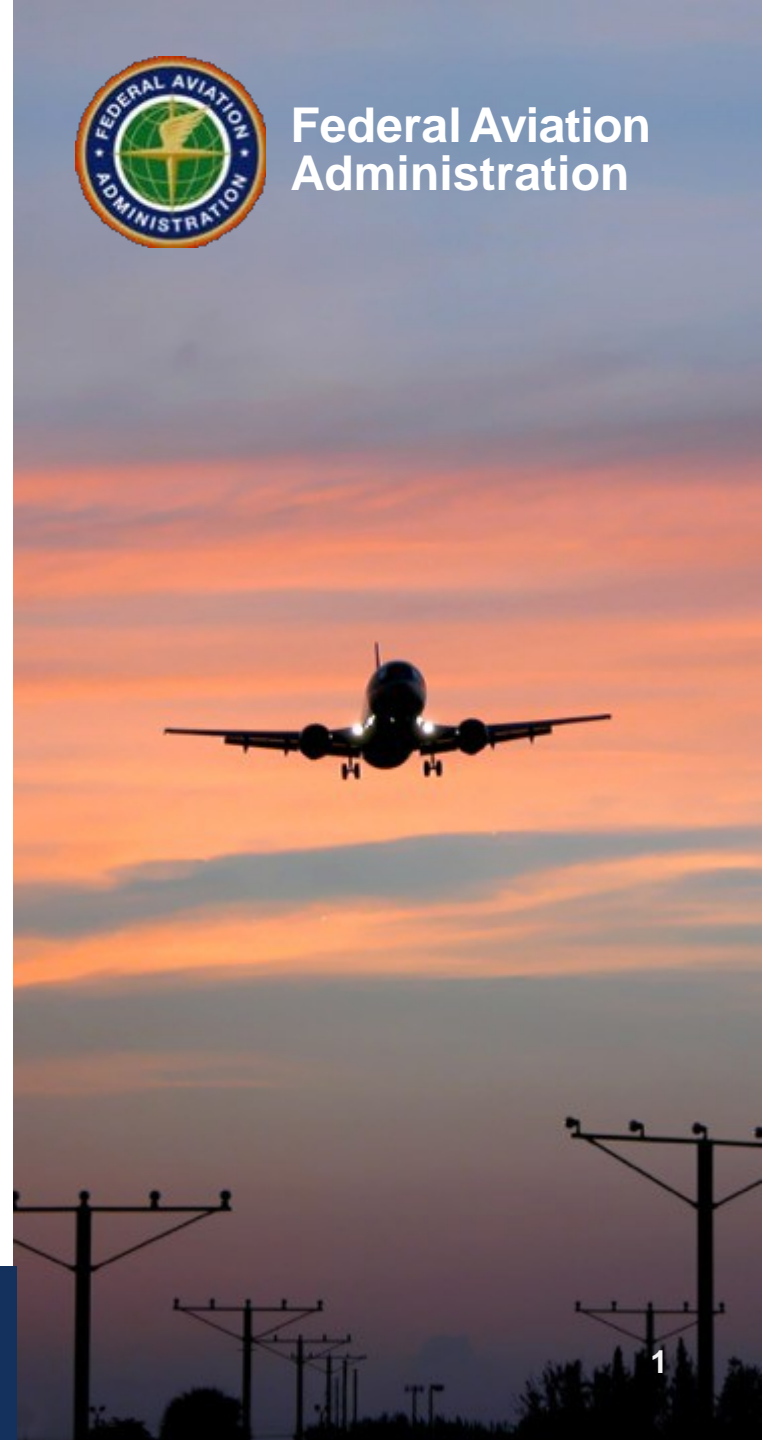




Federal Aviation  
Administration

# FAA Penetration Testing Training & Outreach

Cybersecurity Testing



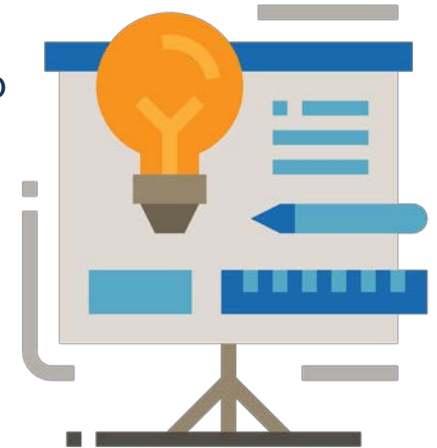
# Introduction

- ◆ This session is designed to convey:
  - ◆ What exactly is penetration testing, why it is needed?
  - ◆ What does a 'normal' penetration test look like?
  - ◆ The general standards and guidelines we meet by performing test events
  - ◆ How the FAA's environment differs from that of a typical enterprise
  - ◆ Introducing the penetration testing team
  - ◆ Milestones and plan moving forward

