Using IEC 62443 Standards for Securing Building Management Systems

A quick look at building automation control systems and how IEC-62443 can be applied



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Goals and Agenda

Webinar Goals

- Provide basic knowledge around BMS cybersecurity
- Show similarity of building management systems to other industrial automation control systems
- Illustrate applicability of IEC 62443 standards to BMS

Agenda

- Overview of IEC 62443 Standards and ISASecure Certifications
- BMS Introduction
- Brief history and terminology
- IEC 62443-4-2 component alignment to technical security requirements
- Future state of BMS



Overview of IEC 62443 and ISASecure Andre Ristaino



International Society of Automation



- Professional Automation Engineering Society
- 40,000 Global Members
- ANSI Accredited SDO



ISA Security Compliance Institute



ISA Security Compliance Institute

Wholly owned non-profit subsidiary of ISA Conformity Assessment to ISA/IEC 62334 standards



ISASecure® Supporters – past & present













































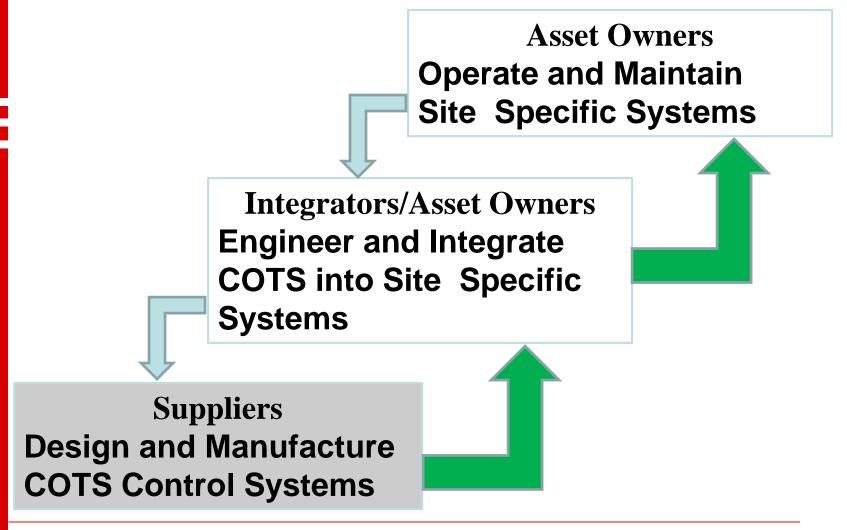






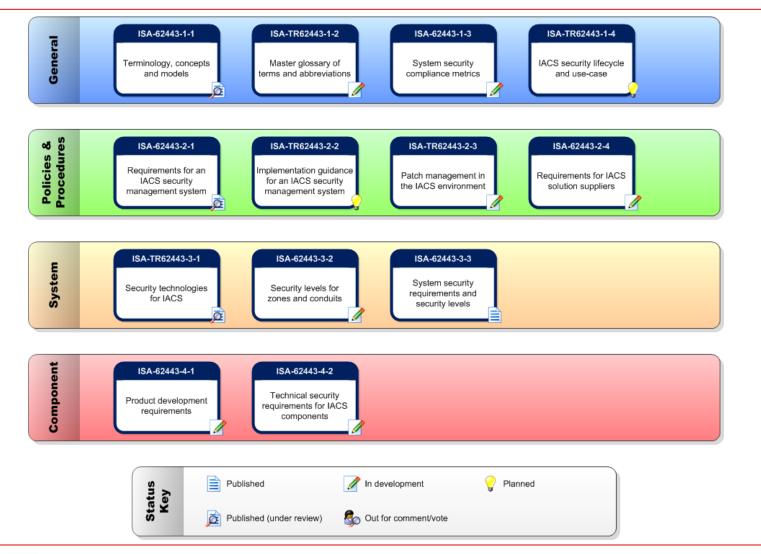


Automation System Security Lifecycle



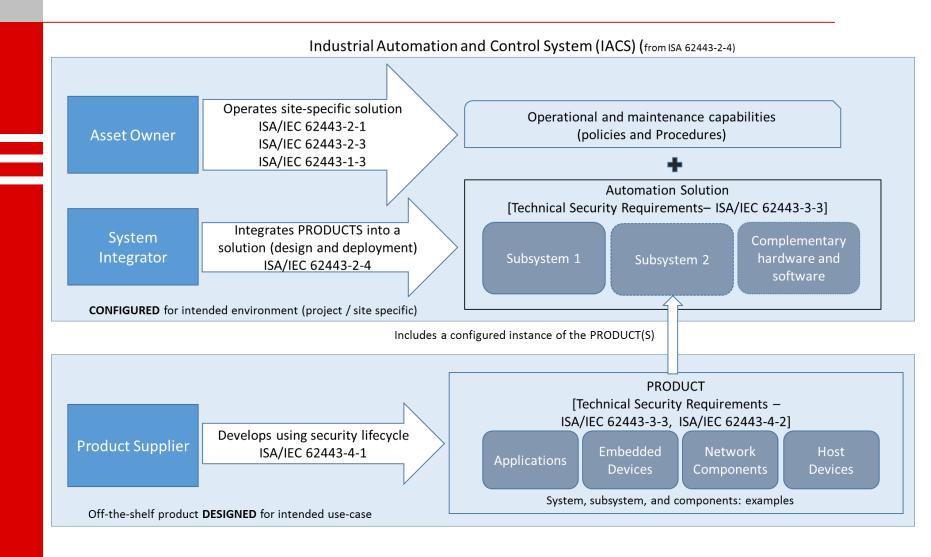


ISA/IEC 62443 Standards Family





