



Navigating the CPS Blind Spot

OT Cyber Threats & Securing Our Critical Infrastructure

Public Sector



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There are risks and costs to action. But they are far less than the long-range risks of comfortable inaction.

~John F. Kennedy





Municipalities Special Districts There are ~19.500 cities in the U.S. There are roughly 39,500 special districts in the U.S. There are ~16,000 towns in the U.S. Approximately ~3,500- ~4,000 villages in the U.S. Counties Public Health (Hospitals & Clinics) There are ~3,489 local health departments in the U.S There are 3,143 counties in the U.S. Territories Tribes There are 547 recognized tribes in the U.S. There are 11 inhabited territories in the U.S. Education (K12) Businesses There are ~3,200,000 water-reliant businesses in the U.S. There are nearly 99,000 public schools in the U.S.









"Does your utility's Emergency Response Plan (ERP) have a specific playbook for a major OT cyber incident?"

- Yes, we have a detailed, tested playbook for OT-specific incidents.
- ☐ **Yes, we have a general** cyber incident plan, but it's not specific to OT.
- □ No, our ERP is primarily focused on **physical threats and natural disasters**.
- □ We are **currently developing** this section of our ERP.





Global State of CPS Security, 2024:

Business Impact of Disruptions

- ✓ Counter High-Priority Threats: Prioritize defense against state-sponsored actors, a top-ranked threat that has actively targeted water systems. Threat intelligence is key to defending these critical assets.
- ✓ **Prioritize Based on Financial Risk:** 45% of organizations suffered financial impacts of \$500,000+ from CPS attacks. A formal risk assessment was the most cited missing capability that could have reduced the impact of these costly incidents.
- ✓ Justify Spending with Downtime Costs: Nearly half (49%) of organizations experienced over 12 hours of operational downtime due to cyberattacks. This directly contributes to top financial impacts of concern to state & local government functions, like lost recovery costs (35%).
- ✓ Secure the Supply Chain Blind Spot: A staggering 82% of organizations were attacked via third-party access. Address this risk with cross-functional teams, as 63% of respondents lacked a clear understanding of these external connections





The Riskiest Cyber-Physical Systems
Being Overlooked By Traditional
Vulnerability Management Approaches

WHAT ARE HIGH-RISK DEVICES?

Traditional Methods fail to take into consideration high-risk characteristics we identify, which include but are not limited to:

- Weak or default system passwords
- Outdated firmware
- Communication over insecure protocols
- Failing to assess configurations that could allow attackers an initial network foothold
- Continued reliance on end-of-life devices that no longer receive feature or security updates

Note:

Our research focused on assets that meet our definition of high-risk devices, are connected directly to the Internet rather than through a secure access solution, and contain a known exploitable vulnerability (KEV). The risk of exploitation of these devices is high, and successful attacks could significantly impact public safety.

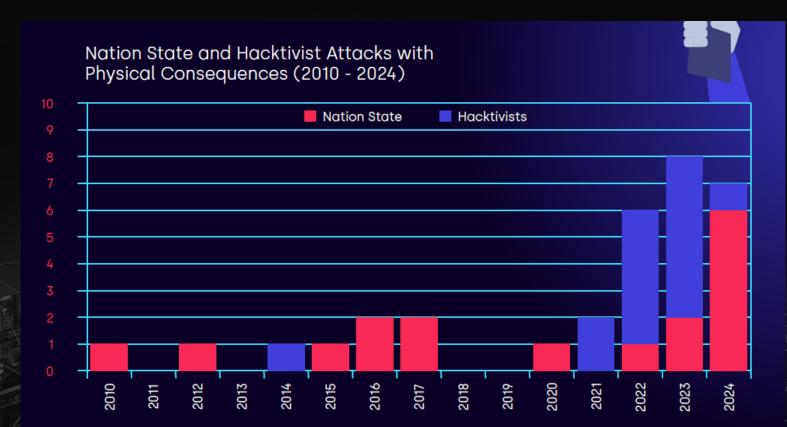


Figure 2: Nation state and hacktivist attacks with physical consequences (2010 – 2024)



"To what extent were OT cybersecurity risks incorporated into your most recent AWIA RRA?"

- ☐ **Fully integrated:** We modeled specific cyber-attack scenarios (e.g., ransomware on SCADA).
- ☐ Generally addressed: We identified cybersecurity as a threat but did not model specific OT impacts.
- ☐ **Minimally included**: It was mentioned as a risk but not analyzed in depth.
- ☐ It was a **major challenge** and a known gap in our assessment.
- □ **Not applicable** to us



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The greatest long-term threat facing our country, in my view, is represented by the People's Republic of China...which I consider to be the defining threat of our generation. The Chinese government is **pre-positioning on American civilian critical infrastructure**. To lie in wait on those networks, to be in a position to wreak havoc, can inflict real-world harm at a time and place of their choosing.

