Your Role in Defending Facility Systems from Cyber Attacks

May 13, 2020

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Today's Session

- Introductions
- What is the Facilities Role in Cybersecurity?
- What do I Need to Know About Cybersecurity?
- Cybersecurity FBPTA Competencies
- Training Resources
- Q&A



Introductions



Maureen Roskoski, CFM, SFP, ProFM, ISO 22301 Lead Auditor Senior Professional | Facility Engineering Associates

- 20+ years of experience in facility management, workforce development, sustainability, and resilience
- ProFM Instructor, BOC Instructor, IFMA SFP Instructor
- Leads FEA's contract with GSA for support of the Federal Buildings Personnel Training Act
- Developed competency model and career map for facilities and energy workforce <u>facilitescareermap.feapc.com</u>





Today is World FM Day

- Thanks for all you do, every day!
- Visit <u>www.ProFMi.org/world-fm-day-2020</u> to see messages of gratitude and appreciation from around the world
- You are #FMSuperHeroes to all of us!





ProFM Credential

- ProFM defines the knowledge, skills, abilities, and behaviors required for facility managers to be successful now and in the future.
- Based on study of 3300 professionals across 93 countries
- Key considerations:
 - U.S. Federal Buildings Personnel Training Act (FBPTA)
 - ISO 41000 Standards





WHAT IS THE FACILITIES ROLE IN CYBERSECURITY?





Information Technology (IT) vs. Operational Technology (OT) / Control Systems (CS)

KEY SYSTEM DIFFERENCES DESIGN AND OPERATION

IT SYSTEMS EMPHASIZE CONFIDENTIALITY

Enterprise information systems network ERP, CRM, email, financial systems Business-supporting applications Mature environment / routine patching

OT / CS SYSTEMS EMPHASIZE

Building management systems (BMS) Energy control (lights and efficiency) Environmental systems (HVAC) Security (CCTV, access, fire suppression) Ancillary systems (elevators, lighting) PLC, SCADA, ICS, IIoT, HMI The "forgotten network" / rare patches & updates

POORLY PATCHED SYSTEMS

Allow adversaries to lurk undiscovered for 200+ Days

UNCLASSIFIED



Your Role in Defending Facility Systems from Cyber Attacks

HACKS & BREACHES ARE ON THE RISE





Your Role in Defending Facility Systems from Cyber Attacks

WHAT DO I REALLY NEED TO KNOW ABOUT CYBERSECURITY?





Facility Engineering

- Facility design, construction, and operations criteria and standards
- Capabilities and function of building systems, equipment controls and meters
- Procedures involved in troubleshooting, maintenance and repair of systems
- Laws, regulations, codes and policies regarding safe and secure operations of facilities
- Capital planning and continuity of operations plans

KSAs: Knowledge

Cybersecurity for OT

Guide to Industrial Control Systems (ICS) Security (NIST SP 800-82)

UFC 4-010-06 Cybersecurity of Facility-Related Control Systems

Risk Management Framework

Industry related cyber threats and vulnerabilities

Secure configuration management techniques

Supply Chain Risk Management

Tactics, Techniques and Procedures

IT Professionals

- Computer networking concepts, design, protocols, and security
- Capabilities and applications of network equipment and devices
- Network and system diagnostics, tools, and testing
- Intrusion detection and continuous monitoring techniques
- Laws, regulations, policies, and ethics as they relate to cybersecurity and privacy
- Business continuity and disaster recovery continuity of operations plans

Emphasis in Federal Workforce Skills Gap in Cybersecurity

- Increased emphasis on critical importance of building and sustaining a worldclass cyber workforce
 - National Cyber Strategy
 - President's Management Agenda
 - Executive Order 13800
 - Executive Order on America's Cybersecurity Workforce
- DoD is requesting information to assist the Government in identifying and evaluating skill and training gaps in Federal and non-Federal cybersecurity personnel
 - Critical Infrastructure Sectors
 - Defense Critical Infrastructure
 - DoD Platform Information Technologies (PIT)
- EO on America's Cybersecurity Workforce places particular emphasis on "cyber-physical systems (CPS) for which safety and reliability depend on secure control systems..."



Cybersecurity FBPTA Competencies Working Group

Why: Clear vulnerability and gap in FBPTA Competency Model

What:

- Johns Hopkins study of gaps in current models, proposed fixes
- GSA convened expert group to develop cyber competencies
- Expert group reviewed, prioritized JH study's proposed fixes
- GSA consolidated into 2019 Update
- Who: Experts from Facility IT Security at GSA, DoD, VA, SSA



FBPTA – What does it require?

- <u>Core Competencies</u> for Federal buildings personnel
- <u>Recommended Curriculum</u> and Continuing Education
- Annual updates to Competencies and Curriculum
- <u>Compliance</u> by all Federal buildings personnel
- Method for contractor compliance





FBPTA – Who does it apply to?