ISA/IEC 62443 Standards Family





Certification Bodies Internationally Accredited to ISO/IEC 17065 & ISO/IEC 17025



















Precisely Right.



ISASecure Recognized Test Tools













Three ISASecure® certifications available

1. Component Security Assurance (CSA) product certification

ISA/IEC 62443-4-2

ISA/IEC 62443-4-1

Vulnerability Identification Test

+ Communication Robustness Test

2. System Security Assurance (SSA) product certification

ISA/IEC-62443-3-3

ISA/IEC 62443-4-1

ISA/IEC 62443-4-2

Vulnerability Identification Test

+ Communication Robustness Test

3. Security Development Lifecycle Assurance (SDLA)

process certification

ISA/IEC-62443-4-1



2016 ISASecure Building Control Systems Working Group

Participating Organizations

























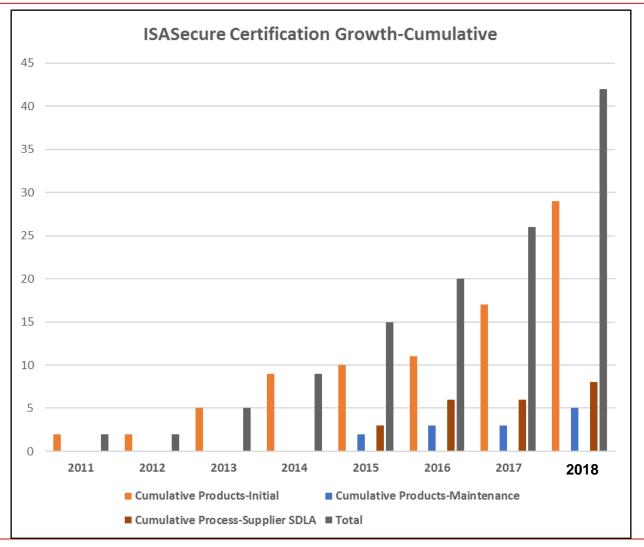
Mike Chipley-PMC Group, LLC Jim Sinopoli-Smart Buildings, LLC

Download Working Group Final Report at

http://isasecure.org/en-US/Building-Control-Systems-Report



ISASecure Certification Growth





Building Management Systems Discussion Jason Christman



Integrated & Intelligent Building Control Systems

An ecosystem of automation control technologies





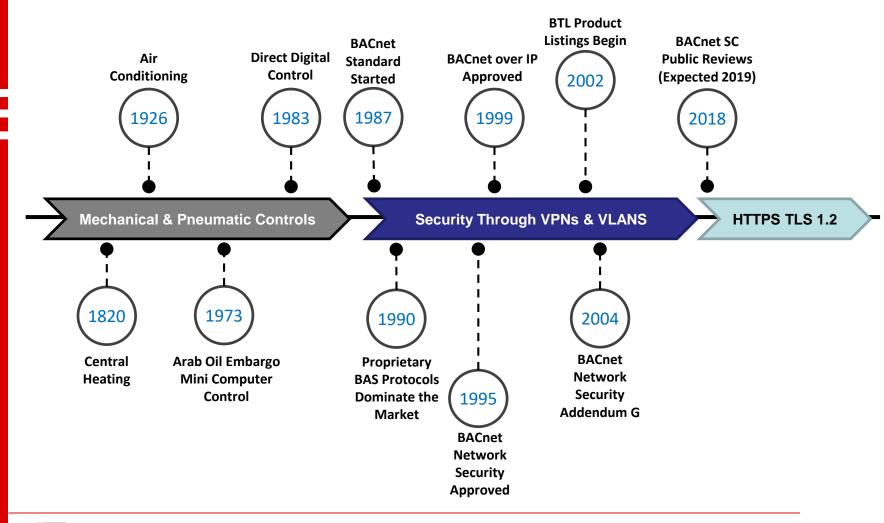
Building Automation Control Has Many Use Cases



