

## ISASecure webinar ISASecure Certifications for Smart Buildings Technologies

Presented by Jon Williamson - JCI Mike Medoff - exida November 16, 2022







### **Smart Buildings**



## Smart Buildings need cybersecurity across all systems



2019 – BACnet/SC "secure connect"

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... regardless of protocol

## Building systems utilize a layered architecture

Input / Output



#### OT vs. IT

- More predictable failure modes
- Tighter time-criticality and determinism
- Higher availability
- More rigorous management of change
- Longer time periods between maintenance
- Significantly longer component lifetimes



Certifications more important than ever

## **ISASecure Process and Product Certifications**



### **Development Process Maturity Levels**



**4. Improving-**Develop continuous improvement based on appropriate metrics

## **SDLA Development Process certification Process**

- Review written development procedures identify gaps to IEC 62443-4-1
- Once gaps are addressed, review process changes to confirm that they addressed gaps
- Review Readiness to follow process
  - Have people been trained
  - Are checklists, templates and tools in place
- If process documented, but not executed yet (ML-2) can issue certificate with 1 year expiration
- If process has been executed, review select artifacts that demonstrate the process has been followed. If these exist and comply, then a certificate can be issued with 3-year expiration (ML-2+)
- When certificate expires it can be renewed by
  - Reviewing Process Changes
  - Auditing project artifacts to ensure process is being followed consistently (ML-3)

**SDLA** 

### **Audit the Development Process**



## Types of Components which can be certified

CSA

product

- embedded device special purpose device running embedded software designed to directly monitor, control or actuate a physical process (e. g. Building Control systems such as PLCs, Chillers, Thermostats, Access Control, Video Surveillance, Generators, etc.)
- host device general purpose device running a general purpose operating system (e.g. Windows OS, Linux) capable of hosting one or more applications, data stores or functions
- network device device which facilitates data flow between devices, or restricts the flow of data, but does not directly interact with a control process (e.g. Gateways, Routers, Firewalls)
- application software programs executing on the infrastructure that are used to interface with the process or the control system itself
- IIoT device entity that is a sensor or actuator for a physical process, or communicates with sensors or actuators for a physical process, that directly connects to an untrusted network to support and/or use data collection and analytic functions accessible via that network
- IIoT gateway entity of an IIoT system that connects one or more proximity networks and the IIoT devices on those networks to each other and directly connects to one or more untrusted access networks

## **IEC 62443 Security Levels**

| Security Level             | Skills              | Motivation | Means                    | Resources                                 |
|----------------------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------------|---|
| SL1 - Staff                | No Attack<br>Skills | Mistakes   | Non-intentional          | Individual                                |
| SL2 – Low Level<br>Hacker  | Generic             | Low        | Simple                   | Low<br>(Isolated Individuals)             |
| SL3 – Hacker,<br>Terrorist | ICS Specific        | Moderate   | Sophisticated (attack)   | Moderate<br>(Hacker Groups)               |
| SL4<br>Nation State        | ICS Specific        | High       | Sophisticated (campaign) | Extended<br>(Multi-disciplinary<br>Teams) |

## 3. Analyze and Test Cybersecurity Features

| Foundational Requirement                         | SL-1 | SL-2 | SL-3 | SL-4 |
|--|------|------|------|------|
| FR 1 – Identification and Authentication Control | 10   | 16   | 22   | 24   |
| FR-2 Use Control                                 | 8    | 12   | 21   | 24   |
| FR-3 System Integrity                            | 5    | 10   | 16   | 19   |
| FR-4 Data Confidentiality                        | 2    | 4    | 5    | 6    |
| FR-5 Restricted Data Flow                        | 4    | 6    | 10   | 11   |
| FR-6 Timely Response To Events                   | 1    | 2    | 3    | 3    |
| FR-7 Resource Availability                       | 7    | 10   | 13   | 13   |

Cybersecurity levels are defined with stronger requirements needed as the level goes from 1 to 4.

Example: A product meets all SL-1 requirements, and perhaps some SL-2 or SL-3. That certification will show SL-1.





## **Component or System Certification Process**

CSA and SSA Certification Schemes follow the same process steps to certify a component or system:

- 1. Audit the development process used to create the product
  - Verify that the development process used is SDLA Certified
  - Product Artifact Assessment Verify that the product was developed using this certified development process
- 2. Analyze and test cybersecurity capabilities/features of the product to determine if they are sufficient for the target security level.
- 3. Perform or witness cybersecurity network stress testing to find product vulnerabilities (Fuzz Testing and Storm Testing)
- 4. Perform a Vulnerability Scan (VIT) using Nessus tool looking for known vulnerabilities in the product or system

Security Level equates a minimum set of security features/capability as well as assurances for secure development process and security testing

### **ISA/IEC 62443 addresses Smart Building needs**

#### **Quick Start Guide**

Quick Start Guide: An Overview of ISA/IEC 62443 Standards Security of Industrial Automation and Control Systems



#### isa.org/cyberguide

# Framework well suited for unique needs of Smart buildings

- More predictable failure modes
- Tighter time-criticality and determinism
- Higher availability
- More rigorous management of change
- Longer time periods between maintenance
- Significantly longer component lifetimes

#### **Full lifecycle support**

- Supplier
- Integrator
- Asset owner

# Conformance drives risk reduction

- Requirements
- Guidance
- Training
- Certificates

#### OT attacks on the rise

# Applicable to all architecture levels





Compliments existing Smart Building standards

## **Resources and Further Information**

#### https://isasecure.org



https://isaautomation.isa.org/cybersecurity-alliance/

#### ISA/IEC 62443 Resources

ISAGCA produces free resources to spread awareness about the ISA/IEC 62443 series of standards.

- <u>Quick Start Guide to ISA/IEC 62443</u> (fill out form to download)
- Guide to Security Lifecycles in ISA/IEC 62443 (fill out form to download)
- IACS Taxonomy Glossary (.pdf file)
- IACS Principal Roles and Responsibilities (.pdf file)
- From ISASecure®: <u>Overview of ISASecure® Certification for ISA/IEC 62443</u> (.pdf file)



# Resources and Further Information

Exida.com/resources/whitepapers

Contact Mike Medoff at mmedoff@exida.com

#### IEC 62443 Cybersecurity Embedded Development Process

Incorporating Agile and Scrum into IEC 62443 posted: 2019-10-07 A Common Development Process for IEC 61508 and IEC 62443 posted: 2019-03-07

#### What is the IEC 62443 Certification Process?

IEC 62443 Cybersecurity Certification Programs Have Matured posted: 2019-10-07 The exida 61508 / Cybersecurity Certification Program FAQ posted: 2011-01-18

#### Cybersecurity (IEC 62443) Lifecycle

#### General

Cybersecurity Risk Assessment Strategies Based on Process Safety Risk Assessment Techniques posted: 2022-09-01 How is Cybersecurity Changing Process Safety? posted: 2022-08-15 Integrating Cybersecurity Risk Assessments Into the Process Safety Management Work Process posted: 2015-08-07 The ICS Cybersecurity Lifecycle posted: 2013-11-16 The 7 Steps to ICS and SCADA System Security posted: 2013-09-23



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**Questions?** 





