



# Enhancing Lifeline Infrastructure Resilience

June 2019

*Changing the World's Energy Future*

Ron E Fisher



*INL is a U.S. Department of Energy National Laboratory operated by Battelle Energy Alliance, LLC*

#### **DISCLAIMER**

This information was prepared as an account of work sponsored by an agency of the U.S. Government. Neither the U.S. Government nor any agency thereof, nor any of their employees, makes any warranty, expressed or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness, of any information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights. References herein to any specific commercial product, process, or service by trade name, trade mark, manufacturer, or otherwise, does not necessarily constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the U.S. Government or any agency thereof. The views and opinions of authors expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the U.S. Government or any agency thereof.

# **Enhancing Lifeline Infrastructure Resilience**

**Ron E Fisher**

**June 2019**

**Idaho National Laboratory  
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83415**

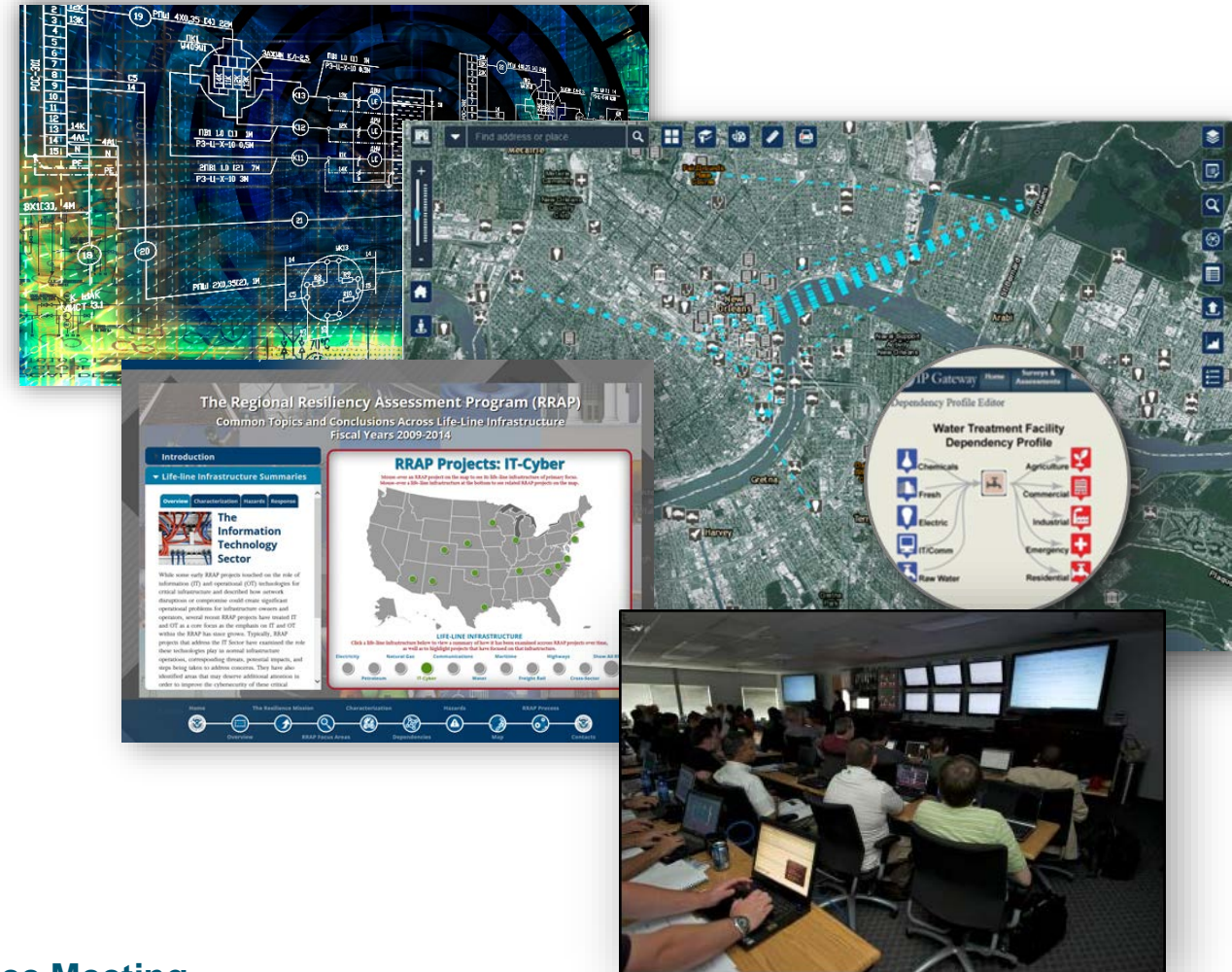
