



# CCE and Resilience Strategies

October 2021

*Changing the World's Energy Future*

Samuel Douglas Chanoski



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# **CCE and Resilience Strategies**

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# CCE and Resilience Strategies

U.S. Department of Energy | Idaho National Lab | National  
& Homeland Security



**Consequence-driven  
Cyber-informed  
Engineering**



# The Realities of Cyberspace

**INL's technical doctrine is based on the following assumptions:**

- **Existing security efforts are insufficient** to protect control systems and the infrastructure they support against catastrophic technical attacks.
- **A determined, well-resourced and patient adversary WILL succeed** in penetrating and exploiting a critical infrastructure network.

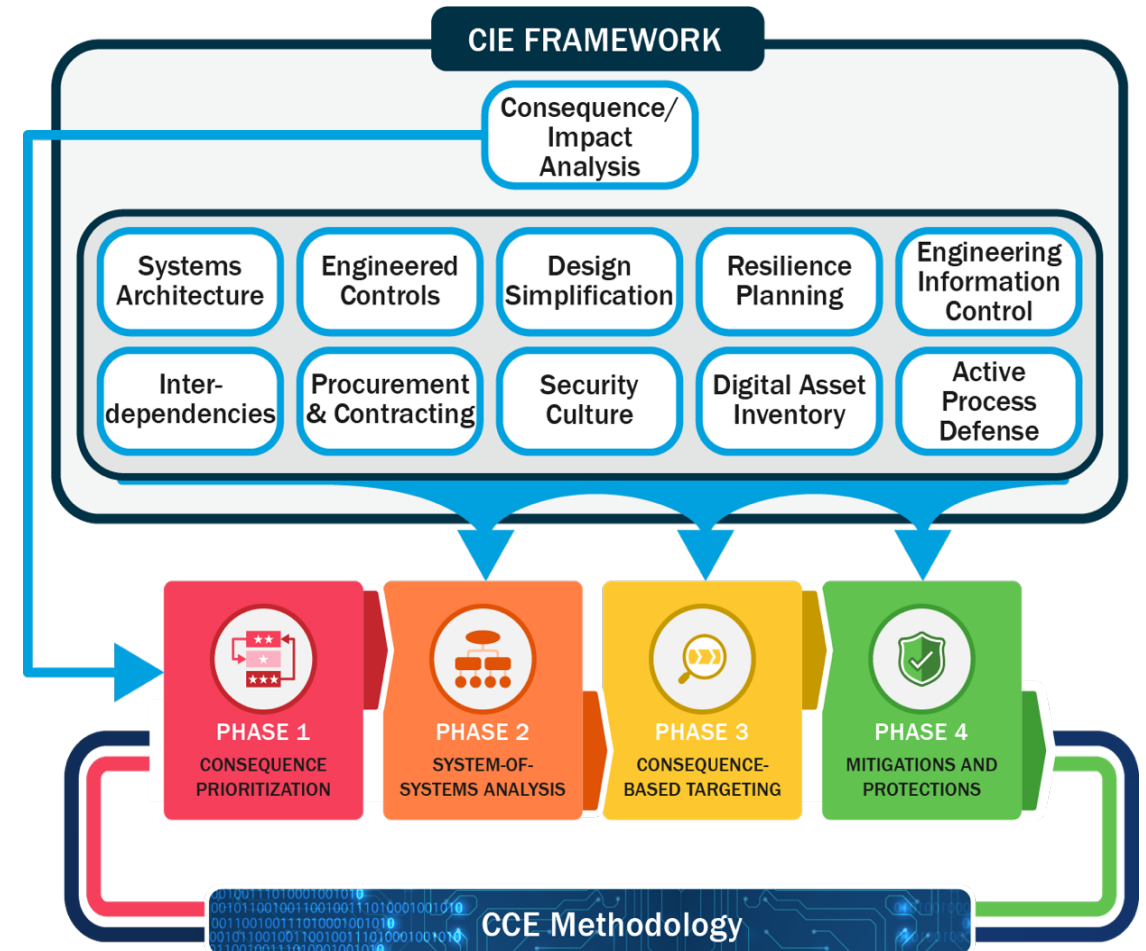
*Given time and resources, cyber attackers WILL have success*





# CCE vs CIE

- **Cyber-Informed Engineering (CIE)** framework that drives the inclusion of cybersecurity as a principal element of risk management.
- **Consequence-driven Cyber-informed Engineering (CCE)** implements CIE concepts through a thorough process of identifying and mitigating potential catastrophic effects of cyber-enabled sabotage.





