

# NERCPI Regional Cyber Disruption Planning



**URS**

[www.newenglandrcpi.org](http://www.newenglandrcpi.org)

# Cyber Disruption Planning

- ❑ Catastrophic cyber planning is an evolving concept
- ❑ True emergencies vs. inconveniences
- ❑ Fully interconnected world
  - SCADA
  - SmartGrid
  - Stuxnet
- ❑ Do we know what we don't know?

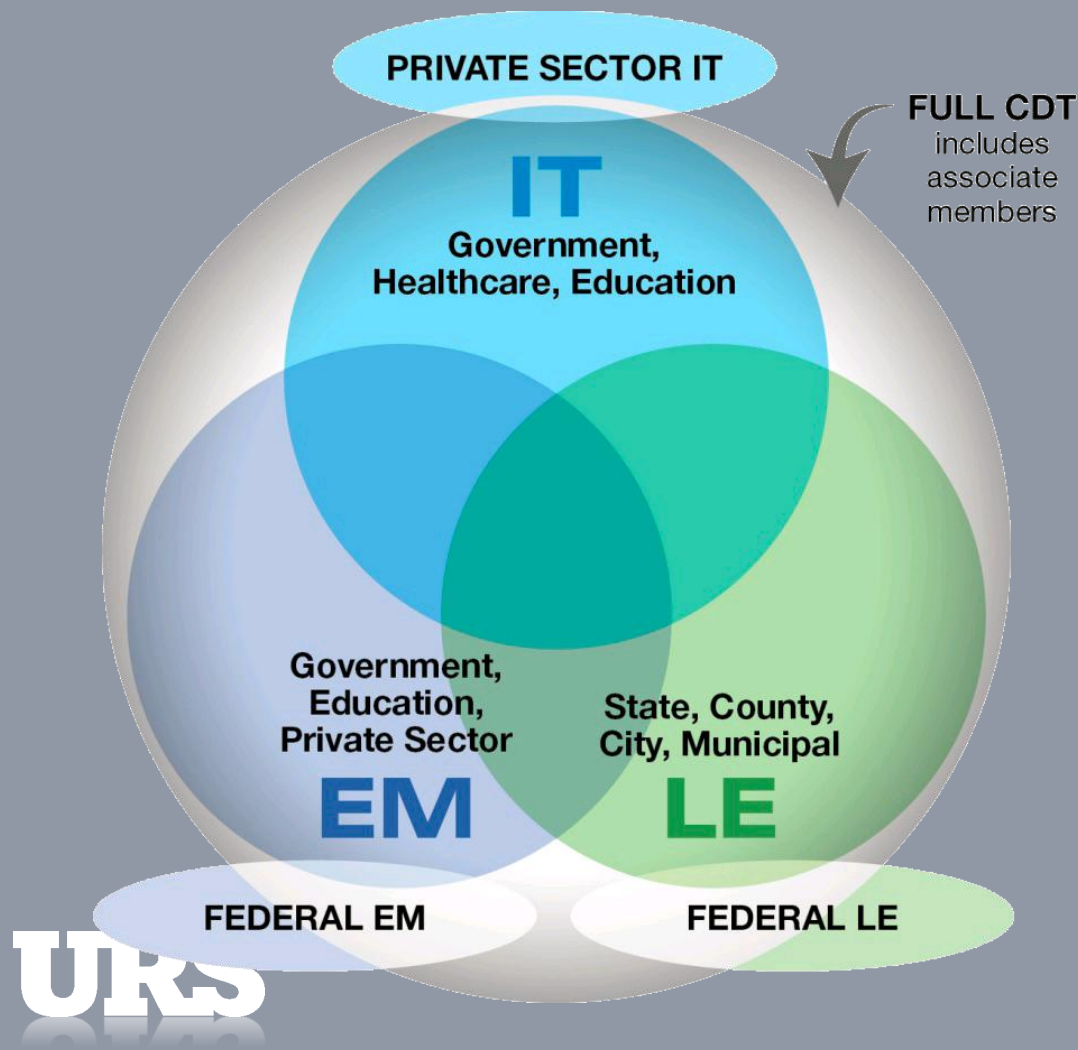
# Why does Cyber matter to EM?