- Advanced Metering Infrastructure
- Building Automation System
- Building Management Control System
- CCTV Surveillance System
- CO2 Monitoring
- Digital Signage Systems
- Electronic Security System
- Emergency Management System
- Energy Management System
- Exterior Lighting Control Systems
- Fire Alarm System
- Fire Sprinkler System
- Interior Lighting Control System
- Intrusion Detection Systems
- Physical Access Control System
- · Public Safety/Land Mobile Radios
- Renewable Energy Geothermal Systems
- Renewable Energy Photo Voltaic Systems
- Shade Control System
- Smoke and Purge Systems
- Vertical Transport System (Elevators and Escalators)



Historical Timeline for Building Automation Security





Key Terms

Building Management System (BMS)

- Foundation of modern building efficiency
- Provides system control and easy access to information
- Enhances occupant comfort, safety, security, and productivity
- Complete family of hardware and software control components designed to work together as one cohesive system

Synonymous with BMS

- Building Control System (BCS)
- Building Automation System (BAS)
- Building Automation Control System (BACS)
- Facility Management System (FMS)
- Energy Management Control System (ECMS)



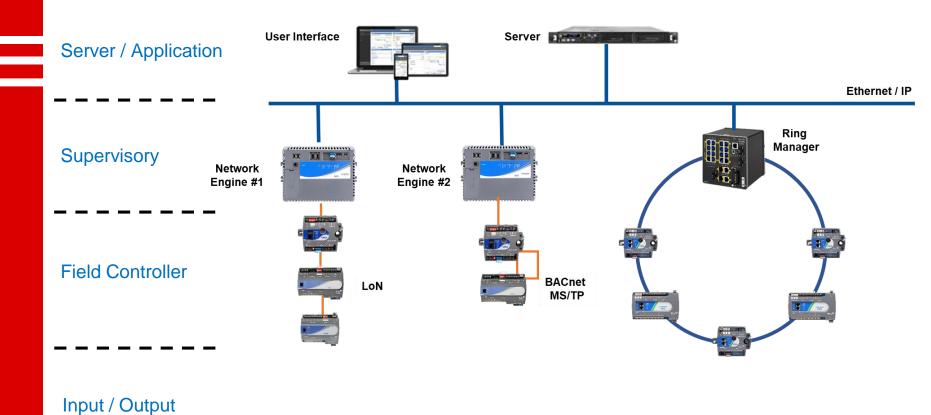
Key Terms

- ASHRAE American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers
- "Intelligent" or "Smart" Building a building controlled by a "data enabled" building automation system
- Controller purpose-built computer with input/output capabilities; buildings typically have system/network controllers and terminal unit controllers; below the supervisory controller are field controllers, unitary controllers, or terminal controllers
- Supervisory controller provides network management and system-wide control coordination over one or more networks of equipment
- Direct digital control (DDC) automated control of a process by a digital device
- Unitary controller an electronic device for digital control of packaged air handling units, unit ventilators, fan coils, heat pumps, and other terminal units serving a single zone or room
- **Terminal unit controller** suited for control of lighting and/or simpler devices such as a package rooftop unit, heat pump, VAV box, fan coil, etc.



Key Terms

Layered Architecture





Common Building Automation Control Protocols

- BACnet communications protocol for Building Automation and Control (BAC) networks that leverage the ASHRAE, ANSI, and ISO 16484-5 standard protocol
- LonTalk protocol optimized for various functions in industrial control, home automation, transportation, and buildings systems such as lighting and HVAC
- ZigBee short range, low-powered wireless mesh communication standard targeted at building automation
- Modbus serial communications protocol commonly used to connect industrial electronic devices
- M-Bus (Meter-Bus) European standard for the remote reading of gas, electricity, or other consumption meters



Component types:

- Software applications
- Embedded devices
- Host devices
- Network devices

Foundational requirements

- Identification and authentication control (IAC)
- Use control (UC)
- System integrity (SI)
- Data confidentiality (DC)
- Restricted data flow (RDF)
- Timely response to events (TRE)
- Resource availability (RA)



Software application requirements (SAR)

- Mobile code
- Protection from malicious code

Embedded device requirements (EDR)

- Mobile code
- Use of physical diagnostic and test interfaces
- Protection from malicious code
- Support for updates
- Physical tamper resistance and detection
- Provisioning product supplier roots of trust
- Provisioning asset owner roots of trust
- Integrity of the boot process