# Critical Functions



**Adversary – Targeting Critical Functions**



# Not Just OT or IT

## Colonial Pipeline

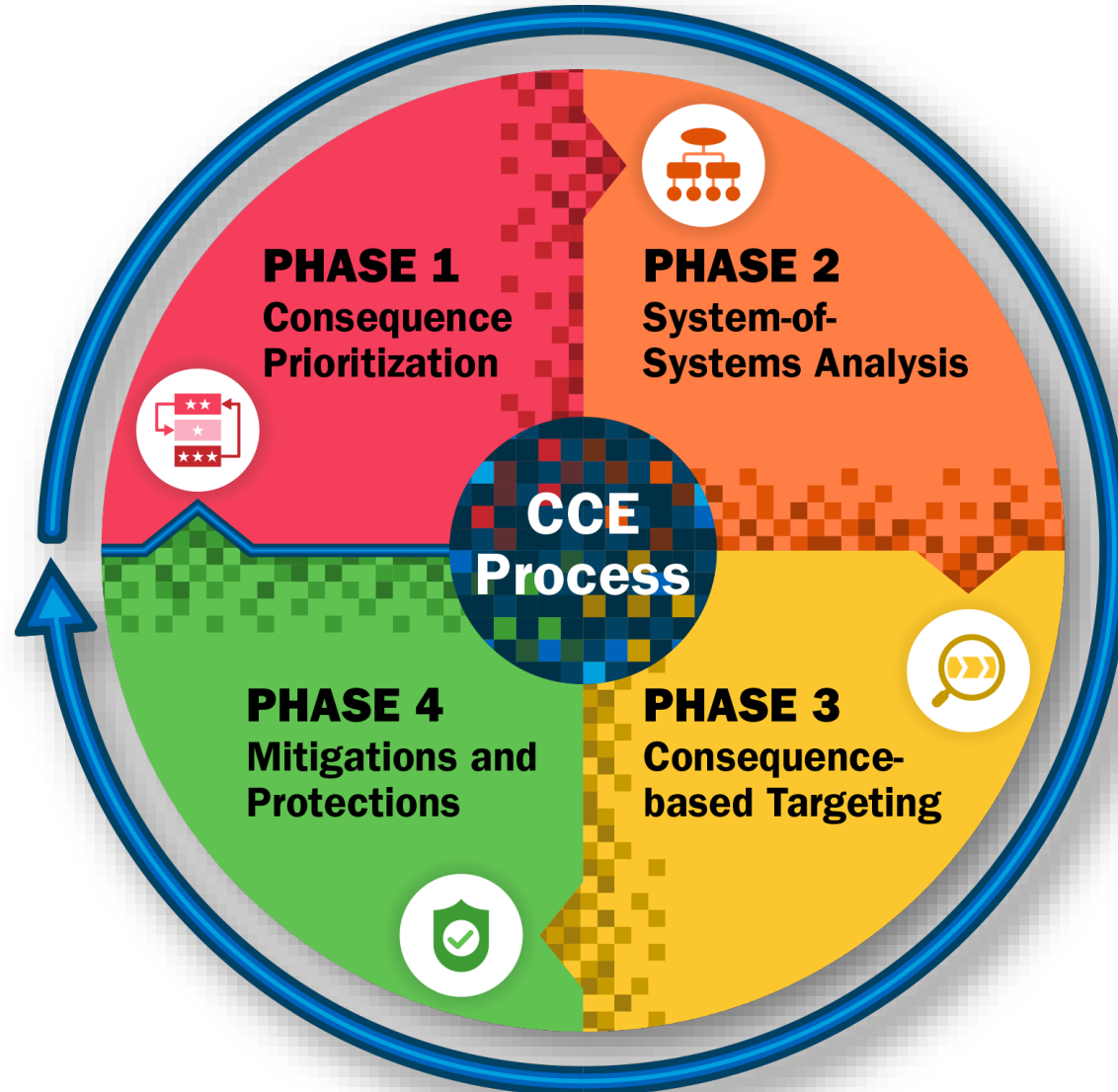


## Maersk





# Consequence-driven Cyber-informed Engineering



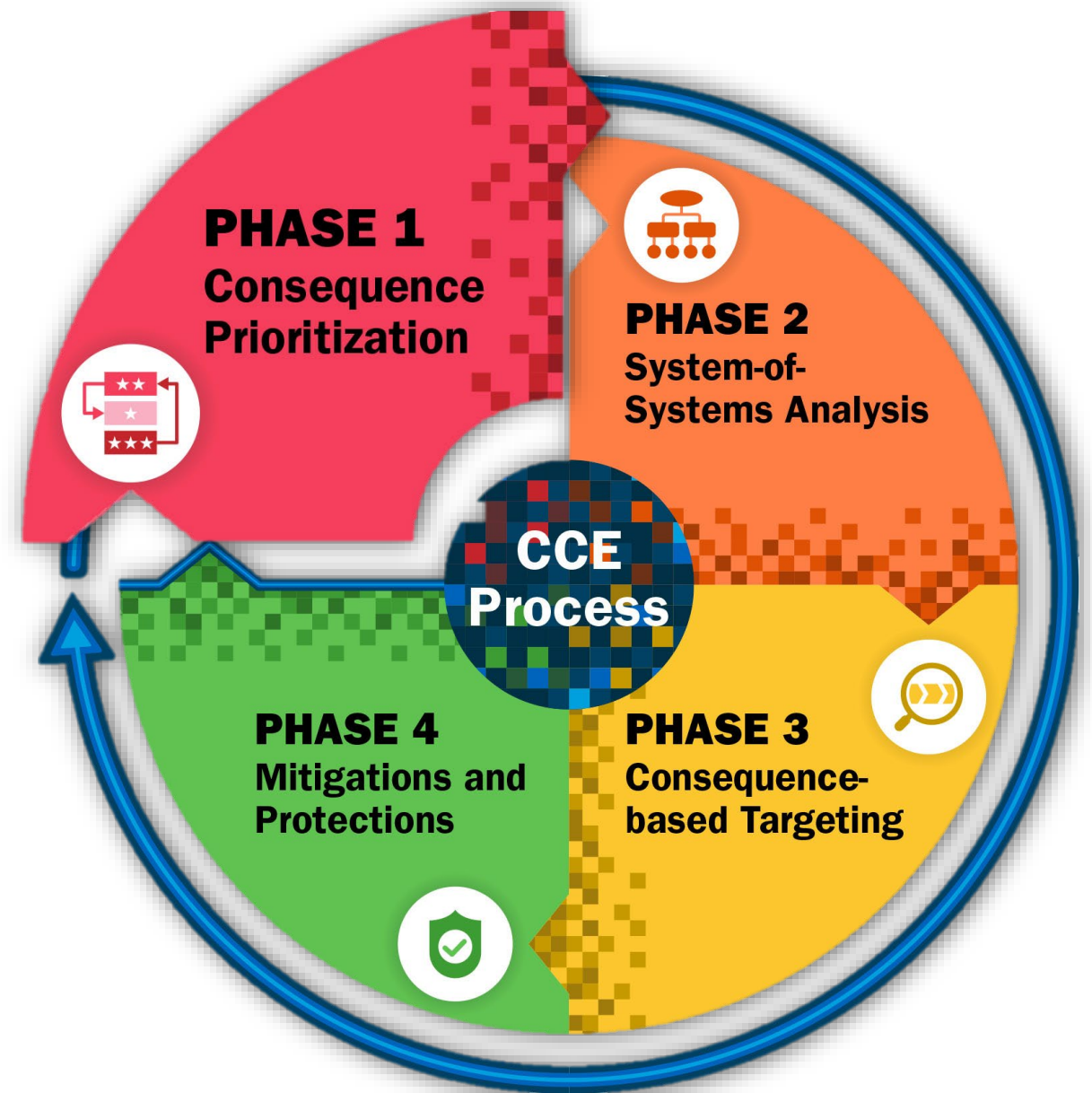
To change the way engineers, operators, & senior leaders understand & mitigate cyber risks for their most critical systems & processes