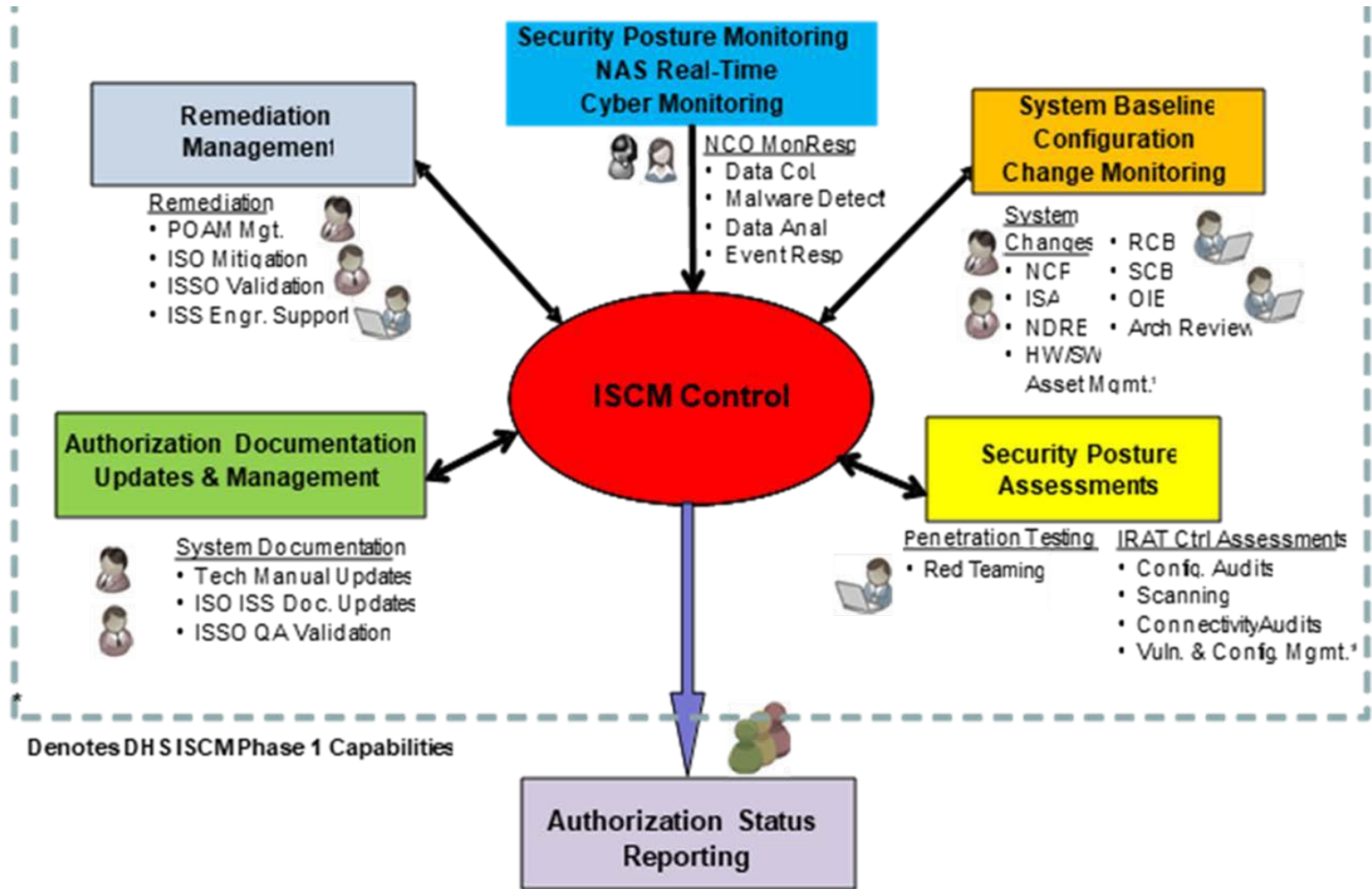


# Agenda

- ◆ Org Chart
- ◆ Penetration Testing Team
- ◆ Where Penetration Testing Fits
- ◆ Current Status
- ◆ Requirements Fulfilled by Penetration Testing
- ◆ Definitions from NIST
- ◆ FAA's Environment
- ◆ How do we help fulfill testing requirements?
- ◆ FAA's Scope of Testing
- ◆ Tools & Techniques
- ◆ Testing Cycle
- ◆ Planning a Test Event
- ◆ Rules of Engagement
- ◆ Test Event Pre-Brief
- ◆ Test Event Execution
- ◆ Recovery, Clean-Up, and Hotwash
- ◆ Final Report & Remediation Recommendations
- ◆ Testing Accommodations
- ◆ Penetration Testing & Broader NAS Testing Approach
- ◆ Testing Benefits Recap
- ◆ Questions?



# Where Penetration Testing Fits



# Requirements Fulfilled by Penetration Testing:

- ◆ From FY2020 ATO Baseline: Tailored ATO Requirements (NIST SP 800-53R4):
