

Deploying Secure DNP3 (IEEE 1815) What You Need to Know

Technology Updates for Key Management

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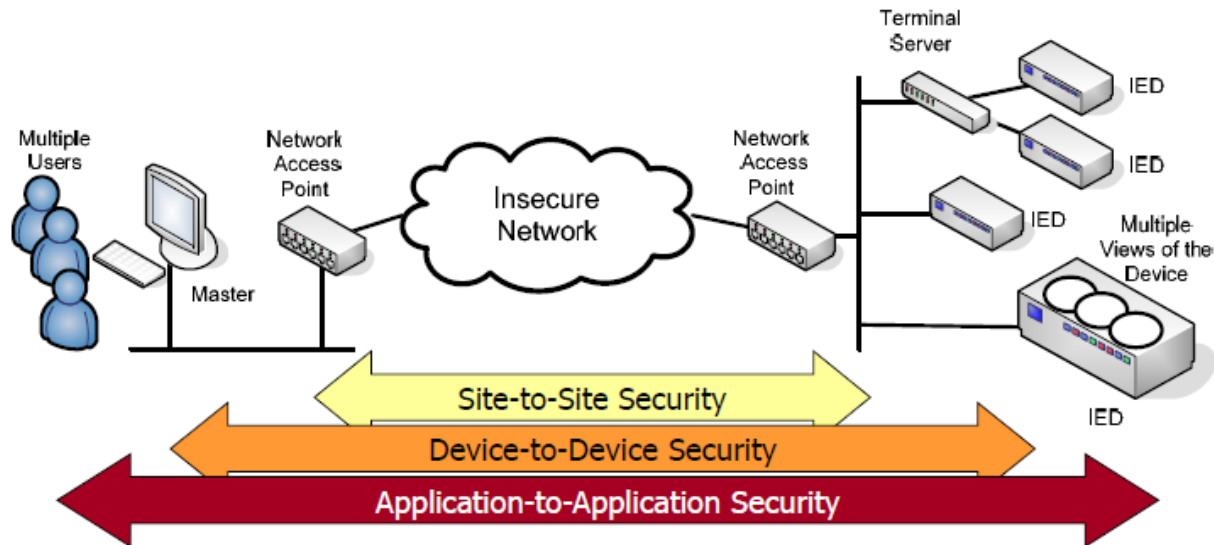
SOLUTIONS FOR COMMUNICATION PROTOCOL DEVELOPMENT

Agenda

- **Why Secure Authentication?**
 - Benefits and Justification
- **Equipment Considerations**
 - Gateways/RTUs/Terminal Servers
- **Cyber Security Architecture**
 - Where Does SA Fit?
 - Multi-User Systems
 - Key Management
- **Technology Updates**
 - DNP Authority
 - DNP3 Key Management Protocol (DKMP)

Why Secure Authentication?

- User Authentication
 - Each critical operation is authenticated
 - Addresses threat of spoofing, modification, and replay
 - Not just about cyber-security but also operational reliability
- Legacy Support Requirements
 - Must have low overhead on devices
 - Support low bandwidth, serial, and IP networks
- TLS Encryption Can Be Added for DNP3 IP Networks



Benefits of DNP3 Secure Authentication

- **Increased security and reliability**
 - End to end cyber-security at the application layer goes beyond TLS or VPN
 - Can help meet authentication requirements of NERC CIP
 - Role Based Access Control addresses operational requirements of utilities
- **Can be implemented within existing infrastructure**
 - Security upgrade path without upgrading existing infrastructure or legacy devices