**<http://www.inl.gov>**

**Prepared for the  
U.S. Department of Energy  
Under DOE Idaho Operations Office  
Contract DE-AC07-05ID14517**

# Enhancing Lifeline Infrastructure Resilience

## Infrastructure Assurance & Analysis Division

Ron Fisher, Ph.D., Division Director



## ***Progress in Achieving N&HS Strategic Plan Objectives***


### **Assure Inherently Resilient Lifeline Infrastructure**

- Establish operational critical infrastructure research environment with focus on control systems security
- Continue enhancement of critical infrastructure cyber-physical interdependency analysis and knowledge management capabilities

### **Secure the Nation's Vital Cyber-Physical Systems**

### **Advance and Train the Workforce that Engineers, Operates, and Defends the Nation's Secure and Resilient Systems**

### **Support the Scientific Computing Initiative**

- 
1. AICS R&D 100 Award
  2. AHA R&D 100 Award Finalist
  3. Leadership in developing analytical tools used to support natural disasters
  4. Leadership in infrastructure dependencies and interdependencies analyses

1. Premier infrastructure/ICS cyber-physical environment

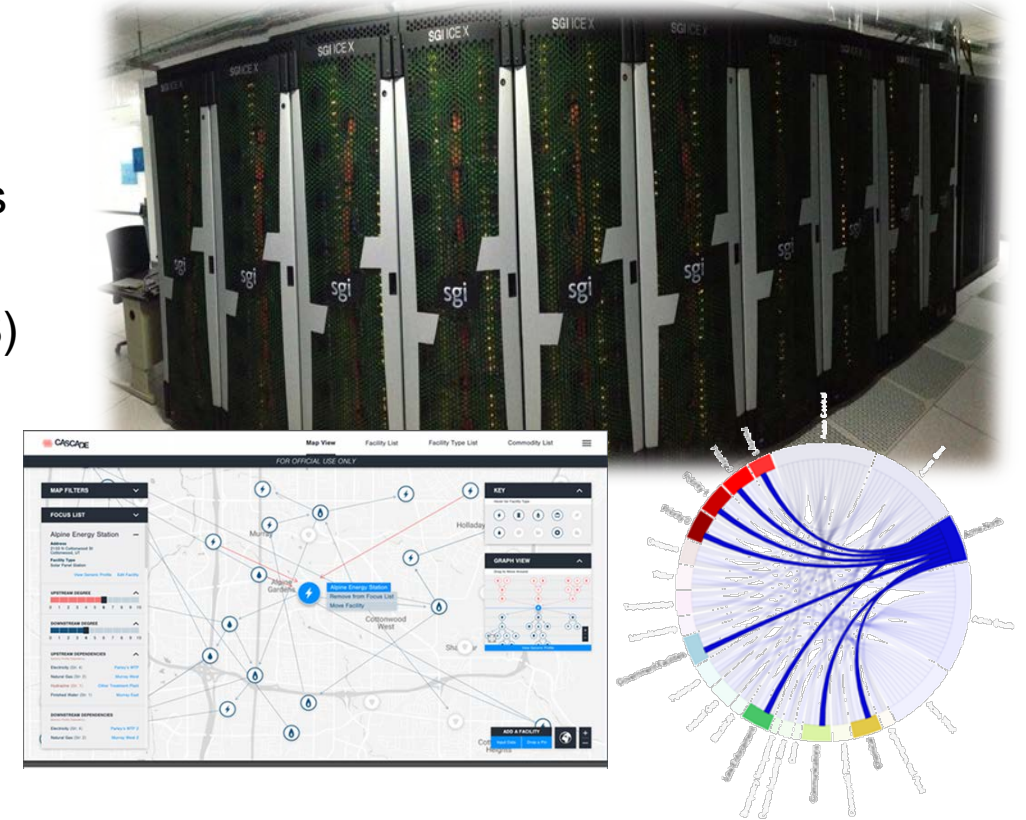
1. Army Cyber Command three-week OT course training for IT assessors

