

# National Cybersecurity Center of Excellence

## Energy Sector Projects

National Cybersecurity Awareness Month Webinar  
10/23/2018

# > National Cybersecurity Awareness Month 2018



- Collaborative effort between government and industry
- Goal: Raise cybersecurity awareness and strengthen public and private engagement through events
- Week 4 Theme: Safeguarding the Nation's Critical Infrastructure
- Additional Cybersecurity Awareness Month Resources:
  - <https://www.nist.gov/topics/cybersecurity/national-cyber-security-awareness-month>

# > Foundations

## Collaborative Hub

The NCCoE assembles experts from businesses, academia, and other government agencies to work on critical national problems in cybersecurity. This collaboration is essential to exploring the widest range of concepts.

As a part of the NIST cybersecurity portfolio, the NCCoE has access to a wealth of prodigious expertise, resources, relationships, and experience.



## > Mission

**Accelerate adoption of secure technologies:** collaborate with innovators to provide real-world, standards-based cybersecurity capabilities that address business needs



# ➤ NIST Information Technology Laboratory

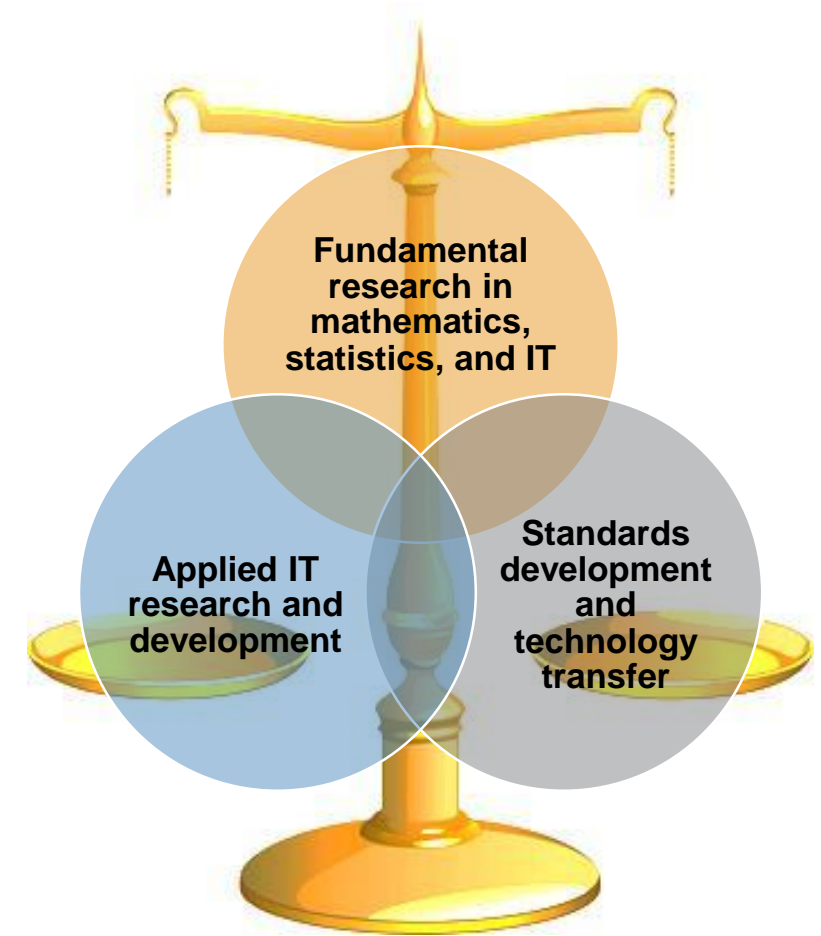
**Cultivating Trust in IT and Metrology through measurements, standards and tests**

## **ITL Programs**

- Advanced Networking
- Applied and Computational Mathematics
- Cybersecurity
- Information Access
- Software and Systems
- Statistics

## **Collaborations with**

- Industry
- Federal/State/Local Governments
- Academia



# > Engagement & Business Model

## DEFINE



## ASSEMBLE



## BUILD



## ADVOCATE



### OUTCOME:

Define a scope of work with industry to solve a pressing cybersecurity challenge



### OUTCOME:

Assemble teams of industry orgs, govt agencies, and academic institutions to address all aspects of the cybersecurity challenge



### OUTCOME:

Build a practical, usable, repeatable implementation to address the cybersecurity challenge



### OUTCOME:

Advocate adoption of the example implementation using the practice guide

# > NCCoE Tenets



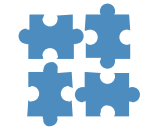
## Standards-based

Apply relevant industry standards to each security implementation; demonstrate example solutions for new standards



## Commercially available

Work with the technology community to identify commercially available products that can be brought together in example solutions to address challenges identified by industry



## Modular

Develop components that can be easily substituted with alternates that offer equivalent input-output specifications



## Usable

Design blueprints that end users can easily and cost-effectively adopt and integrate into their businesses without disrupting day-to-day operations



## Repeatable

Provide a detailed practice guide including a reference design, list of components, configuration files, relevant code, diagrams, tutorials, and instructions to enable system admins to recreate the example solution and achieve the same results



## Open and transparent

Use open and transparent processes to complete work; seek and incorporate public comments on NCCoE publications

# > SP 1800 Series

## Volume A: Executive Summary

- High-level overview of the project, including summaries of the challenge, solution, and benefits

## Volume B: Approach, Architecture, and Security Characteristics

- Deep dive into challenge and solution, including approach, architecture, and security mapping to NIST Cyber Security Framework (CSF) and other relevant standards

## Volume C: How-To Guide

- Detailed instructions on how to implement the solution, including components, installation, configuration, operation, and maintenance

CSF Function	CSF Subcategory	SP800-53R4 <sup>a</sup>	IEC/ISO 27001 <sup>b</sup>	CIS CSC <sup>c</sup>	NERC-CIP v5 <sup>d</sup>
Identify	ID.AM-1: Physical devices and systems within the organization are inventoried	CM-8	A.8.1.1 A.8.1.2	CSC-1	CIP-002-5.1
	ID.AM-2: Software platforms and applications within the organization are inventoried	CM-8	A.8.1.1 A.8.1.2	CSC-2	CIP-002-5.1
Protect	PR.AC-2: Physical access to assets is managed and protected	PE-2, PE-3, PE-4, PE-5, PE-6, PE-9	A.11.1.1 A.11.1.2 A.11.1.4 A.11.1.6 A.11.2.3		CIP-006-6
	PR.DS-6: Integrity checking mechanisms are used to verify software, firmware, and information integrity	SI-7	A.12.2.1 A.12.5.1 A.14.1.2 A.14.1.3		
Detect	DE.AE-1: A baseline of network operations and expected data flows for users and systems is established and managed	AC-4, CA-3, CM-2, SI-4			
	DE.AE-2: Detected events are analyzed to understand attack targets and methods	AU-6, CA-7, IR-4, SI-4	A.16.1.1 A.16.1.4		CIP-008-5
	DE.AE-3: Event data are aggregated and correlated from multiple sources and sensors	AU-6, CA-7, IR-4, IR-5, IR-8, SI-4			CIP-007-6



