

Cyber Threat Landscape for Distribution Systems

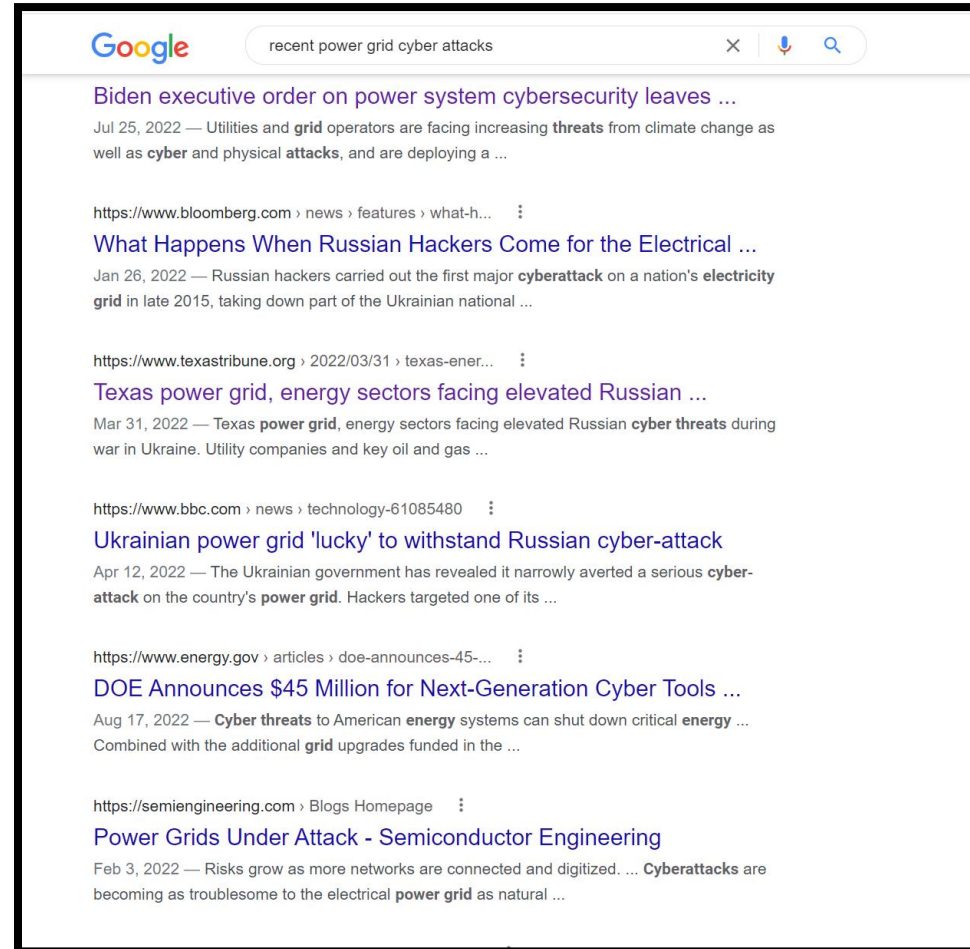
Megan Culler, Idaho National Laboratory

Distribution
Conference
October 4-5, 2022

Agenda

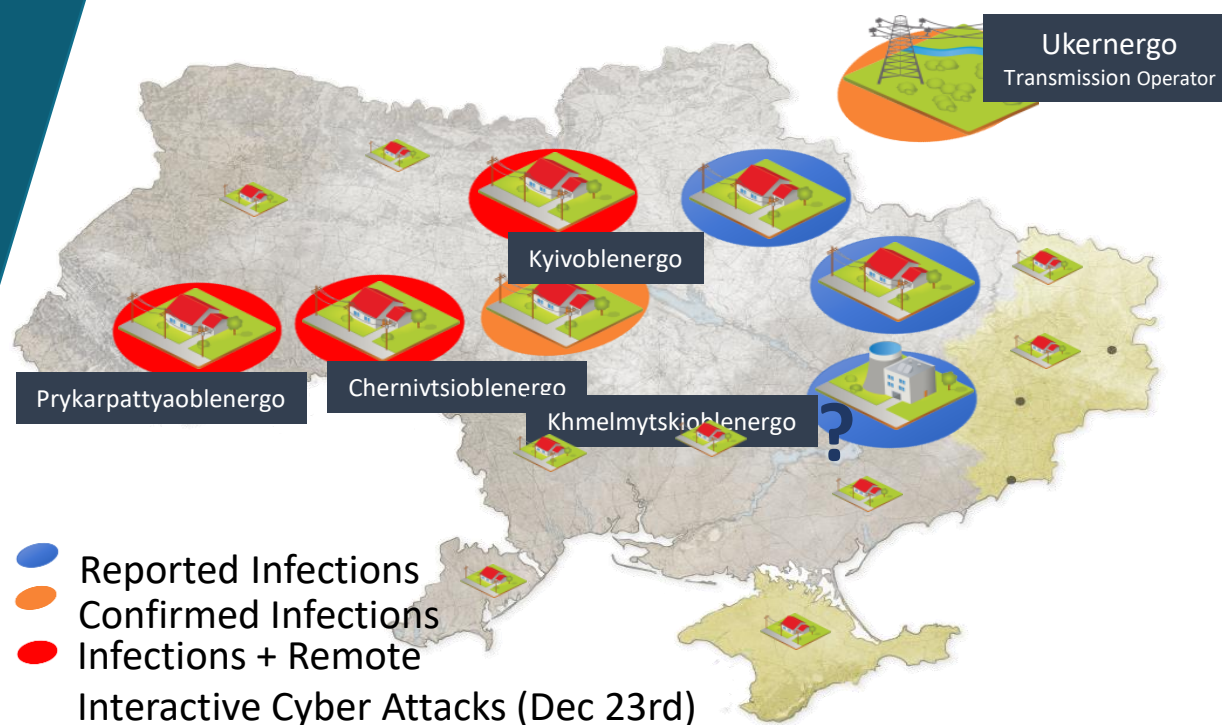
- Recent Attacks
- Attack Paths
- Cyber Resilience