1. High Performing Computing Pilot of malware data

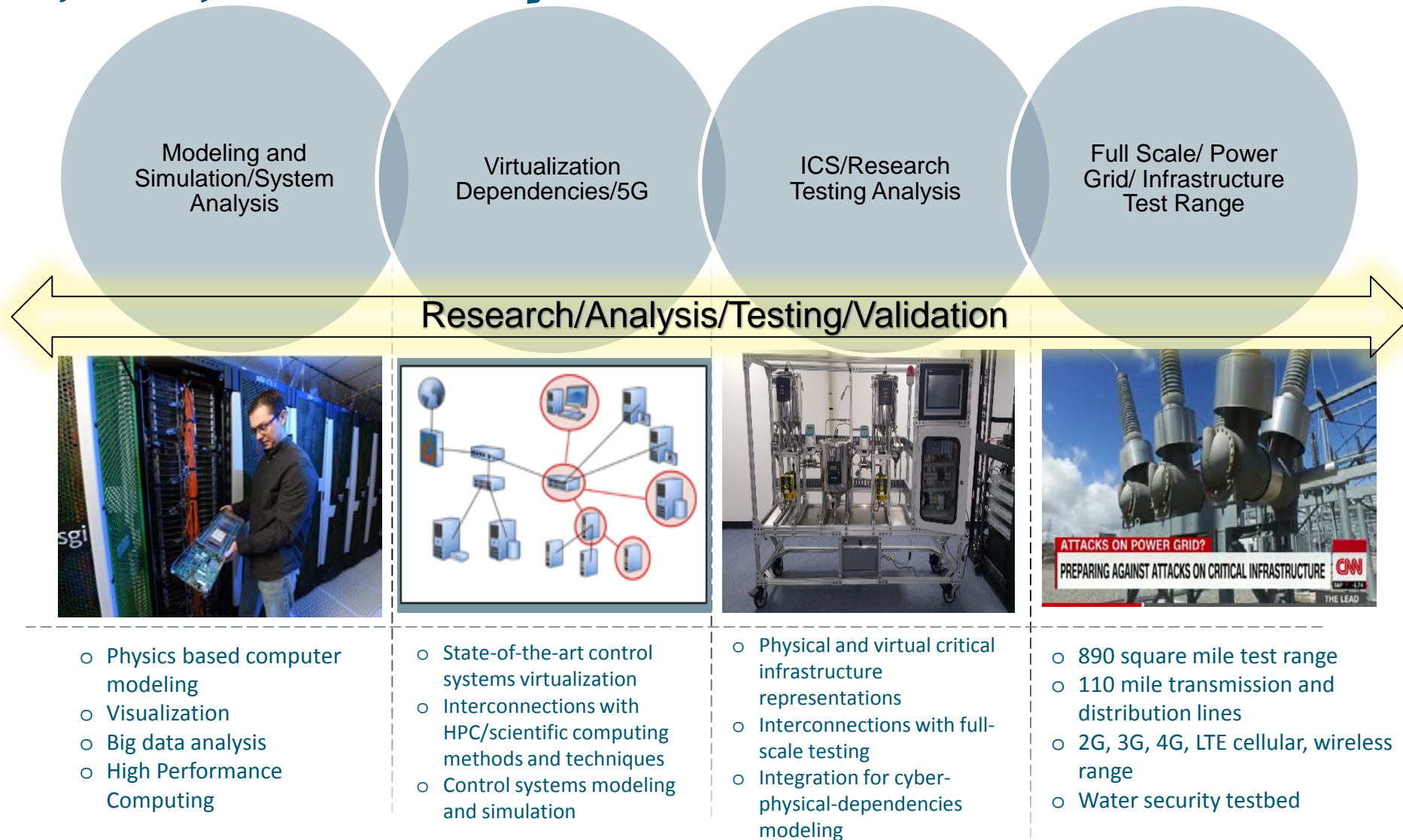


# Aligning with INL Strategy: Support Scientific Computing Initiative

- Solving national and homeland security challenges through unique applications of High Performance Computing (HPC)
  - SMC classified HPC system
  - Pilot of HPC and malware
  - Infrastructure dependencies and interdependencies analyses
- Analyzing, Mapping and Visualizing Functional Relationships
  - New emphasis from Department of Homeland Security (DHS) for 55 critical functions
  - ESRI Cooperative Research and Development Agreement
- Advancing INL's Data Sciences Capabilities
  - Big data
  - Secure integration
  - Predictive analytics



# INL has the Nation's Premier Critical Infrastructure Environment for DHS, DOE, DoD, and Industry





## ***INL Resilience Optimization Center (IROC)***

IROC strengthens INL's leadership position in resilience by leveraging our current and emerging capabilities, facilities, and staff with increased collaborations (internally and externally) to solve complex and challenging resilience problems.

