

Cybersecurity for Advanced Manufacturing: Understanding the Digital Thread

Presented to: NDIA's Cybersecurity for Advanced Manufacturing Forum

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NDIA White Paper



Protecting the Digital Thread



CYBERSECURITY FOR ADVANCED MANUFACTURING

a
White Paper
prepared by
National Defense Industrial Association's
Manufacturing Division
and
Cyber Division

May 5, 2014

Manufacturing Concerns:

- Theft of technical info -- can compromise national defense and economic security
- Alteration of technical data -- can alter the part or the process, with physical consequences to mission and safety
- Disruption or denial of process control -- can shut down production

A risk management problem.

Need resilience!

CFAM JWG Objective



Government and industry members of the CFAM JWG collaborate to build on recommendations in the 2014 NDIA white paper, Cybersecurity for Advanced Manufacturing

- Identify cybersecurity vulnerabilities in the manufacturing environment and mitigations . . . types and boundaries, highest impact near-term actions, culture changes
- Identify ways to incentivize and assist manufacturers to improve cybersecurity in manufacturing systems . . . policies and contract requirements, security practices, workforce cybersecurity training
- Develop implementation plans . . . coordinated with government and industry groups

Focus Area



"Safeguarding Covered Defense Information and Cyber Incident Reporting" DFARS SUBPART 204.73 "Network Penetration"
DFARS 252.204-7008
and 252.204-7012

Multiple descriptions of covered information exist, including:

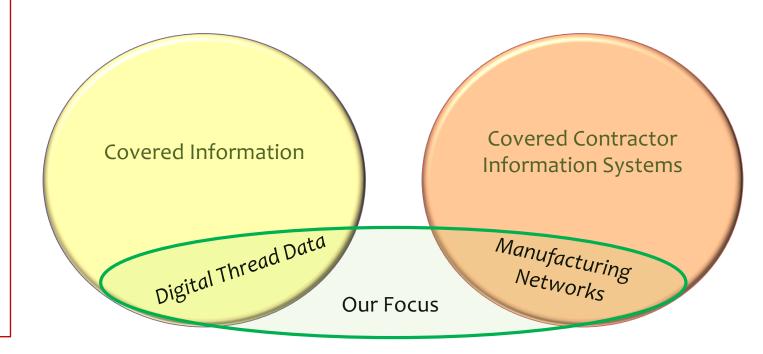
Covered Defense Information (CDI)

Unclassified Controlled Technical Information (UCTI)

Controlled Technical Information (CTI)

Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI)

For our study, we have used CDI as a standard nomenclature.



Focus on:

- Operational technology networks and interfaces, not IT or enterprise networks
- Manufacturing cyber environment, not general cybersecurity

Operational Technology (OT) vs. IT What's Different?



- ICS systems are long-lived capital investments (15-20 year life)
 - Obsolete operating systems and software are common
 - New systems architected for security, but hard to interoperate with old
- "Production mindset" with little tolerance for OT down time
 - Operate in real time with critical safety implications cannot install patches without scheduled downtime and testing
 - Weak privilege management among operators and maintainers.
 Growing use of wireless devices.
 - Nascent cybersecurity awareness and limited workforce training.
- Manufacturing differs from other ICS applications (e.g. Power Grid)
 - Every manufacturing job brings new executable code into system
 - Tech data flowing through the system is a target

Modern Manufacturing





Industry Week Photo

Manufacturing is an increasingly digital business

- Smart Manufacturing
- Industrial Internet of Things
- Industry 4.0
- **—** ...

- Advanced Manufacturing is:
 - Networked at every level to gain efficiency, speed, quality and agility
 - Constantly learning from models and data throughout the life cycle
 - <u>Driven by a "Digital Thread"</u> of product and process information
 - Source of competitive advantage for manufacturers and their customers
 - Source of military advantage for DoD
 - Demands protection throughout the product lifecycle
 - Has a "Digital Twin" (models and simulations) used to mirror and predict activities and performance of processes and products

NDIA Division Representation



Cyber

Dawn Beyer

Lockheed Martin Corporation

James Godwin

BriteWerx, Inc

Jason Gorey

Six O'Clock Ops

Michele Moss

Booz Allen Hamilton

Fran Zenzen

Arizona State Enterprise

Manufacturing

Dean Bartles Tim Shinbara

ASME The Association for

Manufacturing Technology

Larry John

ANSER Devu Shila

United Technologies

Michael McGrath McGrath Analytics LLC

Joseph Spruill

Catherine Ortiz

Defined Business Solutions

Joseph Spruiii

Research Center

Lockheed Martin Corp

Chris Peters

The Lucrum Group

Rebecca Taylor

Nat'l Center for Mfg. Sciences

Logistics

Marilyn Gaska (Team Leader)

