



**SAME DC/Northern VA Posts Small  
Business Conference  
Feb 22, 2017**

**Cybersecuring DoD  
Control Systems**



# Overview

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## History and Evolution

- Situation Awareness; Reality Check
- DoD's Policy Progress
- Leadership / Management Considerations

## Cyber Workforce

- Framework
- Skills and Credentials

## Cyber Lifecycle

- Protecting your Business and Clients
- Supply Chain Risk Management
- RFPs and PWS
- Design and Construction

## What's Next?

- Complete the Inventory
- People / Roles
- Governance

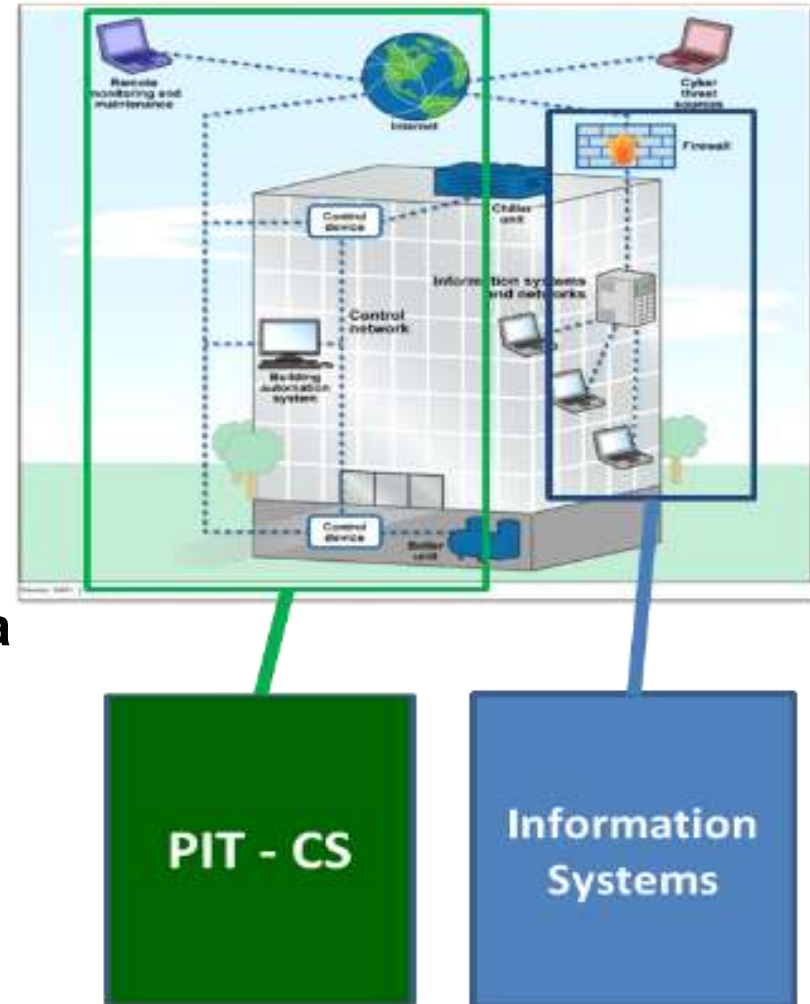
## Resources



# Same Meaning but Different: *PIT, CS, PIT-CS, ICS, OT, SCADA, CPS*



- PIT = Platform Information Technology
- CS = Control Systems
- PIT-CS = PIT Control Systems
- ICS = Industrial Control Systems
- OT = Operational Technology
- SCADA = Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition
- CPS = Cyber Physical Systems
- IoT = Internet of Things



*DoD = PIT; DHS & NIST = ICS, SCADA, CPS; Commercial = OT, IoT*

>500 Installations  
 >250K Buildings  
 >200K Structures

Weapon Platforms



Operational Energy



Buildings



Electrical and HVAC



Pumps and Motors



Nuclear



Typical IP Controller;  
 Similar Used Everywhere  
 (10,000s of vendors)

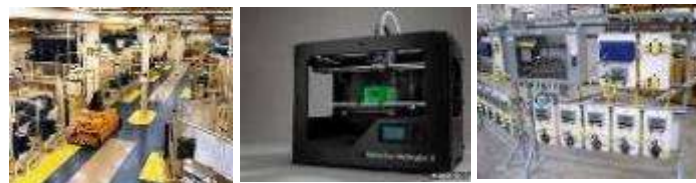
Vehicles / Charging Stations



Medical



Manufacturing



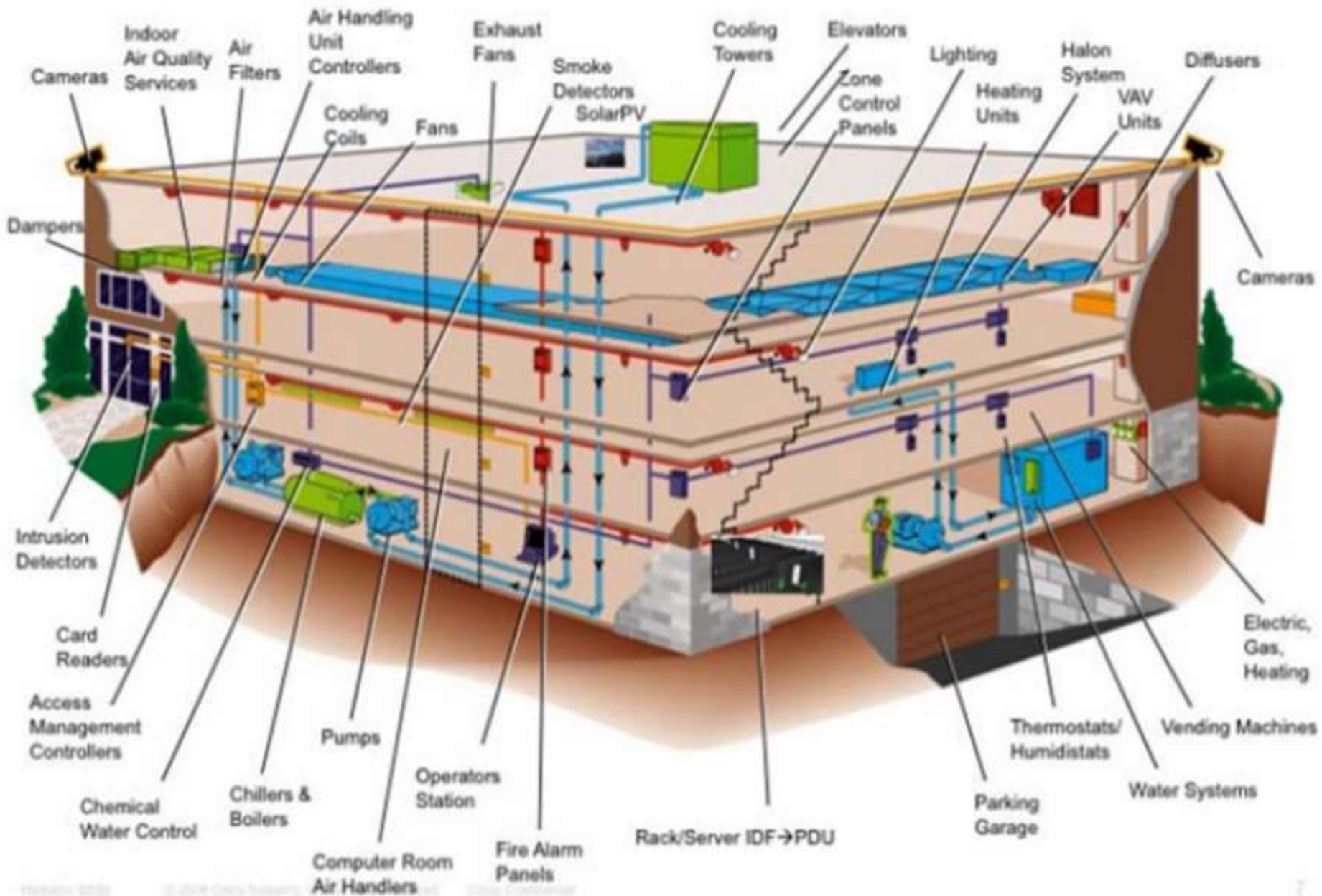
DHS: "245 = Avg # Days Undiscovered Adversary in non-IS Network"

# Policy, Standards, Guidance, Procedures

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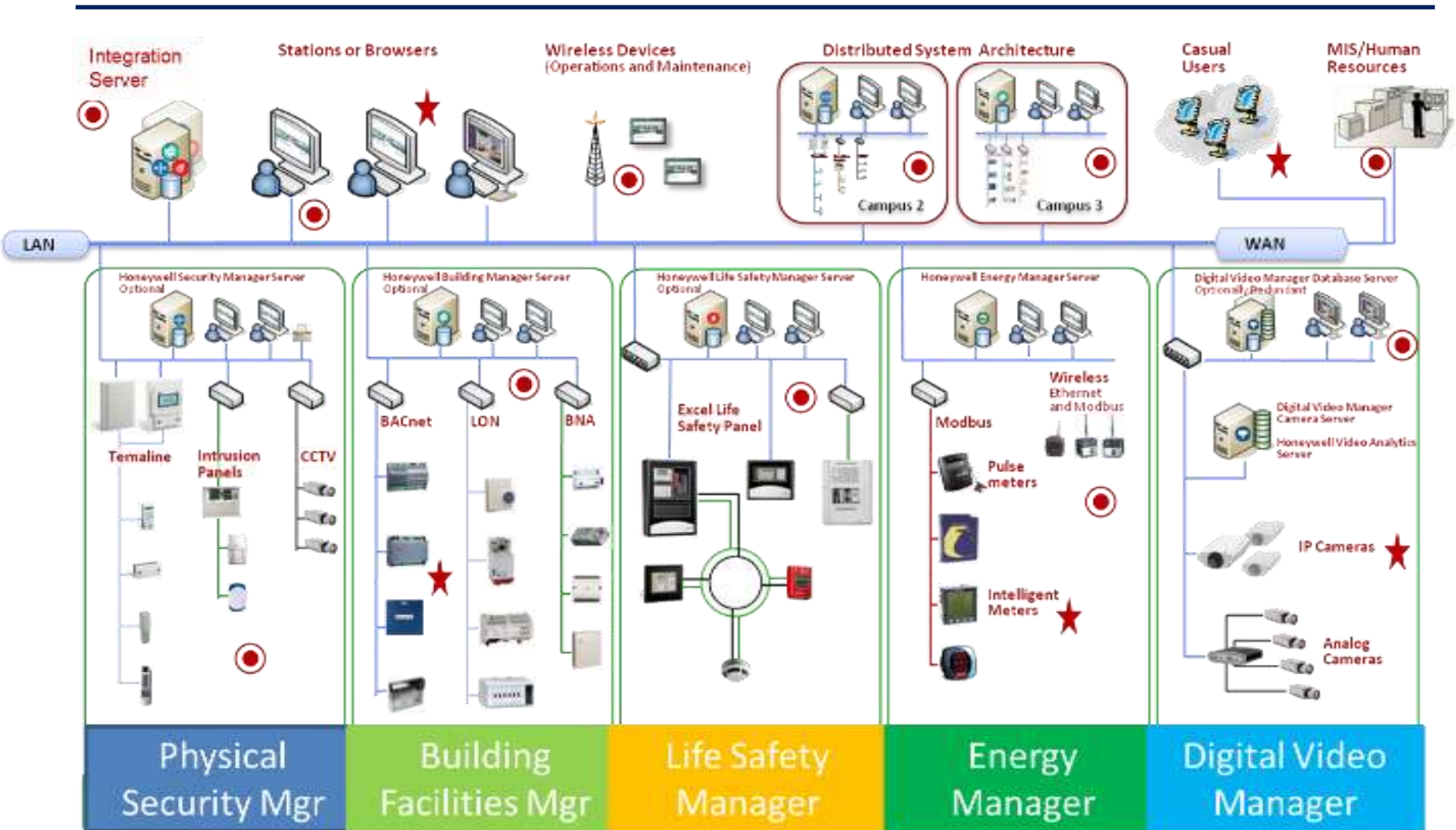