# › Sector-Based Projects



Commerce/Retail  
Energy  
Financial Services  
Health Care  
Hospitality  
Manufacturing  
Public Safety/First Responder  
Transportation

# › Energy Sector



## Projects

Asset Management (**Current Project**)

Identity and Access Management (**SP 1800-2**)

Situational Awareness (**SP 1800-7**)

## Join our Community of Interest

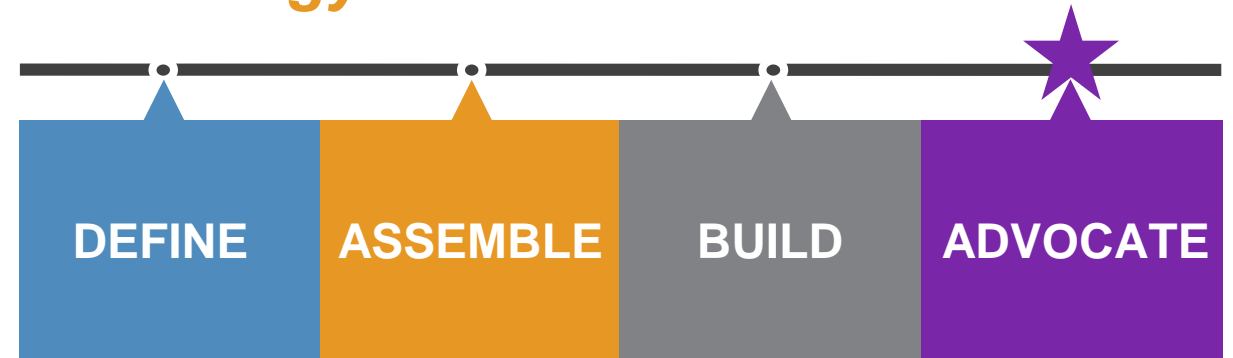
Email us at [energy\\_nccoe@nist.gov](mailto:energy_nccoe@nist.gov)

# > Identity and Access Management: SP 1800-2

## *Securing networked infrastructure for the energy sector*

### Overview

- Electric companies need to be able to control access to their networked resources
- Identity and Access Management (IdAM) implementations are often decentralized and controlled by numerous departments within a company
- The IdAM Practice Guide shows how an electric utility can implement a converged IdAM platform to provide a comprehensive view of all users within the enterprise across all silos, and the access rights they have been granted



### Project Status

Final SP 1800-2 released July 2018

### Collaborate with Us

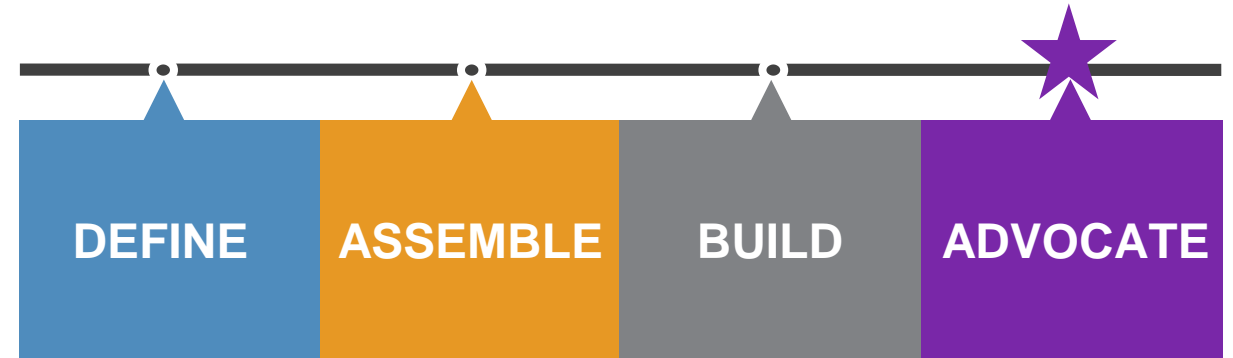
- Download NIST SP 1800-2, [Identity and Access Management for Electric Utilities](#)
- Email [energy\\_nccoe@nist.gov](mailto:energy_nccoe@nist.gov) to join the Community of Interest for this project

# > Situational Awareness: SP 1800-7

## *Improving security for electric utilities*

### Overview

- Energy companies rely on operational technology to control the generation, transmission, and distribution of power
- A network monitoring solution that is tailored to the needs of control systems would reduce security blind spots
- This project explores methods energy providers can use to detect and remediate anomalous conditions, investigate the chain of events that led to the anomalies, and share findings with other energy companies



### Project Status

Released draft Practice Guide SP 1800-7 in Feb 2017, comment period closed April 2017

### Collaborate with Us

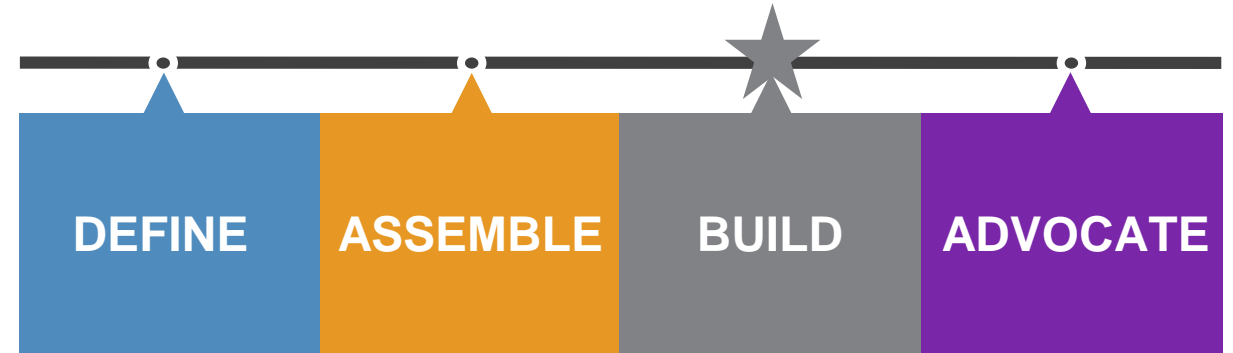
- Read SP 1800-7 [Situational Awareness for Electric Utilities](#) Practice Guide Draft
- Email [energy\\_nccoe@nist.gov](mailto:energy_nccoe@nist.gov) to join the Community of Interest for this project

# > Asset Management

## *Assessing cyber risk on OT networks*

### Overview

- Industrial control system assets provide command and control information as well as key functions on OT networks, therefore any vulnerabilities in these assets can present opportunities for malicious actors.
- To properly assess cybersecurity risk within the OT network, energy companies must be able to identify all of their assets, especially those that are most critical.
- This project will provide a reference architecture and an example solution for managing, monitoring, and baselining assets, and will also include information to help identify threats to these OT assets.