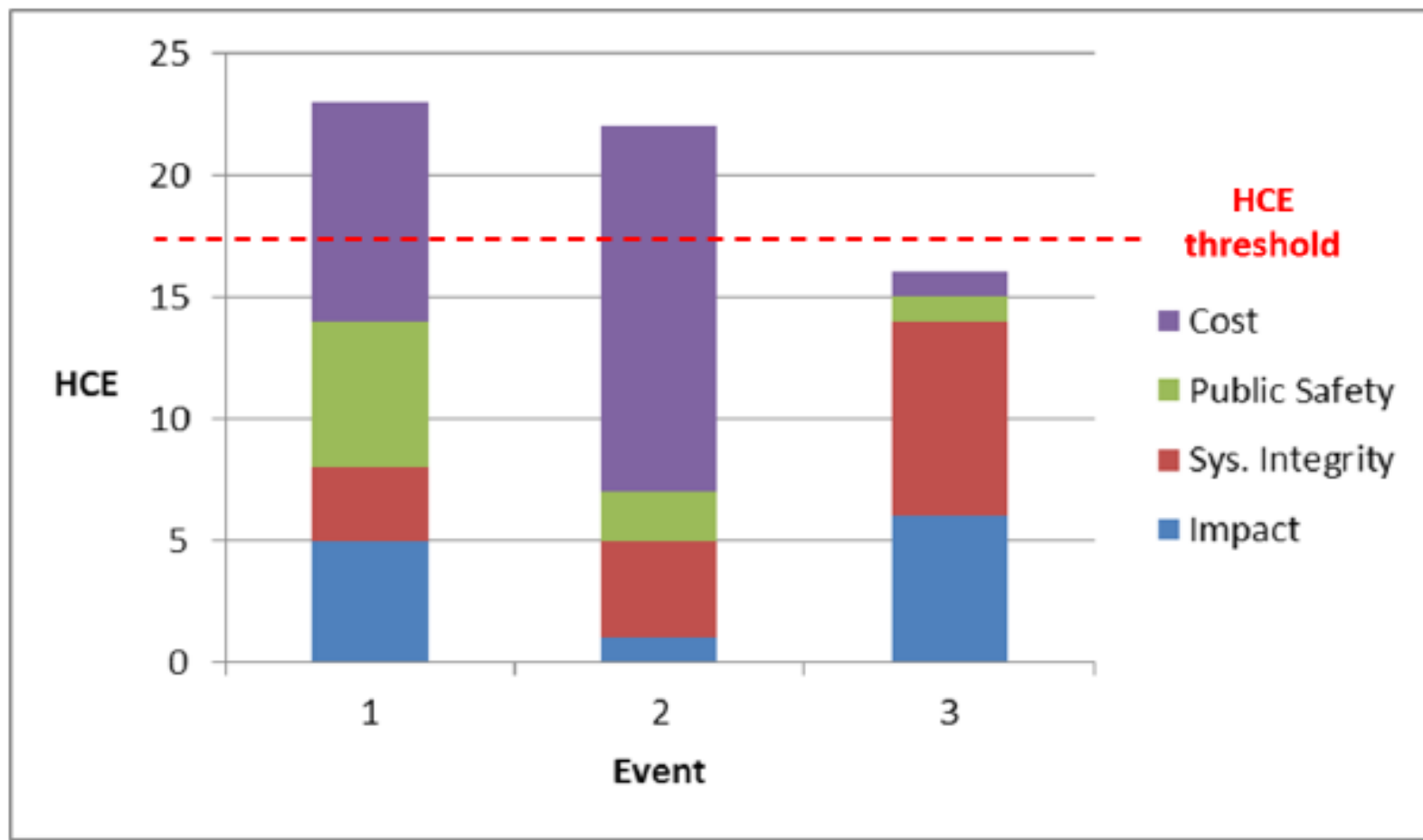
# Phase 1

**Identify High Consequence Events (HCEs) that could significantly inhibit an organization's ability to provide services or successfully execute processes considered essential to the business mission.**





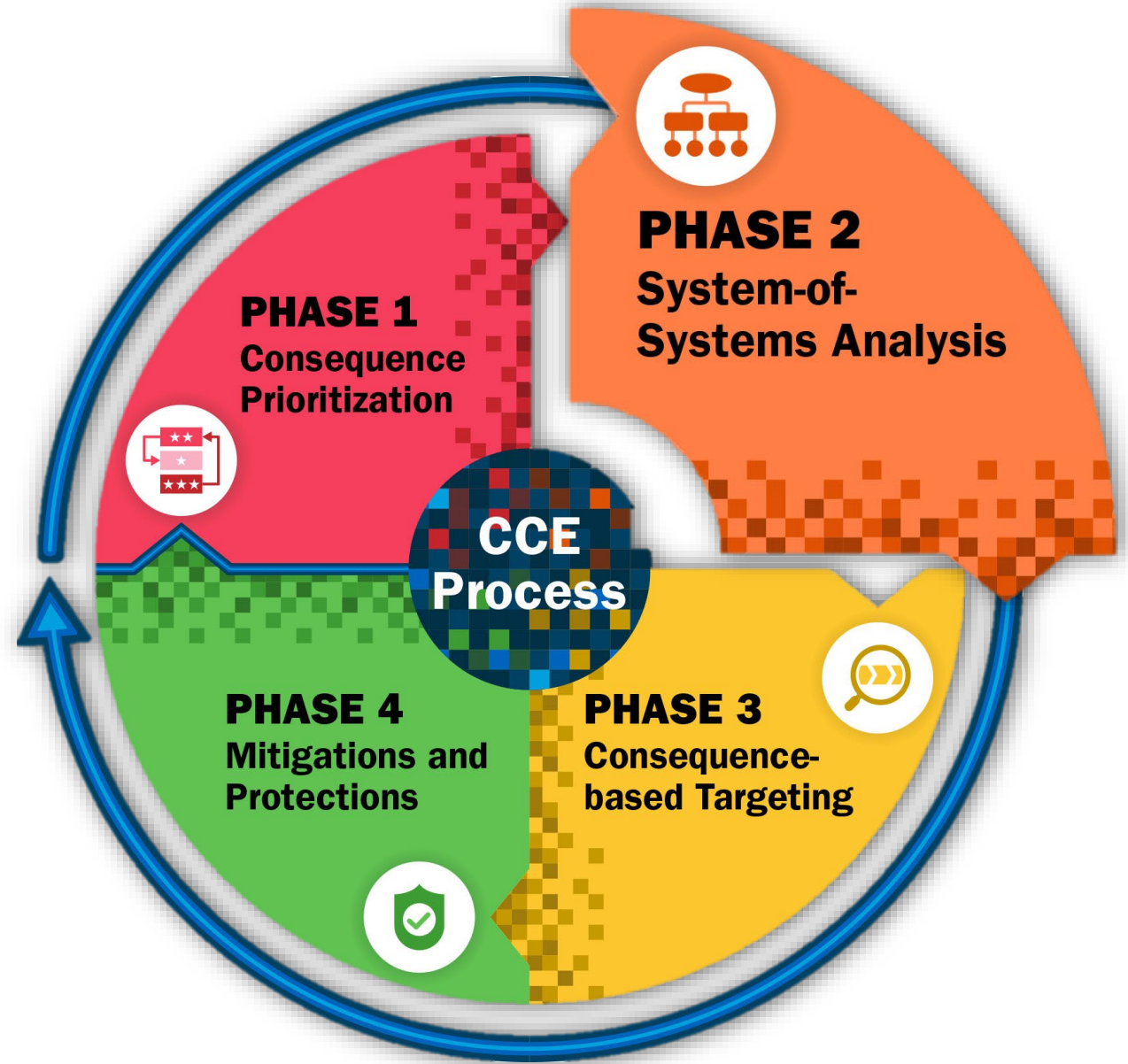
# High Consequence Event Thresholds





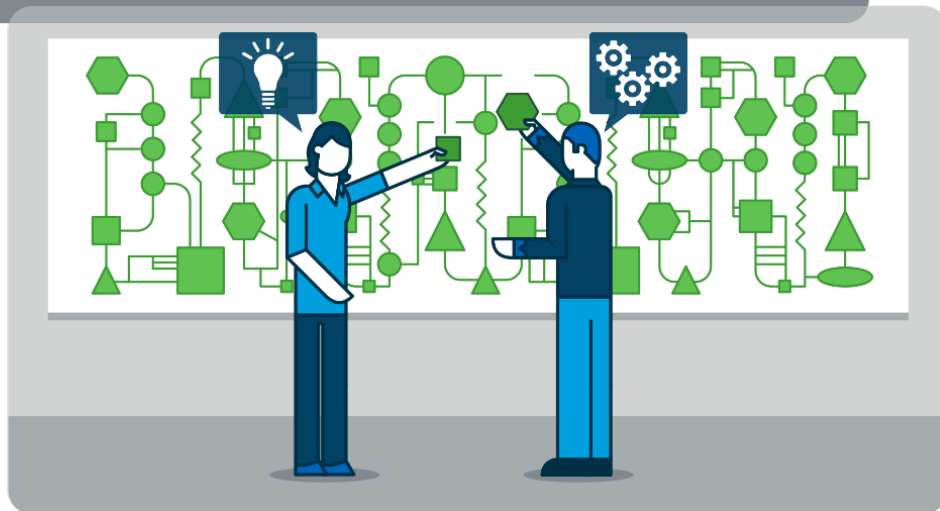
## Phase 2

Primarily a data collect effort, the phase focuses on gathering the system and organizational information necessary to build out the HCEs.





