



## National Cyber Range Overview

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## National Cyber Range – Background



- Originally developed by Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) in the 2009-2012 timeframe
- Transitioned from DARPA to the DoD Test Resources Management Center (TRMC) in October 2012
- TRMC was charged with "operationalizing" the capabilities for use by the DOD test, training, and experimentation communities







### What is a Cyber Range?



#### <u>Traditional</u> "Ranges"

- Physical Environment for:
- Weapon Testing
- Live Training
- TTP Development, ...
- Range Assets Change slowly







#### Cyber Range

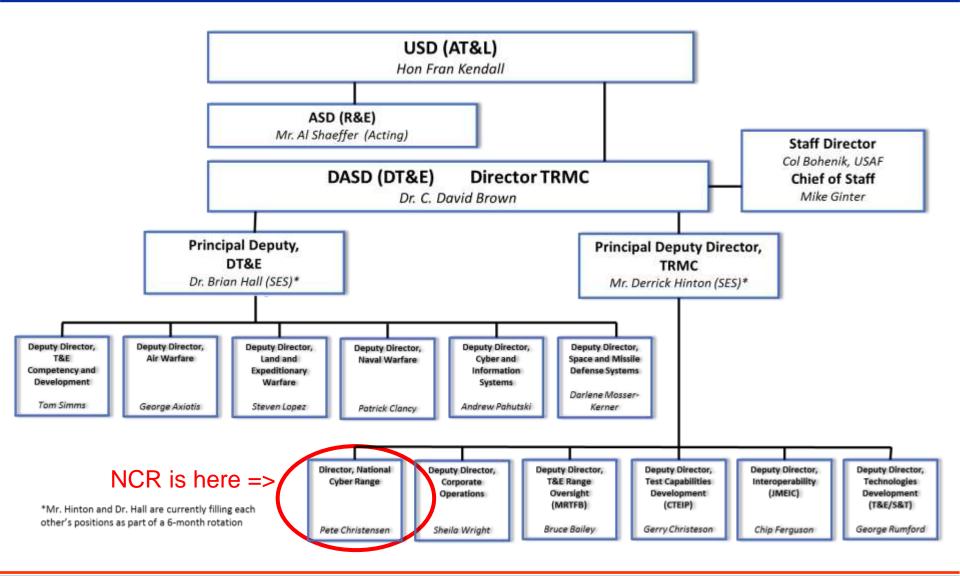
- Place to Evaluate:
  - Effectiveness of Cyber Defenses
  - Effectiveness of Cyber Weapons
  - Train Cyber Warfighters
- Rehearse Mission
- TTP Development
- Range Assets Change Rapidly

NCR provides a range solution that can span the entire spectrum of cyber test, evaluation & training needs



## AT&L, DT&E / TRMC Organization







#### NCR – Vision and Mission



#### Vision

 Be recognized as the cyberspace test range of choice for providing mission tailored, hi-fidelity cyber environments that enable independent and objective testing and evaluation of advanced cyberspace capabilities

#### NCR Mission Statement

- Provide secure facilities, innovative technologies, repeatable processes, and the skilled workforce
- Create hi-fidelity, mission representative cyberspace environments
- Facilitate the integration of the cyberspace T&E infrastructure through partnerships with key stakeholders across DoD, DHS, industry, and academia



## **BLUF – NCR Key Capabilities**



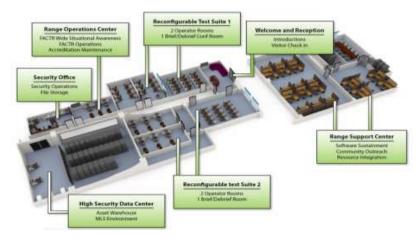
- Multiple concurrent tests at varying classification levels are supported using a Multiple Independent Levels of Security (MILS) architecture
  - Accredited for testing up to TS//SI-G/TK/HCS-P//SAR
  - Currently support up to 4 events at varying classification concurrently
- Rapid emulation of complex, operationally representative network environments
  - Can scale up to ~40K high-fidelity virtual nodes
  - Red/Blue/Gray support, including specialized systems (e.g., weapon systems)
- Automation provides significant efficiencies that enable more frequent and more accurate events
  - Reduces timelines from weeks or months to hours or days
  - Minimizes human error and allows for greater repeatability
- Sanitization to restore all exposed systems to a known, clean state
  - Allows assets to be reused even when they are exposed to the most malicious and sophisticated uncharacterized code
- Supports a diverse user base by accommodating a wide variety of event types (R&D, OT&E, information assurance, compliance, malware analysis, etc.) and communities (testing, training, research, etc.)