Recent Events



Recent Events

Attacks on Ukrainian Power Grid

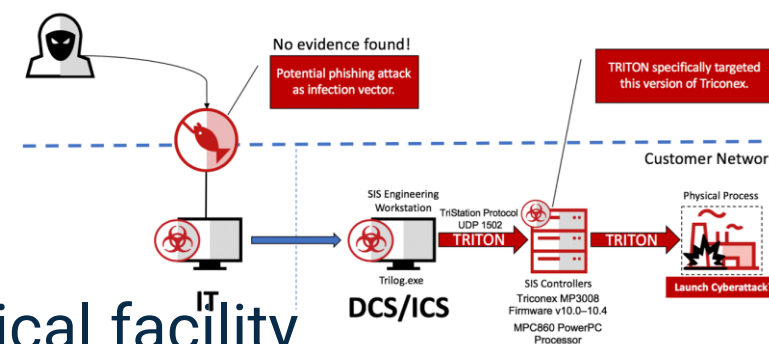


- 2015 Attack on distribution:
 - BlackEnergy
- 2016 Attack on transmission:
 - Industroyer/Crash Override

Recent Events

Malware that targets OT systems

- Triton
 - First seen in 2017 at a petrochemical facility
 - Designed to manipulate safety instrumented systems (SIS)
 - Same threat actor discovered probing networks of electricity organizations in US and elsewhere in 2018
 - FBI released report in March 2022 warning of ongoing Triton Threat
- Incontroller/ PipeDream
 - Discovered in early 2022
 - Collection of utilities that includes reconnaissance, manipulation, disruption of PLCs



Recent Events

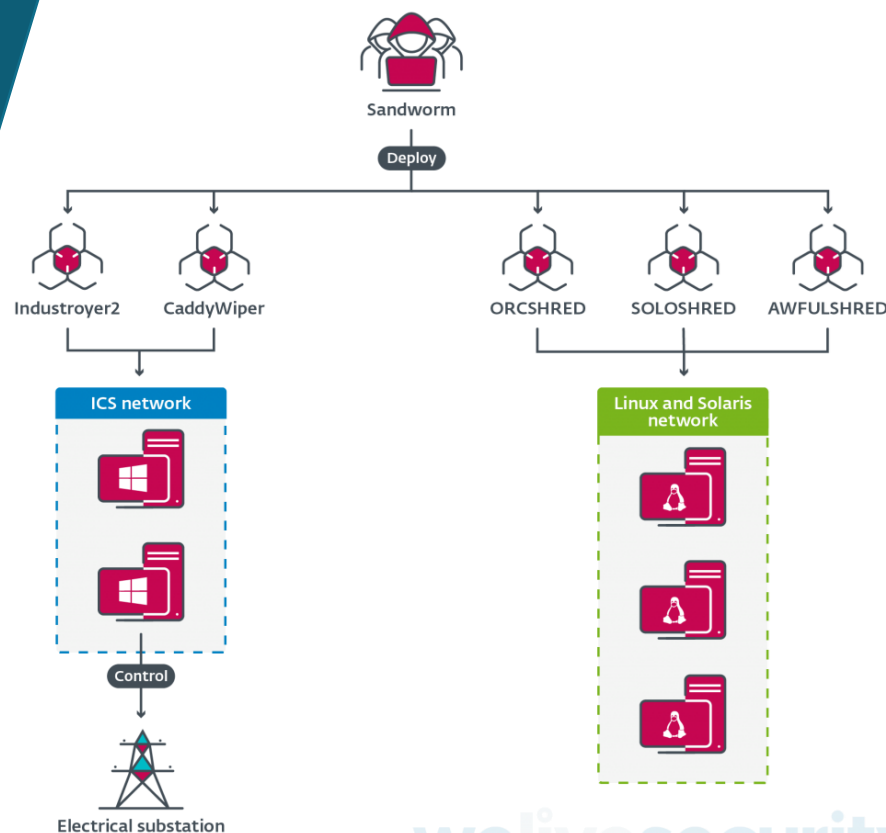
sPower - 2019

- Utah-based renewable IPP sPower
- Firewalls hit with DoS attack
- Affected Cisco firewall in 5-minute intervals over 12-hour period
- Equipment targeted was on the public internet
- Attacker was likely not targeted electric infrastructure



Recent Events

Industryoyer2



- Single ICS protocol targeted: IEC-104 (IEC 60870-40104)
- Attack detected and mitigated before blackout occurred
- Could have impacted ~2 million people
- Several wipers deployed