# Perfect Knowledge

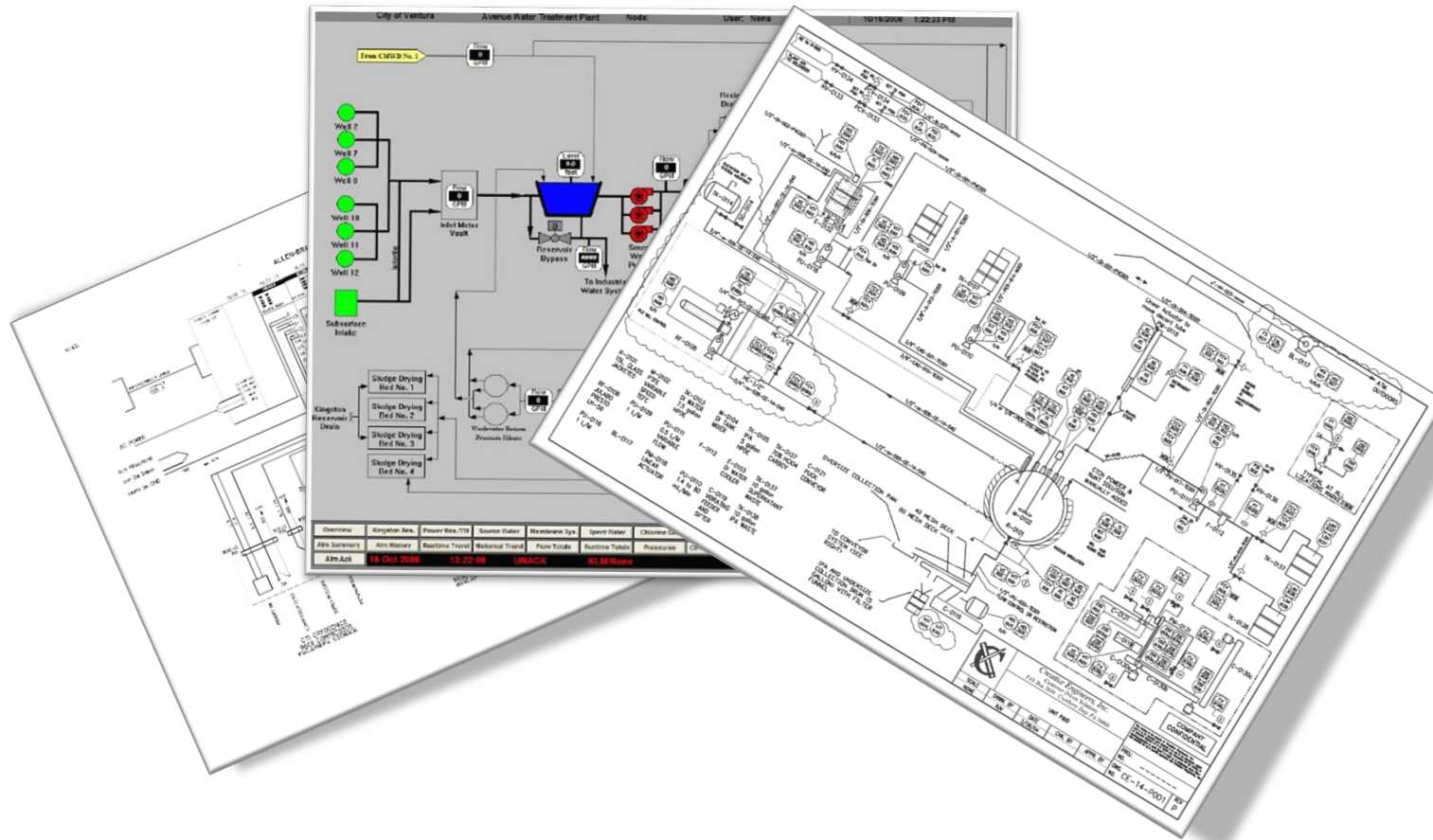


*The adversary will  
always know at least as  
much as you do about  
your technology  
—maybe even more.*

*But they won't always  
know how you deploy  
your technology.*



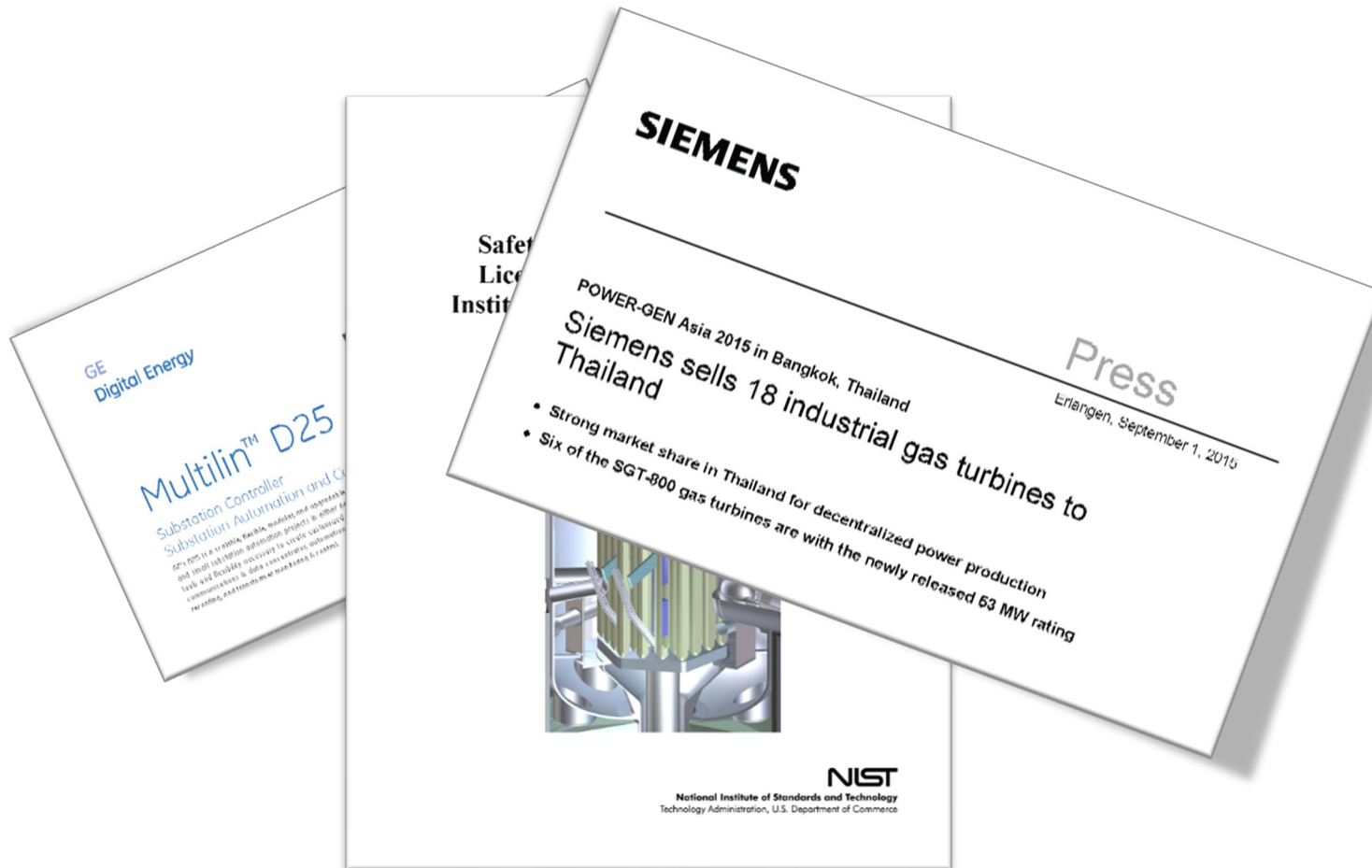
# Information Locations – Insider



- P&IDs
- HMI Programs
- PLC Programs
- Wiring Diagrams
- System Design Documents
- As-build Drawings
- Process Flow Diagrams
- Network Configuration Diagrams