***Leadership / Management Roles: Provide Clear Direction...***



**Who's Cyber Securing These?**

# Controls System Owners



★ Possible entry point of attack    ● Potential compromise

# Control Systems Companies

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Acuity Brands Roam Advantage Controls ALC Alerton AIE Alerton BACtalk  
Alerton BCM-WEB American Auto-Matrix Auto Pilot American Auto-Matrix  
Andover Controls Continuum Asi controls Auto Matrix Sage Automated Logic  
WebCTRL Automated Logic Barber Coleman Network 8000 Bristol Babcock  
CAPRON Carrier Carrier Comfort Network Carrier Com-Trol Control  
Microsystems SCADAPack Cylon Unitron UC32 Daikin Data Aire Dell Vostro  
Delta Controls ORCA Distech Echelon i.Lon Emerson-Liebert EXHAUSTO  
Flygt ITT Industries APP 700 General Electric WESDAC General Electric  
Honeywell Excel 5000 Honeywell WEBs-AX HSQ Technology Invensys I/A  
Series Invensys Micronet Invensys Network 8000 Johnson Controls Facility  
Explorer Johnson Controls Metasys Johnson Controls M-Series KMC LANDIS  
Landis & Staefa Integral MS2000 Landis & Staefa Liebert SiteGate LOYTEC  
Electronics L-VIS Lynxspring JENEsys Merlin Gerin PowerLogic Microwave  
Data Systems Mitsubishi Motorola SCADA Systems Odessa Engineering  
OmniaPRO Orion Controls Paragon EC7000 Series Racco Reliable Controls  
MACH-ProWebSys Richards-Zeta Robert Shaw DMS RUGID Schneider  
Electric I/A Series Schneider Electric PowerLogic Siebe Network 8000 Siemens  
ACCESS Siemens Apogee Siemens Desigo PX Siemens Synco 700 Staefa  
Staefa/Siemens STULZ Air Technologies TAC I/A Series TAC Network 8000  
TAC Xenta TAC Vista Telvent Smart Grid Solution Trane Tracer Trane Tracer  
Summit Trane Varitrac TREND Trend Control Systems IQ2 Tridium Vykon



# Operating Software

---

Axon CAT SARL Desigo Insight KNX STANDARD ABB Symphony Plus OptimaxRev 4 ABB Symphony Plus 800xA SV 5.1 ABB Symphony Plus Composer 6.0 ABB Symphony Plus S+ Operations 1.1 Alerton BACTalk Envision 2.0 Alerton BACTalk Envision 2.6 Alerton VisualLogic Allen-Bradley RSLogix 500 Allen-Bradley RSLogix 500, RSView32 Automated Logic ExecB 6.0 Automated Logic SuperVision WebCTRL 5.5 Automated Logic WebCTRL WebCTRL 3 Automated Logic WebCTRL WebCTRL 3.0 Automated Logic WebCTRL WebCTRL 5 Automated Logic WebCTRL WebCTRL 5.2 Automated Logic WebCTRL WebCTRL 4.1 SP1 Automated Logic WebCTRL WebCTRL Automated Logic ExecB 4.1 SP1 Automated Logic ExecB drv\_lge\_4-02-175 Automated Logic ExecB drv\_melgr\_vanilla\_4-02-175 Automated Logic ExecB Automated Logic Supervision 2.6b Automated Logic WebCTRL 4 SP1B Automated Logic WebCTRL 4.1 SP1 Automated Logic WebCTRL 4.1 SP1b Automated Logic WebCTRL SVR 5.5 Calsense Command Center 4.15.11.20 Carrier Comfort Network Comfort Network 3.0 Control Microsystems ClearSCADA 2009 Ed. R2.2 Data flow Systems HyperTAC 2 Data flow Systems HyperTAC HT3 Delta Controls ORCA ORCAView 3.30 Delta Controls ORCA ORCAView 3.40 Delta Controls Orcaview 3.22 Delta Controls Orcaview 3.30 Delta Controls OrcaView 3.3 Delta Controls Orcaview 3.33 Delta Controls Orcaview Delta Controls, TAC ORCA, I/NET ORCAView, Seven Rel 2.15 EFACAC Prism ERI Siemens Insight 3.6 GE, Intellution Proficy, iFIX, FIX Desktop \_\_, \_\_, 4.0, \_ General Electric Cimplicity Plant Edition 6.1 General Electric Multilin Config Pro 5.03 General Electric Proficy Cimplicity 7.0 General Electric Proficy iFIX 4.0 Honeywell Symmetre Station 3.5 Symmetre 3.5 Honeywell Webstation-AX Niagara Niagara 3.5.40.1 HSQ Miser 6.06 HSQ Miser HSQ, Sun Microsystems Miser, Xview 6.06 Iconics Genesis32 Genesis32 8.3 Iconics Genesis32 Genesis32 9.13 Iconics HMI SCADA Solutions Genesis 32 3.12.005 InduSoft Web Studio Intellution 7 Intellution FIX32 3.5 Intellution FIX32 Intellution iFIX 3.5 Intellution iFIX Reporter ITT Flygt AquaView AquaView 1.50 Johnson Controls Metasys 6.0.0.9000 Johnson Controls Metasys GX9100 7.05A Johnson Controls Metasys Metasys 5 Johnson Controls Metasys Metasys 5.1 Johnson Controls Metasys Project Builder 5:1 Johnson Controls Metasys Project Builder 3 Johnson Controls Metasys 5 Johnson Controls Metasys 12.04 Johnson Controls Metasys 2.0.0.70.0 Johnson Controls Metasys 5.2.0.5400 Johnson Controls Metasys Johnson Controls M-Graphics 5.3 Microsoft Explorer N/A N/A N/A Pneu-Logic Pneu-Logic RACO RACO 3.14 Rainbird MAXICOM2 Central Control 4.3 ReLab Software ClearView-SCADA 7.2.8 Reliable Controls MACH ProWebSys RC-Studio 2.0 Robert Shaw Digital Management System Operator Interface 11.0 Rockwell FactoryTalk Service Platform 2.30 Rockwell FactoryTalk View, Rsview Site Edition, Supervisory 6.0, 6.0 Rockwell FactoryTalk 6.0 Rockwell Automation FactoryTalk View Machine Edition 5.1 Rockwell Automation FactoryTalk View Site Edition 4.0 Rockwell Automation FactoryTalk View Site Edition 5.1 Rockwell Automation FactoryTalk View Site Edition Rockwell Automation RSView Supervisory Edition 4.0 Rockwell Automation RSView Supervisory Edition Rockwell Automation RSView32 7.600.00 ScadaTEC SCADASIS 5.8.14.213 Schneider Electric PowerLogic ION Enterprise 5.6 Schneider Electric PowerLogic ION Enterprise Siebe Network 8000 Signal 4.4.1 Siemens S7 300 STEP 7 Siemens Apogee Insight Siemens Desigo Insight Siemens Insight Desigo Insight 2.31 Siemens Insight Desigo Insight 2.35.021 Siemens WinPM.Net 3.2 SP3 SUBNET Solutions SubSTATION Explorer 1.3.0 SUBNET Solutions SubSTATION Explorer 1.5.7 Sun Microsystems Xview 3.2 Symantec Backup Exec 2011? TAC I/A Series WorkPlace Tech 5.7 TAC I/A Series Workbench TAC I/A Series WorkPlace Tech 5.7.2 TAC 4.1 TAC Signal, XPSI & ZPSIPC Teletrol eBuilding Telvent OaSys DNA 7.4.\* Trane Tracer SC Tracer 3.5 Trane Tracer Summit Tracer 11 Trane Tracer Summit Tracer 16 Trane Tracer Summit Tracer 17 Trane Tracer Summit V14 Tracer 14 Trane Tracer Summit V16 Tracer 16 Trane Tracer Summit V17 Tracer 17 Tridium Vykon Niagara 2.301.428 Tridium Vykon Niagara 2.301.430.v1 Tridium Vykon Niagara 2.301.431.v1 Tridium Vykon Niagara 2.301.514 Tridium Vykon Niagara 2.301.514.v1 Tridium Vykon Niagara 2.301.522 Tridium Vykon Niagara 2.301.522.v1 Tridium Vykon Niagara 2.301.522.v2 Tridium Vykon Niagara 2.301.522V1 Tridium Vykon Niagara 2.301.527.v1 Tridium Vykon Niagara 2.301.529 Tridium Vykon Niagara 2.301.532 Tridium Vykon Niagara 2.301.532.v1 Tridium Vykon Niagara 3.3.31 Tridium Vykon Niagara 3.5.34 Tridium Vykon Niagara Workbench 3.6.31 Tridium Vykon Niagara Tridium Vykon Niagara AX 3.3.22.0 Tridium Vykon Niagara AX 3.5.25.0 "Tridium Vykon Niagara AX 3.5.25.0 3.3.22.0" "Tridium Vykon Niagara AX 3.5.25.0 3.4.51.0" Tridium Vykon Niagara AX 3.5.25.1 Tridium Vykon Niagara AX 3.5.34.0 Tridium Vykon Niagara AX 3.5.34.2 Tridium Vykon Niagara AX 3.5.39.0 Tridium Vykon Niagara AX 3.5.40.7 Tridium Vykon Niagara AX 3.5.7.0 Tridium Vykon Niagara AX 3.6.31.0 Tridium Vykon Niagara AX 3.6.31.4 Tridium Vykon Niagara AX 3.6.47 Tridium Vykon Niagara AX 3.6.47.0 Tridium Vykon Niagara AX Tridium Vykon Niagara R2 2.301.522 Tridium Vykon Niagara R2 2.301.522.v1 Tridium Vykon Niagara R2 2.301.529.v1 Tridium Vykon Niagara R2 2.301.532.v1 Tridium Vykon Niagara R2 R2.301.529 Tridium Vykon Niagara R2 Tridium Vykon Niagra 3.5.34.7 Tridium Vykon Workplace Pro 2.301.428 Tridium Vykon Workplace Pro 2.301.514 Tridium Vykon Workplace Pro 2.301.522 v2 Tridium Vykon Workplace Pro 2.301.532 Wonderware Intouch WindowViewer 10.1.200 Yokogawa Exaquantum EXAOPC R3.21 Yokogawa Exaquantum Exaquantum Server R2.60 Yokogawa DAQOPC for DARWIN R3.01 2 6.0 ACS Alerton 3.5.34 Alerton Apogee 2.8 BACnet CSiView 11.5.0 build 121 DAQ Works V1.03 Delta-V 7.4 Delta-V DOS 6.2 ERI Excel add-in I/Net 1.02 I/Net 5.1.3-57 I/Net 5.1.4-59 I/Net INET 2000 1.11 build 170 Insight Metasys Power Xpert Software PR970 Prism Protech Siemens 11 SteamEye Symmetre Station 3.5 Tracer Summit 15.0 Versaterm, Crystal Reports VMware WEstation WIN UPM2 Workbench 2.301.522 Workbench 2.310.514