Facility Management

Energy Management

Building Operation



FBPTA Competency Model



Facility Manager

Energy Manager

Building Operator

FBPTA Competency Model



Facility Manager

Energy Manager

Building Operator

Cyber security FBPTA competency framework

Competency Areas	Core Competencies	Performances	Performance Additional Comments		
3. Technology	3.4 Cybersecurity in Facility Management and Building O&M	3.4.1. Demonstrate knowledge of cybersecurity requirements and configuration management of utility and building systems, subsystems, sensors, and other component devices to support continuity of operations.	Systems include: building automation systems, CMMS, Energy Management and Information systems, advanced meters, lighting systems, microgrids		
		3.4.2 Demonstrate knowledge of how to conduct cybersecurity and risk assessments for building systems, including inventory of critical assets, and identify vulnerable systems.	Includes the magnitude of harm that could result from the unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disrup information and information assets of the organization.		
		3.4.3 Demonstrate knowledge of how to implement policies and procedures that are based on risk assessments.	Risk assessments identify how to cost-effectively reduce information security risks to an acceptable level, and ensure that information security is addressed throughout the life cycle of each organizational information		
		3.4.4 Demonstrate knowledge of how to develop subordinate plans to provide adequate information security for networks, facilities, information systems, or groups of information systems, as appropriate.			
		3.4.5. Demonstrate knowledge of how to identify and respond to cyber alerts, vulnerabilities, changes in system controls, and incident response regarding threats to the cybersecurity of systems, subsystems, sensors, and other component devices.	Includes application of proactive and reactive system patches/updates and ability to oversee implementation.		
		3.4.6. Demonstrate knowledge of how to perform continuous monitoring of control systems and identify system instability.			
		3.4.7. Demonstrate knowledge of control systems' and recognizing abnormal behavior and anomalies.			
		3.4.8. Demonstrate knowledge of procedures for maintaining authority to operate (ATO) building systems.	Federal specific performance		
		3.4.9. Demonstrate knowledge of communication procedures regarding alerts, vulnerabilities, and incident response including when (and to whom) to report abnormal operations.	Federal specific performance: Incidence response reporting is an agency specific requirement		
		3.4.10. Demonstrate knowledge of cyber security technologies in accordance with relevant regulatory requirements, including hardware, software, and firmware.			
		3.4.11. Demonstrate knowledge of how to identify, address, and escalate issues where conflicting or competing policy, standards, and regulations create vulnerabilities in control systems.			
	3.5	3.5.1. Demonstrate knowledge and ability to incorporate cybersecurity requirements during requirements development and design of facilities and associated control systems.			
		3.5.2 Demonstrate knowledge of cybersecurity requirements that must be included in procurement specifications for new systems and upgrading/modification specifications for existing systems.	Identify and include technical requirements needed to procure systems, subsystems, sensors, and other component devices with appropriate cybersecurity controls and capabilities to ensure the mission of the asset(s). This annues also to long-term requirements of FSPCs and leases		
		3.5.3. Demonstrate knowledge and ability to ensure cybersecurity requirements are appropriately addressed in contract procedures and requirements for long-term maintenance agreements.	ESPCs, ownership of utility generation and distribution for assets not owned or operated by the government		
	Cybersecurity	3.5.4 Demonstrate ability to assess cyber commissioning technical requirements needed to ensure delivery, cyber security, and quality of services/products.	currently done by commissioning agents, training them in cyber security and checklists		
	Acquisition	3.5.5. Demonstrate familiarity with incorporating cybersecurity requirements into lease language and occupancy agreements for systems, subsystems, sensors, and other component devices.			
		3.5.6. Demonstrate ability to identify, address, and escalate issues where new emerging technologies and cybersecurity requirements affect costs and budgeting.			
		3.5.7. Demonstrate knowledge of how to ensure external vendors and contractors follow cyber hygiene requirements	Related to procurement (DFARS 7012 regulations) and FAR reference		
		3.5.8. Demonstrate ability to recognize and understand the role of cyber security requirements in the ecosystem of integrated project delivery.			

3.4.2 Demonstrate knowledge of how to conduct cybersecurity and risk assessments for building systems, including inventory of critical assets, and identify vulnerable systems.

