# Security Controls for Industrial Control Systems

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# NIST Responsibilities for Industrial Control Systems (ICS) Security

#### In general

- NIST promotes the U.S. economy and public welfare
- NIST develops mandatory standards and guidelines for use by federal agencies (except national security systems)
- Standards and guidelines may also be voluntarily used by nongovernmental organizations

#### Specifically concerning ICS

- Special Publication (SP) 800-53 Recommended Security Controls for Federal Information Systems requires that federal agencies implement minimum security controls for their organizational information systems
  - ICS have many unique characteristics differentiating them from traditional information systems

# NIST ICS Security Project Objectives

- Work cooperatively with federal stakeholders and industry to interpret SP 800-53 security controls\* for ICSs
- Publish SP 800-82 Guide to Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) and Industrial Control System Security initial public draft September 2006
- Improve the security of public and private sector ICSs
  - Work with the many on-going industry standards activities
    - Standards for the ICS industry, if widely implemented, will raise the level of control systems security
    - Foster convergence
  - Use open public process in developing candidate set of security requirements

<sup>\*</sup>Control has two different uses: (1) An adjective of "system" (e.g., control system, industrial control system)
(2) A noun (e.g., security control)

National Institute of Standards and Technology

## NIST Publications

#### Security Standards and Guidelines

- Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS)
  - Developed by NIST in accordance with FISMA.
  - Approved by the Secretary of Commerce.
  - Compulsory and binding for federal agencies; not waiverable.
- NIST Guidance (Special Publication 800-Series)
  - OMB Memorandum M-05-15, FY 2005 Reporting Instructions for the Federal Information Security Management Act and Agency Privacy Management states that for other than national security programs and systems, agencies must follow NIST guidance.
- Other security-related publications
  - NIST Interagency and Internal Reports and Information Technology Laboratory Bulletins provide technical information about NIST's activities.
  - Mandatory only when so specified by OMB.

# Key Standards and Guidelines

- FIPS Publication 199 (Security Categorization)
- FIPS Publication 200 (Minimum Security Requirements)
- NIST Special Publication 800-18 (Security Planning)
- NIST Special Publication 800-30 (Risk Management)
- NIST Special Publication 800-37 (Certification & Accreditation)
- NIST Special Publication 800-53 (Recommended Security Controls)
- NIST Special Publication 800-53A (Security Control Assessment)
- NIST Special Publication 800-59 (National Security Systems)
- NIST Special Publication 800-60 (Security Category Mapping)

Many other FIPS and NIST Special Publications provide security standards and guidance supporting the FISMA legislation...

# Information Security Program



Links in the Security Chain: Management, Operational, and Technical Controls

- ✓ Risk assessment
- ✓ Security planning
- ✓ Security policies and procedures
- ✓ Contingency planning
- ✓ Incident response planning
- ✓ Security awareness and training
- ✓ Physical security
- ✓ Personnel security
- ✓ Certification, accreditation, and security assessments

- ✓ Access control mechanisms
- ✓ Identification & authentication mechanisms (Biometrics, tokens, passwords)
- ✓ Audit mechanisms
- ✓ Encryption mechanisms
- ✓ Firewalls and network security mechanisms
- ✓ Intrusion detection systems
- ✓ Security configuration settings
- ✓ Anti-viral software
- ✓ Smart cards

Adversaries attack the weakest link...where is yours?

## The NIST Risk Framework

#### SP 800-37 / SP 8800-53A



## Security Control Monitoring

Continuously track changes to the information system that may affect security controls and reassess control effectiveness

#### SP 800-37



#### System Authorization

Determine risk to agency operations, agency assets, or individuals and, if acceptable, authorize information system operation

#### **SP 800-53A**



### Security Control Assessment

Determine security control effectiveness (i.e., controls implemented correctly, operating as intended, meeting security requirements)

#### Starting Point

FIPS 199 / SP 800-60

### Security Categorization

Define criticality /sensitivity of information system according to potential impact of loss

#### **SP 800-70**



Implement security controls; apply security configuration settings

#### FIPS 200 / SP 800-53



### Security Control Selection



Select minimum (baseline) security controls to protect the information system; apply tailoring guidance as appropriate

#### FIPS 200 / SP 800-53 / SP 800-30

#### Security Control Refinement



Use risk assessment results to supplement the tailored security control baseline as needed to ensure adequate security and due diligence

