line speed, Type 1 encryption for data at rest
 - Would permit storage of multiple classifications on one storage device
 - Assessing three possible solutions



Summary



- JMETC infrastructure has been enhanced to support Interoperability and Cyber Security testing
- JMETC is increasing capabilities to support the ever growing demand signal for Cyber Security testing, training, and experimentation
- Enables Acquisition and T&E to partner for:
 - Better product
 - Reduced time
 - Lower cost



JMETC Program Points of Contact



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Questions?