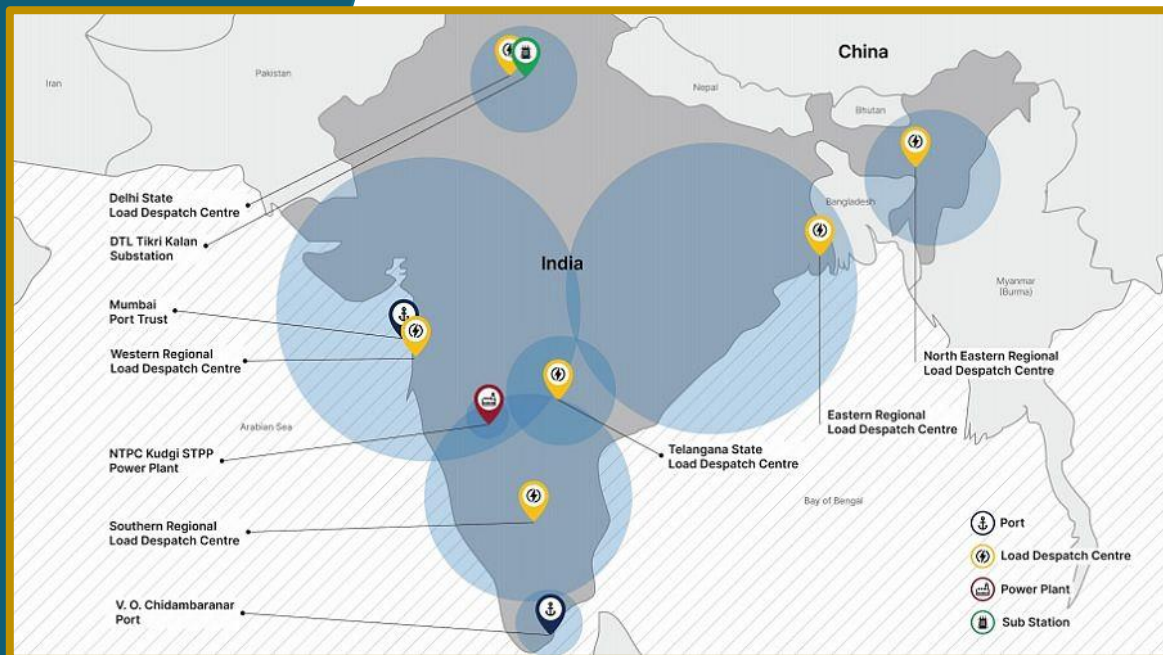


Image: <https://www.welivesecurity.com/2022/04/12/industroyer2-industroyer-reloaded/>
<https://cert.gov.ua/article/39518>

Recent Events

Attacks on Indian Transmission

- Feb. 2021: reported that since mid-2020, Chinese APTgroup RedEcho compromised at least 10 Indian power sector organizations
- Targets included 4 of 5 Regional Load Dispatch Centers (RLDC)
- No compromise of OT network, but info could be leveraged for larger campaign

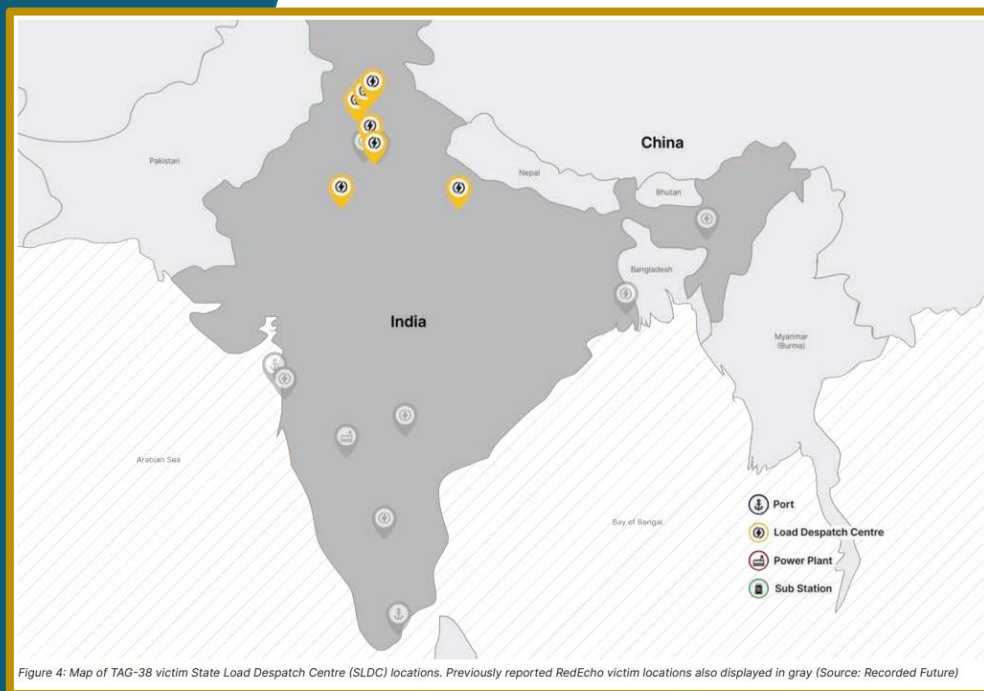


Recent Events

Attacks on Indian Transmission

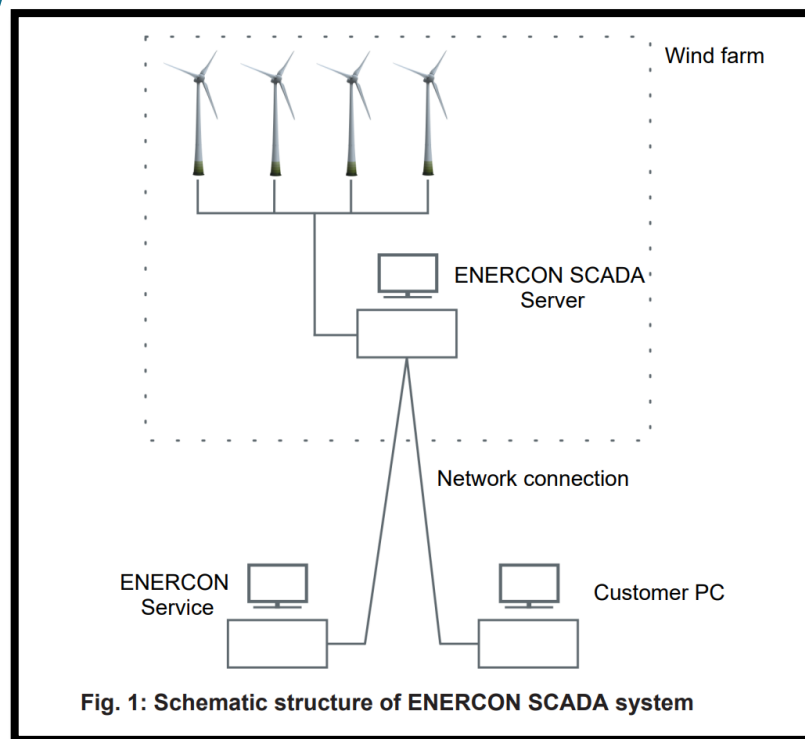
Threat Activity Group (TAG)-38

- April 2022, reported that since Sept. 2021, Chinese campaign targeted at least 7 State Load Dispatch Centers (SLDCs) in North India
- Similar to RedEcho, but entry point was internet-facing, third-party DVR/IP camera devices as C2 for Shadowpad malware
- No compromise of OT network, but access info on critical infrastructure