# Information Locations – Outsider



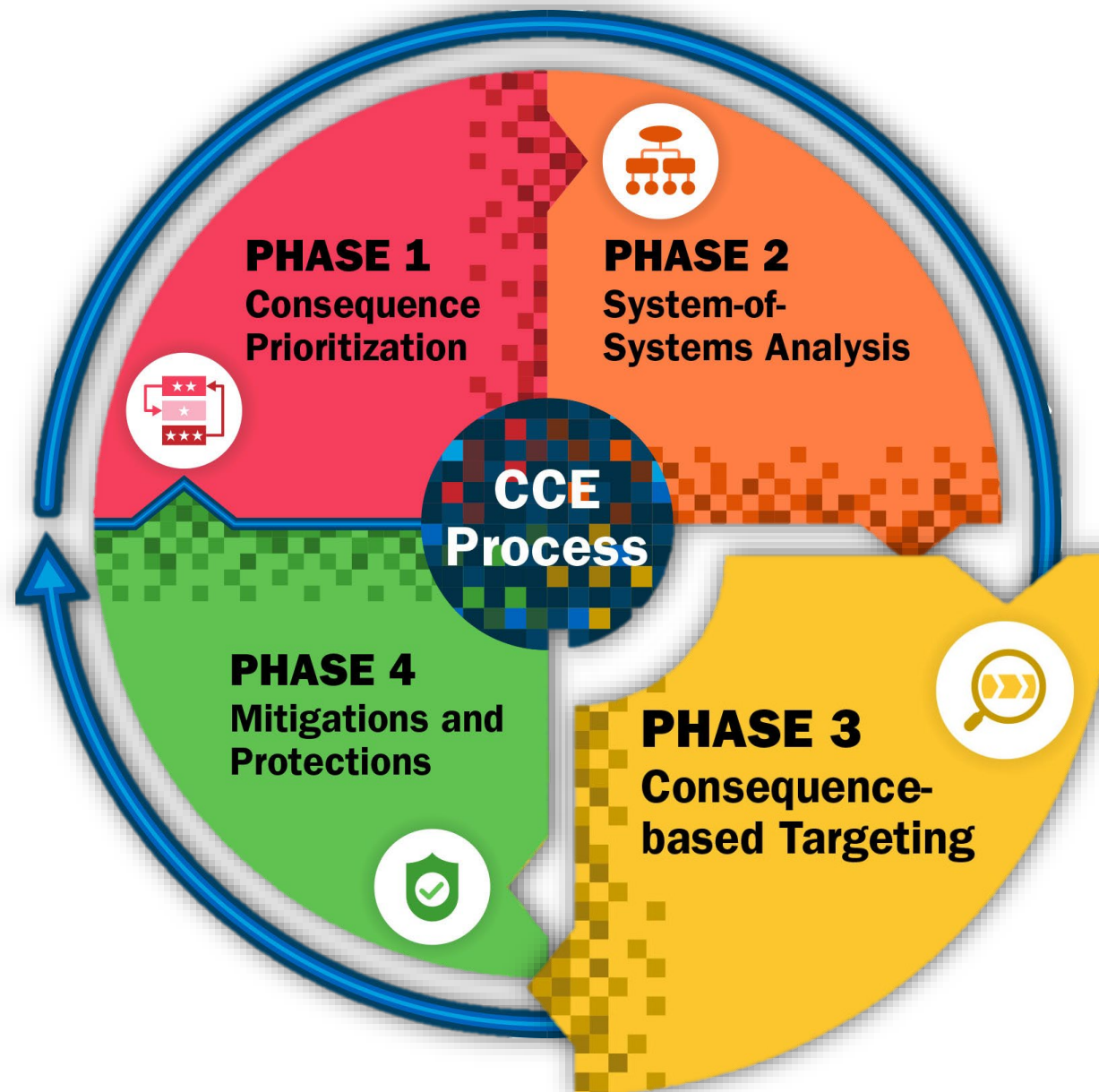
- Vendor Website and Publications
- News Articles/Press Releases
- Public Bids
- Environmental/Safety Reports
- Other Regulatory Reports
- Vendor Maintenance Information





## Phase 3

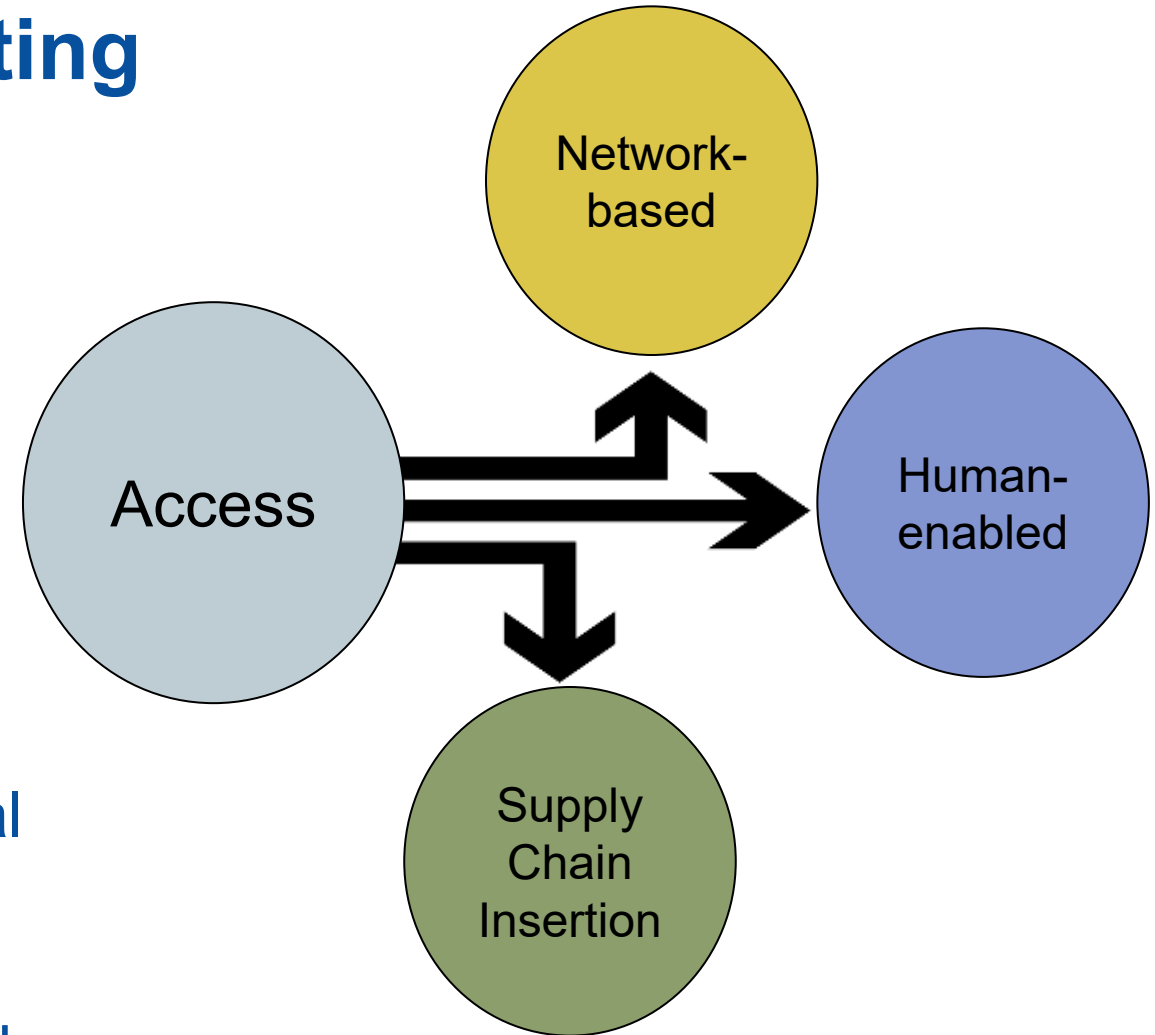
Use adversarial approach in reviewing the data from Phase 2 to identify unverified trust in people, process, and technology. This will highlight steps requested for an adversary to use to achieve HCE through cyber means.