Host device requirements (HDR)

- Mobile code
- Use of physical diagnostic and test interfaces
- Protection from malicious code
- Support for updates
- Physical tamper resistance and detection
- Provisioning product supplier roots of trust
- Provisioning asset owner roots of trust
- Integrity of the boot process

Network device requirements (NDR)

- Wireless access management
- Access via untrusted networks
- Mobile code
- Use of physical diagnostic and test interfaces
- Protection from malicious code
- Support for updates
- Physical tamper resistance and detection
- Provisioning product supplier roots of trust
- Provisioning asset owner roots of trust
- Integrity of the boot process
- Zone boundary protection
- Person-to-person communication restrictions



Foundational Requirement	Component Requirement
FR 1 – Identification and authentication control	CR 1.1 – Human user identification and authentication
	CR 1.2 – Software process & device identification and authentication
	CR 1.3 – Account management
	CR 1.4 – Identifier management
	CR 1.5 – Authenticator management
	CR 1.6 – Wireless access management
	CR 1.7 – Strength of password-based authentication
	CR 1.8 – Public key infrastructure certificates
	CR 1.9 – Strength of public key-based authentication
	CR 1.10 – Authenticator feedback
	CR 1.11 – Unsuccessful login attempts
	CR 1.12 – System use notification
	CR 1.13 – Access via untrusted networks
	CR 1.14 – Strength of symmetric key-based authentication



Foundational Requirement	Component Requirement
FR 2 – Use control	CR 2.1 – Authorization enforcement CR 2.2 – Wireless use control CR 2.3 – Use control for portable and mobile devices CR 2.4 – Mobile code CR 2.5 – Session lock CR 2.6 – Remote session termination CR 2.7 – Concurrent session control CR 2.8 – Auditable events CR 2.9 – Audit storage capacity CR 2.10 – Response to audit processing failures CR 2.11 – Timestamps CR 2.12 – Non-repudiation CR 2.13 – Use of physical diagnostic and test interfaces
FR 3 – System integrity	CR 3.1 – Communication integrity CR 3.2 – Protection from malicious code CR 3.3 – Security functionality verification CR 3.4 – Software and information integrity CR 3.5 – Input validation CR 3.6 – Deterministic output CR 3.7 – Error handling CR 3.8 – Session integrity CR 3.9 – Protection of audit information CR 3.10 – Support for updates CR 3.11 – Physical tamper resistance and detection CR 3.12 – Provisioning product supplier roots of trust CR 3.13 – Provisioning asset owner roots of trust CR 3.14 – Integrity of the boot process



Foundational Requirement	Component Requirement
FR 4 – Data confidentiality	CR 4.1 – Information confidentiality CR 4.2 – Information persistence CR 4.3 – Use of cryptography
FR 5 – Restricted data flow	CR 5.1 – Network segmentation CR 5.2 – Zone boundary protection CR 5.3 – General purpose person-to-person communication restrictions
FR 6 – Time response to events	CR 6.1 – Audit log accessibility CR 6.2 – Continuous monitoring
FR 7 – Resource availability	CR 7.1 – Denial of service protection CR 7.2 – Resource management CR 7.3 – Control system backup CR 7.4 – Control system recovery and reconstitution CR 7.6 – Network and security configuration settings CR 7.7 – Least functionality CR 7.8 – Control system component inventory



Component	Industrial Automation and Control System	Building Automation System
Embedded device	Programmable Logic Controller Intelligent Electronic Device	Supervisory controllers Field controllers - Unitary - Terminal - General purpose
Network device	Switch VPN terminator	Switch Router / Gateway VPN
Host device/application	Operator workstation Data historian	Operator workstation (facility manager level) Advanced workstation (engineering level) Application Server (handles data storage)



Future State of Building Automation

Greener & Smarter

- Monitoring, managing, and optimizing equipment and environments
- Data-driven insights and decision using weather, usage, consumption, pricing, performance, etc.

Integrated & Automated

 Increased interoperability and data sharing between IT and OT, edge-toedge, edge-to-cloud, cloud-to-cloud

Protected & Secure

 Al protects occupants and assets against physical and cyber threats

Enhanced Experience

- Easy deployment and management for facility managers
- Intuitive and convenient for occupants







Summary

- 1. IEC 62443 is relevant for building automation and controls at all levels.
- 2. IEC 62443 standards and ISASecure conformance certification scheme are applicable to building automation.
- 3. IEC 62443 standards do not duplicate any building automation cybersecurity standards.

Help us secure our world.

We invite you to join this industry led initiative.

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