  - ◆ CA-2 / **System Owners** must ensure that security requirements compliance and vulnerability testing are performed annually as defined in the ATO Information System/Security Continuous Monitoring (ISCM) Plan and authorization master schedule. **Assessment testing must include penetration testing in accordance with the DOT Compendium.**
  - ◆ CA-8 / **System Owners** must ensure that the ATO Information Systems Security (ISS) Program **performs penetration testing annually**, on system threat entry points assets that pose a potential threat. The ATO ISS Program must use an independent testing entity.





## Definition

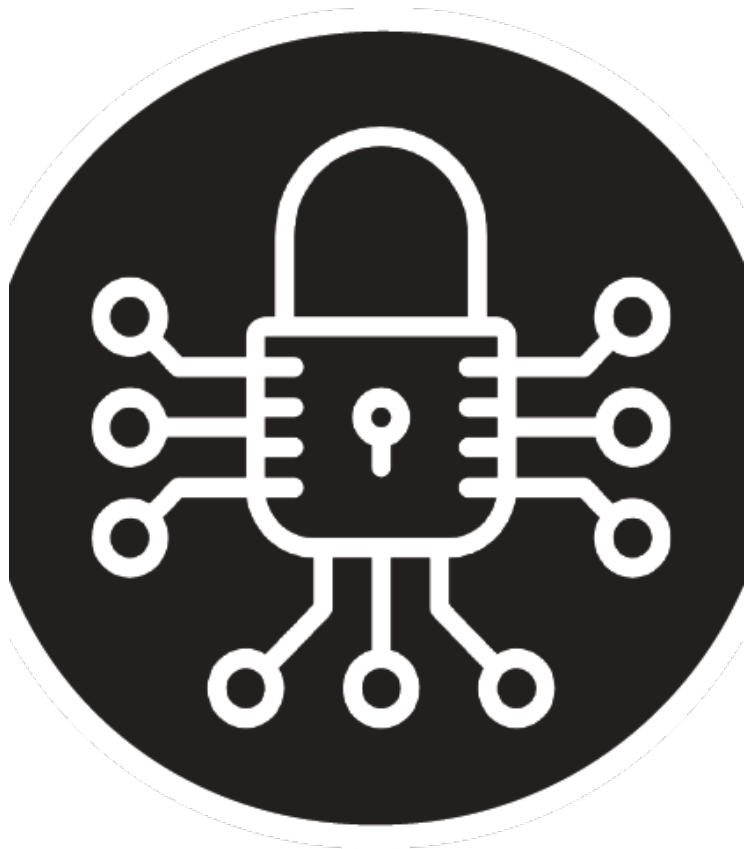
### Penetration Testing -

- Penetration testing is an **offensive security exercise** conducted by an organization with the intent to uncover security weaknesses and ultimately help strengthen their defense mechanisms, threat detection capabilities and response times. –Pentest Geek