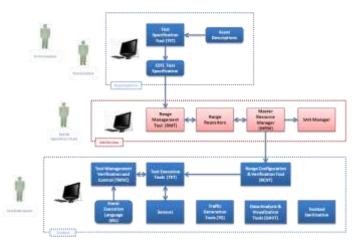
### What is the National Cyber Range?



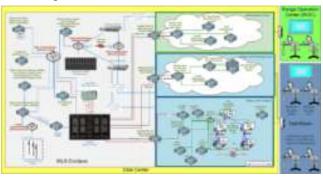
#### **Computing Assets/Facility**



#### **Integrated Cyber Event Tool Suite**



## **Encapsulation Architecture & Operational Procedures**



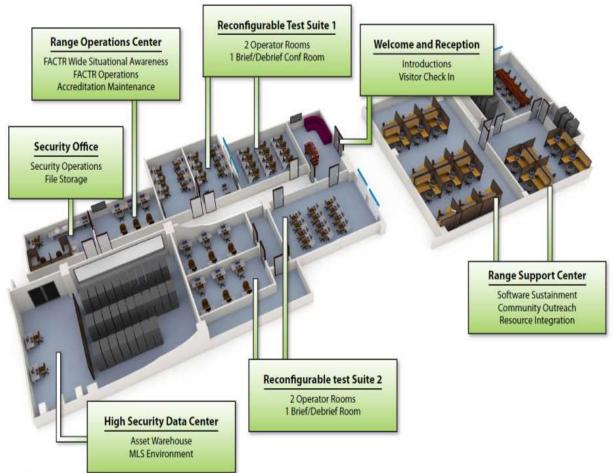
#### **Cyber Test Team**





## **Facility Overview**





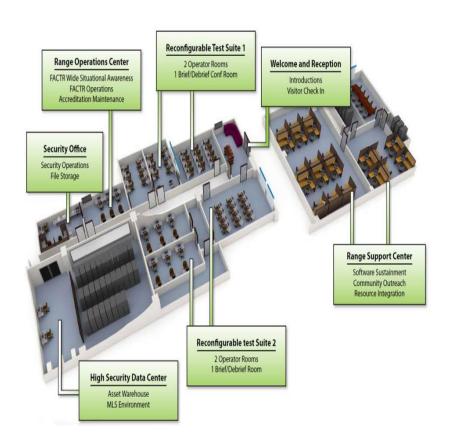
- Fully accredited SCIF
- "System High" data center Pool of HW/SW computing resources
- Unclassified RangeSupport Center
- Wireless Testing Environment

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## Facility Overview: On-site or Remote Access





- Supports at least two independent concurrent events on-site
- Test suites can be utilized at different security levels and contain:
  - Two test rooms
  - Conference room
- Remote access currently provided through the Joint IO Range (JIOR)
- Remote access is planned via JMETC



# Facility Overview: Support for Wireless Testing



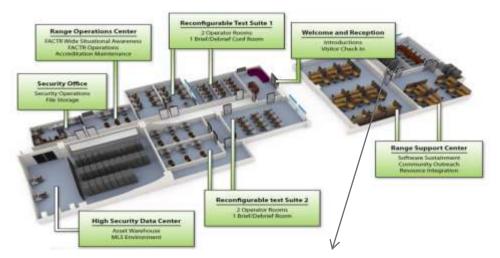


- Wireless environment that supports classified testing (TS/SCI)
- Support for mobile computing: iOS, Android, Windows 8 on tablets, cell phones, and multimedia devices



## Range Support Center (RSC)







#### Motivation:

- Create an independent environment to perform development, integration, and unclassified test coordination
- Maximize use of the classified range for events