### Project Status

Released final Project Description March 2018

### Collaborate with Us

- Read [Energy Sector Asset Management for Electric Utilities, Oil & Gas Industry](#) Project Description
- Email [energy\\_nccoe@nist.gov](mailto:energy_nccoe@nist.gov) to join the Community of Interest for this project

## > ESAM Project Milestones

<b>June 2018</b>	<b>Build Team Kickoff</b>
<b>July/August 2018</b>	<b>Build Architecture</b>
<b>October/November 2018</b>	<b>Implementation</b>
<b>January/February 2019</b>	<b>Draft ESAM Practice Guide (PG)</b>
<b>March 2019</b>	<b>Draft ESAM Public Release</b>



# › OT Asset Management Attributes

## Asset Discovery:

- establishment of a full baseline of physical and logical locations of assets

## Asset Identification:

- capture of asset attributes, such as manufacturer, model, operating system (OS), Internet Protocol (IP) addresses, Media Access Control (MAC) addresses, protocols, patch-level information, and firmware versions

## Asset Visibility:

- continuous identification of newly connected or disconnected devices, and IP (routable and non-routable) and serial connections to other devices

## Asset Disposition:

- the level of criticality (high, medium, or low) of a particular asset, its relation to other assets within the OT network, and its communication (to include serial) with other devices