### Red Team Testing -

- “Red team exercises reflect **simulated adversarial attempts** to compromise organizational mission/business functions and provide comprehensive assessment of the security state of information systems and organizations.” –NIST

# FAA's Environment



- ◆ FAA Specific Requirements:
  - ◆ FAA Mission Statement: **“Our continuing mission is to provide the safest, most efficient aerospace system in the world.”**
  - ◆ Air Traffic Control (ATC) operations cannot be interrupted
  - ◆ Highly customized and/or proprietary systems and components
  - ◆ Complex interconnect of computer systems, networking technologies, air traffic terminals, radars, GPS/ADS-B, weather feeds and other intricate systems
  - ◆ System scheduling & availability

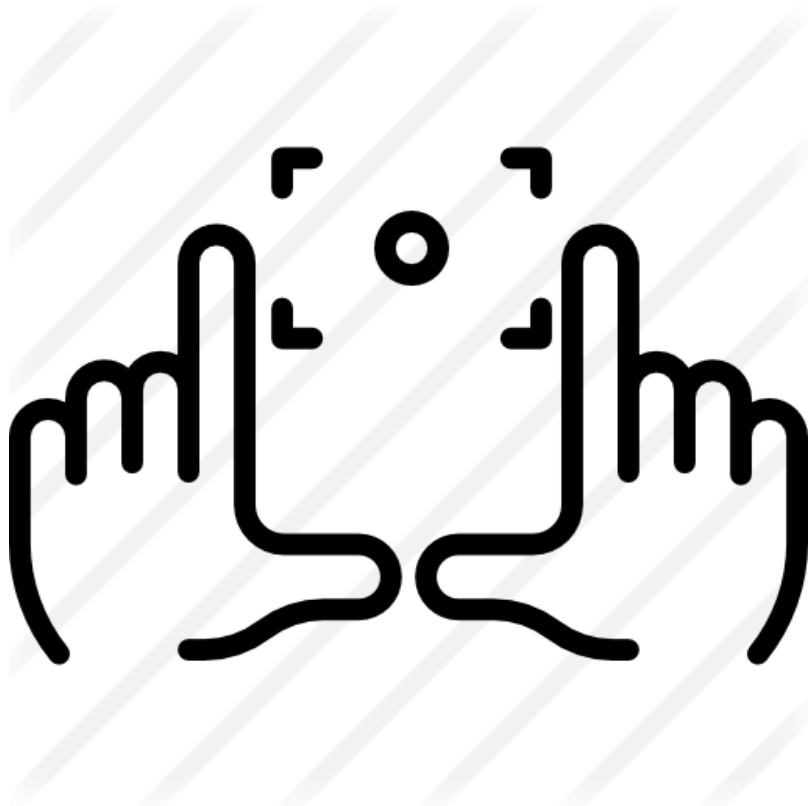
# How do we help fulfill testing requirements?

- ◆ Experienced penetration testers with skillsets stretching across government and commercial sectors
- ◆ Rules of Engagement (RoE) tailored for the NAS environment
- ◆ Threat emulation based on real-world threats and attack vectors
- ◆ Test events designed specifically to address NIST 800-53 requirements
- ◆ Identify or establish threat information sharing with other agencies and commercial sector
- ◆ Customize Tactics/Tools, Techniques, & Procedures (TTPs) for NAS system deployments