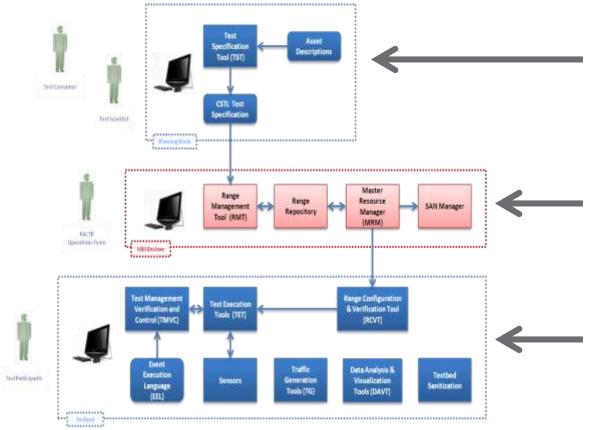
#### Capabilities:

- Exact replica of the Range
- A development environment for system and unit tests
- Perform unclassified events



## **Automation Toolkit: End to End Support**





Tools to support event planning

Tools to define and manage resource requirements

Tools to automatically:

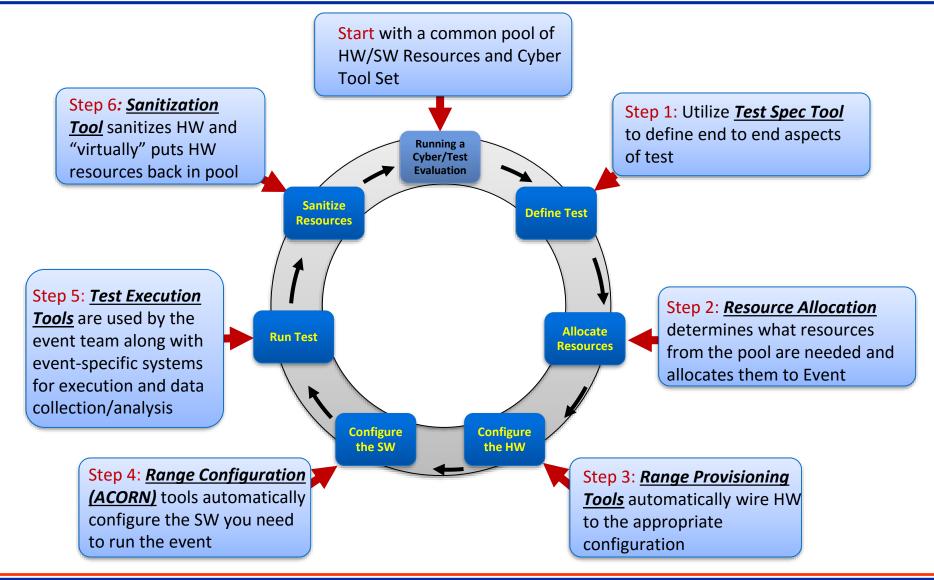
- Build, verify and sanitize your environment
- Support event execution

Faster, more reliable, event environment creation and execution



## NCR Automated Cyber Test Process



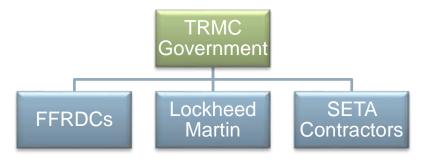


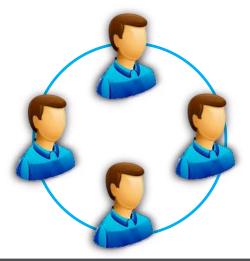


# NCR – World Class Cybersecurity Workforce



## ONE NCR TEAM





#### Services Include, But Are Not Limited To:

- End-to-End Test Support
- Test Bed Design Support
- Cyber and Testing Expertise
- Threat Vector Development
- Custom Traffic Generation
- Custom Sensor and Visualization Support
- Custom Data Analysis
- Integration of Custom Assets
  - Software
  - Hardware
  - Wired and Wireless
  - Remote Red/Blue Team Support