## Alerting Capabilities:

- detection of a deviation from the expected operation of assets

## > ESAM Build Team

DRAGO

ForeScout

FOXGUARD  
SOLUTIONS

KORE®

splunk>

tdi  
technologies

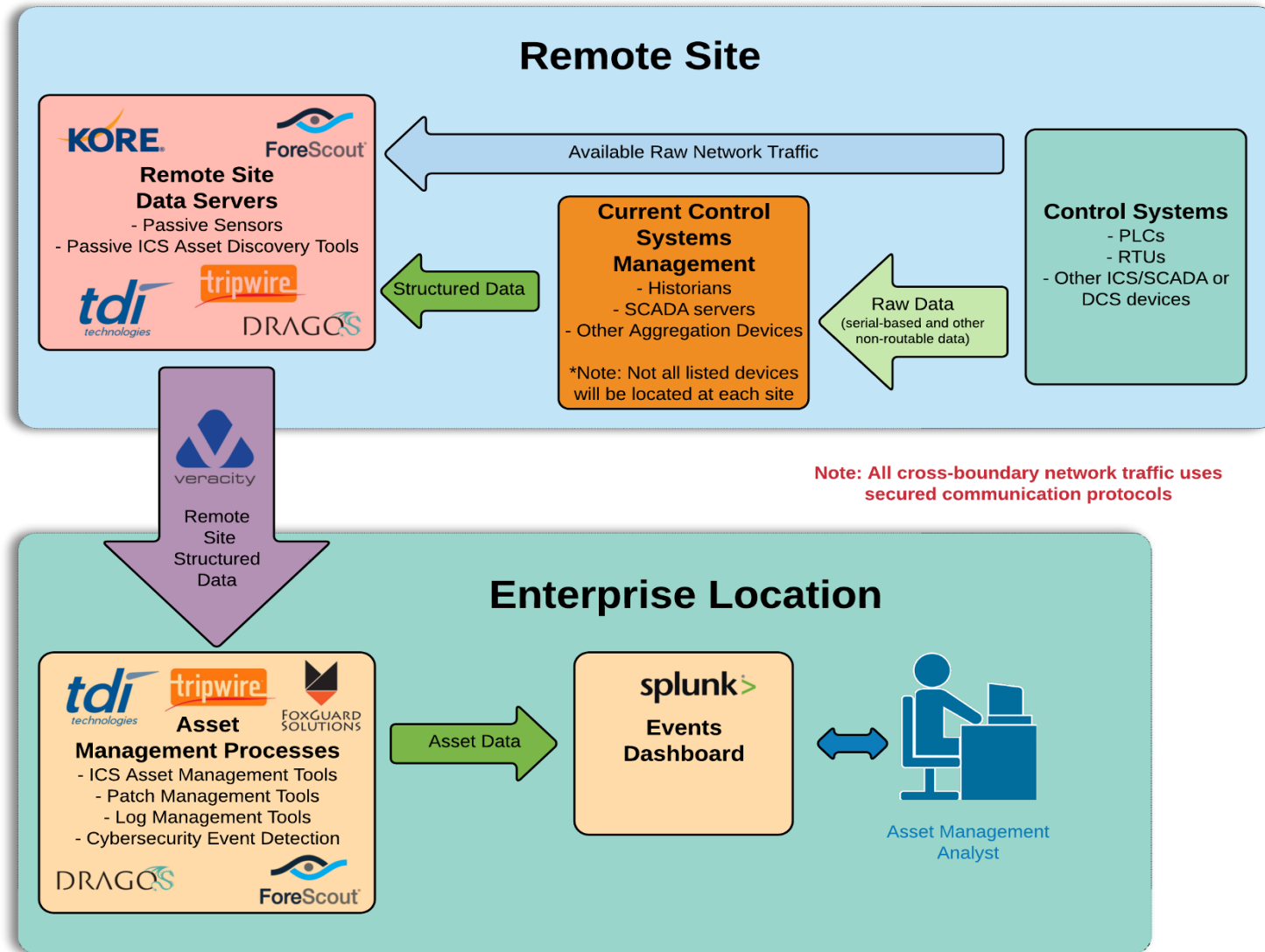
tripwire

UNIVERSITY OF  
MARYLAND

VERACITY  
INDUSTRIAL NETWORKS

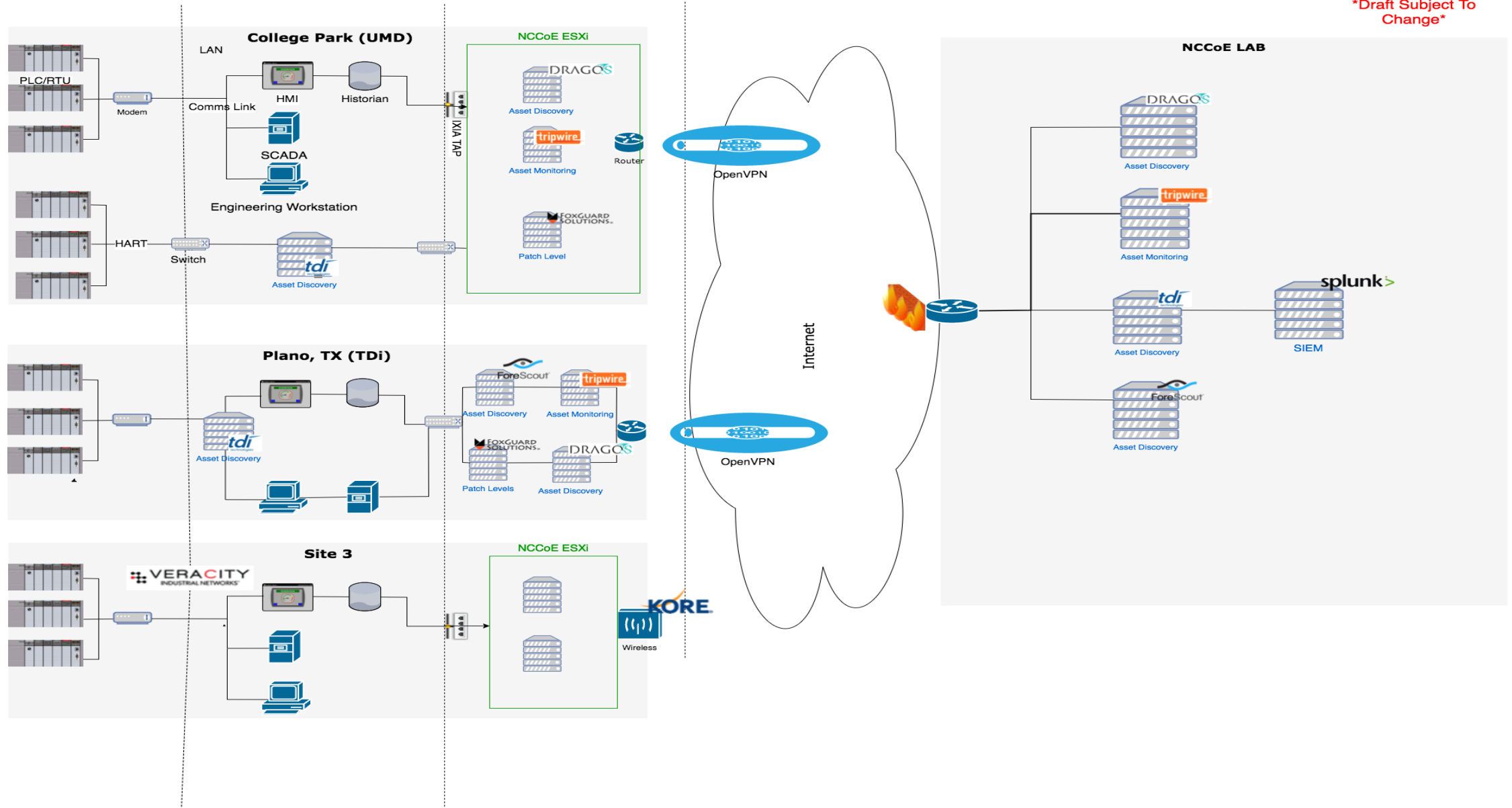


# > ESAM Flow Diagram

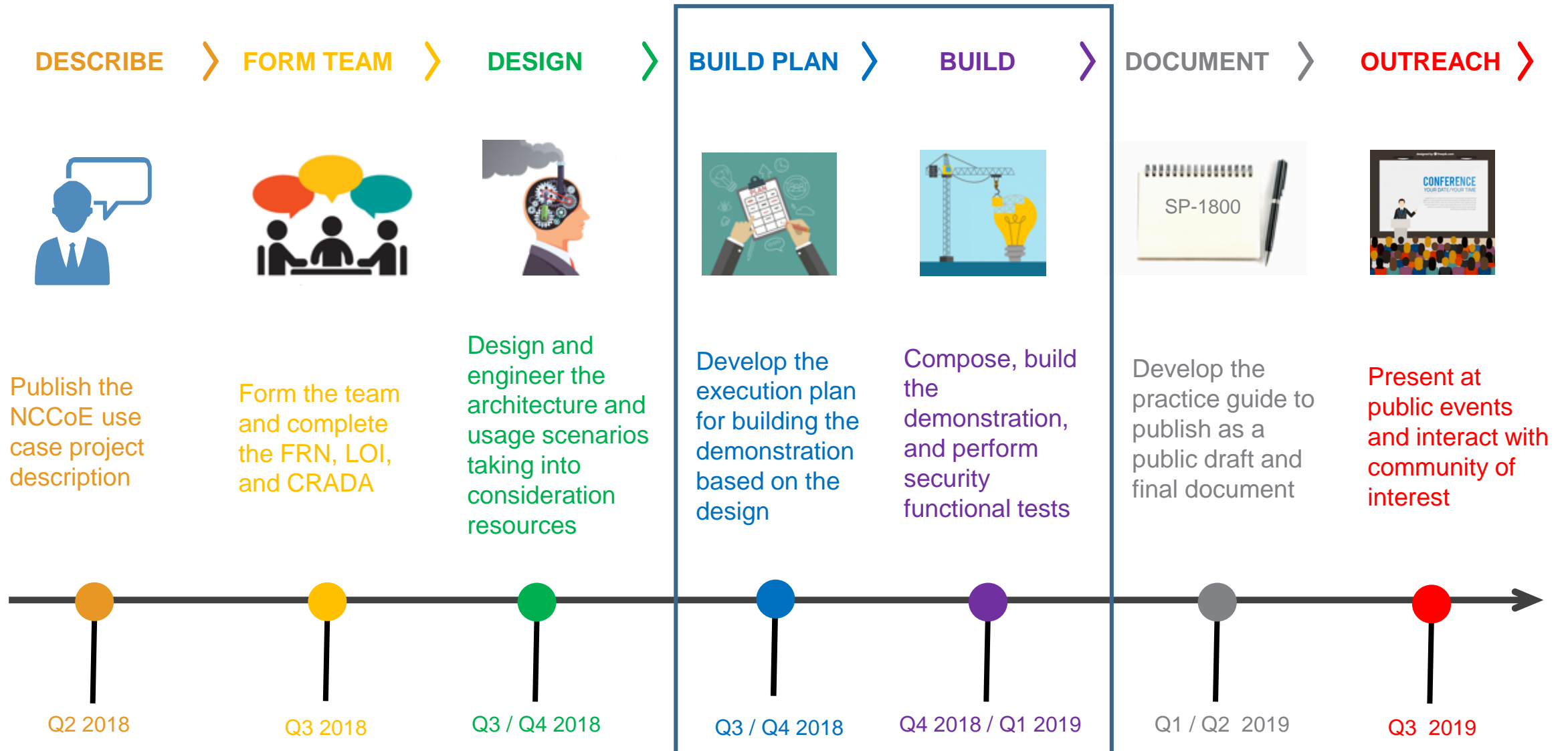


# > ESAM Build Architecture to Date

\*Draft Subject To Change\*



# > ESAM Project Execution Timeline



# › Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT)

## Previous Involvement

- **CXO Roundtable: Industrial Control Systems (ICS) Cybersecurity Challenges**
- **GridSecCon: Asset Management for Energy Providers Training – IIoT Panel Discussion**