# FAA's Scope of Testing



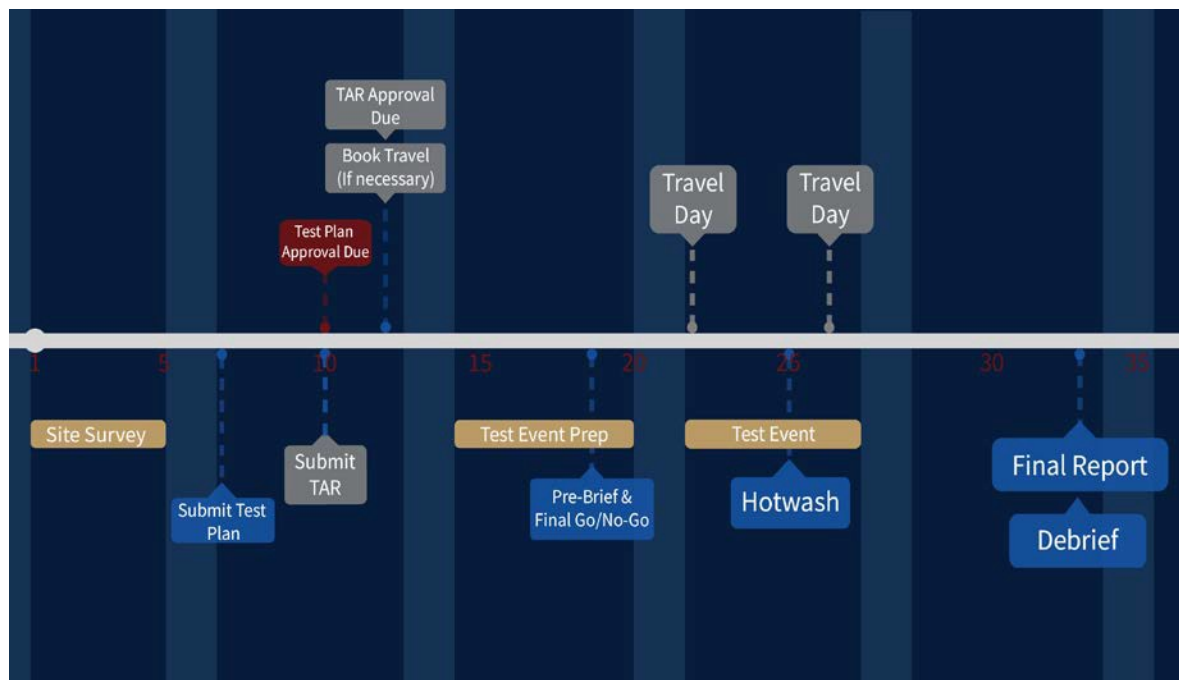
- ◆ Utilize lab and/or available test systems
- ◆ Tech Center, possibly Log Center, and others
- ◆ Flexibility in scheduling around system owner needs
- ◆ Ability to test subsystems and/or components if necessary, in lieu of entire system availability
- ◆ Legacy technology
- ◆ Not limited to IP testing

# Tools & Techniques

- ◆ Toolkit tailored for each test event
- ◆ Emulate external, internal, remote internal, and insider threats
- ◆ Implement specialized equipment to allow for efficient use of time Employ virtual environments for increased safety of test equipment (contamination)
- ◆ Validate vulnerabilities identified by engineers and technicians
- ◆ Utilize threat feeds, tools, and techniques from government/commercial sources