Recent Events

Wind in Europe



- Nov. 19, 2021: Vestas hit by ransomware
- Feb. 24, 2022: Enercon wind turbines in Germany lose remote monitoring connection due to SATCOM attack
- March 31, 2022: Nordex Group, major wind turbine manufacturer, hit by Conti ransomware
- April 11, 2022: Deutsche Windtechnik, wind turbine maintenance company, hit by cyber attack

Recent Events

State-sponsored activity against the North American Electricity Sector

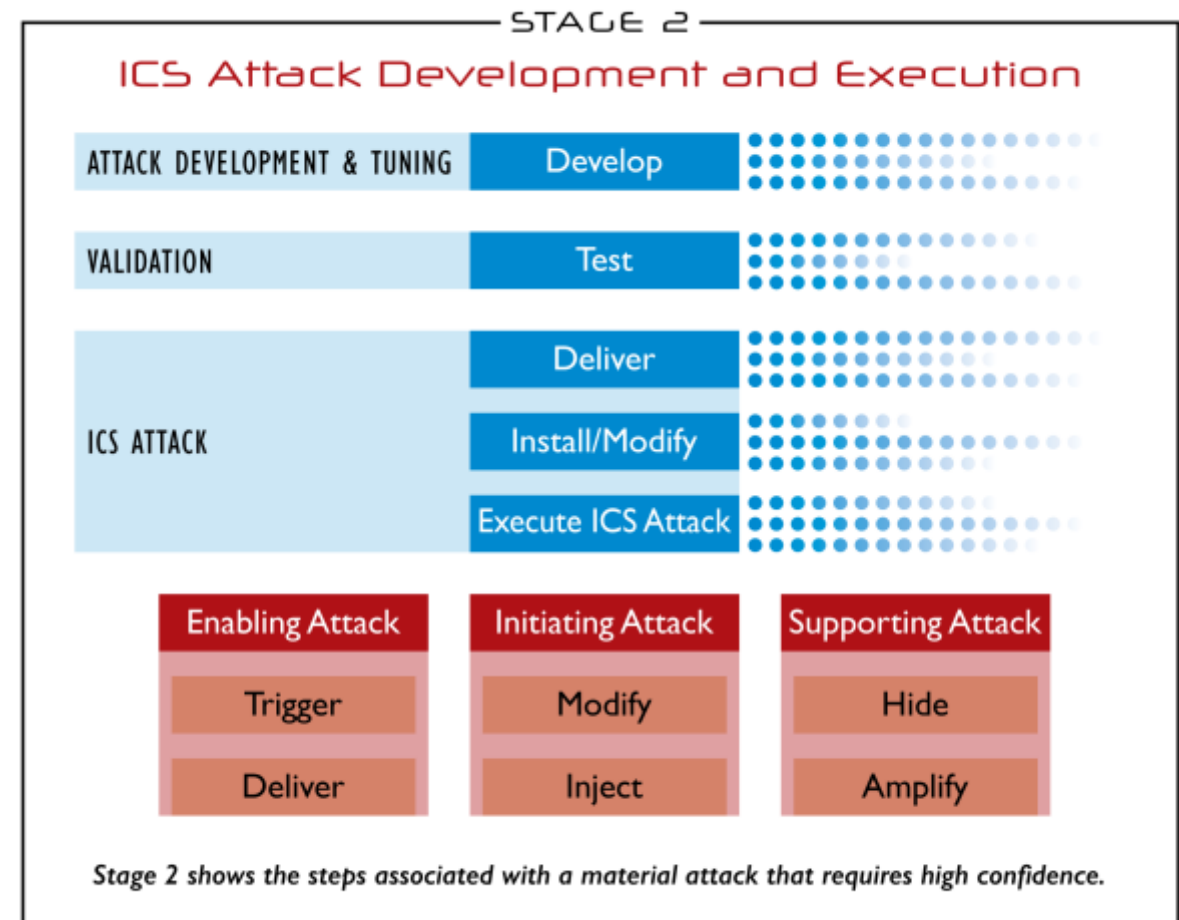
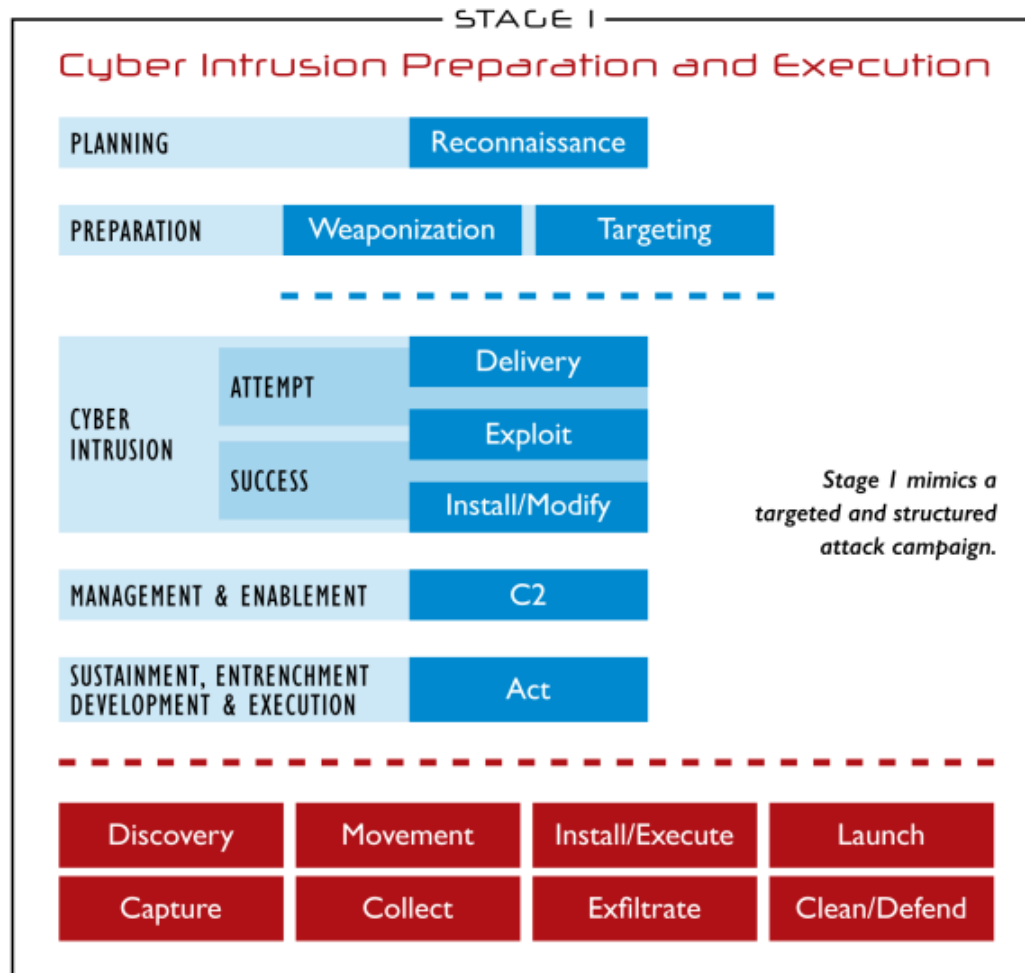
- Iranian state-sponsored espionage campaign (2019)
- U.S. utilities targeted by TA410 (2019)
- Russian group behind Triton probing U.S. utilities (2019)
- U.S. DHS and FBI alerts on Russian-state sponsored targeting of supply chain (2018 and ongoing)
- Russian state-sponsored cyber espionage against Canadian, US, and European energy sector companies (2014-2017)
- U.S. power producer with generation plan in Ontario probed by multiple actors (2013)
- Grid software supplier Televant Canada Ltd. had project files related to ICS software stolen (2012)