# Planning Process

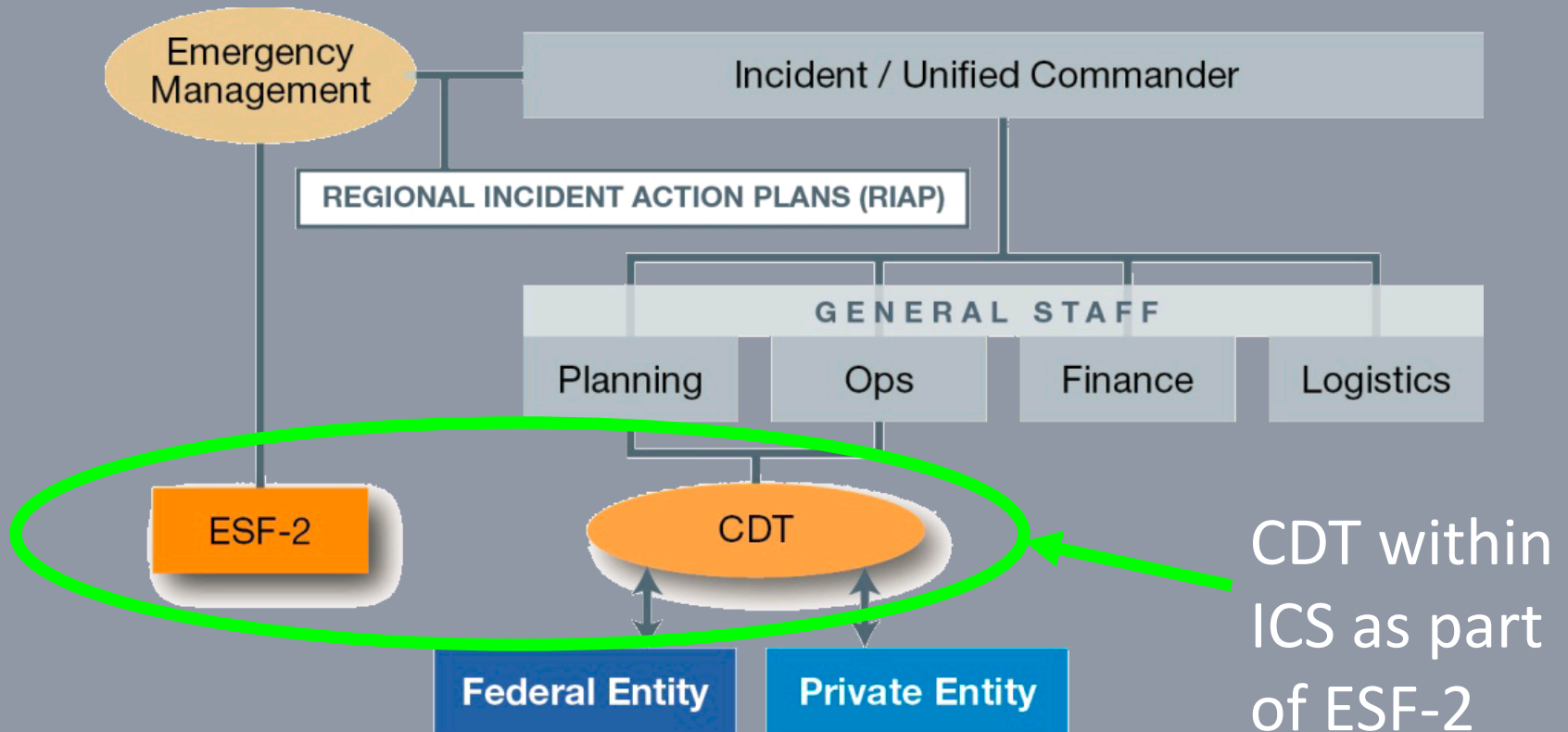
- ❑ Identify Assets
  - ❑ CIKR vs Cyber Assets
- ❑ Determine Capabilities of Assets and Personnel
- ❑ Analyze Risk to Assets and Region
- ❑ Current State
- ❑ Integration with other Regional Plans
- ❑ SHARING INFORMATION

# Cyber Disruption Team



The *CDT* is the cadre of experts available to manage or assist the management of a critical incident.