Equipment Considerations

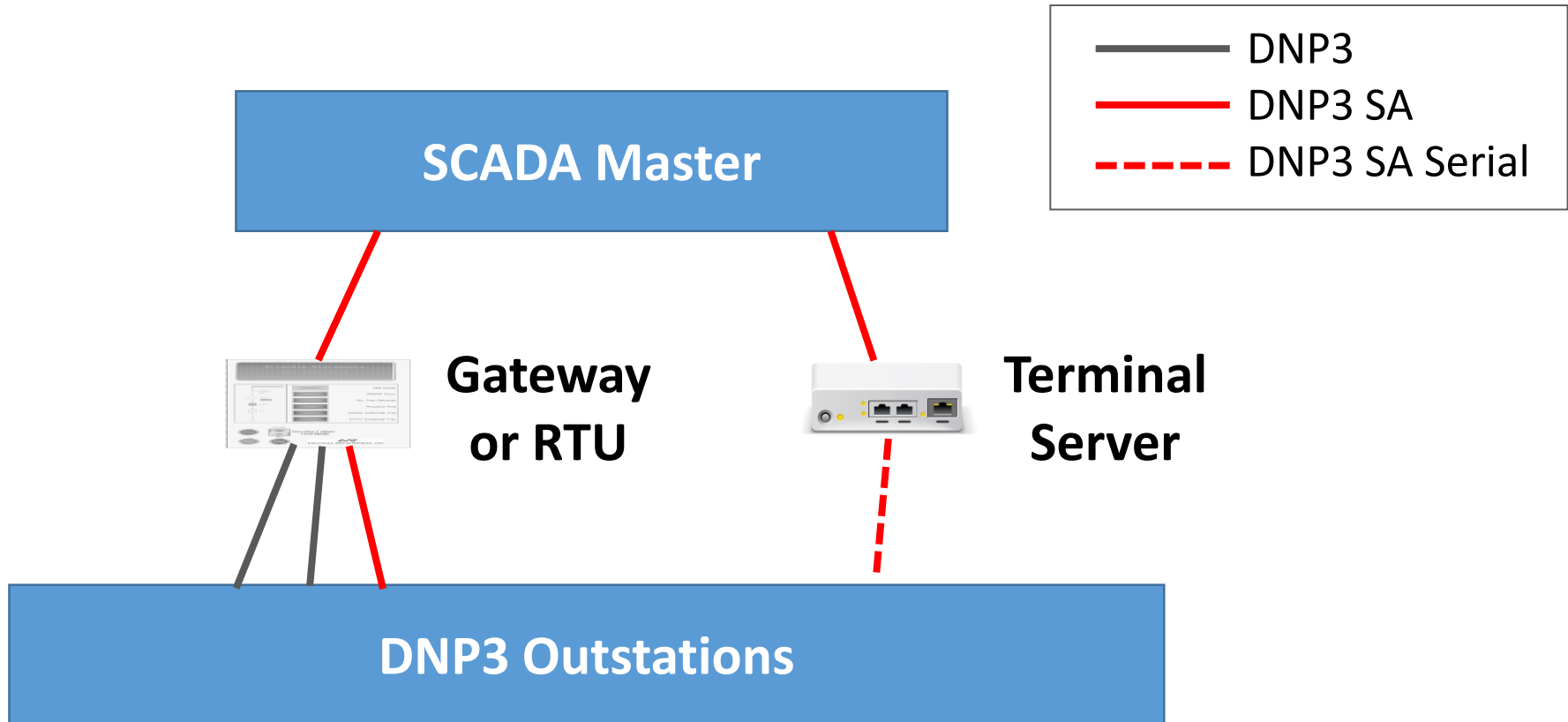
- **Are there devices that support Secure Authentication?**

Short answer: Yes, a wide variety

Long answer: Stop by the DNP3 booth downstairs!

- **What challenges are there for utilities and vendors?**
 - Determining a migration path to DNP3 SA
 - Operational adjustments (especially for role based access)
 - Planning for key management in the future
 - Vendors – not many challenges now after 10 years