National Security Agency/Central Security Service



INFORMATION ASSURANCE DIRECTORATE

Seven Steps to Effectively Defend Industrial Control Systems

# Securing Government Assets through Combined Traditional Security and Information Technology: An Interagency Security Committee White Paper

February 2015



Interagency Security Committee



90 Cyber Protection Team (CPT)

Industrial Control Systems/Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (ICS/SCADA) Plan

Version 2.1  
18 April 2016



## Recommended Practice: Improving Industrial Control System Cybersecurity with Defense-in-Depth Strategies

Industrial Control Systems Cyber Emergency Response Team  
September 2016



# NASA

Office of Inspector General

Office of Audits

## INDUSTRIAL CONTROL SYSTEM SECURITY WITHIN NASA'S CRITICAL AND SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE

February 8, 2017

Report No. 16-17-011

### GAO Highlights

Highlights of GAO-17-011, a report to congressional requestors.

#### Why GAO Did This Study:

Federal facilities contain a variety of access control systems—computers that monitor and control building computers, such as elevators, air conditioning, power, and heating, ventilation, and air conditioning—that are increasingly being connected to other information systems and the internet. This increased connectivity heightens their vulnerability to cyber attacks, which could cause operational continuity problems, hinder agencies' ability to carry out their missions, or cause physical harm to the facilities or their occupants.

GAO's objective was to examine the critical business units and other stakeholders are prepared to address cyber risks to building and access control systems in federal facilities. GAO reviewed DHS's and other stakeholders' attention to protect federal facilities from cyber attacks, needed selected IT-related facilities to address cyber risks to these systems, and implement systems about the operational ability of building and access control systems and related systems. GAO also reviewed CSA's security assessment process and its strengths and gaps.

### FEDERAL FACILITY CYBERSECURITY DHS and CSA Should Address Cyber Risk to Building and Access Control Systems

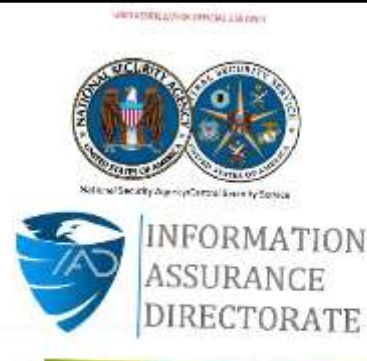
#### What GAO Found

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has taken preliminary steps to begin to understand the cyber risk to building and access control systems in federal facilities. For example, in 2015, components of DHS's National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) conducted a pilot assessment of the physical security and cybersecurity of a federal facility. However, significant work remains.

- Lack of a strategy. DHS lacks a strategy that: (1) defines the problem; (2) identifies the roles and responsibilities; (3) analyzes the resources needed; and (4) identifies a methodology for assessing this cyber risk. A strategy is a starting point in assessing the risk. The absence of a strategy that clearly defines the risk and responsibilities, as required by DHS policy, could result in a lack of action within the Department. For example, in one facility, DHS is assessing or addressing cyber risk to building and access control systems primarily at the facility's IT-related facilities, potentially leaving the physical security (PS) and October 2016. According to an NPPD official, DHS has not developed a strategy, in part, because cyber threat intelligence (CTI) systems are an ongoing issue. Do not develop a strategy document for assessing cyber risk to facility and security systems, DHS and, in particular, NPPD have not effectively established a team for operating and providing officers, to address the operational facing federal facilities that DHS is responsible for protecting.
- Cyber threat not identified to report the federal agencies. The Interagency Security Committee (ISC), which is housed within DHS and is responsible for developing physical security standards for nonmilitary federal facilities, has not incorporated cyber threat to building and access control systems in its Design Manual. DHS officials said that a cyber threat to access control systems, which have caused DHS to focus its efforts on police in those areas first, incorporating the cyber threat into building and access control systems in the Design Manual. DHS officials also inform agencies about this threat so they can begin to assess its risk. This action also could prevent federal agencies from expending limited resources on methodologies that may result in duplication.



## Assess the Mess ICS Host & Network Analysis Methodology Know your Infrastructure



(U//FCUO) Defense in Depth Evaluation of an Operational SCADA Network

IIJA Case Study



## Facility Security Plan: An Interagency Security Committee Guide

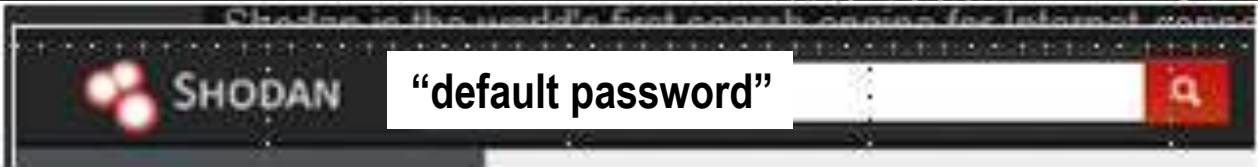
February 2015  
1<sup>st</sup> Edition



# The search engine for Buildings

Shodan is the world's first search engine for Internet-connected devices.

[Create a Free Account](#) [Getting Started](#)



United States	7,351
China	2,281
India	1,506
Saudi Arabia	1,451
Argentina	1,263

#### TOP SERVICES

Telnet	23,587
HTTP	4,175
FTP	3,357
HTTP (8080)	1,056
HTTP (81)	445

#### TOP ORGANIZATIONS

NTT America	2,735
Telecom Argentina S.A.	1,105
SaudiNet	835
TATA Communications	585
Comcast Cable	485

**161.58.142.58**  
 va20175.securesites.net  
 220-  
 NTT America  
 Added on 2  
 United  
 Details

**61.19.2**  
 The Comm  
 Added on 2  
 Thailand  
 Details

**60.173**  
 China Tele  
 Added on 2  
 China,  
 Details

**61.16.177.1**

Please enter username/password

**User Name**

**Password**  ?

[forgot password?](#)

Documentation

- Equipment
- Network
- User Access
- Control Strategy

Schedules

- Build

History

- Historical
- Starts
- History Alarm

Reports

- 1st 24 Hours
- 1st 48 Hours
- 1st 72 Hours
- 1st 96 Hours
- 1st 120 Hours
- 1st 144 Hours
- 1st 168 Hours
- 1st 192 Hours
- 1st 216 Hours
- 1st 240 Hours
- 1st 264 Hours
- 1st 288 Hours
- 1st 312 Hours
- 1st 336 Hours
- 1st 360 Hours

Click on building of interest

Main Hospital (Bldg 400)    Ambulatory Care (Bldg 420)

Central Plant (Bldg 401)    Maintenance (Bldg 410)

All Alarms    Pager Alarms

Hospital

HVAC Controls & Energy Management System

10-Jul-13 11:41 AM EDT

Control Air  
 O&A Temp: 68.1 °F  
 Walk-in Room  
 Temperature: 41.0 °F  
 Alarm at 50 deg!

Main Bldg 400 Schedule

- ARI 1: Occupied
- ARI 6: Occupied
- ARI 7 7:00-12: Occupied
- ARI 8 11: Occupied

Bldg 400 ARI-2 Schedule

- ARI 2: Occupied

Bldg 400 ARI-4 Schedule

- ARI 4: Occupied

Air Handler 1-12 and Pharmacy Wash Pump controls.