The NCR's Most Valuable Resource Is A Diverse and Experienced World Class Cybersecurity Workforce



## NCR Supports Many Different Types of Events



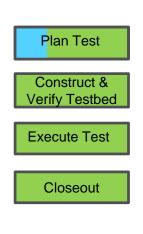
- NCR supports a wide variety of cyber event types
  - R&D testing
  - Product evaluation
  - Training events
    - System emulation
    - Target emulation
  - Mission rehearsal
  - Risk reduction activities
  - Architecture analysis
  - DT&E
  - OT&E
  - Malware analysis
  - Forensic analysis
- Events can occur exclusively at NCR, or in conjunction with other Joint Mission Environment Test Capability or Joint Information Operations Range nodes
- Level of support from NCR is dependent on customer needs

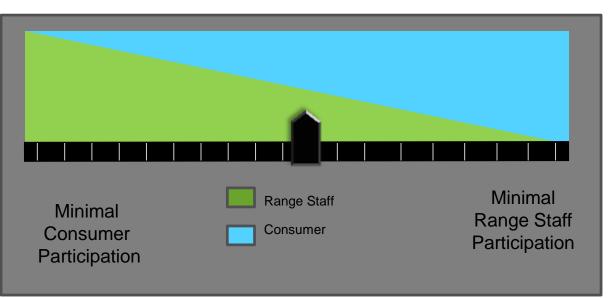


## **NCR Operational Support Models**



We work with consumer to define tests and then NCR personnel do everything else with periodic review. We deliver a verified range and support sanitization at end & consumer does everything else.





Construct & Verify Testbed

Execute Test

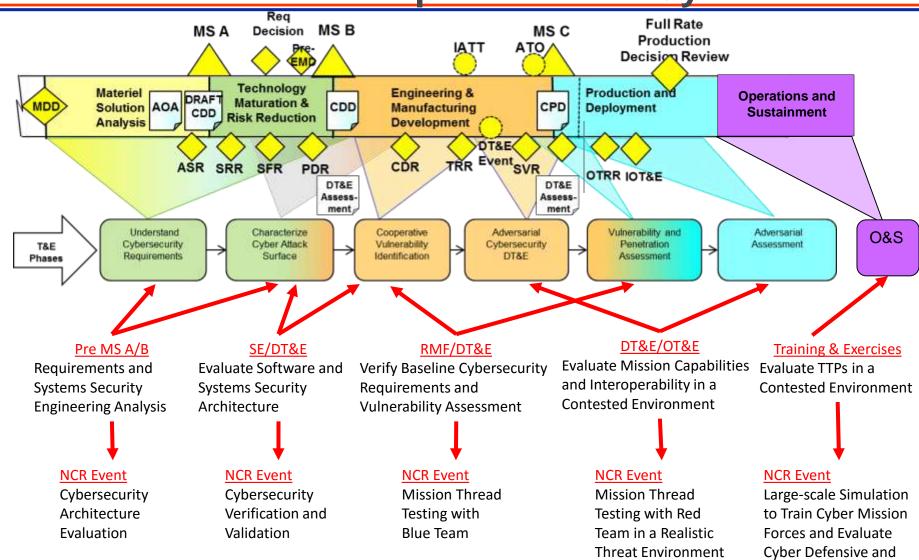
Closeout

You Select the Desired Level of Support from NCR Staff



# When To Use a Cyber Range? Across the Acquisition Life Cycle





Offensive Operations



## What You Can Do With the NCR (1 of 5)

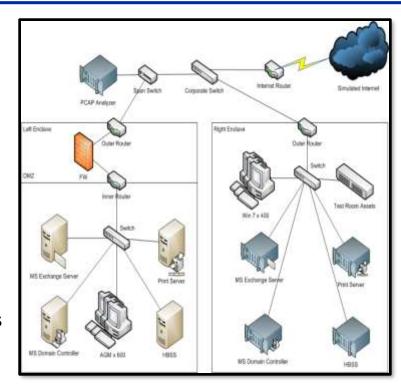


## Question: Does Product "A" close a requirements gap?

- Does it mitigate a particular set of threats within my operational system?
- How well?
- What is my residual risk?