Equipment Considerations



DNP3 SA to DNP3
without SA
Or mapping of
DNP3 SA users

Supports IP to Serial
and vice versa

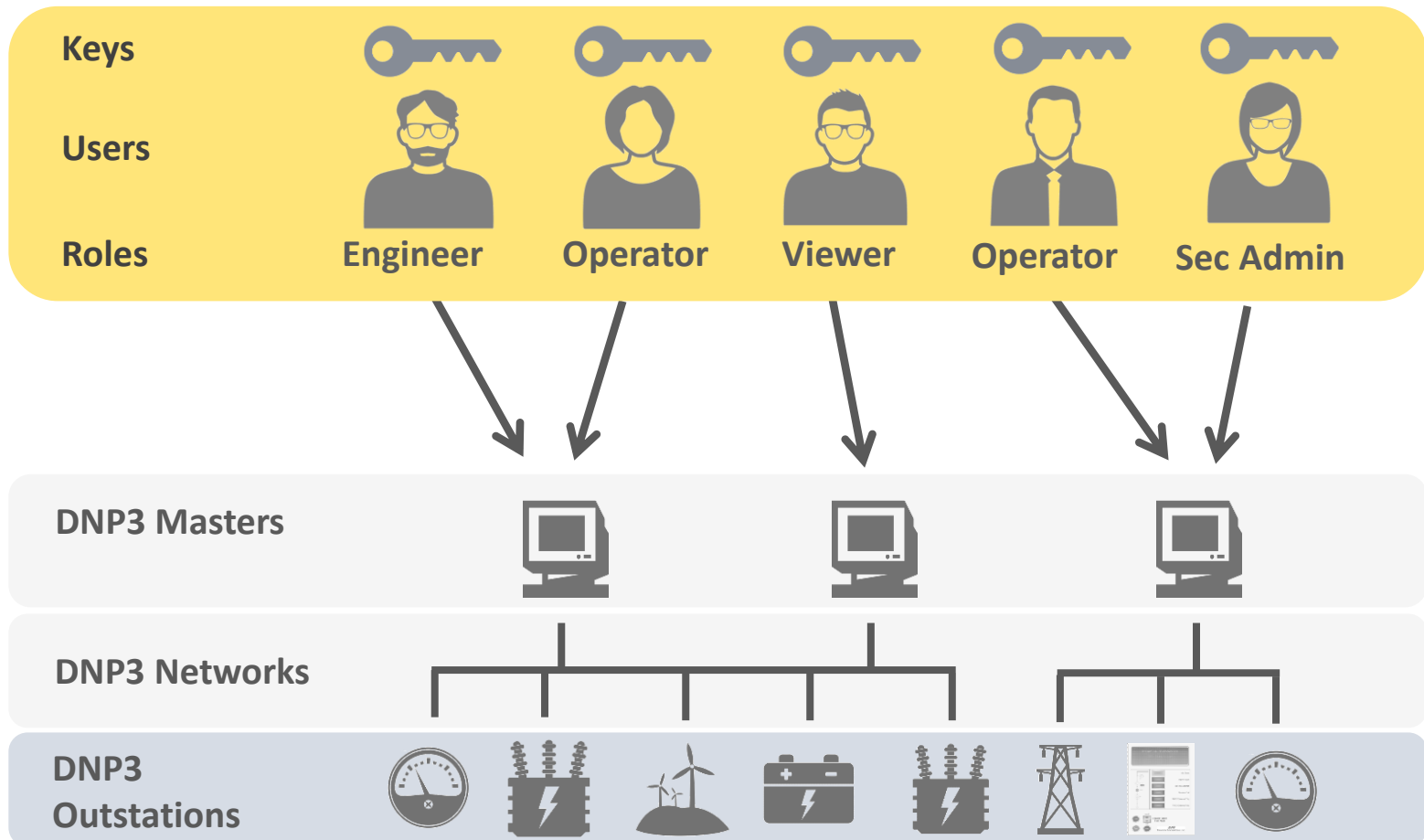
Multi-User Systems

- Role-Based Access Control (IEC 62351-8)
 - Each user has a role (Engineer, Operator, Security Admin)
- Privileges are based on the role
 - Standard roles have predefined privileges
 - Custom roles can be defined for each organization

		Privileges						
		View	Read	Reporting	File Read	File Write	Control	Security
User Roles	Viewer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
	Operator	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Engineer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	Security Admin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Security Auditor	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

Multi-User Systems

- Users can be added to the system with specific roles
- Roles determine which privileges they have



Benefits of Role Based Access

- Operational Side
 - User access based on roles within organization
 - Greater reliability and safety by reducing risk of unintentional operations
 - Support for multiple organizations that share assets
- Security Aspects
 - Capability to log operations by DNP3 Master
 - Reduces risk of malicious attacks from within organization
 - Key disclosure has lower risk than a “single user” system

Key Management Dilemma



So many devices, users, keys...