Bank Chilled Water System

Outside Temp: 70.00 °F

CT Shuttle: OFF  
 CT Station: OFF  
 CT Alarm: OFF  
 CT Speed: 0.00 %

Chiller Shuttle: OFF  
 Chiller Status: OFF

CWS Temp: 74.38 °F  
 CWB Temp: 72.45 °F

CWP-2A & CWP-2B Shuttle: OFF  
 CWP-2A & CWP-2B Status: OFF

CWP-1A & CWP-1B Shuttle: OFF  
 CWP-1A & CWP-1B Status: OFF

CWS Temp: 73.47 °F  
 CWB Temp: 72.95 °F

VA Medical Clinic

Home    Graphics    Summary    Weather

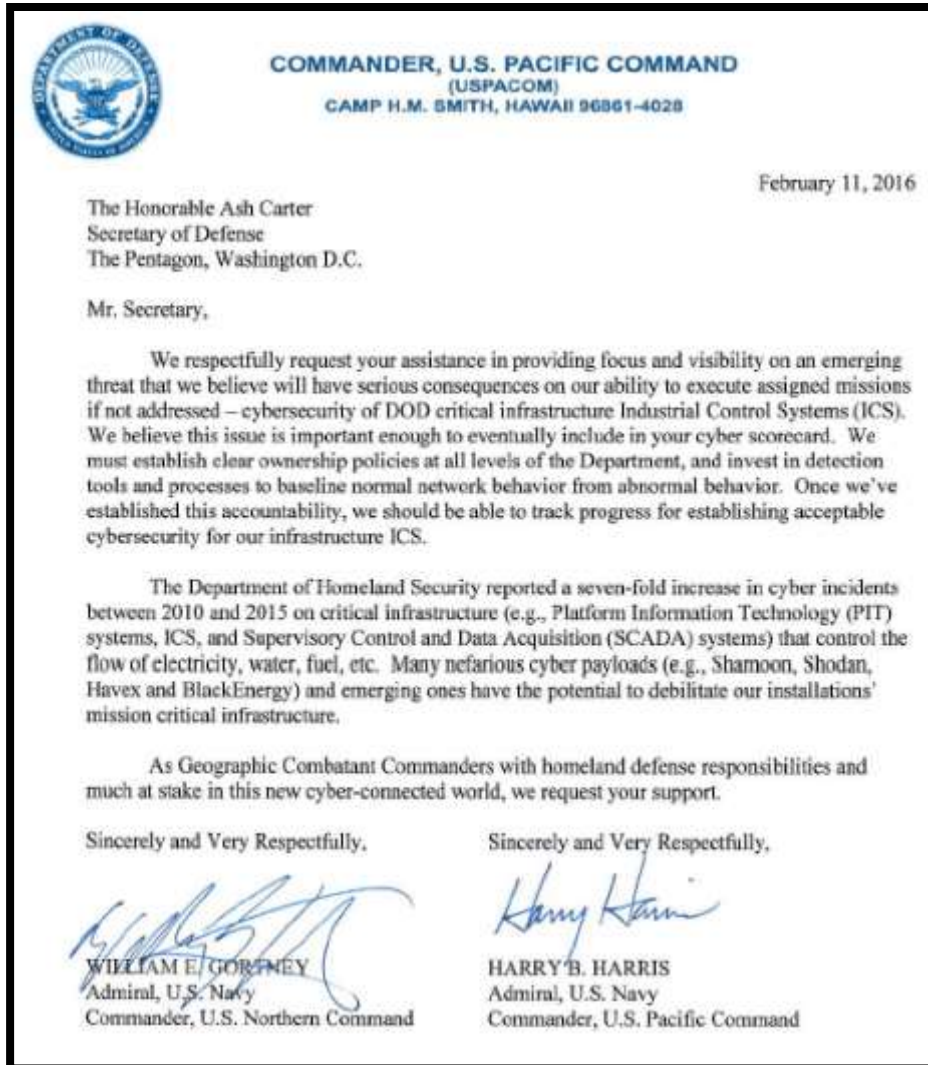
Outside Air Temperature  
 Outside Air Humidity

Back    Middle    Front

**Never Attribute Evil When Stupid is Still Available**

# “8 Star Memo”

## Cybersecurity of DoD Critical Infrastructure ICS



- Establish Clear Ownership
- Include in Scorecard
- Invest in Detection Tools
- 7x cyber incidents



# Assistant Secretary of Defense

## EI&E Memo 31 Mar'16

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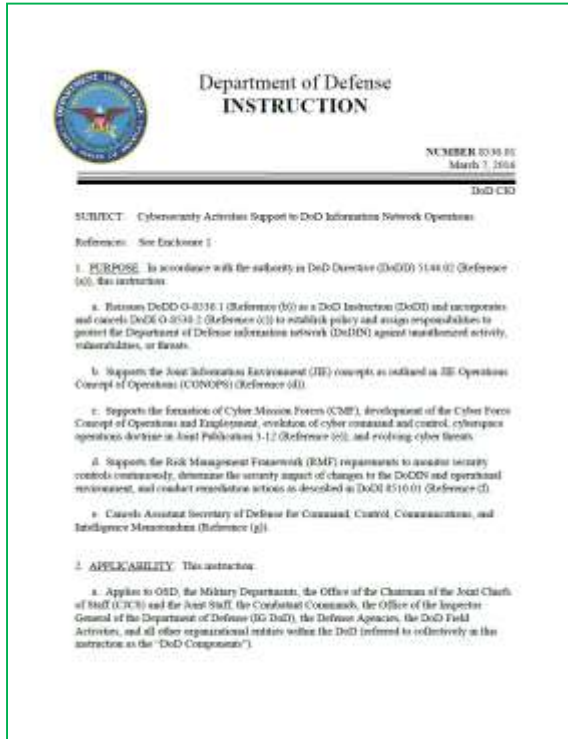
- Affirms "**the system owners/operators are accountable for the system's operational resilience and defense posture, to include cybersecurity and are responsible for securing their IT networks, systems and devices**"
- Directs "staffs develop plans **identifying the goals, milestones and resources needed to identify, register, and implement cyber security controls** on DoD facility-related Control Systems under your cognizance"

Plans due 31Dec'16; implement cybersecurity controls on most critical facility-related control systems by end FY19

# DoDI 8530 – Cybersecurity Activities Support to DoD Info Network Operations

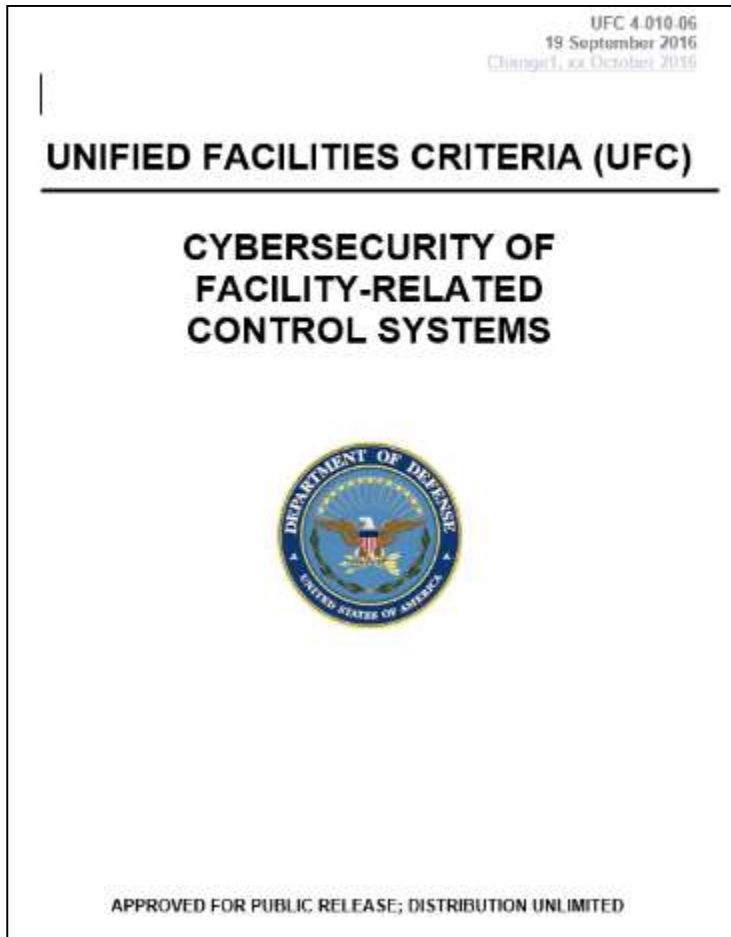
2. APPLICABILITY. This instruction:

b. Applies to the DoDIN. The DoDIN includes DoD information technology (IT) (e.g., DoD-owned or DoD-controlled information systems (ISs), platform information technology (PIT) systems, IT products and services) as defined in DoDI 8500.01 (Reference (h)) **and control systems and industrial control systems (ICS)** as defined in National Institute (NIST) Special Publication (SP) 800-82 (Reference (i)) that are **owned or operated by or on behalf of DoD Components.**





# Cybersecurity Controls Apply to New Construction



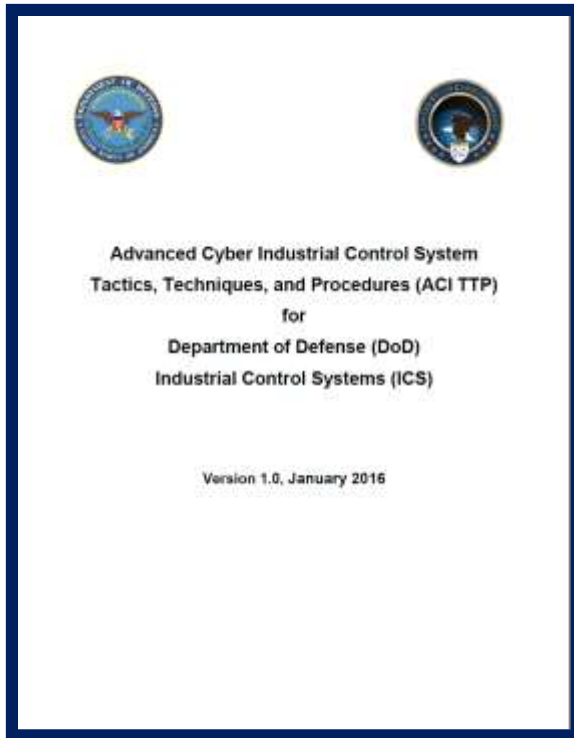
1. Define new Design and Construction Methodology to apply RMF & NIST SP 800-82 ICS Security Guide
2. Define IT / CS Reference Architecture as it applies to Control Systems
3. Verify controls @ 50-75% construction: conduct Factory Acceptance Testing (FAT) of major components
4. Verify controls @ 100% construction complete: conduct Site Acceptance Testing (SAT)

***UFC 4-010-06 Published 19 Sept '16***

# DoD Advanced Cyber ICS (ACI) TTP

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Designed to enable managers of ICS networks to Detect, Mitigate, and Recover from nation-state-level cyber attacks (strategic, deliberate, well-trained, and funded attacks to support greater strategic objectives).




