



**Building a Secure  
Foundation for Converged  
IT/OT Systems**

# Who Am I

Leslie Forbes



- Tenable – Field Product Manager
- Anti Virus field – 9 years
- Systems Administration & Network Security
- Embedded Systems enumeration & analysis
- Laser control technology

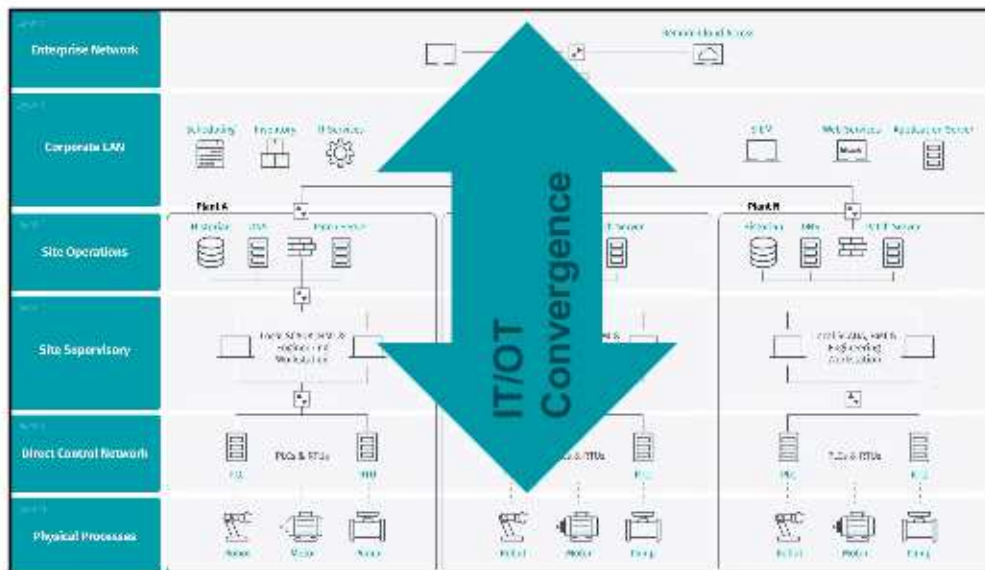
# Topics

- Assume convergence
- Start with the basics
- Building blocks
- Q&A

# What is in it for you?

- Better protected IT/OT systems
- Fewer security incidents to investigate
- Faster resolution of operational issues
- Improved IT/OT Security alignment

# Assume IT/OT Convergence



## OT is Under Attack

“23% have experienced a **nation state attack.**”

“50% have experienced an attack against OT infrastructure that **resulted in downtime.**”

“Only 20% have **sufficient visibility** into their attack surface.”

Measuring OT Cyber Risks to the Business, February 2019, Ponemon Institute

## OT Security Responsibility is Moving to IT

“By 2021, 70% of OT security will be managed directly by the CIO, CISO, or CSO departments, up from 35% today”<sup>1</sup>

“Due to a dearth of OT security skills, IT security teams are being asked to take ownership of OT security coordination, in many cases”<sup>2</sup>

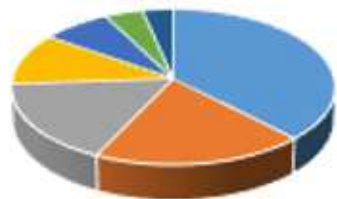
“Security teams in converging IT and OT organizations have limited visibility into OT assets; full inventories do not exist”<sup>1</sup>

1. Gartner: 2018 Strategic Roadmap for Integrated IT and OT Security, 3 May 2018

2. Gartner: Market Guide for Operation Technology Security, 2018, 30 July 2018

# IT Tends to Set Policy, but OT Owns Controls

## Who Sets Policy for Security of Control Systems?



## Who is Responsible for Security Control Implementation around Control Systems?...





# Adopt a Common Framework and Start with the Basics

# MANAGE CYBER RISK ACROSS THE IT/OT ATTACK SURFACE



# Center for Internet Security: CIS Controls

Prioritized, well-vetted, and supported security actions to assess and improve security

## Basic

- 1 Inventory And Control of Hardware Assets
- 2 Inventory And Control of Hardware Assets
- 3 Continuous Vulnerability Management
- 4 Controlled Use of Administrative Privileges
- 5 Secure Configuration for Hardware and Software on Mobile Devices, Laptops, Workstations and Servers
- 6 Maintenance, Monitoring and Analysis of Audit Logs

## Foundational

- |    |  |    |   |
|----|--|----|---|
| 7  | Email and Web Browser Protections  | 12 | Boundary Defense                            |
| 8  | Malware Defenses   | 13 | Data Protection                             |
| 9  | Limitation and Control of Network Ports, Protocols and Services                  | 14 | Controlled Access Based on the Need to Know |
| 10 | Data Recovery Capabilities   | 15 | Wireless Access Control                     |
| 11 | Secure Configuration for Network Devices such as Firewalls, Routers and Switches | 16 | Account Monitoring and Control              |