**Collaborate with us!**

**Email [energy\\_nccoe@nist.gov](mailto:energy_nccoe@nist.gov)**

# ***Considerations for End-to-End Trust In the "IIoT"***



**Black Ridge**  
**TECHNOLOGY**

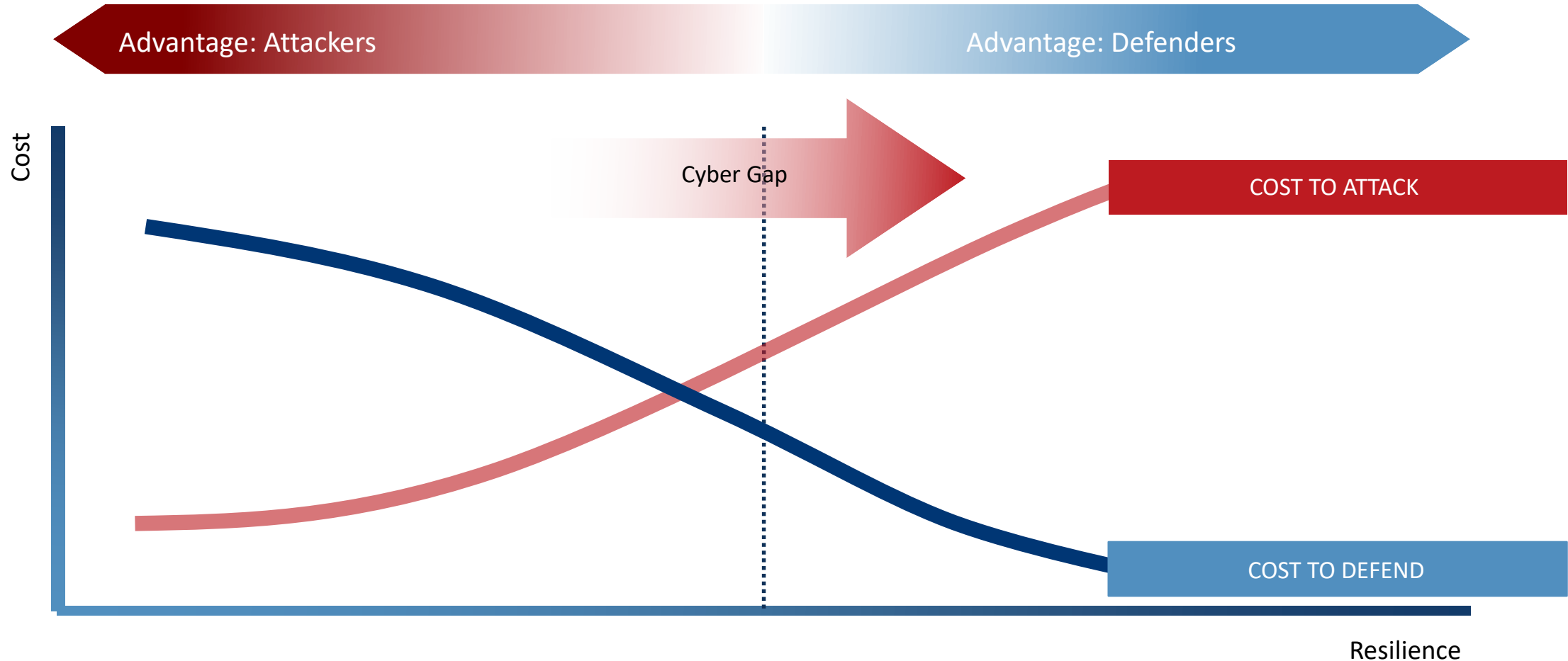
***NCCoE Webinar – October 23, 2018***

***John Walsh - Chief Strategy and Technology Officer***

***Michael Murray - SVP & GM Cyber Physical Systems***

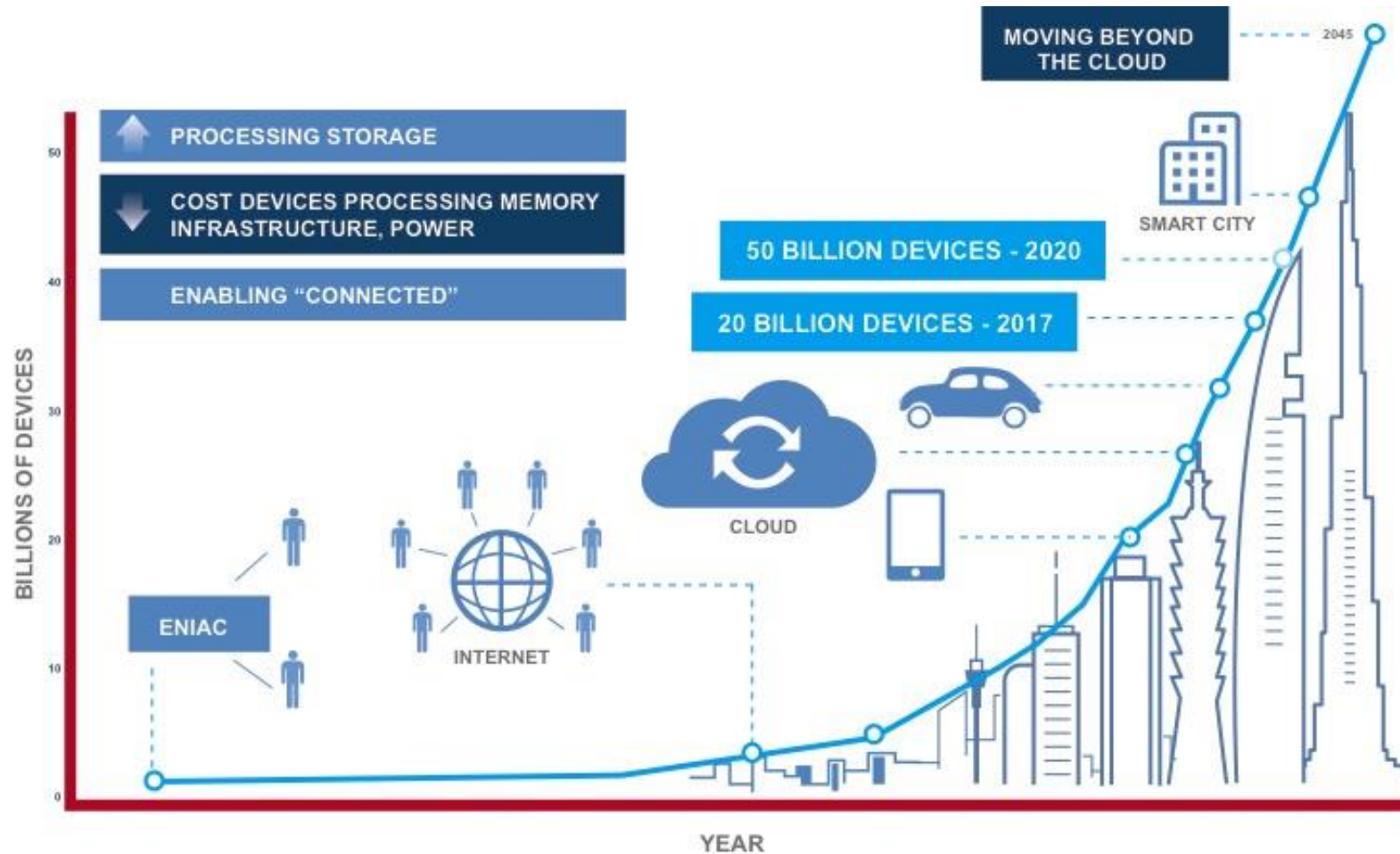
***[www.blackridge.us](http://www.blackridge.us)***

# End Game: Resilient Architectures Require Economic Asymmetry



# Expansion of Smart Devices And Systems Across Diverse Sectors

Was...“Sensor to Cloud.” Now... “Data/Analytics Density, Velocity, and Cost.”



