

# NDIA S&ET Conference Cyber COI Strategic Overview

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# **Leadership and Membership**



#### **Steering Group Members**

- Army: Mr. Gary Blohm (Lead)
- Navy: Dr. Wen Masters (Deputy)
- Air Force: Mr. Daniel Goddard
- OSD: Dr. Steven King
- *NSA:* Ms. Cheryl Mawhinney
- DARPA: Mr. E. Dick Urban

### **Working Group Members**

- Army: Dr. Bharat Doshi (Lead)
- Navy: Dr. Gary Toth (Deputy)
- Air Force: Ms. Anna Weeks
- OSD: Dr. Paul Lopata
- NSA: Mr. Philip D'Ambrosio



# Cyberspace



- Cyberspace: Domain characterized by the use of electronics, electromagnetic spectrum, and software to store, modify, and exchange data via networked systems and associated physical infrastructure.
- Cyberspace is relatively new, fast growing, and dynamic
  - Rapid growth of user base
  - Rapid insertion of new technologies
  - Rapid growth of new applications
- Pervasive underpinning of nearly all personal life, business, public services, national security, and defense functions, across all phases of shaping and conflict.
- Reliance on the Cyberspace is growing rapidly.



# Cyberspace Growth, Ubiquity, & Dynamics: Personal, Commercial & Public Services



- Global Internet
- Wi-Fi, Cellular telephony and data
- Critical Infrastructures (e.g. Energy, Transportation, Finance, and Communication)
- IoT, wearable electronics, machine-machine and man-machine systems, Autonomous Systems
- Brain-machine, Brain-brain



# Cyberspace Growth, Ubiquity, & Dynamics: DoD/IC



- Interactive DODIN and other mission networks
  - Ground, air, space, underwater/surface
  - Wired, wireless, mobile
  - PNT, C2, Logistics, Fire, Medical, Situation Awareness
- Energy and power systems
- Ground, Sea, Air, and Space platforms
- Weapons systems
- Distributed sensor networks
- Machine-machine communication and unattended embedded systems
- Man-machine and Autonomous Systems (Robots, UAVs, UUVs, Swarms)
- Brain-machine and brain-brain communication



# Cyberspace, Cyber S&T, Cyber COI and Relationships with Other COIs



- Other COIs deal with technologies that create new cyberspace capabilities and applications
- However, cyberspace is vulnerable to cyber attacks that lead to adverse impact on the mission via
  - Loss of service (Availability)
  - Exfiltration of vital information (Confidentiality and Privacy)
  - Corruption of information (Integrity)
  - Loss of control; Destruction or malfunction
- New vulnerabilities surface as new cyberspace technologies and applications are introduced.
- Cyber COI S&T is aimed at novel approaches and technologies to secure current and new cyberspace applications, and to create desired effects on the adversary cyberspace.



# Goals of Cyber S&T



- Technologies that autonomously prevent the adversaries from accessing blue cyberspace and minimize the adverse impact if the adversary succeeds.
- Technologies that maximize the effects on the adversary missions via cyberspace operations.
- Technologies and tools to help Cyber Mission Force teams conduct winning DCO and OCO
- Technologies and guidelines for proactively developing architectural and design principles, sensors, and analytics to ensure that emerging and future cyberspace are secure.



# Cyber COI Taxonomy and Tier 1 S&T Areas



#### **Protection**

Trust: Prevention of undesirable access to blue cyberspace. Autonomic Cyber Resilience: Minimizing mission impact. Local Sensors, Analytics, and Actions

#### **Effects**

Successful effects in presence of adversary defenses

## **Cyber Situation Awareness**

Technologies for collection and fusion of data from multiple sources. Analytics, machine learning, and deep learning for intrusion detection, attribution, and BDA. Echelon and role specific visualization.

### (Decision Support for) Cyber C2

Mission mapping. Tools for COA. Technologies, platforms, and tools for collaborative planning and evaluation of strategic and tactical plans in cyberspace.



## **Key Investment Trends**



Demand signals from Cyber Mission Force
Teams and other operational communities.