# Success of Adversary Targeting

- Targeting expands beyond the traditional cyber realm (i.e., supply chain, human-enabled, etc.)
- The target is expansive
  - Multiple people have access
  - Multitude of potential targets for information or access
- Information required to target critical infrastructure already exists in the public domain
- Top shelf actors can undermine and circumvent security controls

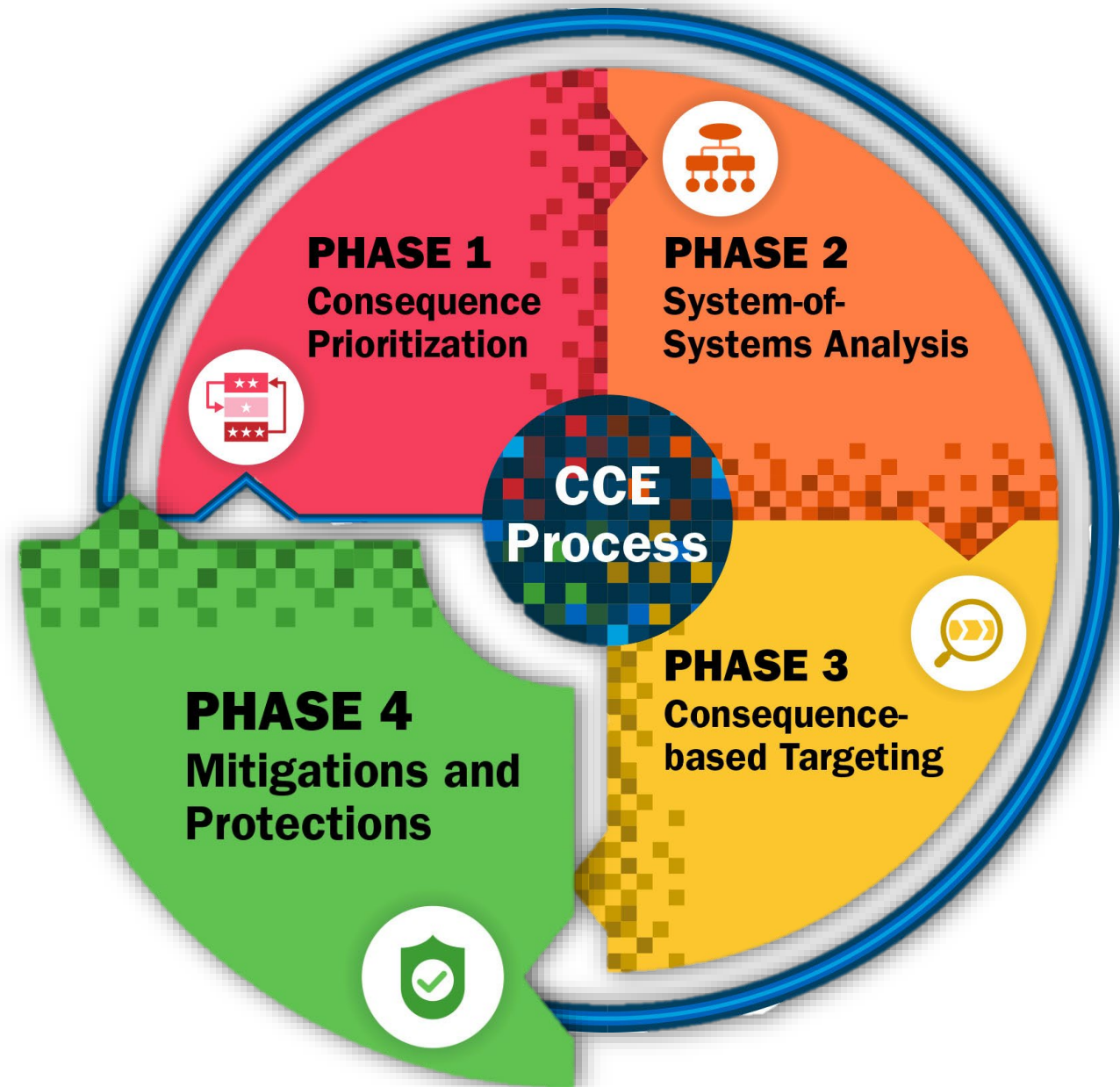






## Phase 4

Covers the evaluation and selection of mitigations intended to limit the damage that may result from an HCE.