**IPv6 325 Trillion Trillion Trillion Identities..... Enabling Anonymity and Challenging Security in Cyber Space .... And What About 5G and Low Power Wireless.**



# Trust From Point to Point - “Transport Identity”

- Creating New Outcomes On The Basis of The “Relationships of Things”
- Value Propositions - Economic Sustainability, Equipment Up-Time, Ease of Use, .....
- New Value Chains and Emerging Micro Services Require Trust – “Systems of Systems”
- Integrating IT/OT – “Security Stack”; Analytics; Incident Response....
- Complexity and Lack of Feature Scale-ability of Existing Security Approaches.
- Growing Recognition of the Threats and Liabilities
- Many Considerations on Data: Rights Management, Monetization, Protection / Privacy, Uses.....



- **Driving IT / OT Convergence and Brownfield Compatibility**
- **Was Security “Edge to Cloud” now Trust “Point to Point” (Zero Trust Architectures)**
- **NIST 800-160 Security Guide for Systems of Systems**





Homeland  
Security

US-CERT | United States  
Computer Emergency  
Readiness Team



PRESIDENTIAL EXECUTIVE ORDER ON  
STRENGTHENING THE CYBERSECURITY OF FEDERAL  
NETWORKS AND CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

## Security Tip (ST18-001) Securing Network Infrastructure Devices

NCCIC encourages users and network administrators to implement the following recommendations to better secure their network infrastructure:

- ***Segment and segregate networks and functions.***
- ***Limit unnecessary lateral communications.***
- Harden network devices.
- ***Secure access to infrastructure devices.***
- ***Perform Out-of-Band network management.***
- Validate integrity of hardware and software.

### Segment and Segregate Networks and Functions

Security architects must consider the overall infrastructure layout, including segmentation and segregation. Proper network segmentation is an effective security mechanism to prevent an intruder from propagating exploits or laterally moving around an internal network. On a poorly segmented network, intruders are able to extend their impact to control critical devices or gain access to sensitive data and intellectual property. Segregation separates network segments based on role and functionality. A securely segregated network can contain malicious occurrences, reducing the impact from intruders in the event that they have gained a foothold somewhere inside the network.

## Technical Alert (TA18-074A) Russian Government Cyber Activity Targeting Energy and Other Critical Infrastructure Sectors

# Industrials and Utilities Leading The Way

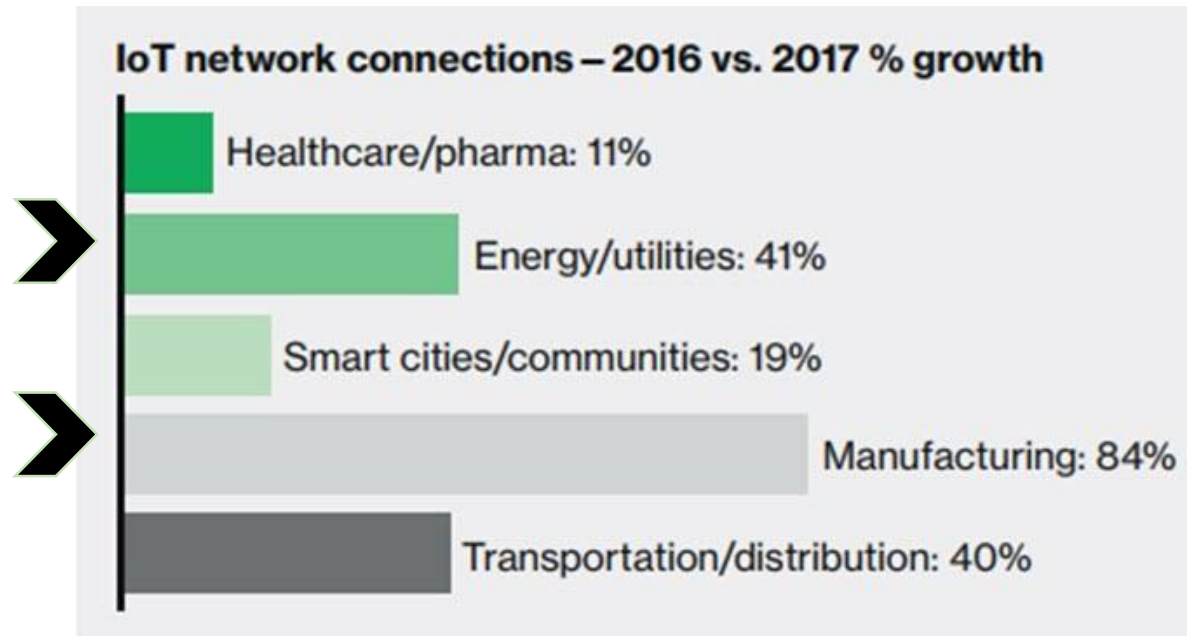
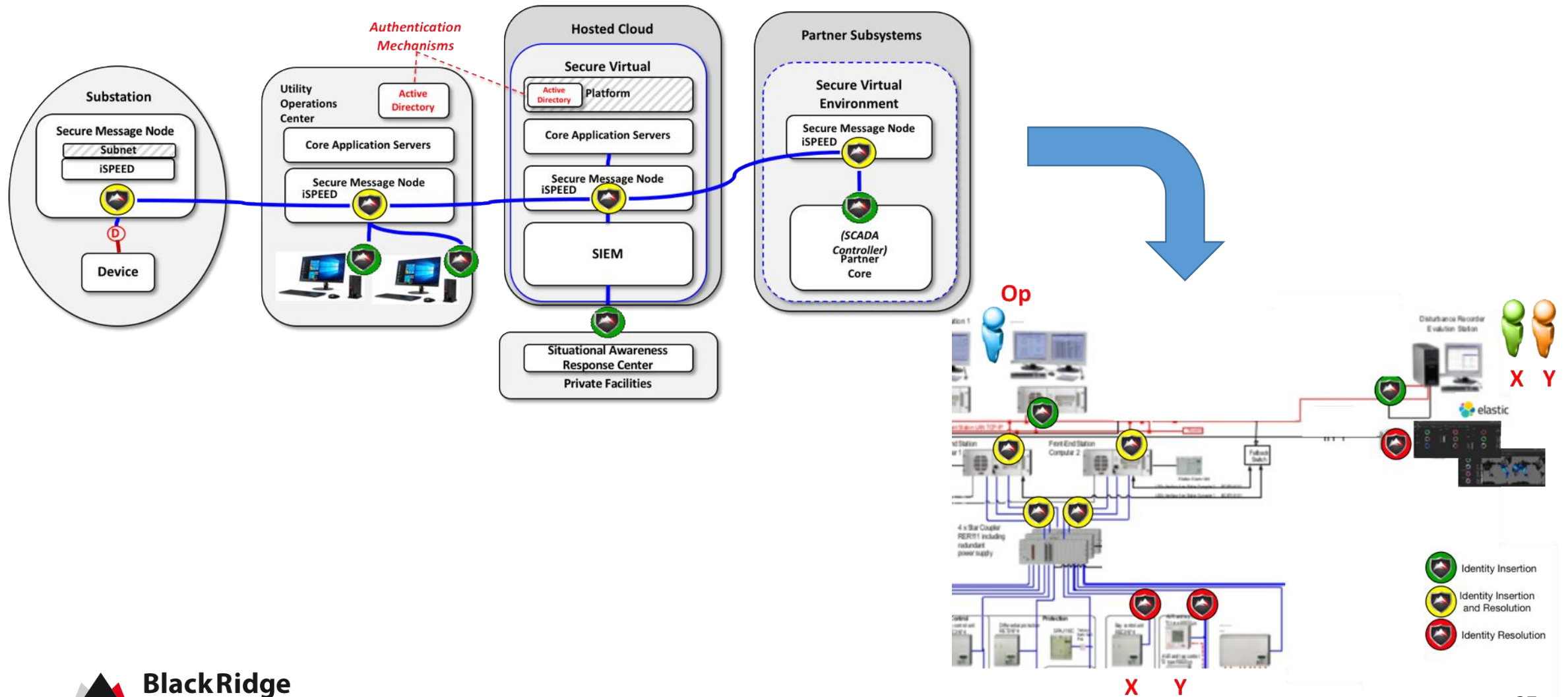