- Builds upon extensive INL capabilities in resilience
- Provides a holistic cyber-physical-dependencies approach to resilience
- Bridges the gap between scientific research and the needs of industry/federal agencies
- Increases collaborations both internally and externally



***Extending INL Leadership in Resilience Through Internal and External Collaborations***

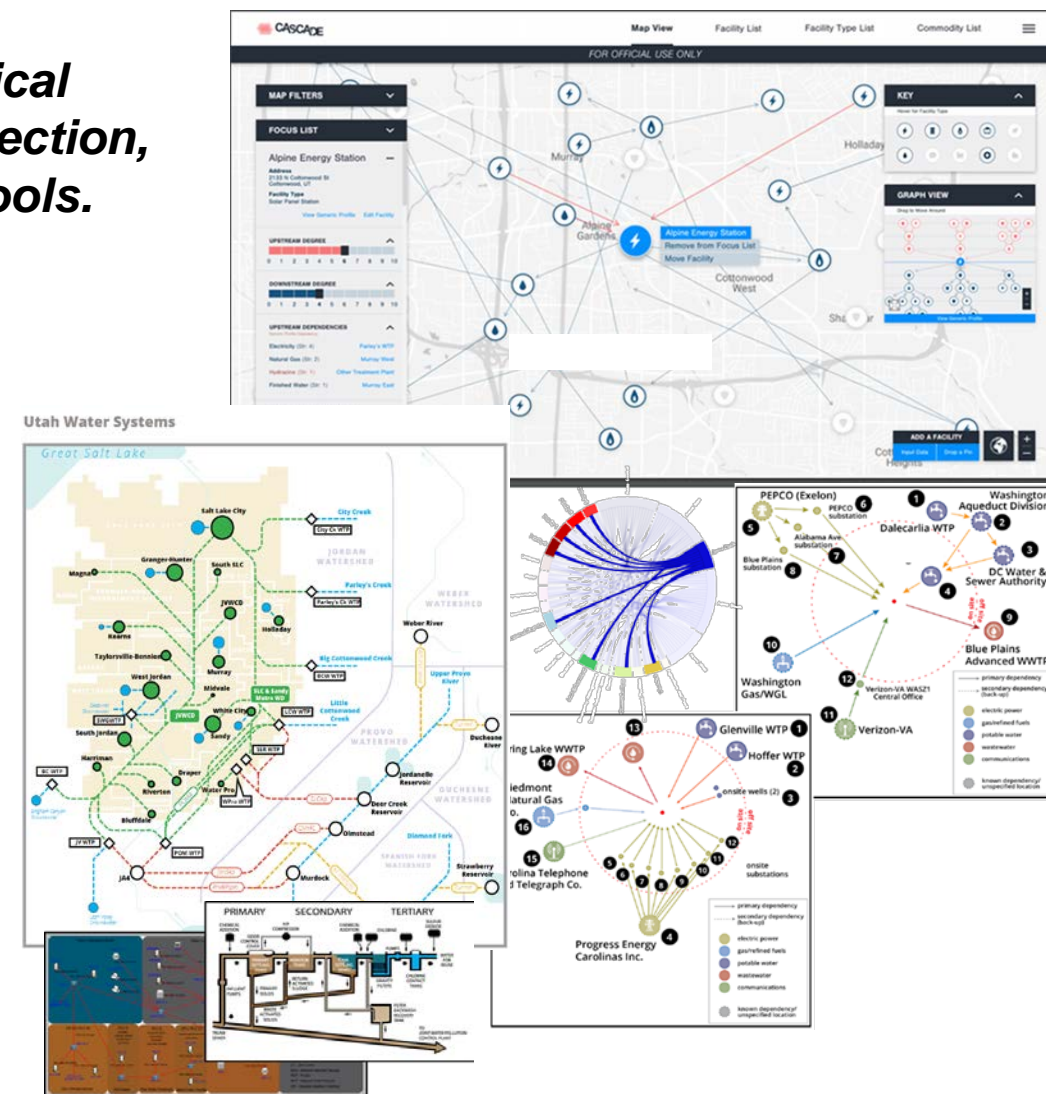


# Recognized Leader in Critical Infrastructure Cyber-Physical Interdependency Analysis

**INL is a national leader in critical infrastructure cyber-physical interdependency analysis by providing innovative data collection, cascading analysis, and visualization methodologies and tools.**

Sponsors and collaborators sustaining and developing:

