CS & ECE J444/544

Supervisory Control & Critical Infrastructures Lecture 29 25 April 2024



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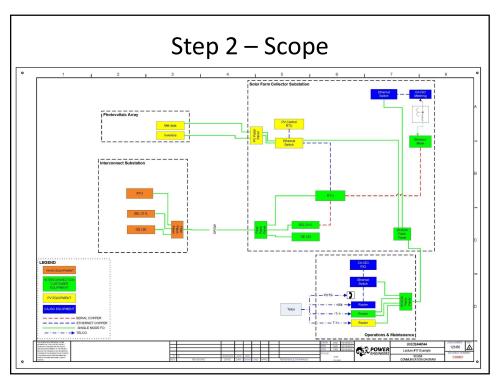
## Substation Vulnerability Assessment



# Step 1 - Preparation

- Location
- Tools
- Checklist
- Drawings and Diagrams
- Asset List
- Other Info

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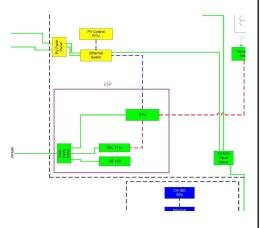
## Step 3 – Physical Site

- Locks or PACS
- Vegetation
- Fencing
- Lighting
- Cameras
- Signage
- Other



## Step 4 – ESP Access Control

- Determine Electronic Security Perimeter
  - Inventory devices
- Review Access Point
  - Accounts
  - Logs
  - Ports and Services
  - Firewall Rules



#### Step 5 – ESP Device Access Control

- Sample 10% of devices at large sites
- Determine
  - Accounts
  - Authorized Users
  - Logs
  - Ports and Services (if any)

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# Step 6 – Patching and Configuration Management

- Access Point and sample 10% of devices
- Determine
  - Patch levels (based on device type)
  - Configuration Management
    - OS or Firmware
    - Application software (commercial or open-source)
    - Network ports
  - Passwords and Accounts
    - Change defaults

# Step 7 – Incident Response & Backup and Recovery

- Review Incident Response Plan
  - Check date of last exercise
  - Check applicability and inclusion of substation
  - Review incorporation of lessons learned
- Review Backup and Recovery Plan
  - Check date of last test or exercise
  - Check applicability and inclusion of substation
  - Review incorporation of lessons learned

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#### Step 8 – Perform Vulnerability Scan

- Ensure substation is out of service (during outage)
- Scan each Ethernet connected device the full range of TCP and UDP ports
- Where applicable, screenshot of running services
- Compare to previous scan or baseline configuration

# **Scanning Tools**

• Nmap – port scanner (and a few other things)

```
C:\Users\jpack\nmap -T4 -v 192.168.1.1

Starting Nmap 7.01 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2016-02-23 08:08 Mountain Standard Time
Initiating ARP Ping Scan at 08:08
Scanning 192.168.1.1 [1 port]
Completed ARP Ping Scan at 08:08 0.30s elapsed (1 total hosts)
Initiating Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 08:08, 16.57s elapsed
Initiating SNR Scallth SGan at 08:08
Sconpleted Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 08:08, 16.57s elapsed
Initiating SNR Scallth SGan at 08:08
Siscovered open port 80/tcp on 192.168.1.1
Completed SNR Stealth SGan at 08:08, 4.34s elapsed (1000 total ports)
Mnap scan report for 192.168.1.1
Not shown: 999 closed ports
PORT STATE SERUICE
80/tcp open http
MnC Rddress: 00:15:FF:18:F2:3B (Novatel Wireless)
Read data files from: C:\Program Files (x86)\Mnap
Nmap done: 1 F2 address (1 host up) scanned in 22.97 seconds
Raw packets sent: 1056 (46.448KB) i Rcvd: 1005 (48.200KB)
```

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## **Scanning Tools**

• Nessus – vulnerability scanner



#### Step 9 - Report

- Describe process
- Compare to earlier assessment results
- Compare to CM baseline
- List actions resulting from assessment
- Summarize assessment

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#### **Future Trends**

- Al
  - Vulnerability detection becoming more automated
- World of Software
  - End devices are becoming general purpose hardware
  - Software is what makes the difference
- Edge devices becoming more intelligent
  - Let's give them some defensive capabilities
- More intelligence more complexity
  - Harder to secure for overall risk reduction

## Summary

- Security is a fundamental part of control systems
- No longer bolted on needs designed in