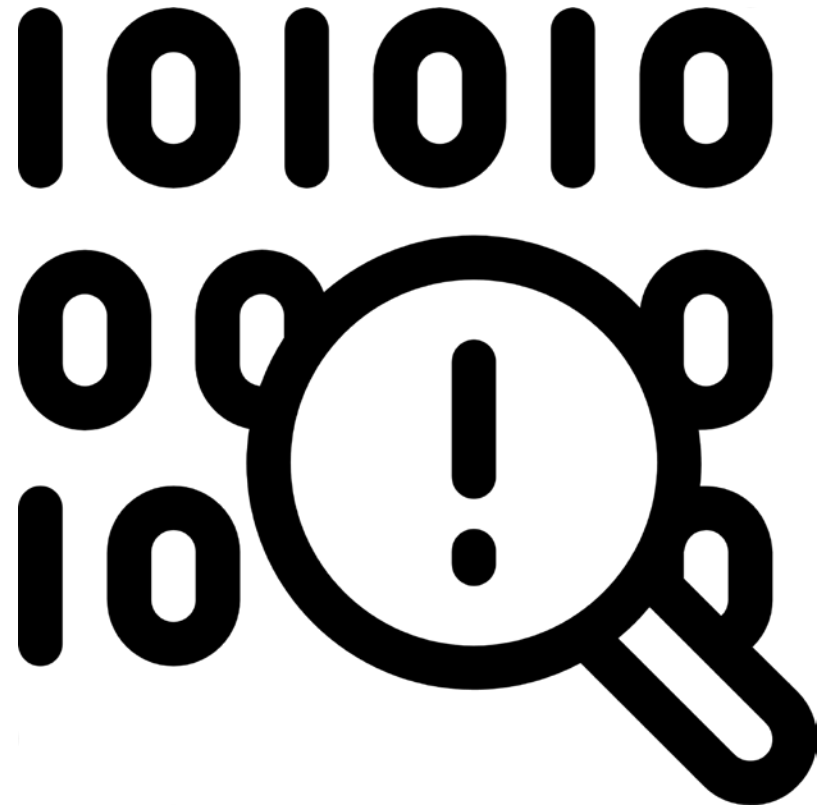
# Testing Cycle

- ◆ Site Survey
- ◆ Test Plan
- ◆ Test Event Pre-Brief
- ◆ Test Event
- ◆ Hotwash
- ◆ Final Report
- ◆ Debrief



# Planning a Test Event

- ◆ Identify system(s) to be tested
  - ◆ ACG priorities
  - ◆ System/String availability and accessibility
- ◆ Mission analysis
  - ◆ How will we achieve the desired result?
  - ◆ What are the Rules of Engagement (RoE) & limitations on the team?
  - ◆ How will we know when we've accomplished our goal?
- ◆ Conduct site survey
- ◆ Research possible attack vectors
- ◆ Plan scenarios appropriate for the environment
- ◆ Submit test plan and proposed attack vectors for approval by system owners and by FAA Cyber Testing Manager



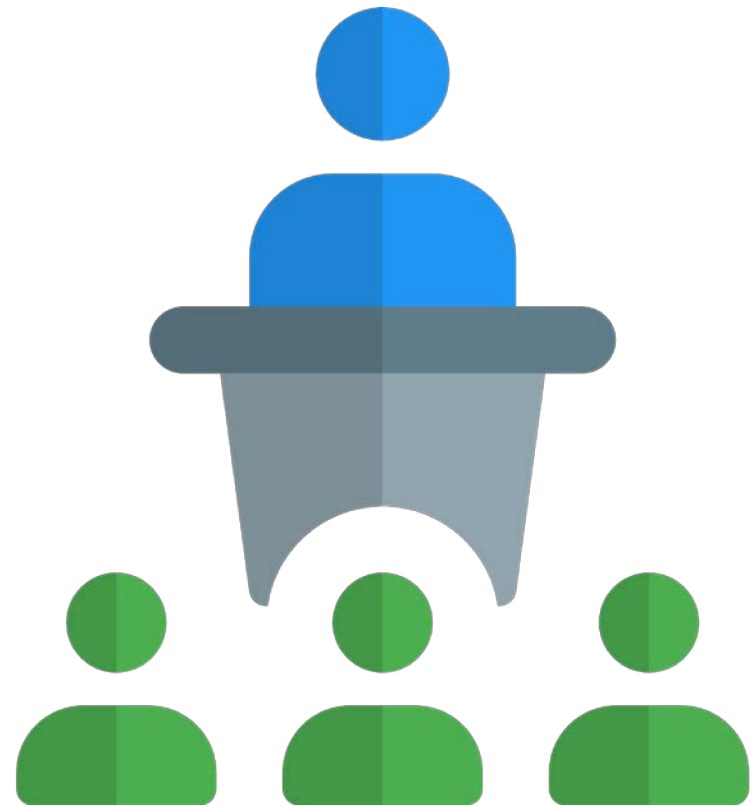
# Rules of Engagement

- ◆ Testing will adhere to established and agreed upon Rules of Engagement (RoE)
- ◆ All testing will be performed on GFE laptops
- ◆ Factors for consideration within a tailored RoE include, but are not limited to:
  - ◆ Physical destruction of equipment
  - ◆ Removal of government equipment
  - ◆ Social engineering (e.g. phishing, in-person, phone/SMS, etc.)
  - ◆ Connectivity with any additional network (Internet, other FAA networks, VPNs, etc.)
  - ◆ Handling of proprietary data (e.g. source code from vendors, FAA sensitive data, etc.)
- ◆ The RoE will clearly state the rules and boundaries of the test
- ◆ System-specific NDA's as required