## Organizational

- 17 Implement a Security Awareness and Training Program
- 18 Application Software Security
- 19 Incident Response and Management
- 20 Penetration Tests and Red Team Exercises



# Basic Controls

6	Maintenance, monitoring and analysis of audit logs
5	Secure configurations for HW & SW on computers
4	Controlled use of administrative privileges
3	Continuous vulnerability management
2	Inventory and control of software assets
1	Inventory and control of hardware assets



## Implementation Guide for Industrial Security Controls

<https://www.cisecurity.org/white-papers/cis-controls-implementation-guide-for-industrial-control-systems/>

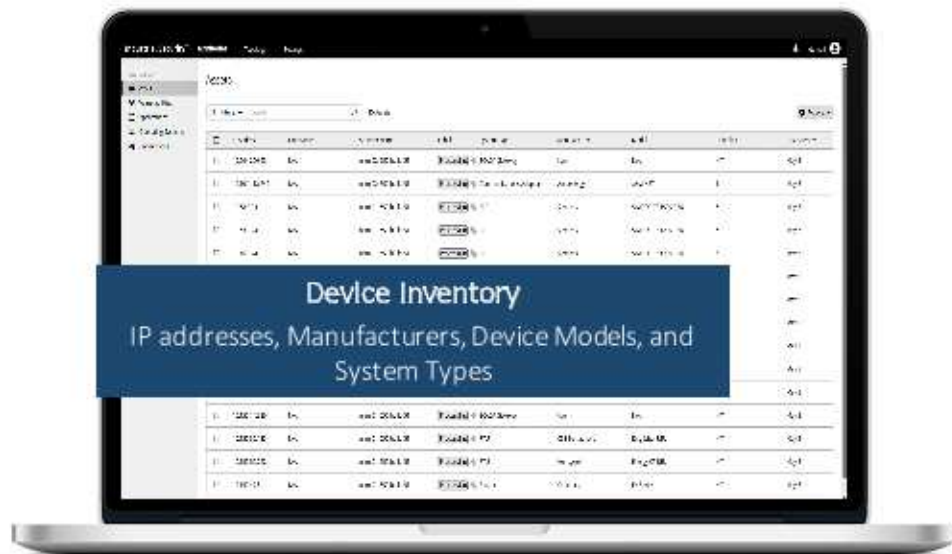
# Inventory & Control of Hardware Assets

## **Selected Sub-Controls**

- Utilize an active discovery tool
- Use a passive asset discovery tool
- Use DHCP logging to update asset inventory
- Address unauthorized assets

## **Selected ICS Considerations**

- Passive methods to locate connected assets are preferred
- Follow approval processes for equipment modifications and acquisitions



# Inventory & Control of Software Assets

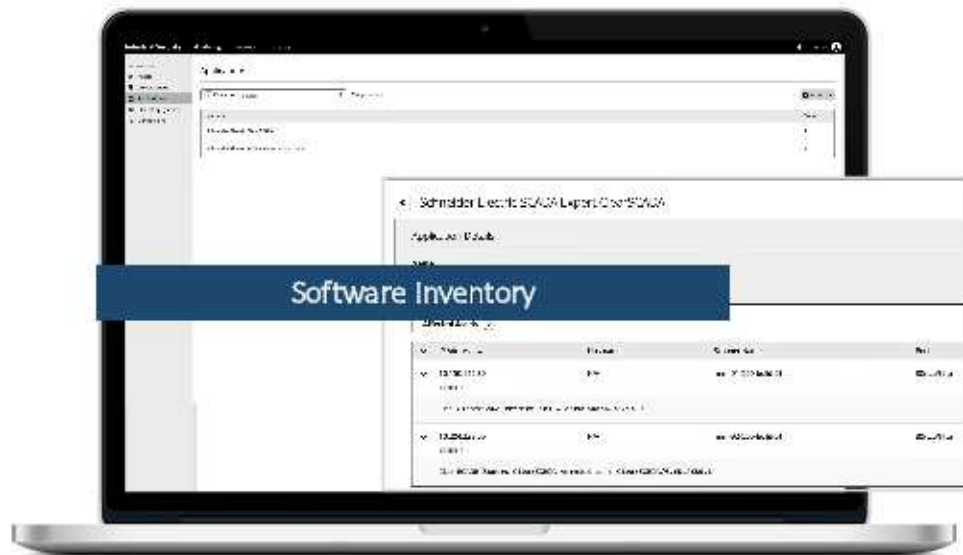
## **Selected Sub-Controls**

- Maintain inventory of authorized software
- Ensure software is supported by vendor
- Utilize software inventory tools
- Address unapproved software
- Utilize application whitelisting