#### **SP 800-18**



### **Security Control Documentation**



Document in the security plan, the security requirements for the information system and the security controls planned or in place

## ICSs and Information Systems

- ICSs are information systems
  - Historically, little resemblance to typical information systems
    - Originally, isolated systems running proprietary control protocols
    - More stringent safety, performance and reliability requirements
    - Used special purpose operating systems and applications
  - Today, ICSs resemble corporate information systems
    - Connected to corporate information systems
    - Increased connectivity, remote access capabilities, Internet protocols
- ICS cyber security implications
  - Significantly less isolation
  - More vulnerable to compromise or takeover
  - Greater need to secure these systems

## Applying Security Controls to ICS

- ICSs have many special characteristics compared to typical information systems
  - Reliability and availability are key drivers
  - Different risks and priorities
  - Significant risk to the health and safety of human lives
  - Serious damage to the environment
  - Serious financial risks such as production losses
  - Negative impact to a nation's economy
- Goals of safety and security sometimes conflict with the operational requirements of ICSs
- ICS failures can result in serious disruptions to critical national infrastructures

## Applying SP 800-53 to ICS

- SP 800-53 provides a rich set of security controls
  - Consistent & complement other security standards
  - Compliance can demonstrate due diligence
- Research/study
  - Bi-directional mappings & analysis of SP 800-53 ⇔ NERC CIPs
    - Generally, meeting SP 800-53 meets NERC CIPs
    - Meeting NERC CIPS does not automatically meet SP 800-53
  - U.S. Government (USG) stake holder working group
    - Get USG stake holder's inputs/experience
    - Evolve SP 800-53 in cooperation with USG stake holders

# Invitational USG ICS Workshop

- Workshop April 19-20, 2006 at NIST to discuss the development of security requirements and baseline security controls for federally owned/operated industrial/process control systems based on NIST SP 800-53
- Attended by Federal agency stakeholders
- Results
  - Some incorporated SP 800-53, Rev 1
  - Continuing work to be reflected in future revisions to SP 800-53

## ICS Workshop Activities

- Develop draft material for an Appendix and/or Supplemental Guidance material that addresses the application of SP 800-53 to ICS
- Review the SP 800-53 controls to
  - Determine which controls are causing challenges when applied to ICS
  - Discuss why a specific control is causing a challenge
  - Develop guidance on the application (or non application) of that control to ICS
  - Determine if there are any compensating controls that could be applied to address the specific control that can't technically be met

# Workshop Result SP 800-53 Appendix I

- Industrial Control Systems: Interim Guidance on the Application of Security Controls
- Provides initial recommendations for organizations that own and operate industrial control systems:
  - Use Section 3.3 of SP 800-53, Tailoring the Initial Baseline, to modify or adjust the recommended security control baselines when certain conditions exist that require that flexibility.
  - Develop appropriate rationale and justification as described in the compensating control section of SP 800-53 to meet the intent of a control that can't technically be met.

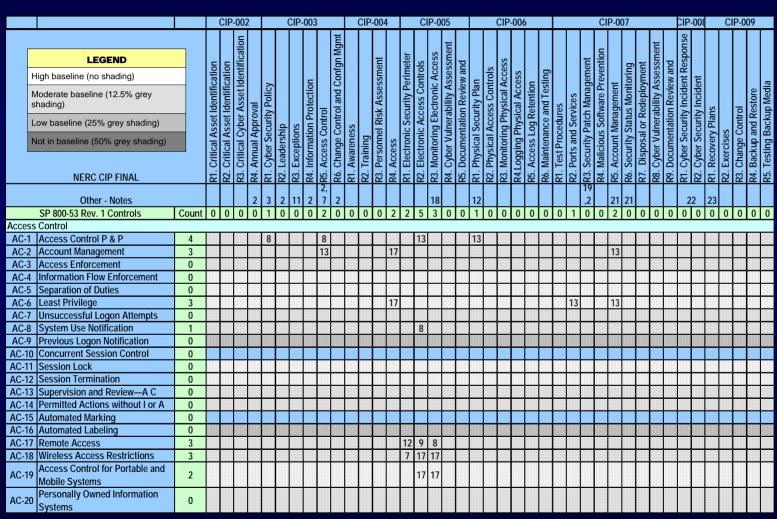
http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/drafts.html#sp800-53-Rev1