Recent Events

Common Themes

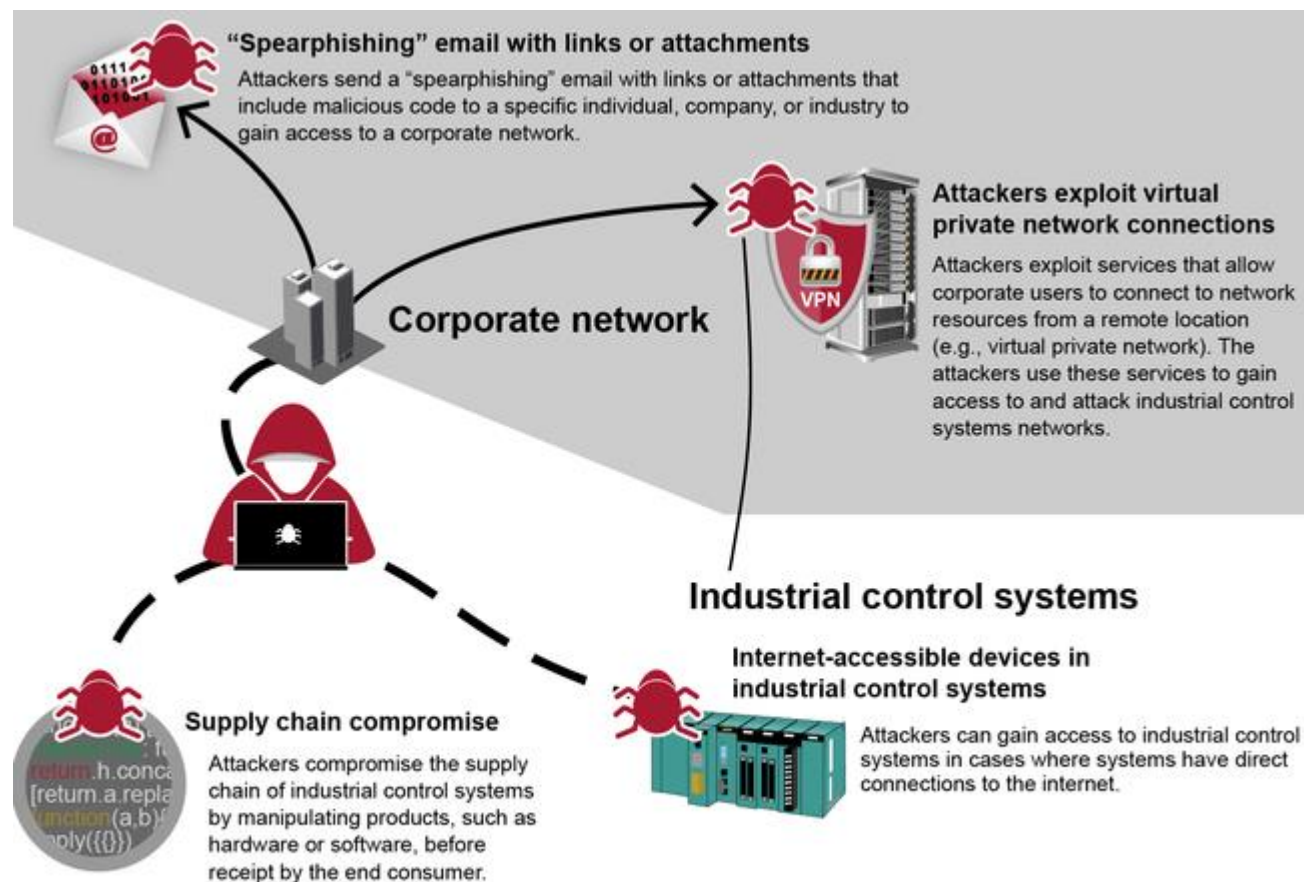
- Attacks targeting third parties (OEMs, maintenance, etc.)
- APT activity detected before OT attack executed
- Some attacks are not targeting electric infrastructure
- Few notable incidents that shut down power operations