Lockheed Martin Corp

Irv Varkonyi

SCOPE

Systems Engineering

Vicki Barbur

MITRE

David Huggins

Georgia Tech Research Institute

Thomas McCullough

Lockheed Martin Corporation

Thomas McDermott

Georgia Tech Research Institute

Heather Moyer (Team Leader)

Consultant

Frank Serna

Draper

Sarah Stern (Team Leader)

Boeing

CFAM JWG is a Diverse Team



48 participants: Government, Academia, Industry, Associations and FFRDCs

Government organizations:

- DoD Undersecretary for Acquisition, Technology & Logistics
- DoD Chief Information Officer
- Department of the Army
- Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command
- Air Force Research Laboratory
- Department of Energy
- National Institute of Standards and Technology
- Defense Microelectronics Activity
- Manufacturing Technology ODASD (MIBP)
- Defense Intelligence Agency
- Idaho National Laboratory

FFDRCs:

- Institute for Defense Analyses
- MITRE
- Sandia National Laboratories

Industry member organizations:

- National Defense Industrial Association (lead)
- American Society of Mechanical Engineers
- Association for Enterprise Information
- Association for Manufacturing Technology
- National Center for Manufacturing Sciences

Industry company representation:

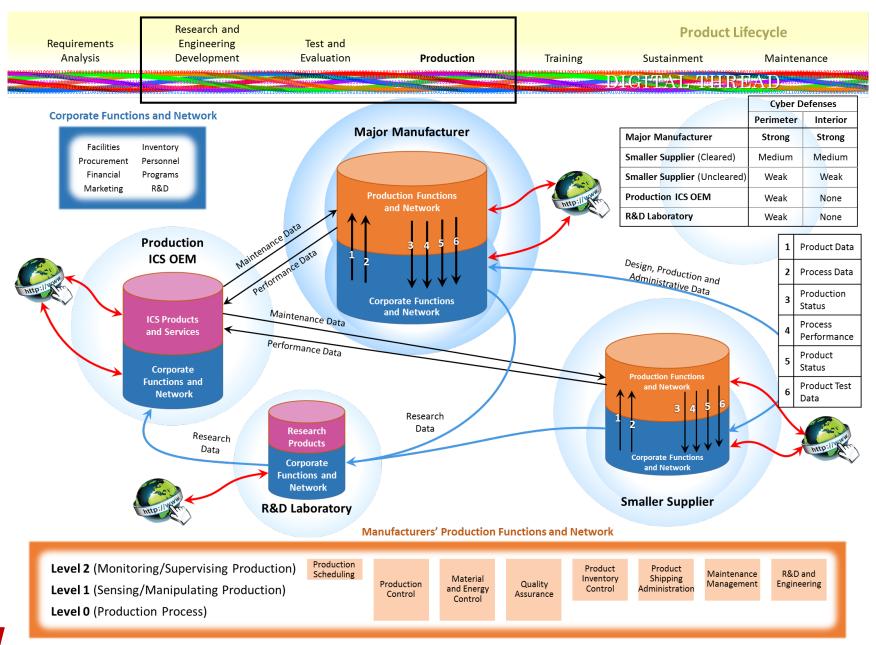
- ANSER
- ARAR Technology
- Boeing
- Booz Allen Hamilton
- Defined Business Solutions LLC
- DRAPER
- GLOBALFOUNDRIES
- IPDE Systems, Inc.
- Lockheed Martin
- McGrath Analytics LLC
- MTEQ
- PricewaterhouseCoopers
- Six O'Clock Ops
- SCOPE
- The Lucrum Group
- United Technologies Research Center