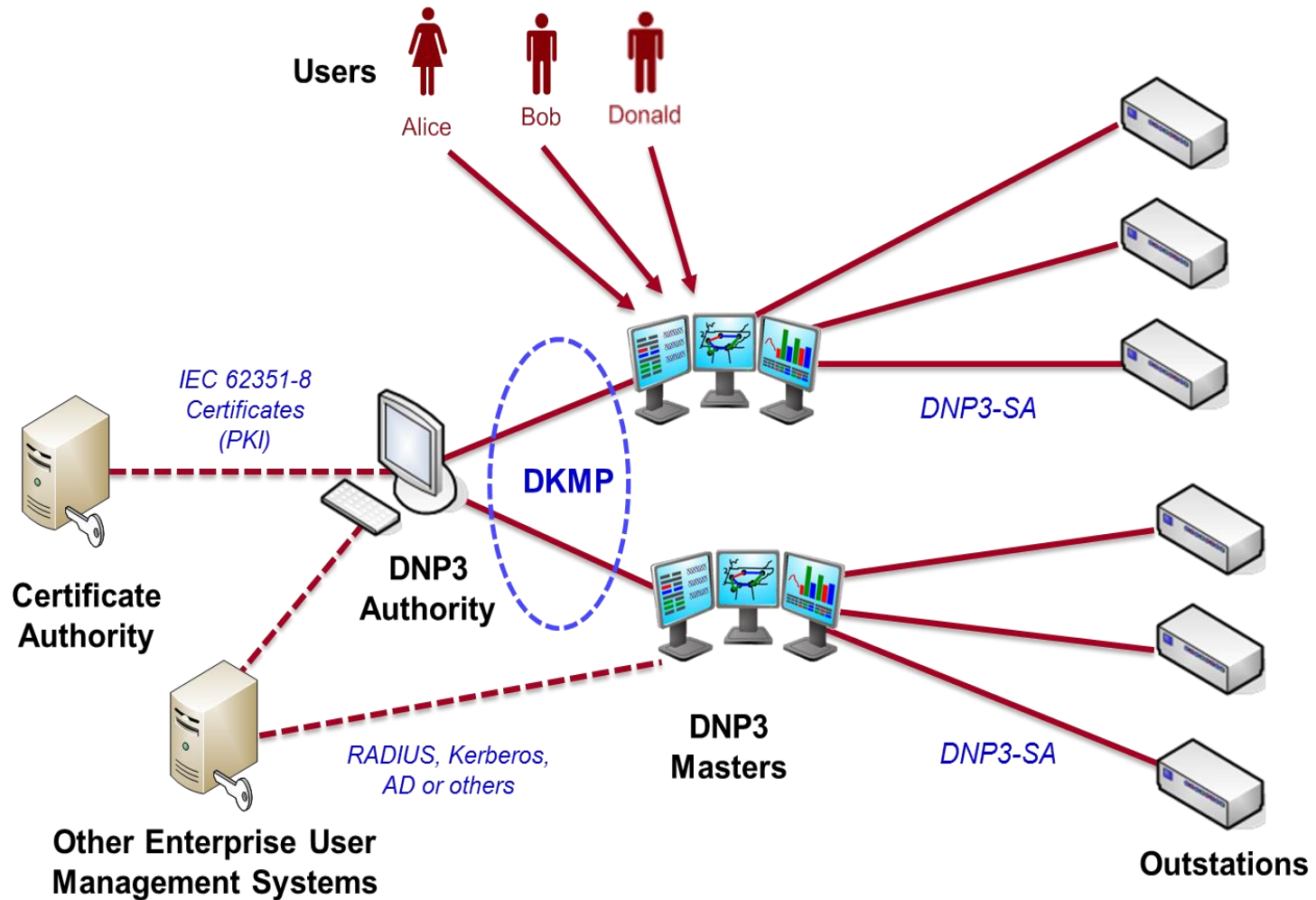
- How can users be added, removed, or modified?
- Who manages the updates?
- How do you update keys securely?
- How frequently do you need to update keys?
- What is the cost?
- Can this be automated?