# Test Event Pre-Brief

- ◆ Briefing for key stakeholders
- ◆ Review test plan & schedule
- ◆ Ensure all questions and concerns are addressed prior to test event
- ◆ Allows for last-minute adjustments and accommodations
- ◆ Final “ready to proceed” call from ACG management and system owners (Go/No-Go)



# Test Event Execution



- ◆ Testing occurs as outlined in the approved Test Plan
- ◆ Penetration testing team on call 24/7 during the test event (at least one PoC)
- ◆ Identified key stakeholders can pause/cancel the testing at any time
- ◆ Testers available to give real-time feedback as requested
- ◆ Supports approved observers as appropriate
- ◆ Suspend testing for approved operational priority
- ◆ Realtime investigation of ATC operational impact

# Recovery, Clean-Up, and Hotwash

- ◆ Full detail of attacks can be recorded as required
  - ◆ Ensure clean-up of critical system
  - ◆ Later forensic analysis
  - ◆ Recreating the exploit
- ◆ “Jumping” (re-imaging/re-installing) the system to clean any artifacts is recommended to ensure system integrity
- ◆ Hotwash:
  - ◆ Informal and informative
  - ◆ Provide immediate reinforcement
  - ◆ Provide platform to discuss test event and findings
  - ◆ Concludes test event





# Final Report & Remediation Recommendations

Final report delivered 1 week after end of test event

- Report delivered to Cyber Testing manager and any key stakeholders listed on the test plan
- Stored on secure FAA KSN site

Detailed overview of everything that took place in the test event

- Contains Sensitive Security Information (SSI)
- All attack vectors attempted
- Results of attack vectors
- Screen captures and other “proof” where appropriate

Remediation suggestions are included in the final report

- Recommendations tailored for NAS environment (e.g. IDS vs IPS)

Operational or mission impact analysis

- Real-time and post-test analysis summary
- Recommendations for post-test analysis

Testers available to answer questions about final report or remediation suggestions

- Contact information of testers is included in report, along with all key stakeholders
- Findings should be provided securely, so no vulnerability information is leaked to unauthorized parties



# Testing Accommodations Required

## Test systems and components

- Systems hardware, software and configuration must be as close as to their production counterparts as possible

## Access:

- On-site
- Remote via VPN and/or jump box (if applicable)

## When applicable:

- Operators on-station, simulating normal work/operator functions

## System Subject Matter Expert (SME) available during test

- To start the event
- To answer questions during the event
- To ensure proper functionality of tested systems



# Penetration Testing & Broader NAS Testing Approach

## ◆ Strategy Document Contents:

- ◆ Background & Purpose
- ◆ Controls
- ◆ FAA's Operating Environment
- ◆ Penetration Testing Team Structure, Skillsets, and Training
- ◆ Prioritization of Systems to Test
- ◆ Test Event Generic Schedule
- ◆ Testing Methodology (TTPs)
- ◆ Future integration with Code Review in SDLC

- ◆ Mission Impact
- ◆ Findings
- ◆ Policy Implementation Recommendations
- ◆ Threat Intelligence & Information Sharing
- ◆ Vendor Collaboration
- ◆ Training & Outreach
- ◆ Measures of Performance
- ◆ Applicable Appendices



# Testing Benefits Recap



Guided assistance in order to comply with ATO tailored requirements for NIST 800-53 CA-2 and CA-8



Results that help you determine where to focus time and effort



Remediation recommendations tailored for the NAS environment



Penetration testers available to answer questions for your engineers, technicians, and other staff



Validate vulnerability concerns from system owners & engineers.

# Questions?