## **Selected ICS Considerations**

- Large parts of ICS networks are comprised of devices too sensitive to scan
- Use application whitelisting only where feasible





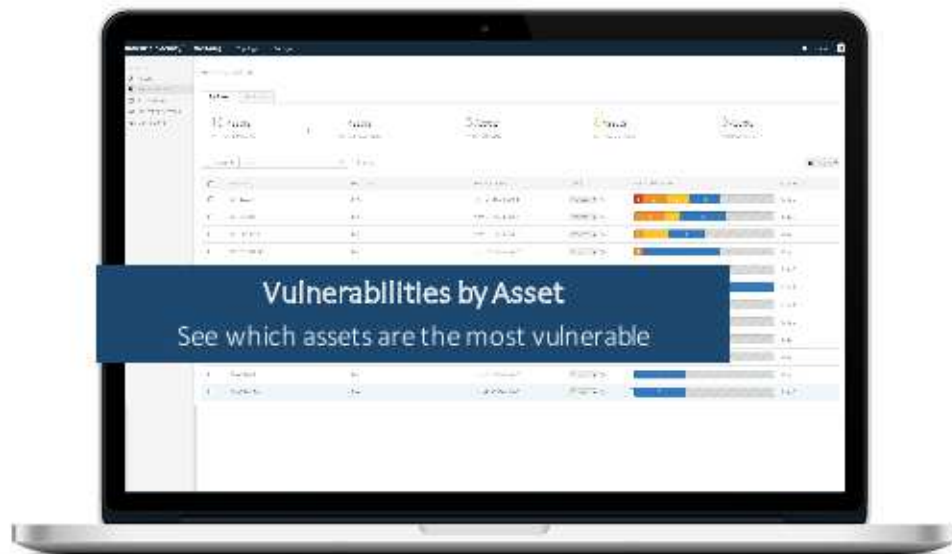
# Continuous Vulnerability Management

## Selected Sub-Controls

- Run automated vulnerability scanning tools
- Perform authenticated vulnerability scanning
- Deploy automated software patch management tools
- Utilize a risk rating

## Selected ICS Considerations

- Scanning should only take place during planned maintenance or shutdowns
- Utilize an OEM vulnerability reporting service
- Utilize passive monitoring tools that correlate to known vulnerabilities



# Controlled Use of Admin Privileges

## Selected Sub-Controls

- Maintain an inventory of administrative accounts
- Change default passwords
- Use dedicated admin accounts
- Use dedicated workstations for all administration

## Selected ICS Considerations

- When inventorying admin accounts, use automated tools only if known to not impact availability
- Use of dedicated machines or the use of isolation for admin machines may not apply

# Secure Configurations for Computers

## Selected Sub-Controls

- Establish security configurations
- Maintain secure images
- Implement automated configuration monitoring systems

## Selected ICS Considerations

- Consider OEM and vendor recommendations
- Disable unused ports/services, change default accounts, update protocols, etc.
- All sub-controls apply

# Maintenance, Monitoring... of Audit Logs

## **Selected Sub-Controls**

- Utilize three synchronized time sources
- Activate audit logging
- Deploy SIEM or log analytic tools
- Regularly review logs

## **Selected ICS Considerations**

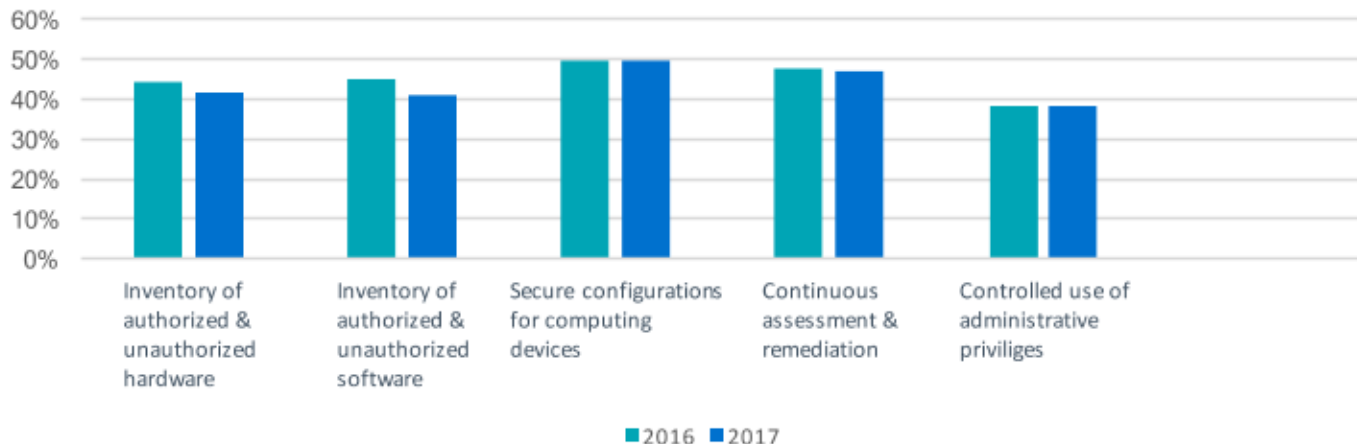
- Gathering organizational information from logs may not apply
- Sub-controls related to aggregating and storing log data may not apply
- If use SIEM, ensure it supports ICS specific events