Divided into four sections:

- **ACI TTP Concepts** (chapters 2 through 4)
- **Threat-Response Procedures (Detection, Mitigation, Recovery)** (enclosures A, B, and C)
- **Routine Monitoring of the Network and Baselining the Network** (enclosures D and E)
- **Reference Materials** (enclosures F through I and appendix A through D)


# DHS ICS-CERT / CSET 8.0

September / October 2016


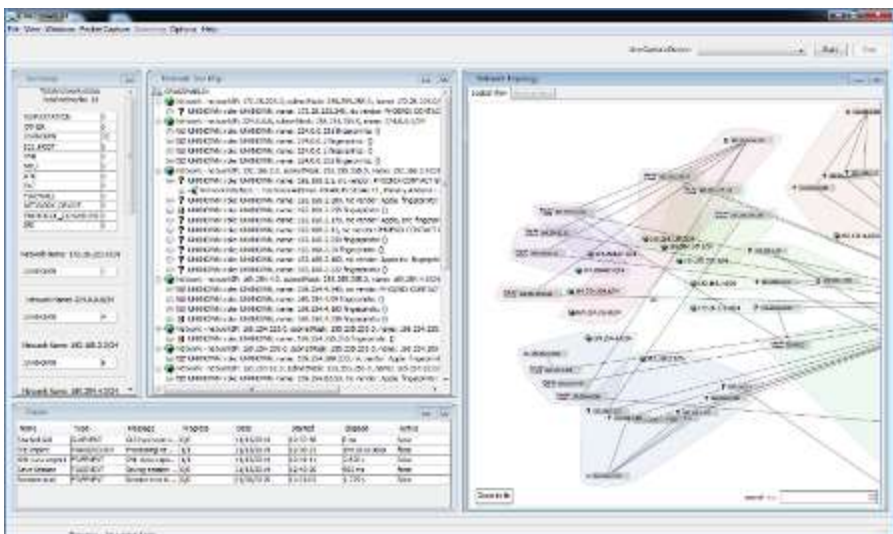
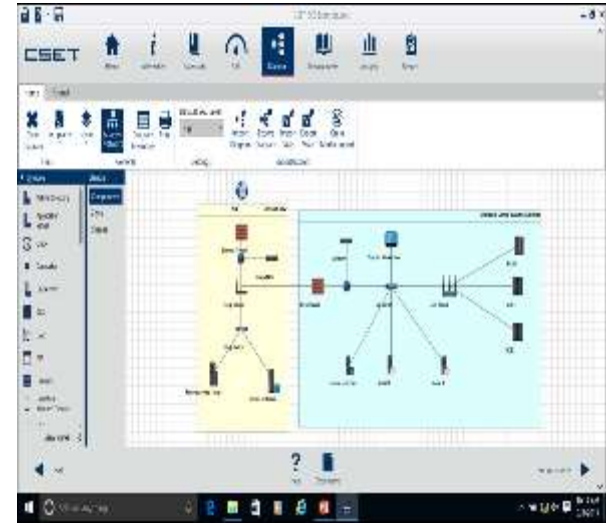


**ICS-CERT Services**  
 ICS-CERT Alerts  
 ICS-CERT News  
 ICS-CERT (FAQ)  
 Disaster Assistance Services  
 Cyber Service Request  
 Incident Response  
 Operational Vulnerability Database  
 Reporting Breach

**ICS-CERT Services**  
**ICS-CERT Vulnerability Coordination**  
**In the name of the Nation, we highlight ICS-CERT Vulnerability Coordination**  
 The primary objective of the Incident and Coordination Center of Emergency Cyber Emergency Response Team (ICS-CERT) Vulnerability Coordination Team is to identify, assess, and coordinate the response to vulnerabilities in industrial control systems (ICS) that could impact the Nation's critical infrastructure (CI). In this effort, the Vulnerability Coordination team engages with federal, state, local, and tribal governments and with industrial control systems (ICS) owners, operators, and vendors to the greatest extent feasible to coordinate response and remediation efforts and to share threat intelligence with each other for vulnerability in the CI sector with ICS-CERT's vulnerability handling process under the following: 1) Develop a critical Cybersecurity Threats Management Plan (ICM) for Applications of Vulnerability in CI (AVIC) Database.  
 In the detection and validation step, the vulnerability team receives vulnerability reports through vulnerability coordinators and maintains a public database of the vulnerability information. ICS-CERT's vulnerability handling process includes the following steps: 1) Detection and Validation, 2) Analysis, 3) Mitigation Coordination, 4) Application of Mitigation, and 5) Disclosure.  
**Vulnerability Coordination Process:**  
 1. Detection and Validation  
 2. Analysis  
 3. Mitigation Coordination  
 4. Application of Mitigation  
 5. Disclosure



**Recommended Practice: Improving Industrial Control System Cybersecurity with Defense-in-Depth Strategies**  
 Industrial Control Systems Cyber Emergency Response Team  
 September 2016


**Assessment Compliance**

Compliance	100%
Configuration	100%
Control	100%

**Components Summary Results**

Security Assurance Level: High

**Standards Answers Summary**

Summary of Results by Selected Standards

Standard	Pass	Fail	Not Assessed
SP000-02	100%	0%	0%
ES000-02	100%	0%	0%
SP000-04	100%	0%	0%

# Control Systems Cyber Security (CS2) Challenge

## Goal

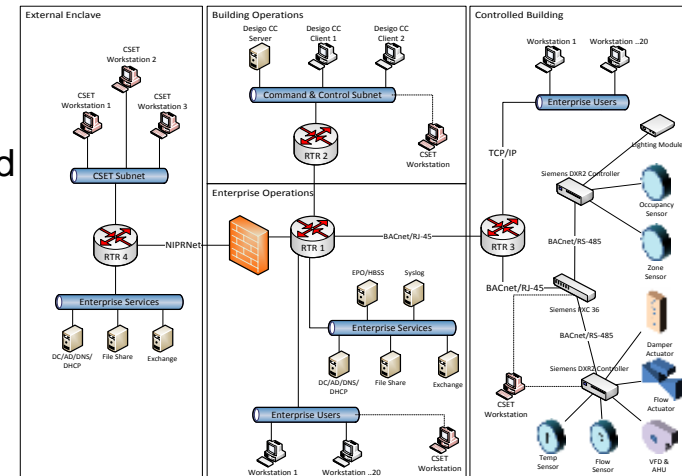
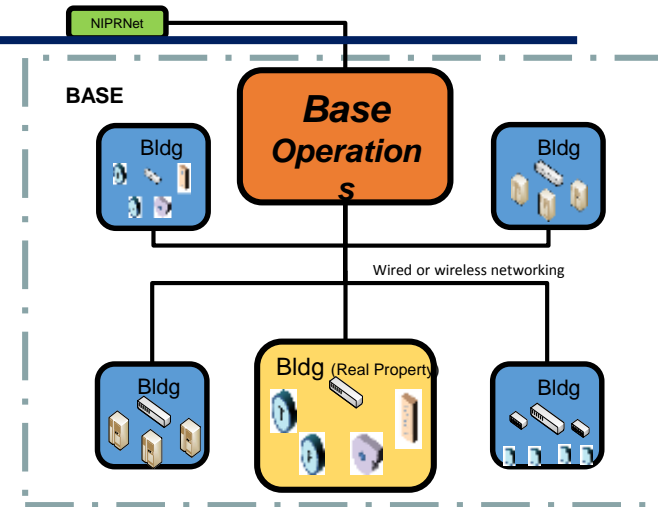
- Evaluate DoD industrial and building control system ability to detect, monitor, recover capabilities use cutting-edge commercial and government tools and techniques

## Relevance

- Historically, facility developers and managers have not integrated Cybersecurity testing as part of their facility design, build-out, AO or sustainment O&M processes.
- CS systems are connected and exploitable; DOD remotely monitors & control physical process via DoD networks or Internet
- CS protection systems and services enter marketplace but without vetting in real-world complex environments