Attack Paths



Attack Types

Entry Points to ICS

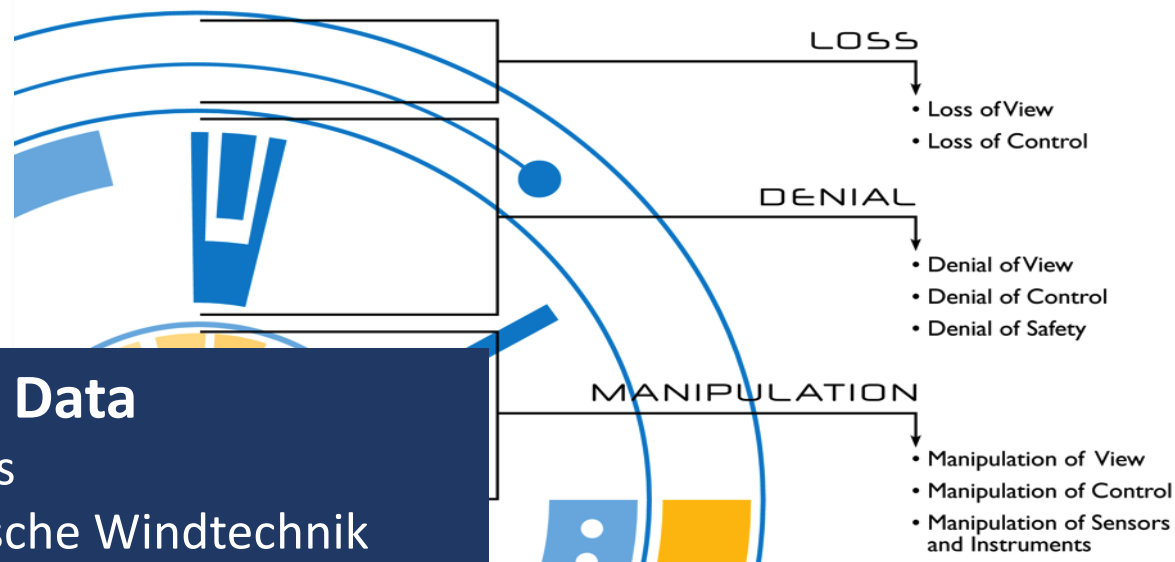


Source: GAO analysis of industry and federal documents. | GAO-21-81

Attack Types

Impacts

Attacker Objectives



Loss of Data

- Vestas
- Deutsche Windtechnik
- Red Echo
- TAG-38

Loss of View/Control

- Nordex
- Deutsche Windtechnik

Denial of View/Control

- Enercon
- Spower

Denial of Safety

- Incontroller
- Triton / Trisis

Manipulation of View

- Stuxnet
- Wipers

Manipulation of Control

- Black Energy
- Industroyer
- Industroyer2

Manipulation of Safety

- Incontroller
- Triton / Trisis

Attack Types

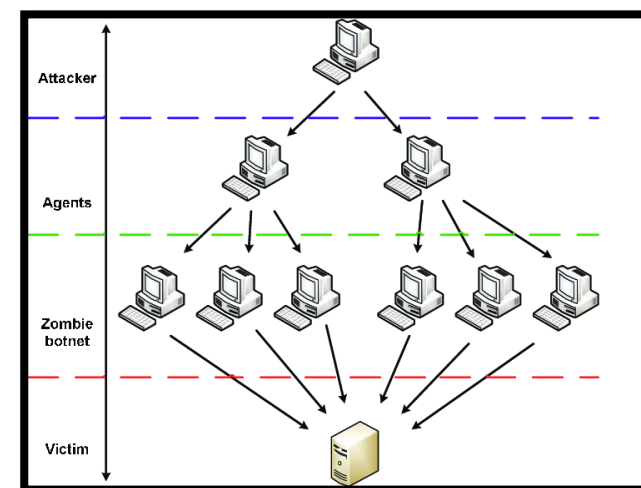
Denial-of-Service

Definition

- Legitimate users are unable to access information systems, devices or other network resources due to actions of malicious actor

Key Considerations

- What backups for critical services are in place?
- How will my system continue to operate autonomously or enter a fail-safe state?



Attack Paths

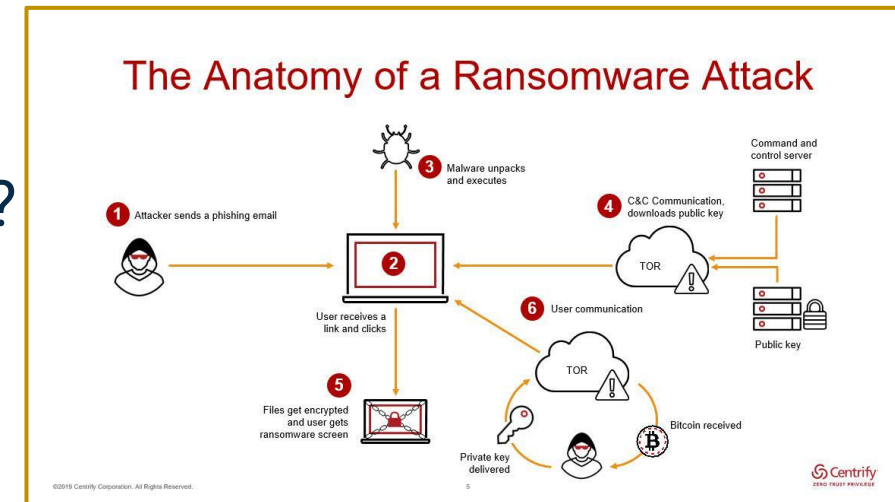
Ransomware

Definition

- Ransomware is a type of malware that threatens to publish or blocks access to data or a computer system, usually by encrypting it, until the victim pays a ransom fee

Key Considerations

- Data may be exfiltrated as it's encrypted on local systems
- What data/processes were affected?
- How are these data/processes used across my business?
- What third parties have access to sensitive information?