# Comparing SP 800-53 Controls and NERC CIP Standards

- Comparing control sets from different organizations/ frameworks is difficult and subject to interpretation
- NERC CIP standards generally correspond to controls in one or more of the SP 800-53 control families
  - Most NERC CIP <u>requirements</u>\* correspond to controls in SP 800-53.
  - NERC CIP <u>measures</u>\* correspond to assessments of the security controls in SP 800-53 described in SP 800-53A *Guide for Assessing the Security Controls in Federal Information Systems*.
  - NERC CIP <u>compliance</u>\* best corresponds to SP 800-37 Guide for the Security Certification and Accreditation of Federal Information Systems

<sup>\*</sup> Requirements, measures, and compliance are reserved words defined in the NERC CIP

# Mapping Table Extract



#### Codes

- 8 NERC req  $\cong$  SP 800-53 controls
- 9 NERC more specific than SP 800-53 control
- 13 NERC  $\subset$  SP 800-53 control
- 17 NERC less specific than SP 800-53 control

## Research Findings (1 of 2)

- Conforming to moderate baseline in SP 800-53 generally complies with the management, operational and technical security requirements of the NERC CIPs; the converse is not true.
- NERC contains requirements that fall into the category of business risk reduction
  - High level business-oriented requirements
  - Demonstrate that enterprise is practicing due diligence
  - SP 800-53 does not contain analogues to these types of requirements as SP 800-53 focuses on information security controls (i.e., management, operational, and technical) at the information system level.

# Research Findings (2 of 2)

- NERC approach is to define critical assets first and their cyber components second
  - No criteria for criticality
  - Non-critical assets barely mentioned
- FIPS 199 specifies procedure, applied to all information and information systems for identifying the security categories based on potential impact
  - Confidentiality, availability, and integrity evaluated separately
  - Possible outcomes are low, moderate, and high
  - Highest outcome applies to system
- Documentation requirements differ; more study required

## NIST Plans

- Anticipated FY07 Products
  - White paper on ICS cyber security in the FISMA paradigm
  - Annotated SP 800-53 addressing conformance to NERC CIP
  - Annotated NERC CIP showing correspondence to FISMA paradigm
  - Input to revision 2 of SP 800-53
- Continue working with the federal ICS stakeholders
  - Including FERC, Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Department of Energy (DOE), the national laboratories, and federal agencies that own, operate, and maintain ICSs
  - To develop an interpretation of SP 800-53 for ICSs that permits real/practical improvements to the security of ICSs and, to the extent possible, ensures compliance with the management, operational, and technical requirements in the NERC CIP standards

## NIST SP 800-82

- Guide to Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) and Industrial Control System Security
- Purpose
  - Provide guidance for establishing secure SCADA and ICS, including the security of legacy systems
- Content
  - Overview of ICS
  - ICS Vulnerabilities and Threats
  - ICS Security Program Development and Deployment
  - Network Architecture
  - ICS in the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) Paradigm
  - ICS Security Controls
- Initial public draft September 2006

http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/drafts.html

## SP 800-82 Audience

- Control engineers, integrators and architects when designing and implementing secure SCADA and/or ICS
- System administrators, engineers and other IT professionals when administering, patching, securing SCADA and/or ICS
- Security consultants when performing security assessments of SCADA and/or ICS
- Managers responsible for SCADA and/or ICS
- Researchers and analysts who are trying to understand the unique security needs of SCADA and/or ICS
- Vendors developing products that will be deployed in SCADA and/or ICS

# NIST ICS Security Project Summary

- Issue ICS security guidance
  - Evolve SP 800-53 Recommended Security Controls for Federal Information Systems security controls\* to better address ICSs
  - Publish SP 800-82 Guide to Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) and Industrial Control System Security initial public draft -September 2006
- Improve the security of public and private sector ICSs
  - Raise the level of control system security
    - R&D and testing
  - Work with on-going industry standards activities
    - Assist in standards and guideline development
    - Foster convergence

## NIST ICS Security Project Contact Information

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#### Web Pages

Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) Implementation Project

http://csrc.nist.gov/sec-cert

**NIST ICS Security Project** 

http://csrc.nist.gov/sec-cert/ics