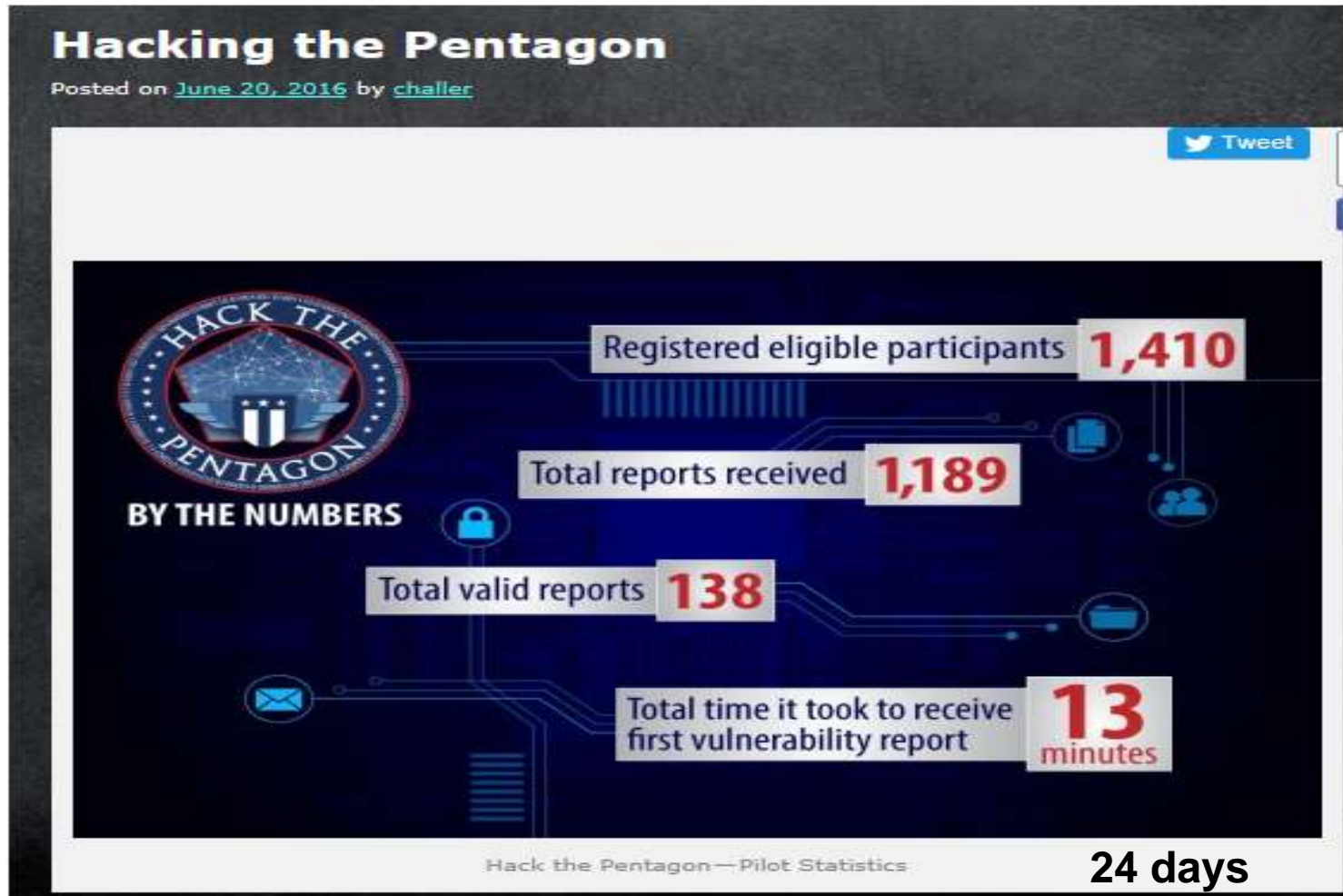
## Next Steps

- Collaborative effort with OSD ASD for Energy, Installations, and Environment OASD (EI&E)
- Build out complex/to-scale representation of a Real Property Management system to demonstrate new CS monitoring technology using crawl, walk run methodology
- **Crawl** – Build CS Environment and demonstrate function!



**National Cyber Range – Kickoff Feb; First Run Apr**

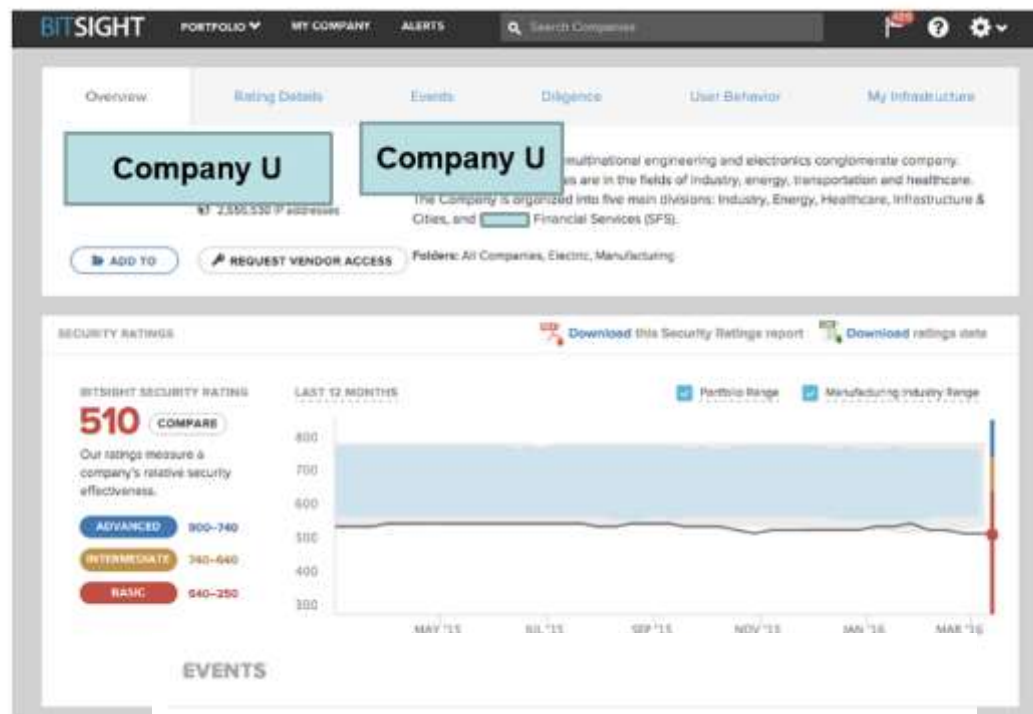
# Embracing Silicon Valley Crowdsourcing: “Bug Bounty” Efforts



**Cost: \$175K vs. Typical Contractor \$1M**

# “Cyber Trust” Rating...What’s Yours?

- Rating # Correlates to Breach Potential
- Detailed Event and Configuration Information via External Parties



## EVENTS

Botnet Infections	<b>F</b>
Spam Propagation	<b>B</b>
Malware Servers	<b>A</b>
Unsolicited Communication	<b>B</b>
Potentially Exploited	<b>C</b>

## DILIGENCE

SPF Domains	<b>C</b>
DKIM Records	<b>F</b>
TLS/SSL Certificates	<b>C</b>
TLS/SSL Configurations	<b>B</b>
Open Ports	<b>C</b>
DNSSEC Records <sup>beta</sup>	<b>C</b>
Application Security <sup>beta</sup>	<b>C</b>

## USER BEHAVIOR

File Sharing	<b>D</b>
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## OTHER

Data Breaches	<b>A</b>
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Events are observed incidents of compromise on a company's network. These include risk vectors such as botnet infections and malware servers. Industry averages are calculated from similarly sized companies.

THIS WEEK PAST YEAR AVERAGE EVENT DURATION

**10** **1,416** **2.8 days**

**3.4% faster** to resolve events than the Manufacturing industry average.

**2.8 days** **Company U**

**2.1 days** Portfolio average

**2.9 days** Manufacturing industry average

SECURITY RATING LEGEND:

ADVANCED (900-740)

INTERMEDIATE (740-640)

BASIC (640-250)

Company	Trend	Rating
[Redacted]		580
[Redacted]		630
[Redacted]		720
[Redacted]		710
[Redacted]		770
[Redacted]		710
[Redacted]		680
[Redacted]		600
[Redacted]		650
[Redacted]		380

Company	Trend	Rating
[Redacted]		750
[Redacted]		760
[Redacted]		750
[Redacted]		660
[Redacted]		590
[Redacted]		750
[Redacted]		730
[Redacted]		490
[Redacted]		560

ABOUT BITSIGHT

BitSight Technologies' mission is to provide organizations with the insight they need to proactively identify, quantify and mitigate

security risk. The company's platform continuously collects and analyzes vast amounts of external evidence on security behaviors in order to help organizations make timely, data driven risk management decisions. Based in Cambridge, MA, BitSight Technologies was founded in 2011. For more information, please visit [www.bitsighttech.com](http://www.bitsighttech.com) or follow BitSight on Twitter @BitSight.

BITSIGHT

Security Rating Report

PORTFOLIO STATISTICS

COMPANIES

19

IP ADDRESSES

9,868,600

INDUSTRIES

5

MEDIAN SECURITY RATING

660

RANGE OF SECURITY RATINGS

380-770

# DoD 8140 – Cyberspace Workforce Mgt



“Unifies the overall cyberspace workforce and establishes specific workforce elements (cyberspace effects, cybersecurity, and cyberspace information technology (IT)) to align, manage and standardize cyberspace work roles, baseline qualifications, and training requirements.”



***DoDM 8570 changed to DoDD 8140 Cyberspace Workforce Management – Authorizing Officials (AO) will need “Specialized Skills and Knowledge”***



# Workforce Cyber Skills – NIST National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education



## Collect and Analyze Data

Capture cybersecurity workforce and training data to understand capabilities and needs.

**Recruit and Retain** Incentivize the hiring and retention of highly skilled and adaptive professionals needed for a secure digital nation.

## Educate, Train, and Develop

Expand the pipeline for and deliberately develop an unrivaled cybersecurity workforce.

## Engage Educate and Energize

all cybersecurity workforces and the American public to strengthen the nation's front lines of cybersecurity.

# Workforce Cyber Skills – Controls Systems, PIT, OT

## Securely Provision

- Information Assurance (IA) Compliance
- Software Assurance and Security Engineering
- Systems Security Architecture
- Technology Research and Development
- Systems Requirements Planning
- Test and Evaluation
- Systems Development

## Operate and Maintain

- Data Administration
- Knowledge Management
- Customer Service and Technical Support
- Network Services
- System Administration
- Systems Security Analysis

## Protect and Defend

- Computer Network Defense (CND) Analysis
- Incident Response
- Computer Network Defense (CND) Infrastructure Support
- Vulnerability Assessment and Management



# You think you are doing fine?

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Nothing could be further than the truth



Often, small and midsize businesses don't have the resources to invest in robust security measures, making them attractive targets to cybercriminals and leading to devastating results.

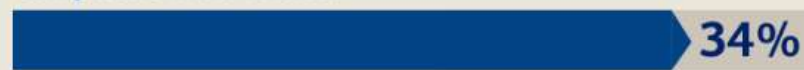
A 2015 survey by Bank of America found that 12% of small business owners were victims of cyberbreaches, while another report estimated that 60% of small businesses close within six months of a cyberattack.

# Cyberattack Weak Spots

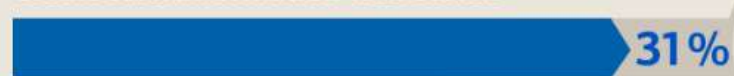
## Keep in mind

A 2014 report by Verizon found that 11% of attacks from inside a business took over a month to be detected.

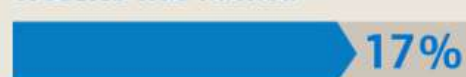
Computers were hacked



Credit card information was stolen



Website was hacked



Entire network was hacked



Bank account was hacked



Company information was hacked from a third party  
(i.e., insurance company, accounting company, etc.)