#### What you get:

 Empirical evidence showing how the technology or product closes the requirements gap in your operational environment



How does adding a technology to my existing environment reduce my threat surface?

**Commercial Product / Emerging Technology Evaluation** 



## What You Can Do With the NCR (2 of 5)

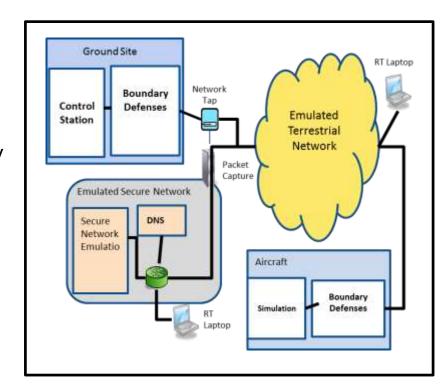


## Question: Will my architecture scale in the field?

- Will it handle the expected user load?
- What are potential issues that can only be discovered at scale (normally only found very late in the testing process)

#### What you get:

- Minimize unexpected performance failures late in the DT or early OT process
- Reduce costly rework
- Empirical data to show whether or not the system operates as predicted in a realistic environment



Will this architecture scale to support the mission?

Results provide insight into system performance before the design is finalized



## What You Can Do With the NCR (3 of 5)



# Question: How resilient is my system to cyber attacks and faults when connected into the overall system of systems?

- System is a distributed sensing system that has a dependency on an external service to interconnect platforms to ground stations
- How does my system behave when there are problems with external systems?

#### What you get:

- Increased resilience to cyber attack and failures
- Reduce costly rework
- Empirical data to show whether or not the system operates as predicted in a realistic environment
- Understand how the dependencies on the broader DoD environment affect the ability to meet the mission



#### **System Testing During Development**

Graphic Source: http://fm.cnbc.com/applications/cnbc.com/resources/img/editorial/2013/02/14/100460031-server-room-cyber-security-gettyp.1910x1000.jpg



### What You Can Do With the NCR (4 of 5)

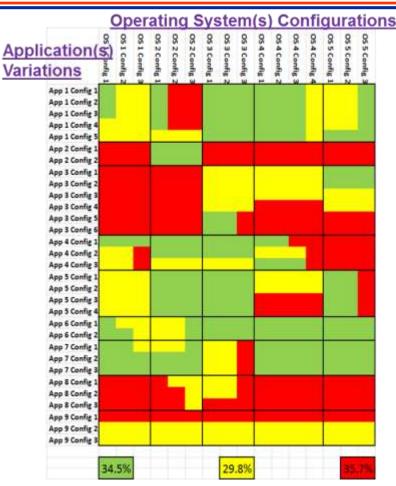


# Question: How effective is my cyber weapon in various operational environments?

- What configurations are my weapon most effective against?
- What key variables affect the impact of my effect?
- Which of my possible deployment configurations has the highest likelihood of success?

#### What you get:

- Empirical data to show whether or not the system operates as predicted in a realistic environment
- Reliable mission effectiveness data
- Data to improve mission plans and deployment CONOPS
- Specific IPB and intel requirements



Rapid characterization of capability / tool performance facilitates refinement



## What You Can Do With the NCR (5 of 5)



Question: How do I generate realistic cyber mission effect within a large scale training exercise safely and securely?

- OCO is destructive
- Cyber weapons and TTPs are often classified at security levels higher than the rest of the exercise

#### What you get:

- Realistic operator training
- Repeatability to evaluate relative effectiveness of multiple TTPs
- On-demand, low-cost evolution of the environment to represent salient real-world environments