Attack Paths

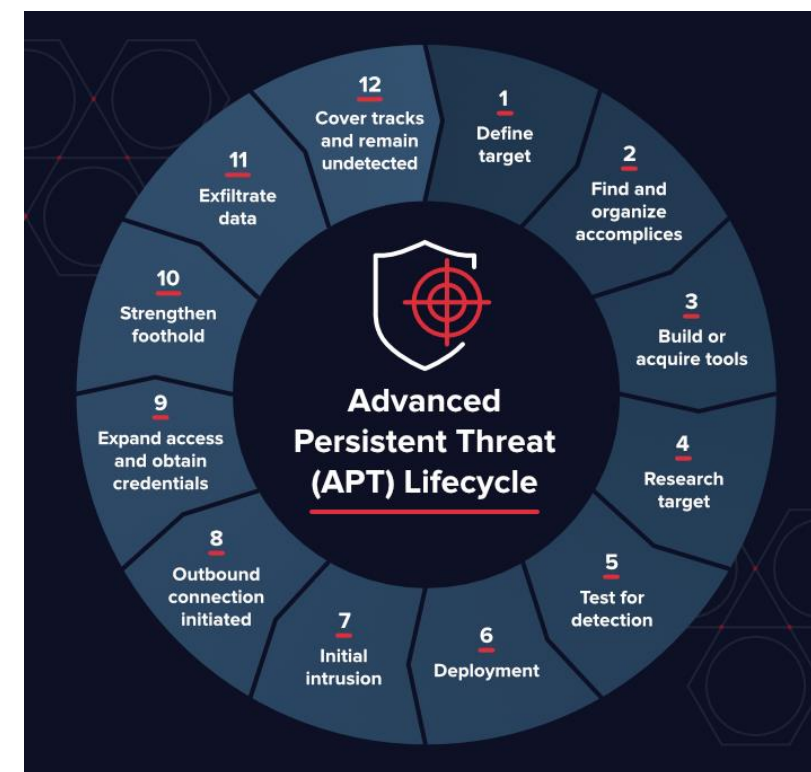
Advanced Persistent Threats (APTs)

Definition

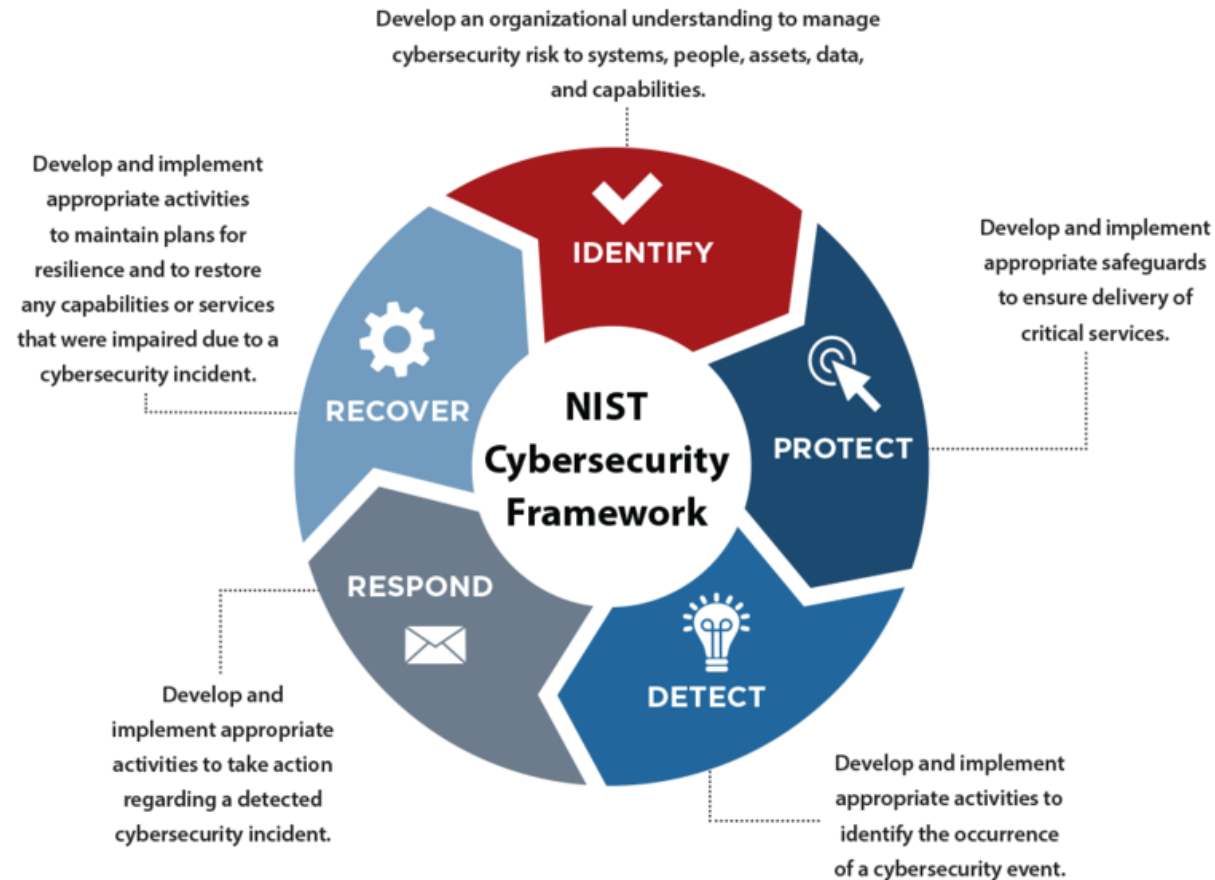
- Prolonged and targeted cyberattack that uses continuous and sophisticated hacking techniques to gain access and maintain persistence prior to executing a payload

Key Considerations

- How am I checking for unusual activity?
- How am I ensuring I'm not susceptible to known attacks?