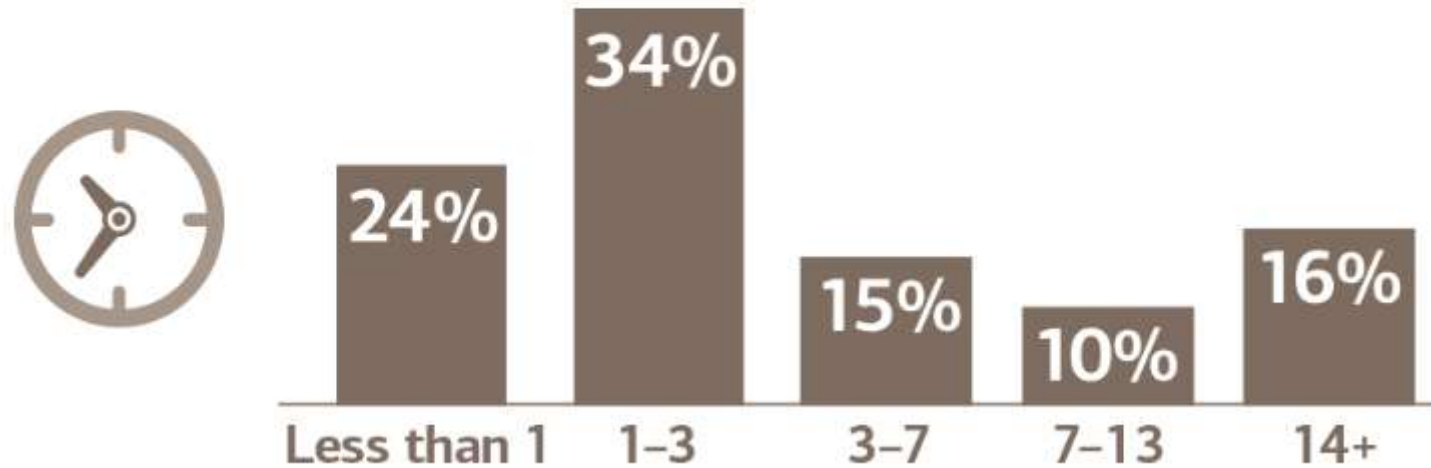
Cloud data was hacked



# The Impact

## Time spent on cyberattacks (in days)<sup>3</sup>

Resolving cyberattacks took small business owners on average:



Average cost to a small or midsize business to recover from a security breach?

**\$38,000**



# Contract Cybersecurity Risk Management Plan

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The ultimate objective of an organization-wide risk management program is to **enable the organization to conduct its day-to-day operations and accomplish its missions within a secure environment commensurate with risk.**

Why is security risk management important? Attacks on information systems today are often well-organized, disciplined, aggressive, well-funded, and extremely sophisticated. Successful attacks on public and private sector information systems **can result in harm to U.S. National and economic security interests.**

Given the significant danger of these attacks, **all individuals within the organization** must understand their responsibilities in managing the risk from operating information systems that support the mission / business functions of the organizations, and take responsibility for risk consequences and mitigation.

# **Contract Cybersecurity Risk Management Plan**

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The contractor shall provide a Contract Cybersecurity Risk Management Plan (CCRMP) containing documentation sufficient to demonstrate its systematic and organizational ability to provide solutions that include appropriate security controls for any task within the scope of the contract. The CCRMP shall also describe how these are related to the organization's enterprise approach to risk management, and how its approach to cybersecurity risk management provides appropriate assurance for the types of deliverables it intends to provide under the contract.

**All Contract Cybersecurity Risk Management Plans shall be submitted with the proposal.**

# Supply Chain Risk Management

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The New Insider Threat? Is not a person, it's information and communications technology (ICT).

The complexities, including lack of visibility and traceability of the global supply chain, creates security challenges that dramatically increase vulnerabilities adversaries seek to exploit for purposes of sabotage and espionage.





# Threat Landscape

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Threat Agent	Scenario	Example
Counterfeiters	Counterfeits inserted into ICT supply chain	Criminal groups seek to acquire and sell counterfeit ICT components for monetary gain. Specifically, organized crime groups seek disposed units, purchase overstock items, and acquire blueprints to obtain ICT components that they can sell through various gray market resellers to acquirers
Insiders	Intellectual property loss	Disgruntled insiders sell or transfer intellectual property to competitors or foreign intelligence agencies for a variety of reasons including monetary gain. Intellectual property includes software code, blueprints, or documentation.
Foreign Intelligence Services	Malicious code insertion	Foreign intelligence services seek to penetrate ICT supply chain and implant unwanted functionality (by inserting new or modifying existing functionality) to be used when the system is operational to gather information or subvert system or mission operations.
Terrorists	Unauthorized access	Terrorists seek to penetrate or disrupt the ICT supply chain and may implant unwanted functionality to obtain information or cause physical disablement and destruction through ICT.
Espionage / Criminals	Intellectual Property Loss	Industrial spies/cyber criminals seek ways to penetrate ICT supply chain to gather information or subvert system or mission operations (e.g., exploitation of an HVAC contractor to steal credit card information).

# Controls System Reference Architecture

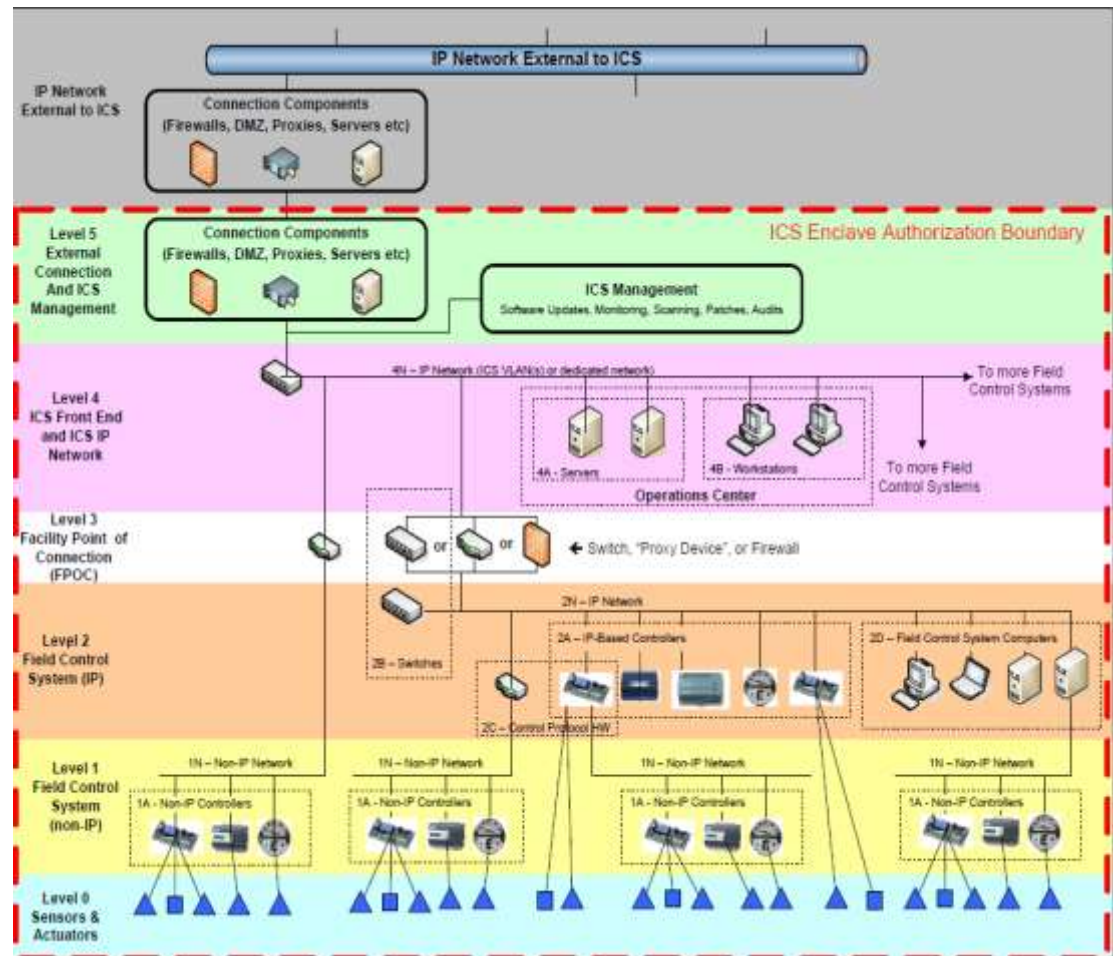
Each individual component or piece of hardware or software contributes to the overall mission and thus is a potential vulnerability.

Client Side Attacks

Server Side Attacks

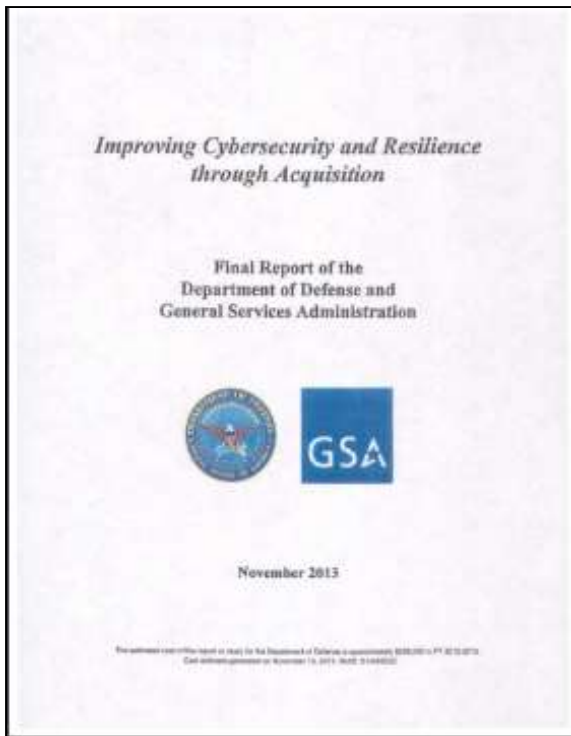
Network Attacks

Hardware Attacks



# Acquisition Reform

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## Six reform recommendations:

1. Institute baseline cybersecurity requirements as a condition of contract award for appropriate acquisitions
2. Include cybersecurity in acquisition training
3. Develop common cybersecurity definitions for federal acquisitions
4. Institute a federal acquisition cyber risk management strategy
5. Include a requirement to purchase from original equipment manufacturers, their authorized resellers, or other trusted sources
6. Increase government accountability for cyber risk management

<http://www.gsa.gov/portal/content/176547>

# RMF RFP's and PWS

U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville  
PERFORMANCE WORK STATEMENT (PWS)

Army Metering Program Support

July 20, 2016  
Version 20.0

**1.0 OBJECTIVES.** The objective of this task order to provide the Army Metering Program (AMP) with the technical support required to assist the Program Office, Information System Security Manager (ISSM), and AMP Project Managers in the execution of the multiple AMP and MDMS task orders within the Program. The Contractor shall provide: personnel with Cybersecurity, networking, and Information System Security Engineering (ISSE) subject matter expertise, personnel with the technical expertise to troubleshoot across the EEDRS and MDMS boundaries, and personnel to conduct Staff Assistant Visits (SAV) as required by the Program. These personnel will also conduct Security Evaluation Visits (SEV) to verify security designs, configurations, and the overall system security posture. Sites will be located both within the continental United States (CONUS) and outside the continental United States (OCONUS).