Be able to use unrestricted TTPs

Integrate home base and remote training

Operate on realistic and complex network topologies

Have access to interactive web sites

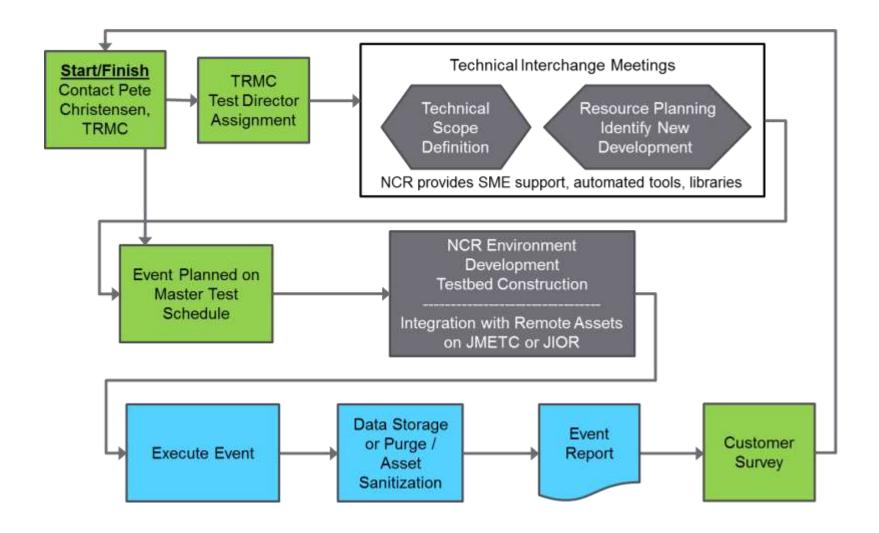
A safe environment for safely conducting realistic cybersecurity training

Graphic Source: http://www.npr.org/2014/04/30/307963996/whats-the-nsa-doing-now-training-more-cyber-warriors



## How to get engaged







### **Summary**



- Cyberspace threats to DoD systems are proliferating at an unprecedented rate
  - Leadership has recognized that current cybersecurity testing and training needs further improvements
  - Leadership is placing increased emphasis on the need to consistently incorporate realistic cybersecurity testing and training at all levels and phases
  - Early identification of system vulnerabilities can make them easier and cheaper to fix
- NCR provides customers with a unique set of cybersecurity test, evaluation, and training capabilities
  - NCR enables acquisition organizations to conduct system specific cybersecurity test and evaluation events that are tailored to meet program requirements throughout the systems acquisition lifecycle
  - NCR enables operational organizations to conduct realistic cybersecurity training in environments that closely replicate the real world
- NCR capabilities have been independently validated and have successfully supported a wide variety of cyber events including
  - Developmental Testing
  - Operational Testing
  - Training/Exercise
- NCR is institutionally funded and cost effective
  - Customers only pay for their own personnel, travel, systems under test, special equipment, etc.





## **Questions?**





## **POC** for Follow Up

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## **BACKUP**



### What, Why, How?



#### What do we want to accomplish?

- Provide an overview of the National Cyber Range (NCR)
- Discuss how programs and organizations can benefit from using the NCR

#### Why is this important?

- Cyberspace Threats are proliferating
- Systems Security Engineering (SSE) and Risk Management Framework (RMF)
- Recent policies are emphasizing the importance of increased realism in cybersecurity testing and training
- TRMC and the NCR can help!

#### How will we do it?

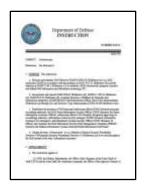
- Cover some existing DoD cybersecurity guidance and policies
- Explain some of the history behind the NCR
- Provide an overview of NCR technical capabilities
- Discuss what you can do with the NCR and types of events that it supports
- Describe NCR event planning and how customers can get engaged

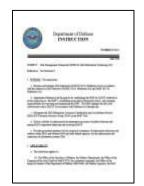


# New/Ongoing Cybersecurity Policy and Guidance Activities



- Revision of DoDI 5000.02: Issued 6 Jan 2015
  - New/better guidance for both developmental and operational testing of IT
- Revision of DoD 8500.01, Cybersecurity: 14 Mar 2014
  - Expanded scope and specificity
- DoDI 8510.01 Risk Management Framework (RMF) for DoD IT: 14 Mar 2014
  - Provides policy, clarity and guidance on the RMF and compliance
- Four Phased Cybersecurity DT&E Process: In Work
  - Incorporated into Defense Acquisition Guidebook Chapter 9
- OSD DOT&E- Procedures for Operational Test and Evaluation of Cybersecurity in Acquisition Programs: 01 Aug 2014
  - Formalizes OT&E Phases
- Cybersecurity Implementation Guidebook for PMs
  - Address Cybersecurity T&E across the acquisition lifecycle
- Cybersecurity T&E Guidebook planned
  - To provide detailed Cybersecurity T&E guidance for DT/OT Community