Technology Updates

Updates to Secure Authentication

- IEEE Std™ 1815.1 Standard
- Security must evolve
- Backward compatibility is major goal
- Current objective: how will remote key management be standardized?
 - Much of the functionality exists in DNP3 now
 - DNP3 Authority evolving
 - Proposed key management interface for Masters

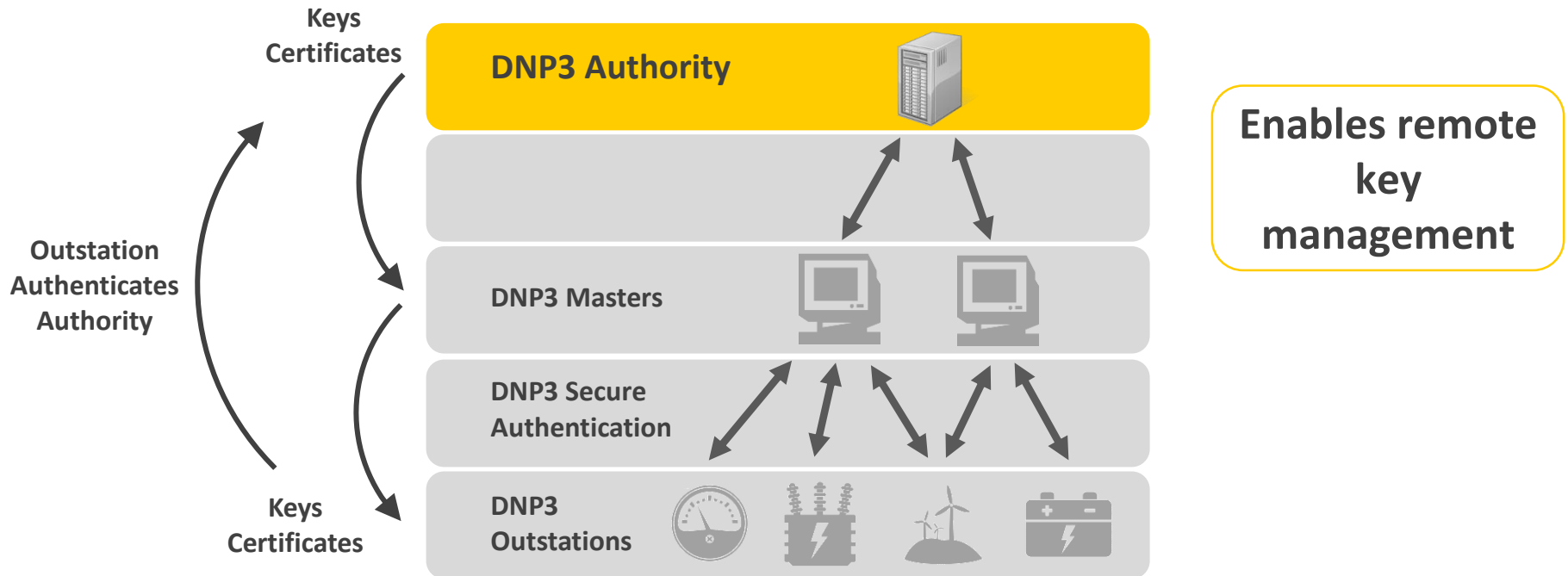
Cyber Security Architecture



DNP3 Authority

Central application across multiple DNP3 networks

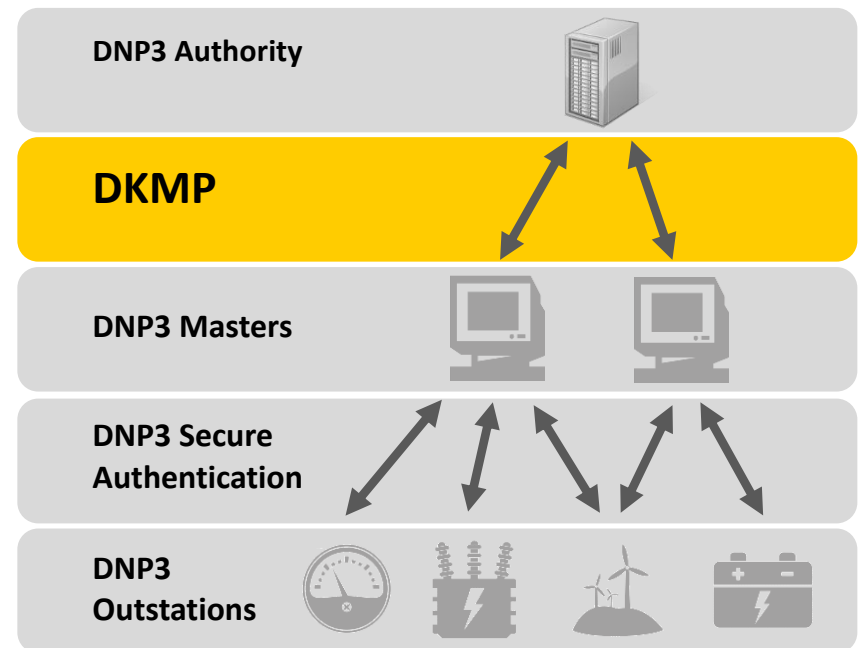
- Interfaces to DNP3 Masters
- Adds, removes, and updates users
- Sends user keys/certificates to remote devices via Master



DNP3 Key Management Protocol (DKMP)

DKMP is a proposed specification*

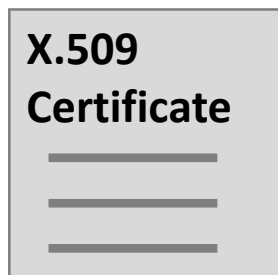
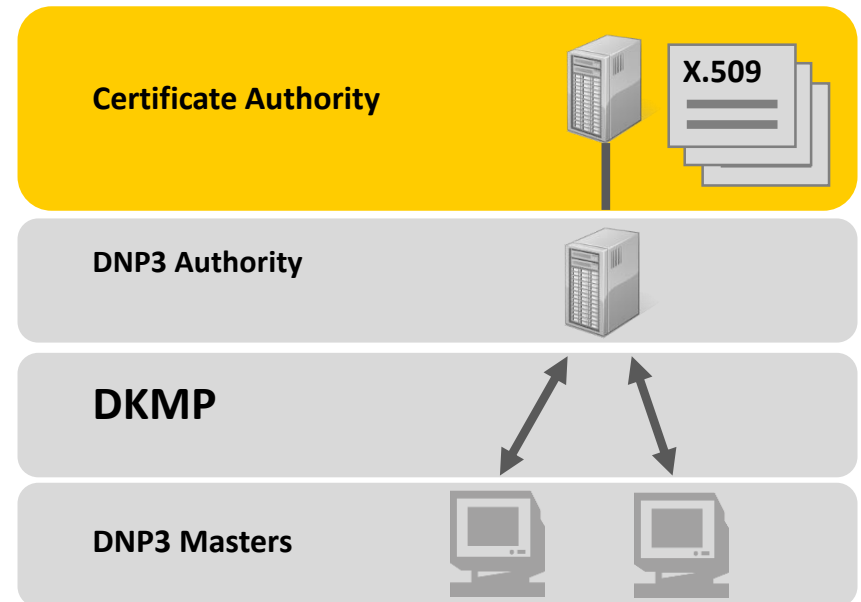
- Uses TLS over TCP Sockets
- Symmetric or asymmetric cryptography
- Synchronizes Users
- Updates Users
- Changes Keys



*Started as part of EPRI DNP3 demonstration in 2014

Certificate Authority

- Asymmetric cryptography
- Provides digitally signed certificates
- Interfaces to DNP3 Authority
- Supports X.509 certificates with IEC 62351-8 defined extensions:



- User Role
- Lifetime of User Rights
- Operation (add, delete, change)

Why Key Management?

- Operational Benefits
 - Lower cost to update keys in remote devices
 - User access is based on operational requirements
 - Add and remove users as organization changes
 - Users are synched with central User Management System
- Security Benefits
 - Change keys quickly after an unintended key disclosure
 - Reduced risk of key disclosure versus manual distribution
 - Users can be removed as they leave the organization

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