## 2.6 CYBERSECURITY

Military Medical Facilities present a unique threat to cyber warfare. BUMED cannot protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information in today's highly networked UMCS systems without ensuring that all UMCS designers, installers, and users understand their roles and responsibilities related to information assurance. This document presents guidelines and procedures for building and maintaining UMCS systems in conformance with the Department of Navy Risk Management Framework (RMF) for DoD Process.



[https://www.fbo.gov/index?s=opportunity&mode=form&id=f32ae504fba609e15ec84adc9c6ec812&tab=core&\\_cview=0](https://www.fbo.gov/index?s=opportunity&mode=form&id=f32ae504fba609e15ec84adc9c6ec812&tab=core&_cview=0)

# Guidelines For Facility-Related Controls Systems – Subject Matter Experts

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**Control Systems Cybersecurity Specialist:** The Control Systems Cybersecurity specialist shall have a minimum of five years' experience in control system network and security design and shall maintain current certification as a Global Industrial Cyber Security Professional (GISCP) or Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP).

**Information and Communication Technology Specialist:** The Information and Communication Technology specialist shall have a minimum of five years' experience in control system network and security design and shall maintain current certification as a Registered Communications Distribution Designer (RCDD®).

**System Integration Specialist:** The System Integration specialist shall have a minimum of five years' experience in control system network and shall maintain current certification as a Certified System Integrator (CSI) for the products they are integrating and/or be Control System Integrators Association (CISA) Certified.

# Guidelines For Facility-Related Controls Systems – Subject Matter Experts

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**Systems Security Engineering (SSE)**, a specialty discipline within systems engineering, supports the development of programs and design-to-specifications that provide life cycle protection for critical defense resources.

The primary vehicle for integrating systems security engineering into systems engineering processes during the Acquisition life cycle is program protection planning.

Programs perform criticality analysis to identify their systems' mission-critical functions and components; assess threats, vulnerabilities, risks, and impacts; and select and apply countermeasures and mitigations.

<http://www.gsa.gov/portal/content/176547>

# Control System Cyber Lifecycle

## OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE, and MODERNIZATION/DISPOSAL

- Perform continuous monitoring
- Apply patches, software and firmware updates, and normal maintenance
- Perform ongoing modernization and technology refresh through end of life
- Destroy, sanitize, and dispose of components and media no longer in use

## PLANNING and PROGRAMMING

- Develop DD 1391 with provision for test & development environment, continuous monitoring, and technology refresh

## DESIGN and CONSTRUCTION

- At 90% design –
  - ✓ conduct initial RMF evaluation
  - ✓ create initial SSP
  - ✓ create initial CP, CONOPS, IRP

- At 50-75% construction complete –
  - ✓ conduct FAT on major components
  - ✓ apply hardening criteria (e.g., STIG)
  - ✓ conduct initial penetration tests

- At construction completion –
  - ✓ conduct SAT and final penetration testing

## AUTHORIZATION

- Conduct final RMF evaluation, create SAR, create POA&M, finalize CP, CONOPS and IRP, and create SAP
- Submit the SSP, SAR, POA&M, CP/CONOPS, and IRP to AO to receive Authority to Operate

## *PIT CONTROL SYSTEM CYBERSECURITY LIFECYCLE*

# What's Next?

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All intelligent electronic devices must be protected for the entire system lifecycle from raw goods to end user; conception to decommissioning

Agency CIOs are developing their risk mitigation plans for reducing risk in the supply chain. This includes the “people” and the “goods”

- Supply Chain Risk Management (NIST SP 800-161)
- Acquisition and contract language to require contractors and vendors IT Business Systems to meet DoD standards (NIST SP 800-171) per DFAR 2015 Compliance Date: Dec 2017

FARS will require Contract Cyber Risk Management Plans (CCRMPs) for all actors in the supply chain by Dec 2017 in order to respond to any solicitation with the Federal Government

- All agencies are in the process of training qualified staff to perform security control assessments and continuous monitoring of controls systems
- All designers and contractors must have qualified staff to design, procure, and install controls systems that will meet these cyber security requirements

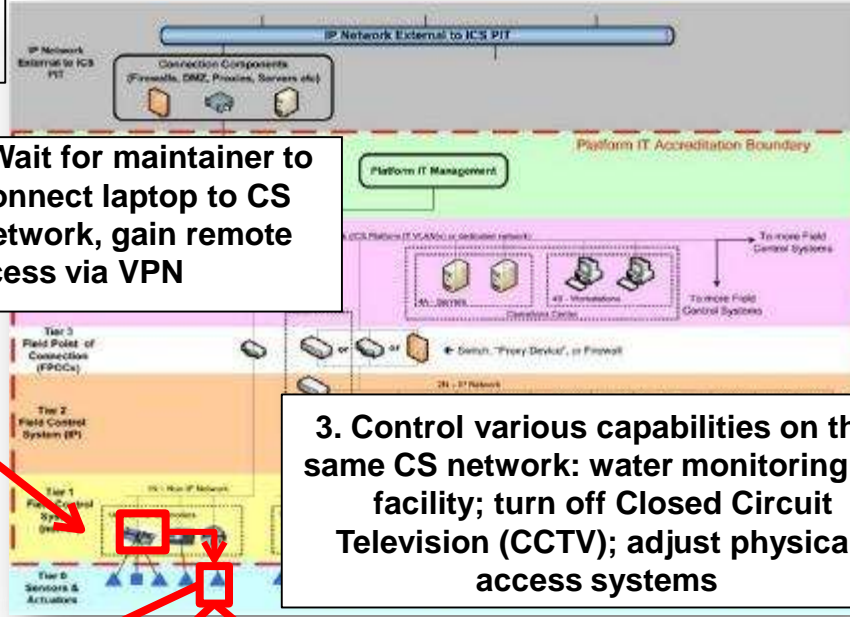


# Illustrative Scenario: Remote Control of Similar Systems on Same CS Network

1. Target an internet connected maintenance laptop with malware



2. Wait for maintainer to connect laptop to CS network, gain remote access via VPN



3. Control various capabilities on the same CS network: water monitoring to facility; turn off Closed Circuit Television (CCTV); adjust physical access systems

- Specific Attack: Exploit Windows 7 maintenance laptop for VPN access to CS networks
- Level of Effort: DSB Tier 2; novice capability to access CS network and breach the controlled facility
- Impact: Targeting a maintenance worker's system can allow internal access to facility CS



Results in



4. Results in preparations for unauthorized entry to enable physical theft and/or damage to facility

# DoD & Commercial Resources

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DoD CIO Knowledge Service (requires CAC) <https://rmfks.osd.mil/login.htm>

Department of Defense Advanced Control System Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTPs) 2016:  
<https://www.cybercom.mil/ICSTTP/Forms/AllItems.aspx>

UFC 4-010-06 CYBERSECURITY OF FACILITY-RELATED CONTROL SYSTEMS Sept 2016  
<https://wbdg.org/ffc/dod/unified-facilities-criteria-ufc/ufc-4-010-06>

Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program (SERDP) and Environmental Security Technology Certification Program (ESTCP) [info & funding solicitations]  
<https://serdp-estcp.org/Investigator-Resources/ESTCP-Resources/Demonstration-Plans/Cybersecurity-Guidelines>

DoD OASD(EI&E) and Federal Facilities Council (FFC), under the National Research Council (NRC) sponsored a 3-day Building Control System Cyber Resilience Forum in Nov '15.  
[http://sites.nationalacademies.org/DEPS/FFC/DEPS\\_166792](http://sites.nationalacademies.org/DEPS/FFC/DEPS_166792)

DoDI 5000.02 Cybersecurity in the Defense Acquisition System Jan 2017  
[http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/500002\\_dodi\\_2015.pdf](http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/500002_dodi_2015.pdf)

Whole Building Design Guide website cyber references  
<http://www.wbdg.org/resources/cybersecurity>

Tools  
<https://ics-cert.us-cert.gov/alerts/ICS-ALERT-14-176-02A>  
<https://ics-cert.us-cert.gov/tips/ICS-TIP-12-146-01B>

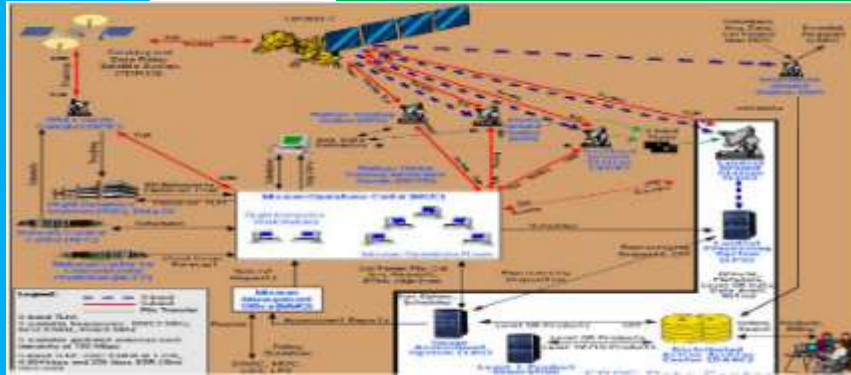
Workshops / Building Control Systems Cyber Security Training  
<http://hpac.com/training/workshop-what-do-when-building-control-systems-get-hacked-set>

Industrial Control Systems Joint Working Group (ICSJWG)  
<https://ics-cert.us-cert.gov/Industrial-Control-Systems-Joint-Working-Group-ICSJWG>

# Discussion



## Information Systems



## Control Systems



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**Who's Role? Detect, Mitigate & Recover from Cyber Exploit**