# Common Control Foundation

Basic Controls	NIST CSF	NERC CIP v7
1. Inventory and control of hardware assets	ID.AM-1: Physical devices & systems are inventoried. ID.AM-3: Data flows are mapped PR.DS-3: Assets are formally managed	CIP-002-5.1 R1: BES cyber system categorization CIP-002-5.1 R2: BES cyber system categorization
2. Inventory and control of software assets	ID.AM-2: Software and applications are inventoried PR.DS-6: Integrity checking verifies software, etc.	CIP-010-2 R1: Configuration change management
3. Continuous vulnerability assessment	ID.RA-1: Vulnerabilities are identified & documented ID.RA-2: Threat & vulnerability information is received PR.IP-12: Vulnerability management plan is implemented DE.CM-8: Vulnerability scans are performed RS.MI-3: New vulnerabilities are mitigated or accepted	CIP-007-6 R2: Security patch management CIP-010-1 R3: Vulnerability assessments
4. Controlled use of administrative privileges	PR.AC-4: Access permissions are managed PR.AT-2: Privileged users understand responsibilities PR.MA-2: Remote maintenance prevents unauthorized access PR.PT-3: Access is controlled	CIP-004-6 R4: Access management program CIP-004-6 R5: Access revocation CIP-007-6 R4: Security event monitoring
5. Secure configurations for hardware	PR.IP-1: Baseline configurations are created and maintained	CIP-007-6 R2: Security patch management CIP-010-2 R2: Configuration monitoring
6. Log maintenance, analysis, and monitoring	PR.PT-1: Audit/log records are ... documented/reviewed DE.AE-3: Event data are collected & correlated DE.DP-1-5: Detection processes...	CIP-007-6 R4: Security event monitoring

If you Need Improvement, you are not Alone

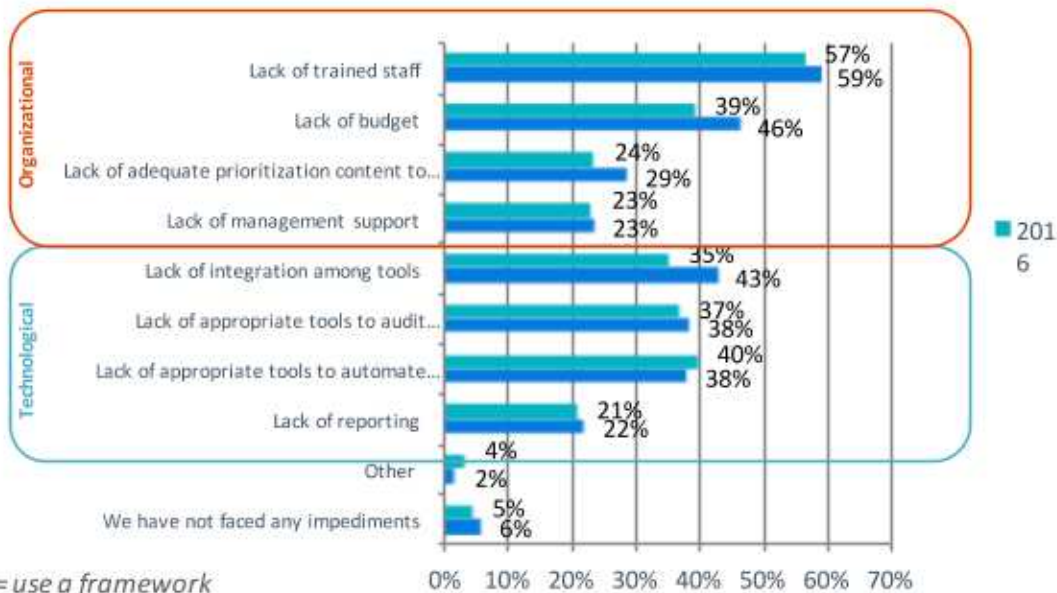
## Automated Control Adoption





# Implementation Impediments have Grown

What impediments have you encountered so far in implementing these cybersecurity frameworks?



# Questions & Answers