Cyber Resilience



Cyber Risk

		Consequence				
		Negligible 1	Minor 2	Moderate 3	Major 4	Catastrophic 5
Likelihood	5 Almost certain	Moderate 5	High 10	Extreme 15	Extreme 20	Extreme 25
	4 Likely	Moderate 4	High 8	High 12	Extreme 16	Extreme 20
	3 Possible	Low 3	Moderate 6	High 9	High 12	Extreme 15
	2 Unlikely	Low 2	Moderate 4	Moderate 6	High 8	High 10
	1 Rare	Low 1	Low 2	Low 3	Moderate 4	Moderate 5

$$\text{Risk} = \text{Likelihood} \times \text{Consequence}$$

$$\text{Risk} = \left(\text{Threat} \times \text{Vulnerability} \right) \times \text{Consequence}$$

$$\text{Risk} = \text{Threat} - M_T \times \text{Vulnerability} - M_V \times \text{Consequence} - M_C$$

Cyber Resilience

Threats

$$\text{Threat} = \text{Intent} \times \text{Capability} \times \text{Opportunity}$$

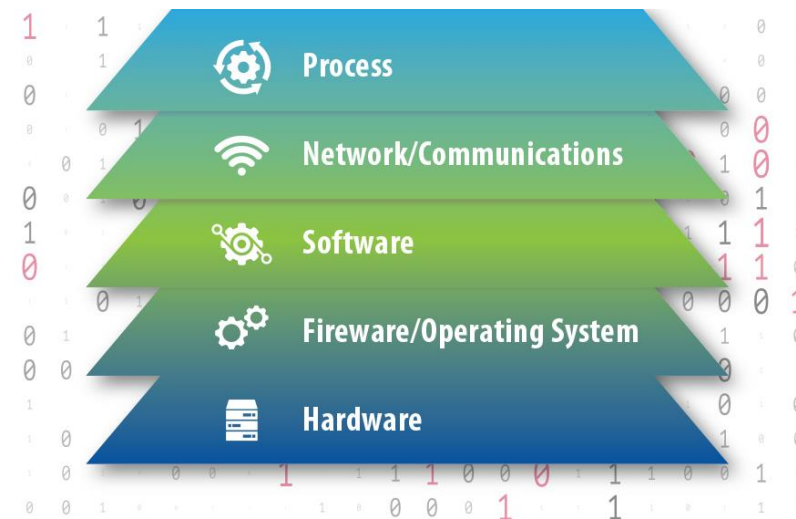
- **Intent:** may be intentional (driven by a particular objective) or unintentional
- **Capability:** skills and funding
- **Opportunity:** Access to a target

Capability	Example
Hacker	Spower Firewall DoS attacker
Insider	AWEA technician
Organized group	Russian cybercrime/ransomware
Hostile nation-state or terrorist	Chinese-sponsored recon of Indian power grid

Cyber Resilience

Vulnerability

- **Definition:** a weakness which can be exploited by an adversary to gain unauthorized access to or perform unauthorized actions on a system
- May be a flaw in either design or implementation
- Can occur at any layer of the system



Cyber Resilience

Impact

POTENTIAL IMPACT BY STAKEHOLDER			
Event	Utility (Non-Operator)	Operator (Facility/Aggregator/Utility)	Manufacturer, Integrator, or Installer
Loss of View		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of revenue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce reputation Financial liability
Loss of Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy imbalance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Propagated failures Injury Equipment damage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce reputation Financial liability
Denial of View		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improper operation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce reputation Financial liability
Denial of Control		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improper operation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce reputation Financial liability
Denial of Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injury 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injury 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce reputation Financial liability
Manipulation of View	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improper control decision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improper control decision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce reputation Financial liability
Manipulation of Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional energy resources Injury 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of reliable operation Activation of critical load algorithm Loss of required generation Failure to meet contractual obligations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce reputation Technical investigation Financial liability
Manipulation of Sensors and Instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy imbalance Failure of regulatory compliance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improper operation Severe mechanical damages Loss of revenue resource Increased operation and maintenance costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce reputation Increase after-sale expenses Potential product call-back Financial liability
Manipulation of Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extended restoration time Failure of regulatory compliance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injury or death Loss of intellectual property Technical investigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Devalue brand name Reduce market share Decommission the product from the market Financial liability

Cyber Resilience

Cyber Resilience by Design

- Resilience measures can be applied to any component of risk
- Build layered protections to achieve defense-in-depth for critical assets, processes, and services
- Evaluate cyber risk regularly
- Ensure lifecycle management occurs
- Risk transfer is also a mitigation

Cyber Resilience

Considerations for Distribution Systems

- Knowledge and tools exist for securing distributed control systems
- Sheer number of digital endpoints pose a challenge
- Fewer regulatory drivers
- Greater diversity of manufacturers increases supply chain risk
- IIJA bill requiring DOE to report on cybersecurity of distribution systems

Key Resources

- U.S. Government Accountability Office: [Electricity Grid Cybersecurity: DOE Needs to Ensure Its Plans Fully Address Risks to Distribution Systems](#)
- [Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act](#)
- NREL: [States of Cybersecurity: Electricity Distribution System Discussions](#)
- Joint INL & NREL report coming soon re: IIJA
- INL: [Consequence-driven Cyber-informed Engineering \(CCE\)](#)
- DOE CESER: [National Cyber-Informed Engineering Strategy \(CIE\)](#)
- Canadian Centre for Cyber Security: [National Cyber Security Strategy](#)
- U.S. and Canada: [Joint United States-Canada Electric Grid Security and Resilience Strategy](#) (2016)
- INL: [Cyber-Resilience Risk Management Architecture](#)

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Thank You

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