# Cyber Disruption Team



# Regional Structure

- CDT within each jurisdiction
  - Template adapted differently in each jurisdiction
- Regional Cyber Disruption Response Annex
  - High level multi-state CDT coordination
- Training Strategy
  - Recommendations to be implemented by CDTs, based on standards
- Resiliency Annex

# Project Completion

- ❑ 'Completion' is a misnomer for this project
- ❑ Can look towards 1 – 3 – 5 year goals:
  - ***1 yr – Memorialize gains and lessons learned***
  - 3 yrs – CDTs have grown in membership and representation. Other agencies have formed CDTs.
  - 5 yrs – Cyber disruption response more closely mirrors other types of response (law enforcement, fire, etc.). Resources are typed.
- ❑ Centers of Excellence



# Lessons Learned



# Lesson Learned #1 – What is Catastrophic

- ❑ Catastrophic = we'll know it when we see it
  - ▣ Sustained impairment of a critical business process
  - ▣ Loss of a system that protects life, health, safety
    - Hard to map 2° and 3° dependencies/impacts
  - ▣ Physical damage to critical cyber asset

# Before....



Events

Login  
Logout  
Port scan  
Create new user  
Attempt to connect  
Application start/stop

Incidents

Lightning strike  
Loss of PII data  
Unauthorized access  
Localized virus infection  
Localized worm infection

Disasters

Small Hurricane  
Localized flooding  
Temporary power outage  
Temporary Internet outage  
Localized virus infection  
Localized worm infection

## Events

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## Catastrophe

...After

Large Hurricane  
Regional flooding  
Sustained DDOS

Extensive virus / worm infection  
Sustained power outage  
Sustained Internet outage

Loss of all supporting Infrastructure  
Physical Damage to a Critical Cyber Asset

# Threat Assessment on Critical Cyber Assets

- ❑ Traditional threat assessment was difficult because catastrophic = low probability / high impact events
  - How manage risk of 'black swan' events?
- ❑ Changed focus of assessment to effects-based planning
  - Many possible causes led to finite number of effects

**Ice Storm**

**Radiological  
Dispersion  
Device**

**Earthquake**

**Worm Infection**

**Solar Flare**

**Power plant hacked**

**Hurricane**


**Swine Flu    Denial of Service**

**Cable Cut**

**Desktop hacks**

**Nuclear Attack**

**Ice Storm  
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Nuclear Attack**



## **Scenario Effects**

**Loss of Power  
Loss of Internet  
Loss of LAN/WAN  
Loss of access to  
desktops  
Loss of local  
equipment  
Loss of all  
supporting  
infrastructure**

# Lesson Learned #2 – Effect-based Planning

- ❑ Effects-based planning was very successful in getting disparate groups to come together to focus on how to make the [business/system/process] better
  - Talking about threats was adversarial
- ❑ Executive-level managers could better relate to the risk-management issues



# Reliance on IT Systems

- ❑ Conversely, Executive management was often terribly unaware of the reliance on the 'cyber' infrastructure
  - Routinely found that departments / organizations had no IT contingency plans
    - No knowledge that system had IT interconnections, or
    - Believed that the 'IT Department' would fix systems, provide desktop resources, etc.
- ❑ Specifically, Emergency management was not aware that ops would be crippled without IT

# Lesson Learned #3 – IT Dependence

- ❑ Hard to conceptualize, map, and articulate all the interdependencies related to the cyber infrastructure
  - ▣ Unknown and unintended consequences are probable.
    - “I don’t know” is a very real answer
  - ▣ The effects-based planning helped mitigate risk associated with unknown interdependencies or dependencies out of your control

# Managing Large Incidents

- ❑ The Emergency Management community is really good at managing chaos
  - They plan incessantly, write everything down and have very structured response / recovery organization, management and procedures
  - Can we say the same about our COOP / IT DRP...?
- ❑ EM's job is to help those with domain expertise excel in a stressful situation

# Lesson Learned #4 – IT Learn from EM

- ❑ Catastrophic Cyber Disruptions cannot be managed with a 'helpdesk' mentality
- ❑ Nor can the IT Dept handle the disruption alone without assistance / interference
- ❑ We learned there was significant benefit to incorporate EM training and principles into an IT DRP / Disruption Response
  - Incident command system, span of control
  - Incident Action Plans, external resources

# Lesson Learned #5 – Cyber Disruption Planning

## Halo Benefits

- ❑ Identify Critical Cyber Assets and talk with asset owners and operators
- ❑ Create a multi-disciplinary Cyber Disruption Response Team
- ❑ Provide IT personnel with EM training
- ❑ Train EM personnel on IT systems
- ❑ Exercise response and recovery actions
- ❑ ....Are we better off regardless of whether a catastrophic event occurs?

Questions?



# Thank you

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