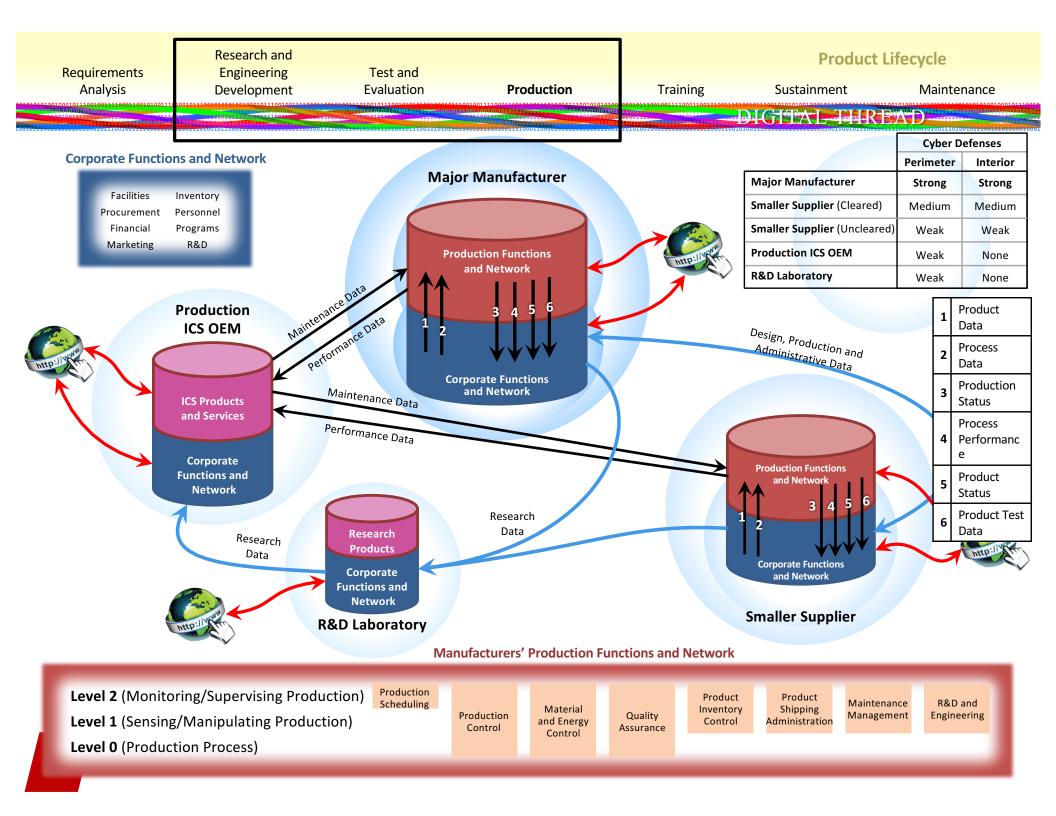
Academia:

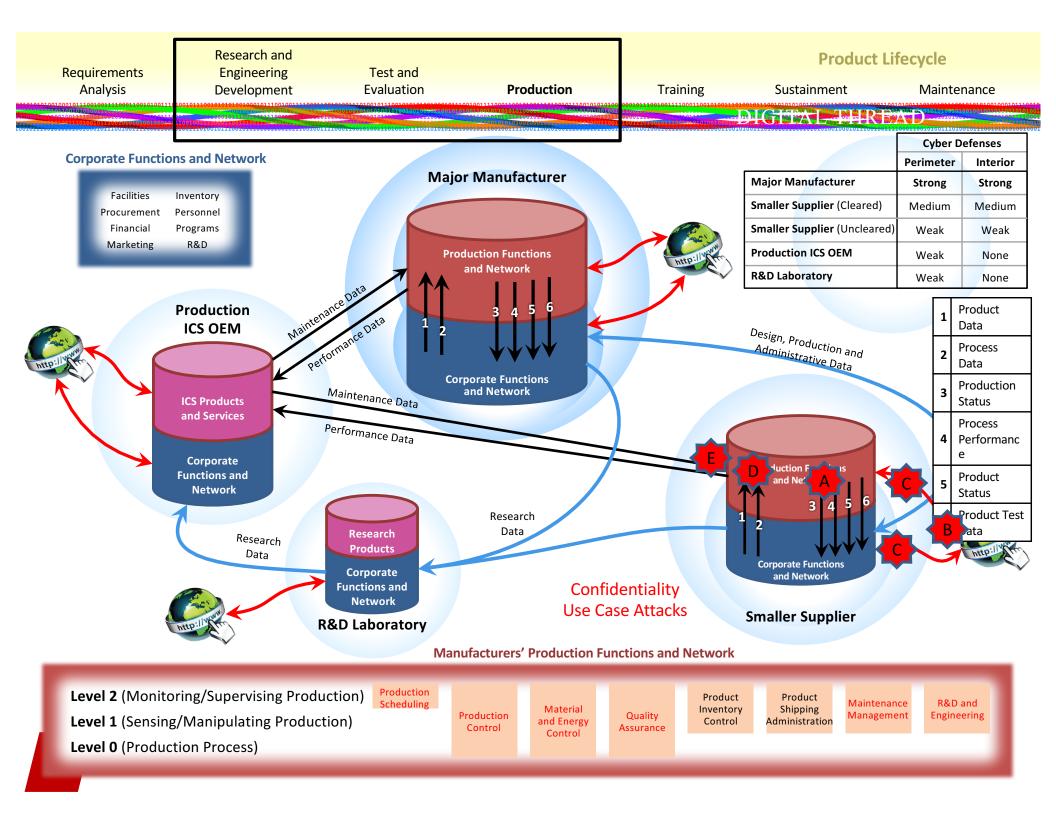
- Arizona State University Research Enterprise
- Georgia Tech Research Institute
- Wichita State University