→ Increasing S&T for Cyber SA and Cyber
C2

Projected exponential growth in low cost, small SWaP, connected devices in commercial and DoD applications (Internet of Things) → Increasing S&T for cyber operations on DoD IoT

Shrinking OODA loop, cognitive overload, and multi-source data/intelligence → Increasing S&T for machine learning and autonomy in cyber defense/offense

Increasing role of cyberspace in platforms and weapons systems → New vulnerabilities, consequences, and OODA loop → increasing S&T for cyber operations on DoD Cyber Physical systems

Rapidly decreasing cost of providing controlled dynamics in low level functions

→ Increasing S&T for the use of the dynamics to provide obfuscation, deception, and evasion for increasing

Predictability, reusability, and controllability of effects

adversary work factor

Modeling human dimensions



## **Success Stories**



#### **Protection**

- SW assurance: Pre-Deployment, Boot Time, Run Time
- PKI for Tactical, Including Non-Person Entities
- Cross-Domain Solutions (CDS) for Enterprise, Tactical, and Tactical Edge
- Extremely Lightweight Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS): Tactical and Tactical Edge

- System-on-the-Chip Reprogrammable Encryptor
- Cyber Defense of Microprocessors and Controllers
- Byzantine Fault Tolerance for Control Systems Resilience
- Formal Methods for Cyber Physical Systems

#### **Effects**

- Integrated Cyber Electro-Magnetic Effects
- Resilient OCO

## **Cyber Situation Awareness**

- SCADA Sensors and Remote Monitoring
- Code Attribution via Analysis of Coding Style
- CEMA SA Framework and Analytics
- Universal Composable Visualizer for SA

### (Decision Support for) Cyber C2

- Cyber C2 Through Graph Visualization
- Integrated CEMA Operations Specifications
- Scalable Cyber Technology Integration
- Cyber Operations Architecture



## **Impact**



#### **Significant Reductions in Capability Gaps**

- Secure Cross Domain Data Transfer
- Hardened Attack Surface via Static and Dynamic SW Assurance
- Cyber Resilience via Reconfiguration, Obfuscation, Deception, and Fault Tolerance
- Situation Awareness Framework and Analytics
- Low Level SA, Actions, and Recovery

#### **Increased Mutual Reliance and Investment Leverage**

- Coordinated Cyber S&T Strategies and Roadmaps
- Complementary Cyber S&T Priorities for SA & C2
- Complementary Cyber S&T Priorities for Platforms and Weapons Systems

#### **Shifted Investment Focus**

- Increased S&T for Cyber SA and C2, and Cyber Defense/Offense for Platforms and Weapons Systems
- Stronger Interest in Machine Learning and Autonomy for Cyber Defense and Offense
- Growing Interest in Human Dimensions in Cyber Operations



# **S&T Focus Going Forward**



#### **Protection**

- Novel Authentication Mechanisms for Tactical Environments
- Automated Obfuscation, Deception, and Maneuvers
- Automated Intrusion Detection and Actions for Tactical Networks

#### **Effects**

- · Predictability, Reusability, and Controllability
- Resilience and Morphability

### Cyber SA

Integrated SA: Multi-Service; Organic and External Intelligence; Cyber and Electromagnetic;
 Cyber, EW, and Kinetic

## (Decision Support for) Cyber C2

- Architecture and Unified Platforms
- Integrated Course of Action: Cyber and Non-Cyber

#### **Enablers**

- Machine Learning and Autonomy
- Human Dimensions

## Cyber Defense/Offense for IoT, Platforms, and Weapons Systems



# Performers for DoD Cyber S&T



- Services and Agencies S&T Labs: AFRL, NRL, NSA, RDECOM
- DOE Labs, FFRDCs, and UARCs
- Academia
- Industry Players
  - Defense Industrial Base
  - Non-traditional
  - Small Companies with Key Expertise and Products
- About 70%-80% Extramural
- Emphasis on Leveraging Industry and Academic Expertise



## Engagement Opportunities for Industry: Engagement Mechanisms & Sources of Information



- Direct Engagement with Services S&T via feedback on IR&D plans and technology directions.
- www.FedBizOpps.Gov: Industry Days, RFIs, RFPs, BAAs.
- Defense Innovation Marketplace http://www.defenseinnovationmarketplace.mil/index.htm
- Cyber Security and Information Systems Information Analysis Center. https://www.csiac.org/
- Cooperative Agreements, SBIR/STTR
- T&E and Risk Reduction