- Growing with DHS Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency
  - National Risk Management Center
  - Infrastructure Security Division
- Increasing DOE and Department of Defense engagements
- Increased cross-laboratory collaborations
  - Cybercore, EES&T
- Emerging State and Local engagements
  - Idaho, Utah, Virginia emergency management agencies
- Building external partnerships
  - Argonne National Laboratory
  - Asset Partners
  - Resilient Solutions 21



# Solving a Vital Gap in Enhancing Workforce Development & Training

**INL is creating an environment for the rapid and nimble exchange of ICS cybersecurity information with stakeholders, through dynamic training deliverables and development of cutting-edge education gateways.**

## Expanding Stakeholder Training Offerings:

- New DHS 401 Pilot Course builds on 301 (Red/Blue) foundation
- DoD (Army, Navy, Air Force, etc.) involved in 3-week ICS Assessor Course
- State, Local, Territorial, Tribal, Private Sector – dependencies, supply chain, wireless
- IROC-related training courses incorporate INL test range capabilities

Idaho National Laboratory (INL) – National and Homeland Security Training

Industrial Control System (ICS) Cyber Security Training - Process Maturity Pipeline (CST - PMP)<sup>™</sup>

Progressive ICS Cyber Training Path			ICS Cyber Path	Applied Tools	ICS Industry Application	
NIST Cybersecurity Framework	Technical Level of Course	(Based on Bloom's Taxonomy of Progressive Learning)	General Learning Take-away(s)	Tools of use (Sample*)	ICS Cyber Business Process Maturity	ICS Cyber Role Specific Training**
Recover (RC)	500	Create	ICS: Continuous Monitoring	Sandbox CSP (Continuous Monitoring Plan)	5: Defined	Malware Analyst Forensics Analyst Heuristic Analyst Anomaly Detection
Respond (RS)	400		Evaluate	ICS: Evaluation and Validation	Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP) COOP CSP (Validation)	4: Measured
Detect (DE)	300	Apply and Analyze	ICS: Application and Analysis	Cyber Security Plan (CSP) Formed Business Impact Analysis	3: Managed	Sr. IT/OT Cyber
Protect (PR)	200		Understand	ICS: Defense-in-depth understanding	CSET DHS CRR NIST 800-53 NIST 800-82	2: Planned
Identify (ID)	100	Remember	ICS Basics	NCCIC ICS-Cert Defense-in-depth2016 SS08C	1: Performed	IT Administrator OT Technician ICS Operator Project Manager OT Intern IT Technician OT Apprentice Manager Asset Owner

\* Will vary by customer, industry and critical infrastructure sector of interest: Note that this model is not just compliance based but seeks to provide continuous ICS Cyber security maturity focus.

\*\* Roles not absolute as established ICS industry roles do not exist - titles will vary. Model is meant to show possible path progressions for general thru specific ICS Cyber training needs based on role.



## Developing ICS Training Standards:

- Creating ICS Process Maturity Pipeline to guide progress
- Working with local college/university on formal ICS standards

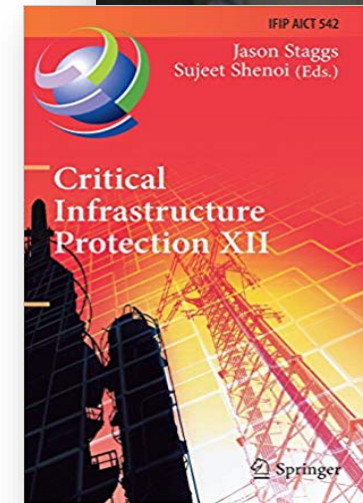
## Workforce Development Solutions:

- Establishing Cybersecurity Apprenticeship Program with partners from industry, academia, INL and workforce
- Utilizing INL ICS Cybersecurity expertise, new ICS Training Standards, CCE concepts to update academic curriculum
- Initiating INL-Developed Advanced Learning Environment platform for cutting-edge educational opportunities



## Increased Publications, Presentations, and Collaborations

- N&HS-sponsored Idaho Cybersecurity Interdependencies Summit (Wayne Austad presented in Boise, ID)
- **Kevin Hemsley and Ron Fisher book chapter - “A History of Cyber Incidents and Threats Involving Industrial Control Systems”, in Critical Infrastructure Protection XII**
- Kevin Hemsley - keynote address for the Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate and Energy Directorate Workshop
- Ron Fisher - Outstanding Review Award from Academy of Management (Organization Development and Change Division) and chaired a panel session on Change Strategies
- Chris Dixon - 86<sup>th</sup> Military Operations Research Society (MORS) presentation