Figure 1: Year-on-year growth in Verizon IoT network connections

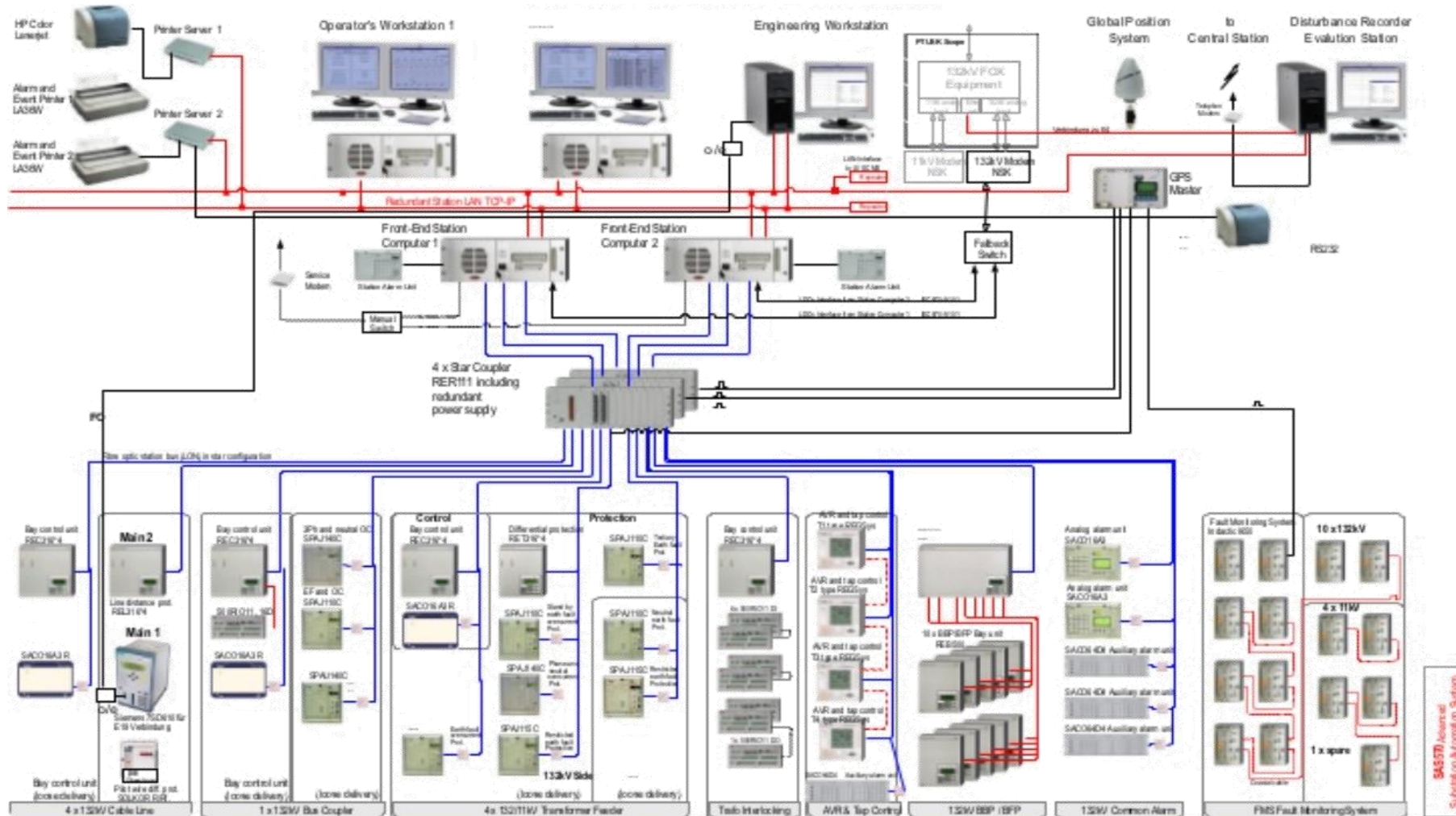
- Utilities connections growth 41% 2017
- Industrial segment of the Internet of Things (IIoT) growth is projected to grow 24% CAGR
- Security spending in the OT - 40% CAGR
- Brownfield to be greatest target
- Largest deficit for IT / cyber talent