- Includes the magnitude of harm that could result from the unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction of information and information systems that support the operations and assets of the organization. (FM, EM)

Cyber security FBPTA competency framework

Competency Areas	Core Competencies	Performances	Performance Additional Comments	
3. Technology	3.4 Cybersecurity in Facility Management and Building O&M	3.4.1. Demonstrate knowledge of cybersecurity requirements and configuration management of utility and building systems, subsystems, sensors, and other component devices to support continuity of operations.	Systems include: building automation systems, CMMS, Energy Management and Information systems, advanced meters, lighting systems, microgrids	
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		3.4.11. Demonstrate knowledge of how to identify, address, and escalate issues where conflicting or competing policy, standards, and regulations create vulnerabilities in control systems.		
	3.5 Cybersecurity in Design and Acquisition	3.5.1. Demonstrate knowledge and ability to incorporate cybersecurity requirements during requirements development and design of facilities and associated control systems.		
		3.5.2 Demonstrate knowledge of cybersecurity requirements that must be included in procurement specifications for new systems and upgrading/modification specifications for existing systems.	Identity and include technical requirements needed to procure systems, subsystems, sensors, and other component devices with appropriate cybersecurity controls and capabilities to ensure the mission of the asset(s). This annlies also to Iong-term requirements of FSPCs and leases	
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3.5.5. Demonstrate familiarity with incorporating cybersecurity requirements into lease language and occupancy agreements for systems, subsystems, sensors, and other component devices. (FM, EM) 18

Position Profiles – Cyber Security Competencies Proficiency Levels



Level 1: Awareness "Applies the competency in the simplest situations. Requires close and extensive galatile.
Level 2: Basic - Applies the competency in somewhat difficult situations. Requires frequent guidance.
Level 3: Intermediate – Applies the competency in difficult situations. Requires occasional guidance.
Level 4: Advanced - Applies the competency in considerably difficult situations. Generally, requires little or no guidance.
Level 5: Expert - Applies the competency in exceptionally difficult situations. Serves as a key resource and advises others.



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Cybersecurity in ProFM

- 3 levels of cyber risk
- Confidentiality, Integrity, Availability (CIA) base standards
- Sources of risk
- Types of cyber attackers
- Vulnerabilities
- Managing cybersecurity risks
- Cybersecurity checklist





Other Training Resources





Angue Industry Relations	ABOUT	SITE MAP	CREATE ACCOUNT	LOG IN	Q SEARCH WBDG
DESIGN RECOMMENDATIONS PROJECT MANAGEMENT - O & M	FEDERAL FACILITY C	RITERIA	CONTINUING EDUCATION	ADD	ITIONAL RESOURCES
by Michael Chiptley Pill, PMP, LEED AP The PMVC Group LLC Updated: 03-27-2017					
Industrial Control Systems (ICS) are physical equipment oriented technologies and systems that deal with the actual running of plants and equipment, include devices that ensure physical system integrity and meet technical constraints, and are event-driven and frequently real-line software applications or devices with embedded software. These types of specialized systems are pervasive throughout the infrastructure and are required to meet tumerous and devices that ensure or software applications of devices with embedded software. These types of specialized systems are pervasive throughout the infrastructure and are required to meet the software applications of devices with embedded software. These types of specialized systems are pervasive throughout the infrastructure and are required to meet that the software applications of the systems software applications of the software applications are pervasive and the software applications and the software applications are pervasive and the software applications and the software applications are pervasive and the softwar					5.
Within the controls systems industry, ICS systems are often ref systems were proprietary, analog, vendor supported, and were Terminal Units (RTUs), Programmable Logic Controllers (PLCs).	erred to as Operation not internet protoco Physical Access Con	nal Technolog I (IP) enabled trol Systems	y (OT) systems. Historical Systems key components (PACs), Intrusion Detectio	ly, the maje s, such as R on Systems	ority of OT emote (IDSs),

https://serdp-estcp.org/Toolsand-Training/Installation-Energy-and-Water/Cybersecurity <u>https://ics-cert.us-</u> <u>cert.gov/Training-Available-</u> <u>Through-ICS-CERT</u> http://www.wbdg.org/ resources/cybersecurity



Key Focus Areas For Any Manager



It is critical to be proactive and take the necessary measures to ensure the security of your devices and systems. Strong defense begins with YOU.



FBPTA Resources

Resource	Website		
Facilities Management Institute – Houses Accelerate FM, contains FBPTA information, and other workforce resources	https://sftool.gov/assess		
Accelerate FM – Professional development planning and FBPTA compliance documentation tool	<u>https://afm.fmi.gov</u>		
FEDSAT – Skills assessment tool to assess competency related to high priority FBPTA performances	www.sftool.gov/fedsat		
Building Retuning - Set of courses and resources on tuning buildings developed by PNNL	http://retuningtraining.labworks.org/training/lms/		
Career Map Tool – Career mapping tool that shows entry points and career			

progression within energy and facilities industry

https://facilitiescareermap.feapc.com



Questions?

Cyber Security

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FEA

ProFM Credential

Randy Olson ProFMI <u>randyo@profmi.org</u> <u>www.ProFMi.org</u>





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Prepare yourself for a career in FM. This scholarship is for students enrolled in any level of post-secondary education, and those who have completed a program in the last 24 months.



Apply the skills and experience you gained through military service to your career in FM. This scholarship is available to veterans of the United States Military.

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