## Increased Publications, Presentations, and Collaborations

- N&HS sponsored an engineering capstone project with Brigham Young University
- **Ron Fisher briefed the Chair of U.S. Senate Homeland Security Committee (Wyoming U.S. Senator Ron Johnson) on INL portfolio with DHS**
- **Five division staff presented at Resilience Week**
- Ron Fisher presented at National Governor's Association's Idaho Energy Resilience Retreat
- Ollie Gagnon presented to National Rural Water Association Executive Director's Meeting on cybersecurity
- Ron Fisher reviewed articles for the Journal of Cybersecurity, Organization Development Journal, and Academy of Management



NATIONAL  
RURAL WATER  
ASSOCIATION





## ***N&HS is Making A Strong Impact in Homeland Security***

- Exceeded \$100M in FY18 of DHS funding (largest funded DOE national lab for DHS)
- Completed impactful vulnerability assessment pilots of election system equipment
- Awarded International Association for Continuing Education and Training (IACET) certification to issue continuing education credits for cybersecurity training
- Trained more than 20,000 people over the past year through on-line cybersecurity courses
- Completed strategic high-speed network connection between Idaho Falls, Washington DC, and Pensacola
- Developed and deployed CASCADE situational awareness tool used by DHS to support multiple national disasters (e.g. Hurricane Florence)
- Conducted cybersecurity assessments for 2019 Super Bowl



# N&HS is Making A Strong Impact in Homeland Security

- Analyzed new variant of Hatman/Triton malware
- Trained Army Cyber Command IT assessors with 3-week OT assessment course
- Conducted 5-day cybersecurity training course for Japanese Cybersecurity Division of Commerce and Information Policy Bureau Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (METI)
- Released CSET Version 9.0 via open-source web framework
- Developed a multi-million dollar ICS Lab funded by DHS
- Received letter of appreciation from DHS Secretary Kirstjen M. Nielsen calling out heroic actions to DHS/INL Hunt and Incident Response Team (HIRT)
- Received letter of appreciation from National Cybersecurity & Communications Integration Center Director John Felker on INL's leadership for HIRT response training



Securing Tomorrow.  
Today.

## Triton Malware Spearheads Latest Generation of Attacks on Industrial Systems

By Thomas Roccia on Nov 08, 2018

Malware that attacks industrial control systems (ICS), such as the Stuxnet campaign in 2010, is a serious threat. This class of cyber sabotage can spy on, disrupt, or destroy systems that manage large-scale industrial processes. An essential danger in this threat is that it moves from mere digital damage to risking human lives. In this post we will review the history of ICS malware, briefly examine how one ICS framework operates, and offer our advice on how to fight such threats.

ICS malware is usually sophisticated, requiring time to research its targets and sufficient resources. Attackers can be motivated by financial gain, hacktivism, or espionage, as well as for political ends, as we saw with Stuxnet. Since Stuxnet, researchers have discovered several industrial attacks; each year we seem to read about a worse threat than before.

In August 2017, a sophisticated malware targeted petrochemical facilities in the Middle East. The malware—dubbed Triton, Trisis, or HatMan—attacked safety instrumented systems (SIS), a critical component that has been designed to protect human life. The system targeted in that case was the Schneider Triconex SIS. The initial vector of infection is still unknown, but it was likely a phishing attack.

After gaining remote access, the Triton attackers moved to disrupt, take down, or destroy the industrial process. The goal of the attackers is still unclear because the attack was discovered after an accidental shutdown of the plant led to further investigation. Investigations conducted by several security companies have revealed a complex malware framework embedding PowerPC shellcode (the Triconex architecture) and an implementation of the proprietary communication protocol TriStation. The malware allowed the attackers to easily communicate with safety controllers and remotely manipulate system memory to inject shellcodes; they completely controlled the target. However, because the attack did not succeed it is possible that a payload, the final stage of the attack, was missing. All investigations pointed in this direction: if the final payload had been delivered, the consequences could have been disastrous.

## History of ICS malware

In 2010, Stuxnet was one of the most sophisticated ICS threats discovered. This cyber weapon was created to target Iranian centrifuges. It was able to reprogram a Stuxnet was not to destroy but to take the control of the industrial

It collected a large amount of data and remotely monitored workstations and servers. In Ukraine, 230,000 people were left functionalities similar to Stuxnet's. It is unclear if this was a proof