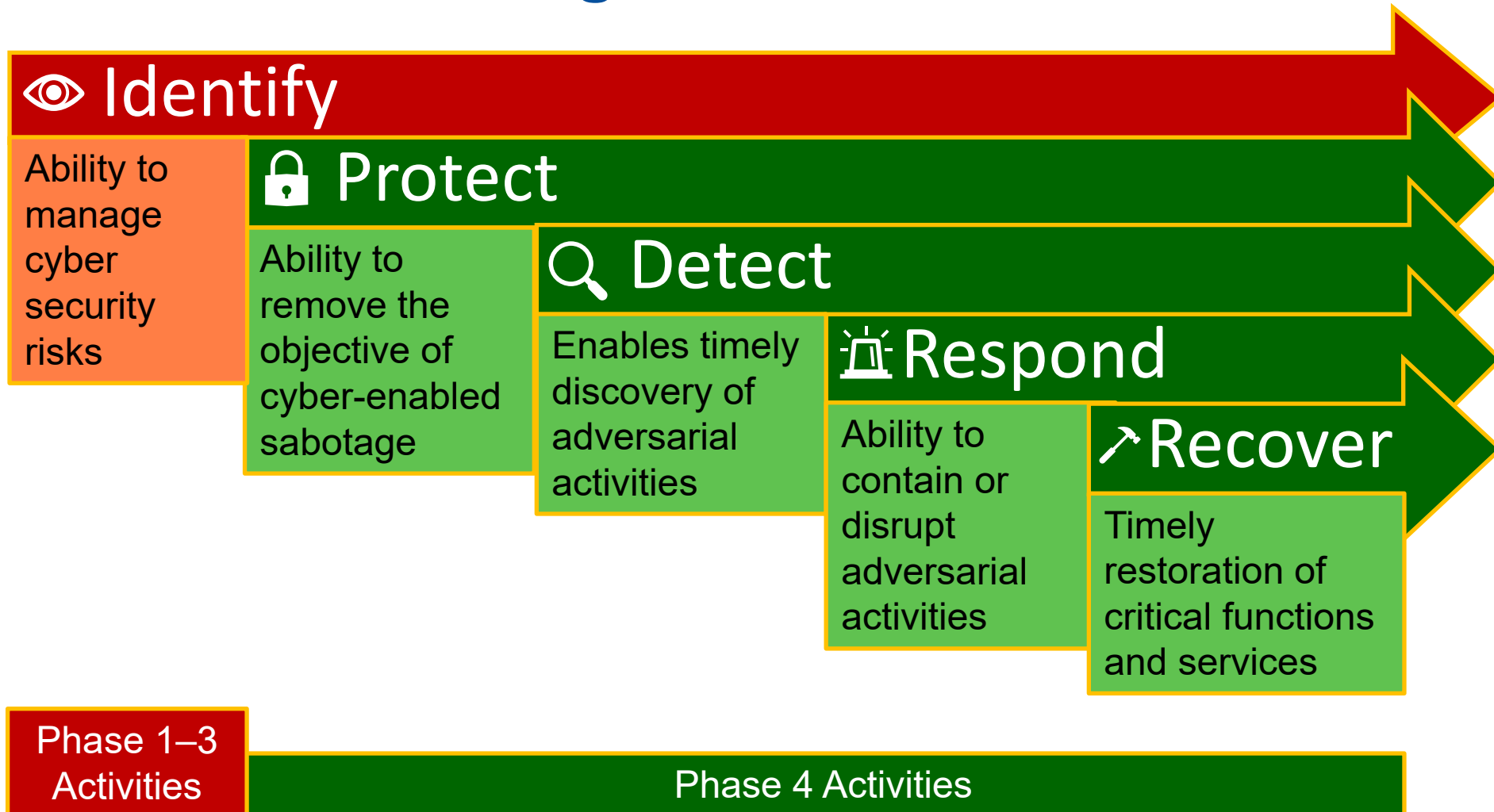
# Protections

*Cutting the tree at the trunk, instead of removing branches*





# Protections and Mitigations

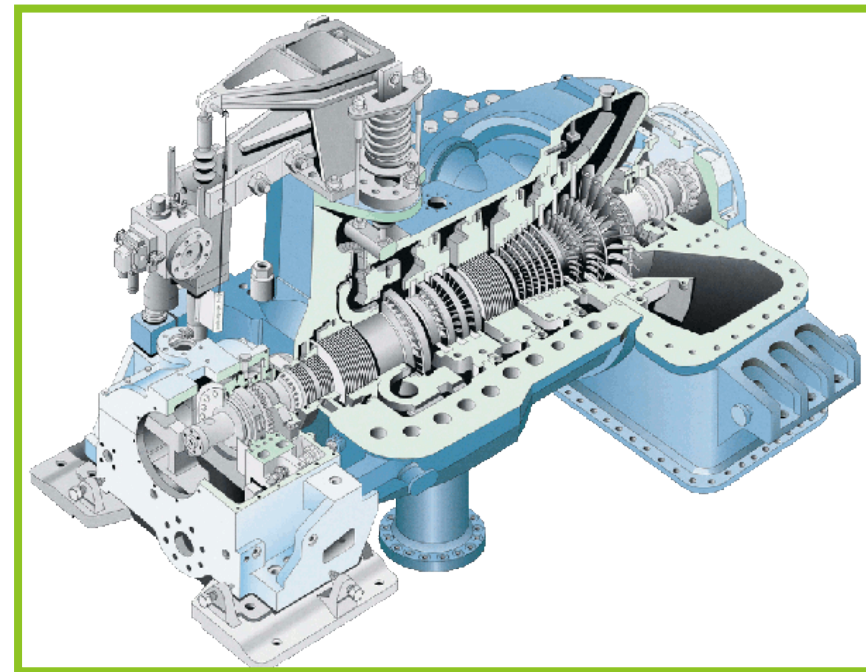
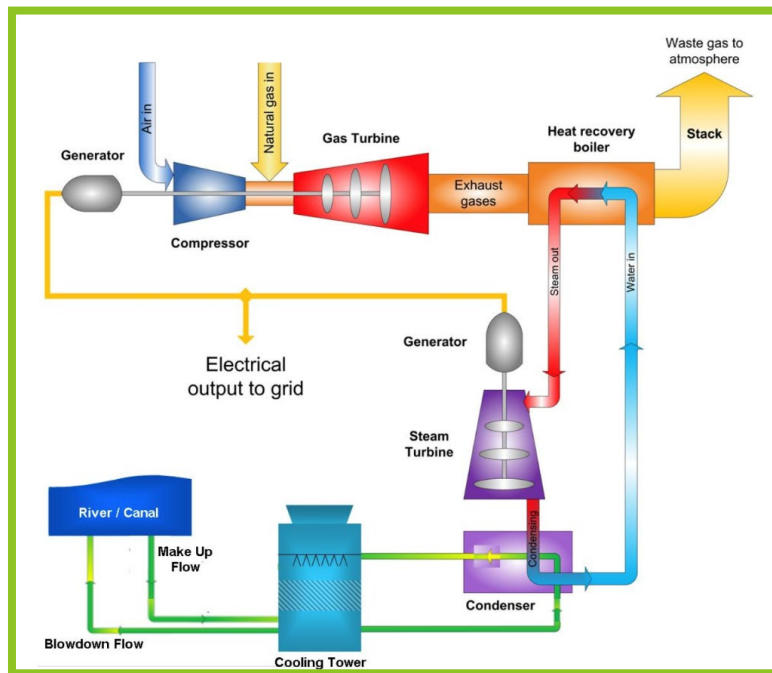