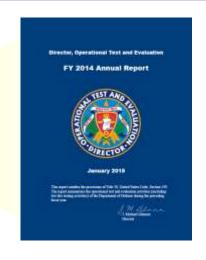


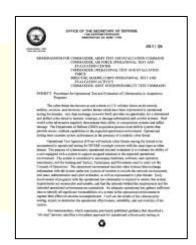


## DoD Cybersecurity Test Posture and Emerging Requirements



- "Also in 2014, my office conducted 16 cybersecurity assessments in conjunction with Combatant Command and Service exercises...Despite the improved defenses, my office found that at least one assessed mission during each exercise was at high risk to cyber-attack from beginner to intermediate cyber adversaries."
- "DOT&E found significant vulnerabilities on nearly every acquisition program that underwent cybersecurity OT&E in FY14."
- "The cyber threat has become as real a threat to U.S. military forces as the missile, artillery, aviation, and electronic warfare threats which have been represented in operational testing for decades."
- "Operational Test Agencies (OTAs) will include cyber threats among the threats to be encountered in operational testing for DOT &E oversight systems with the same rigor as other threats."
- "All oversight systems capable of sending or receiving digital information are required to conduct cybersecurity testing."







## Why Use a Cyber Range?



- Requirements to conduct testing that cannot or should not occur on open operational networks due to potential catastrophic consequences, for example full execution of extremely malicious threats on realistic representations of systems and networks (e.g., releasing self-propagating malware)
- Requirements to test advanced cyberspace tactics, techniques, and procedures that require isolated environments of complex networked systems (e.g., movement on the Internet)
- The need to rapidly and realistically represent operational environments at different levels of security, fidelity, and/or scale (e.g., Blue [friendly] force, Red [adversary] force, and Gray [neutral] networks)
- The need for precise control of the test environment that allows for rapid reconstitution to a baseline checkpoint, reconfiguration, and repeat of complex test cases; this would include the need for rapid variation of conditions to quickly evaluate hundreds of scenarios



## NCR Planning and Scheduling Procedures



#### NCR Director:

- Coordinates with the JMETC PM to review schedules and make decisions
- Owns the NCR Event Planning List and the NCR Range Schedule
- The NCR Event Planning List describes the events that are currently in the discussion/planning phase and scheduled but not yet run
- NCR Range Schedule describes the events to be held on the range
- Monthly Review held to:
  - Formally add/move events to the schedule
  - Review customer feedback on tests
  - Review Event Planning Port





## **NCR Event Planning Stages**



#### Event Pre-Planning & Planning

- Discussions
- Use Case Development

#### Event Design

- Goals, Objectives & Assumptions
- Outputs & Data Collection Plan
- Environment Design

#### Event Development

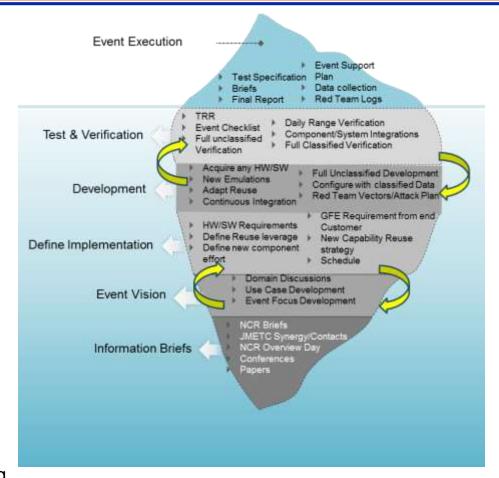
- Red Team Operations
- Environment Build & verification

#### Event Execution

- Conduct tests and data
- Review results & adapt as needed

#### Event Completion

- Data Analysis
- Reporting, Briefings, Next Event Planning



#### **Example Generalized from Actual NCR Event**