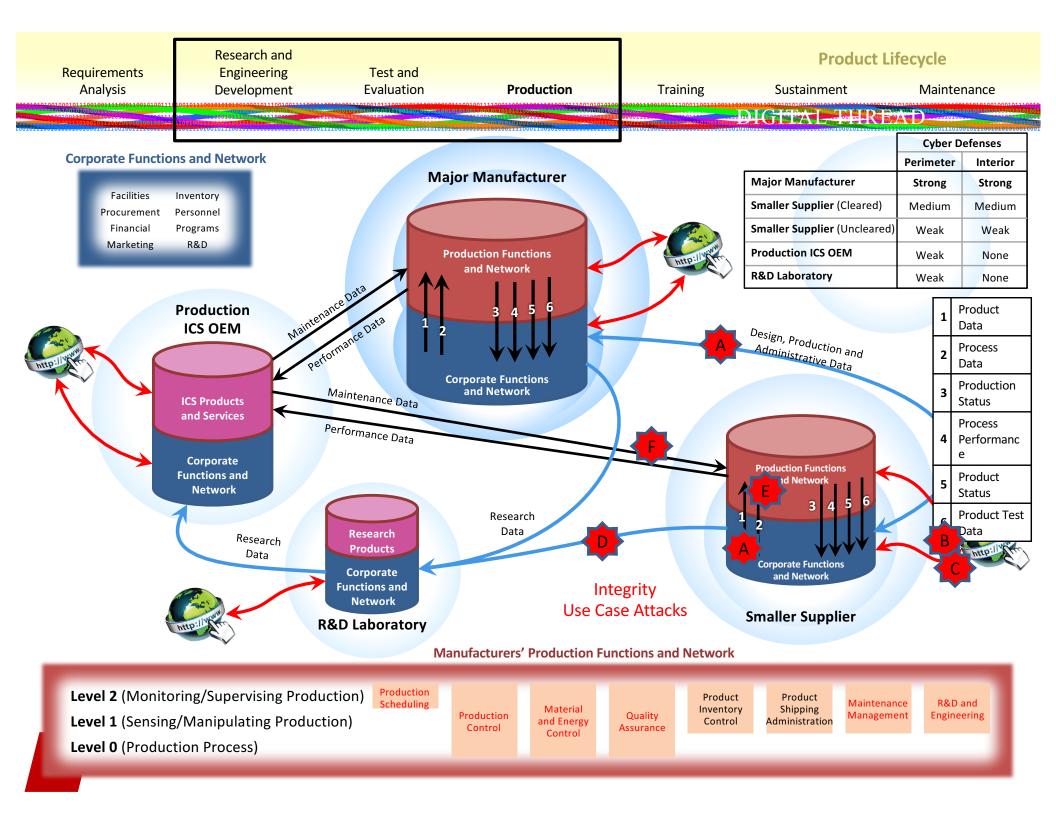
The Digital Thread as DoD sees It

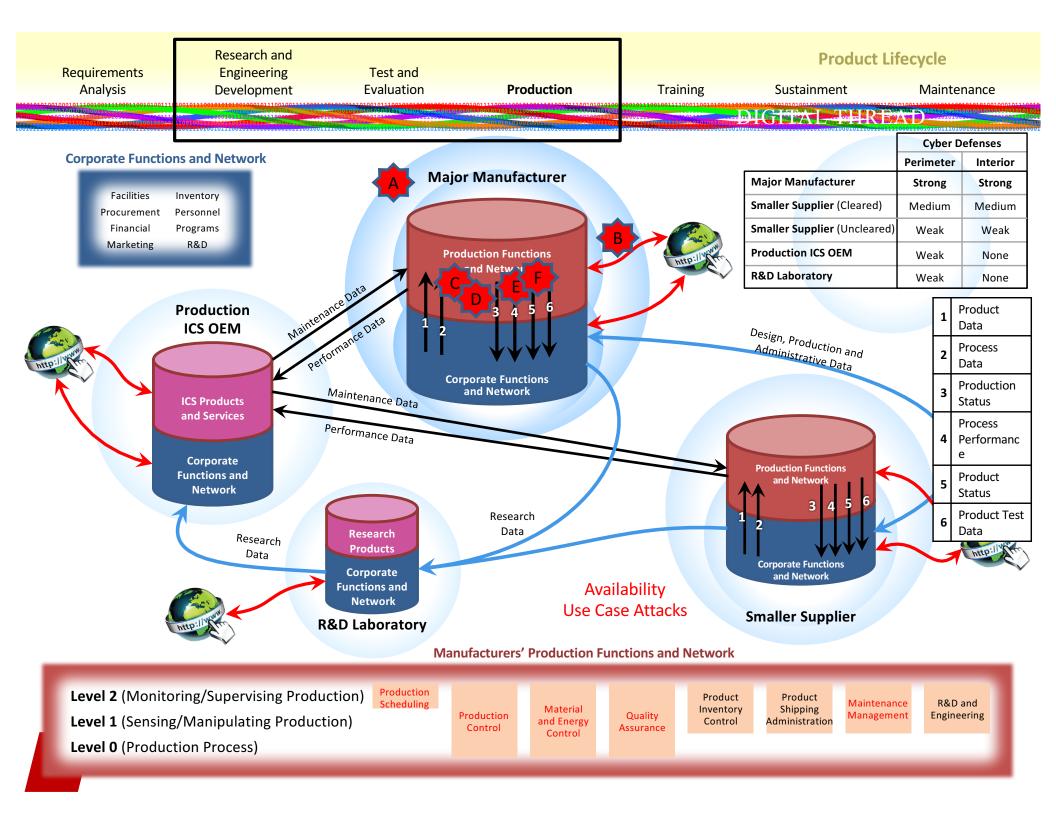








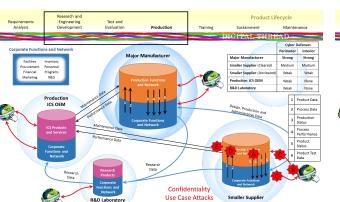




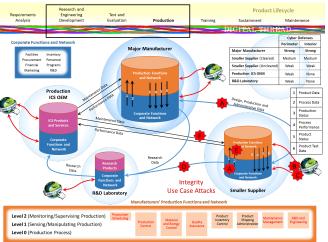
The Digital Thread is Vulnerable



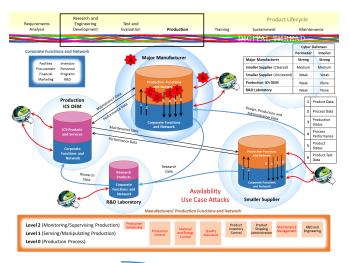
Confidentiality



Integrity



Availability



- Insiders can do recon and data exfiltration or alter design or process control files
- Insecure external/internal communications can be exploited to steal design data
- Sensors embedded in equipment can contain malware
- Visitors and contractors may have extensive or unsupervised access to software, firmware and hardware
- Tainted firmware from supply chain can contain sophisticated malware
- HVAC systems can be used to alter the process environment to damage/destroy products

Threat Types

- Adversarial
- Accidental
- Structural
- Environmental

Vulnerability Types

- Policy and Procedure
- Architecture and Design
- Configuration Management
- Physical
- Software Development
- Communication and Network

NIST 800-82 rev. 2

Large companies may be OK on their own, <u>but</u> what about the small and mid-size firms that may be connected to the big companies?

November 15, 2016

Level 2 (Monitoring/Supervising Production)

Level 1 (Sensing/Manipulating Production

Level 0 (Production Process)

Small and Mid-Size Firms



- Often lack cybersecurity knowledge and resources. Most have no full time cybersecurity staff
 - ISA99 Standards and NIST SP 800-82 are complex. No turnkey solutions.
 - Forums available to large companies are often beyond their reach e.g.
 DIB CS/IA Program requires facility clearance and COMSEC account
 - Cannot afford differing cybersecurity requirements from different customers
- Believe they are not targets, so they focus on perimeter defense for IT network
 - Lack of compartmentalization despite standards calling for discrete zones and conduits
 - Vulnerable to OEM backdoors, default passwords, discoverable IP addresses, connection by portable devices, connection from outside networks

May simply lack a business case for investing in OT cybersecurity

Status



- Each working group will present their findings and recommendations ... comments from today will be incorporated into final white paper
- Website will continued to be updated on NDIA portal . . . found under Industrial Working Groups
- Outreach plan developed to share progress . . . first public forum was in August, this second forum is to share findings; CFAM session at DMC on November 29th
- Goal is to brief senior OSD leadership in December 2016 . . . Formal report will be coordinated within DoD, and other government agencies as appropriate, after new leadership team is in place