# Engineering Out the Cyber Effect

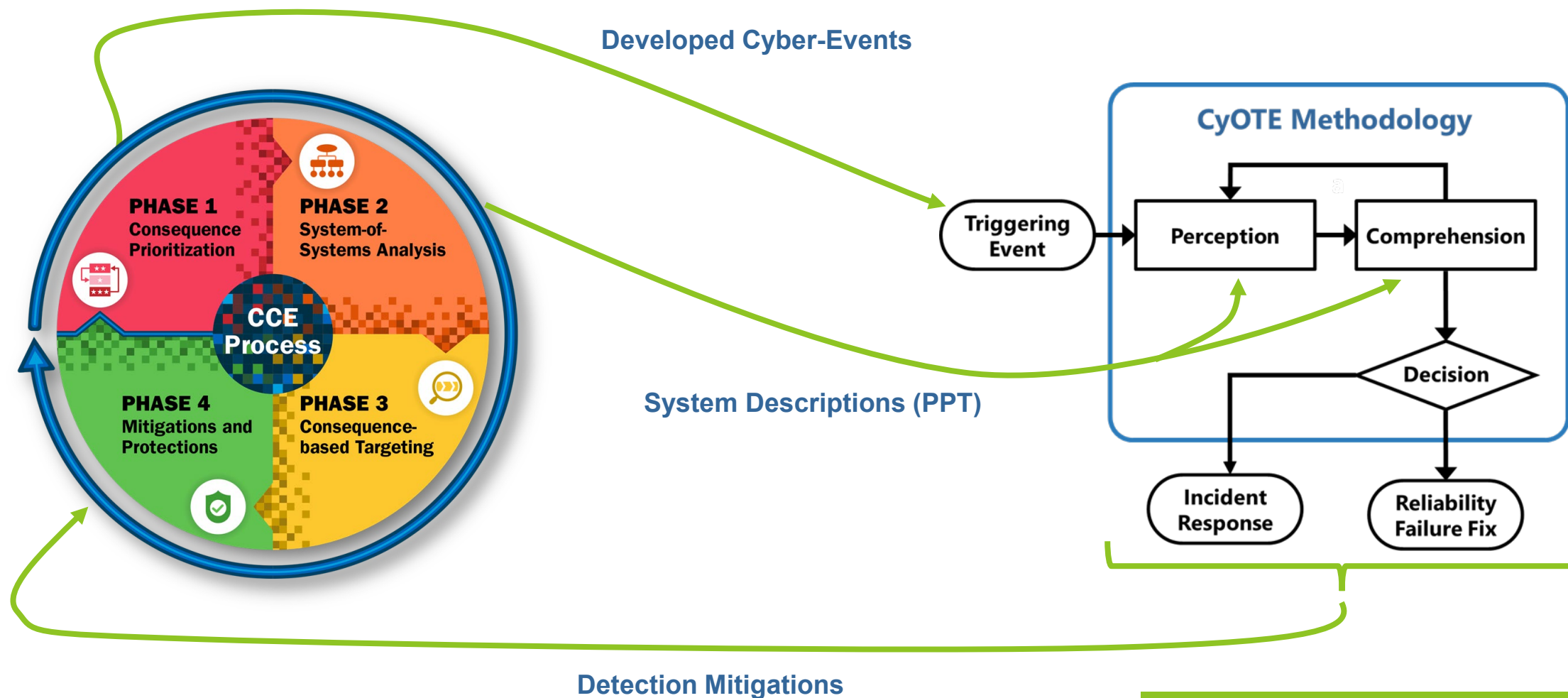
Taken from work during a 2017- 2018 pilot with a major U.S. utility

*Employing the adversary perspective is comparable to  
“disarming the missile before it hits us.”*



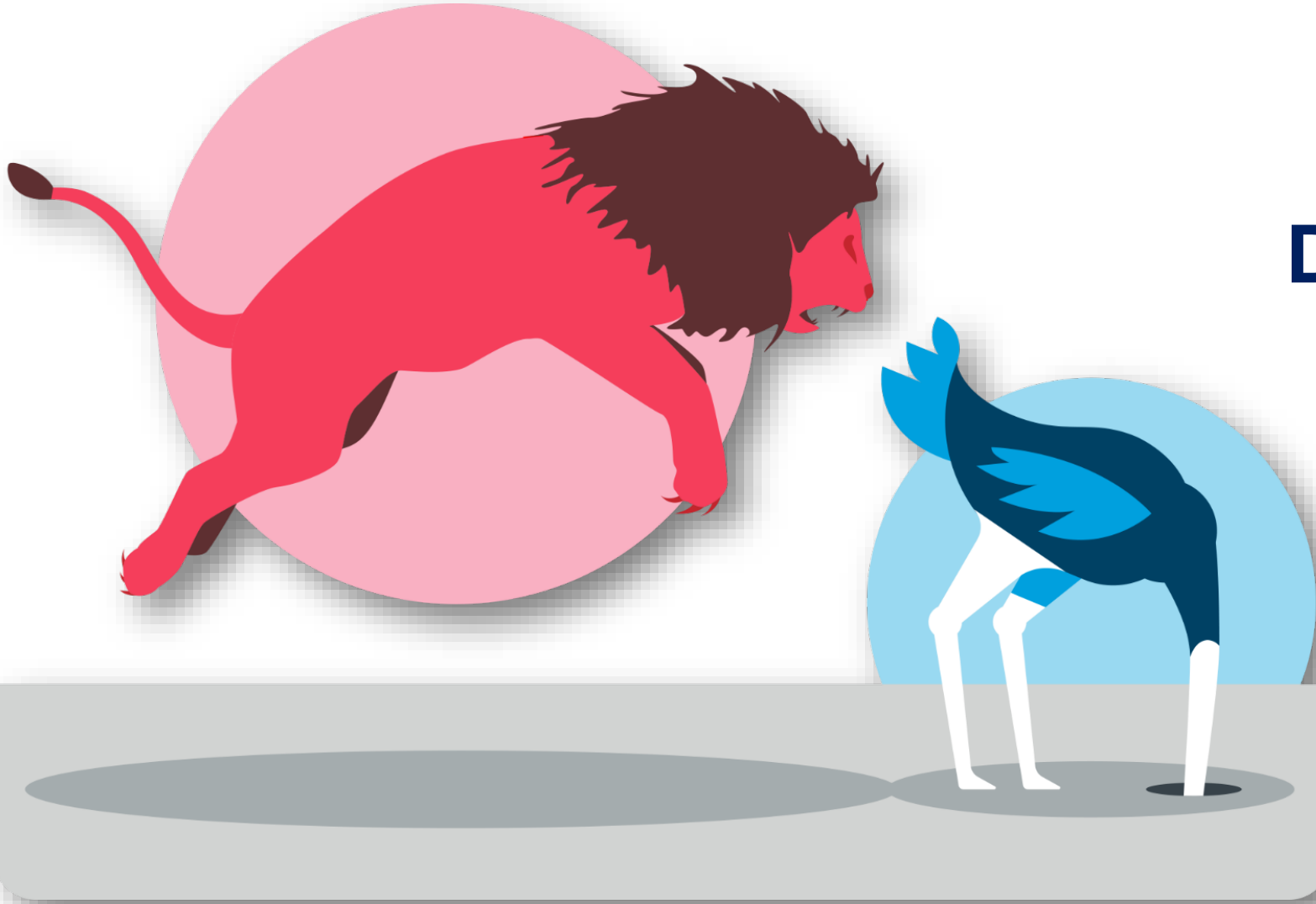


# Designing Tripwires for Early Detection





# Hiding the Problem . . .

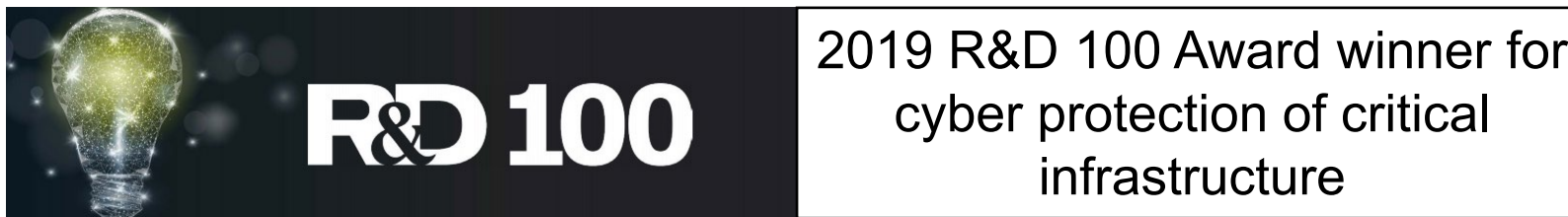


**Doesn't Solve It**



# Questions and Discussion

<https://www.inl.gov/cce>



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