# We Can Accomplish A Lot With Proper Micro-Segmentation and Isolation



# Segmentation/Segregation of Legacy 0,1,2 layers

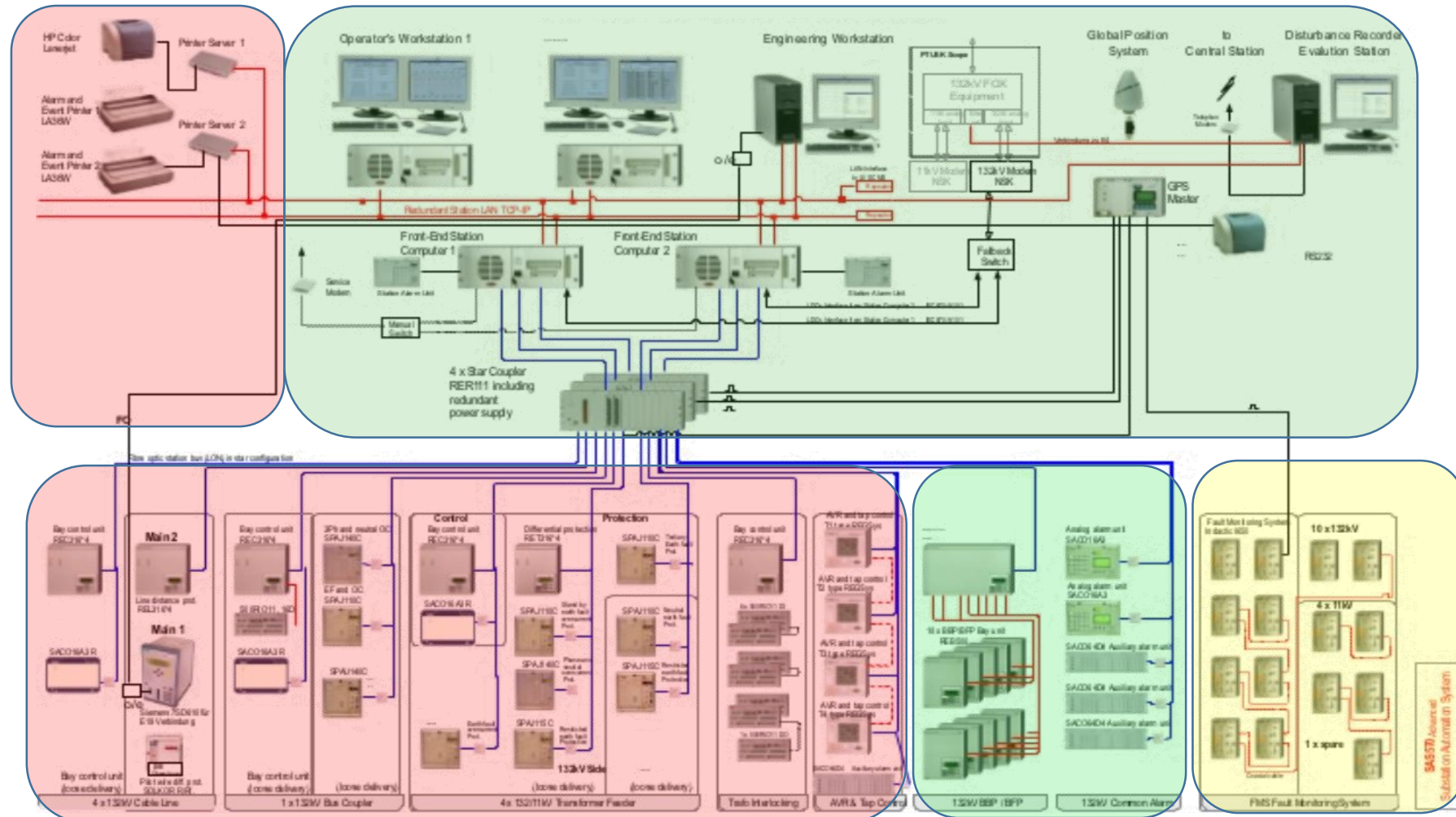
Legacy Systems are a tapestry of older sensors, controllers and trust policies.





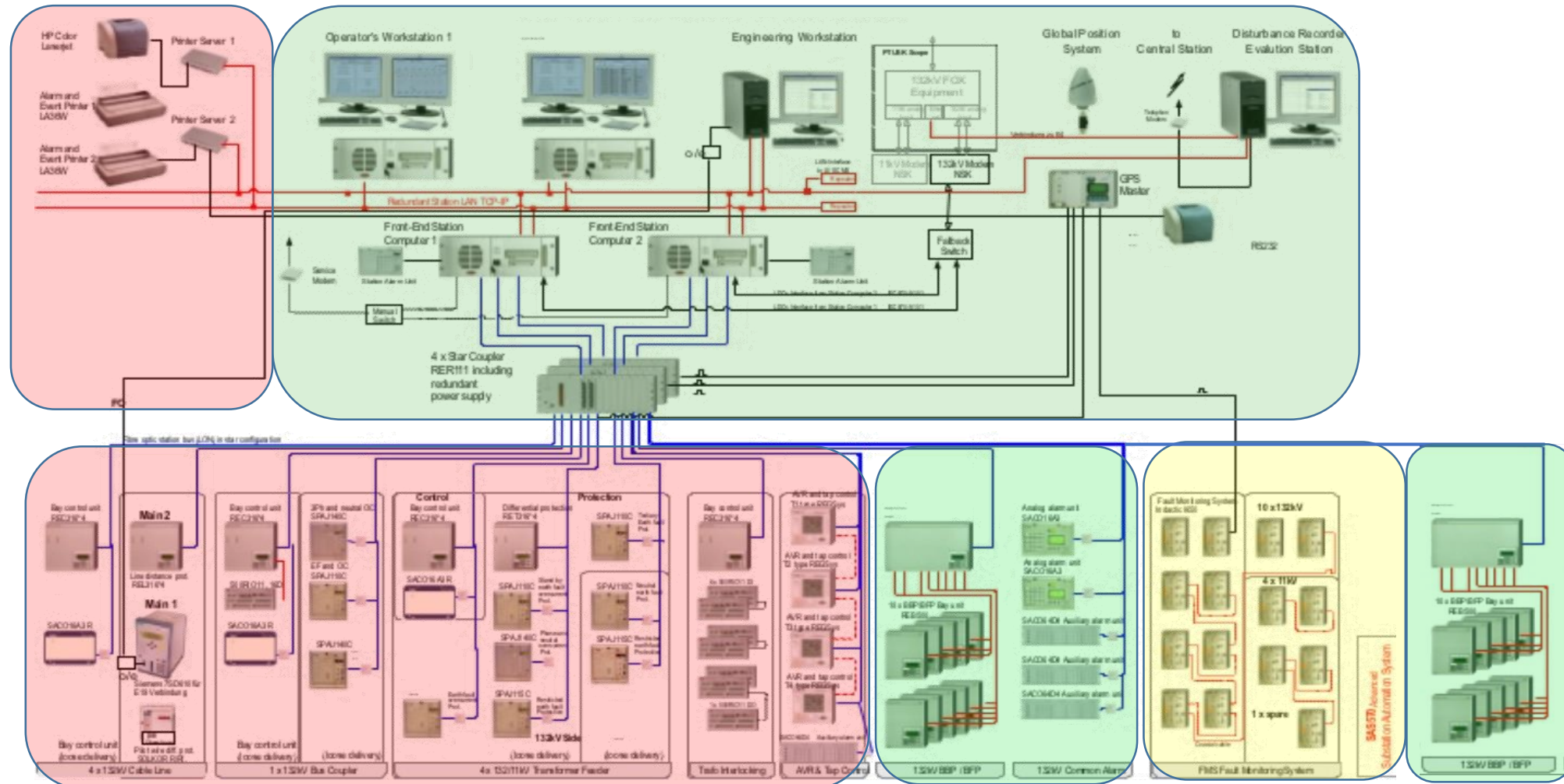
# Segmentation/Segregation of all Layers

New Systems can exist with legacy systems through Segmentation and Segregation.



# Segmentation/Segregation of New Systems

Policy and rule engines can be dynamically adapted based on pedigree and providence of authenticated data as new systems and architectures are added or adapted.



# What Can the Community of Interest do to Respond?

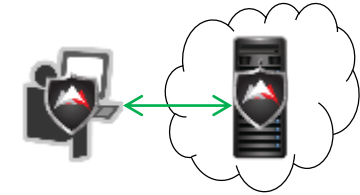
## Protect Critical Servers and Management Systems

- Protect high value servers and data (PII, algos, research, IP, ....)
- Protect Management Plane of IT networks and systems
- Data centers, IaaS cloud services, and IoT



## Isolate and Protect Cloud Services

- Control access to IaaS cloud servers by all parties
- All access attempts logged for audit history with attribution
- No unauthorized awareness of public cloud services



## Micro-Segmentation / Software-Based Segmentation / Compliance

- Infrastructure independent and supports heterogeneous environments
- Separates security policy from network topology
- Addresses compliance, risk and regulatory requirements



## Identity-Based Networking

- Identity Based Policy and Network Access
- Topology Independent Networking



# Questions?

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