~Christopher Wray, FBI Director

Source: CBS News



ICS Capable Malware

2010: Stuxnet

2013: Havex – OPC scanning capabilities

2016: CrashOverride-turned off the power to Kiev for an hour.

2017: Triton – triggered safety shutdowns at two petrochemical sites

2022: Pipedream - ICS hacking tools that was detected before physical

consequences

2023: CosmicEnergy – used only as an educational tool for Russian penetration testers

2023: Unitronics PLC – Targeting and exploitation of water & waste-water systems

2024: FrostyGoop – disrupted heating to 600 apartment buildings in Ukraine

2024: IOControl – disrupted fuel pumps in thousands of Iranian gas stations

2024: Fuxnet – caused a DDOS attack via Meter-Bus (MBus) RS485 communications and

bricked over 500 sensor gateways





Timeline of Events & Incidents: 2015 - 2025

Across U.S. Water/Wastewater Systems, Critical Infrastructure

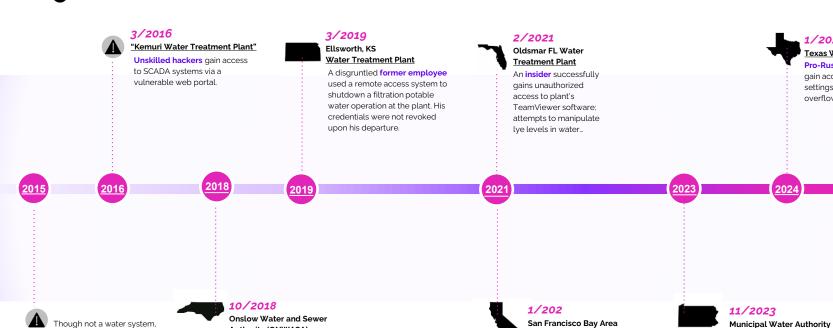
Authority (ONWASA)

Attackers use **Emotet** to

bombard the utility and

disrupt operations with

ransomware.



Water Utility

Hacker tried unsuccessfully to

poison a water at a treatment

plant in San Francisco.



Iranian hackers infiltrate a dam

in NY state via a cellular modem

(occurred 2013, reported 2015).

1/2024

overflow

2024

of Aliquippa, PA

systems

Pro-Iran hacktivist group,

CyberAv3ngers exploited

Unitronics PLCs, tampering

with booster-station pressure

Texas Water Facilities (x2)

gain access to water pump

settings, causing water tank

Pro-Russian hacktivists

Unitronics PLC

Iranian-Linked Hacks Expose Failure to Safeguard US Water System

Public Sector

US sanctions Iranian officials over cyber-attacks on water plants

By Azadeh Moshiri, BBC News

■ The EPA, lawmakers, water associations can't agree on rules

■ Nation's water systems are poorly protected from cyber threats



SECURITY / TECH / POLICY



TECHNOLOGY

Iran-linked cyberattacks threaten equipment used in U.S. water systems and factories

UPDATED DECEMBER 2, 2023 - 1:51 PM ET @





This photo provided by the Municipal Water Authority of Aliquippa shows the screen of a Unitronics device that was hacked in Aliquippa, PA, on Nov. 25.

Novement falls a Aliquippa, PA, on Nov. 25.

Cyberattacks are targeting US water systems, warns EPA and White House



The Municipal Water Authority of Aliquippa. PA (pictured) was targeted by a cyber attack last year. Image: AP Photo / Gens J Puskar

/ States are being asked to assess vulnerabilities at water utilities following attacks linked to the Chinese and Iranian governments.

By Jess Weatherbed, a news writer focused on creative industries, computing, and internet culture, Jess started her career at TechRader, covering news and hardware reviews.

Mar 20, 2024, 5:12 PM GMT+2



3 Comments (3 New)



The US has imposed sanctions on six official

Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) which it attacks on American water plants late last

Analysis Reveals...

Active Exploits
Persist

Ransomware Still Reigns

Real Operational Impacts

940,000+

OT Devices Analyzed

270

Organizations

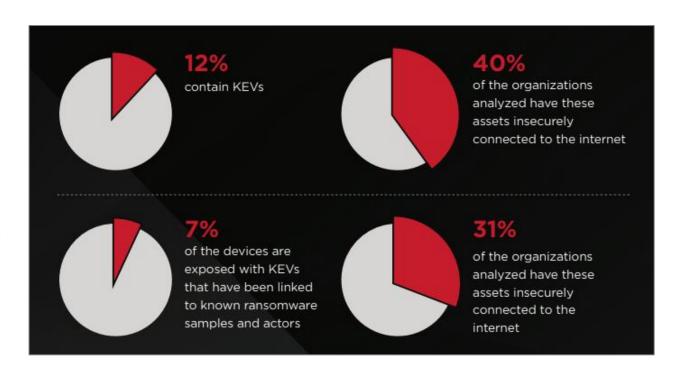




Key Global Findings Overview

12%

of researched organizations have OT assets communicating with malicious domains.

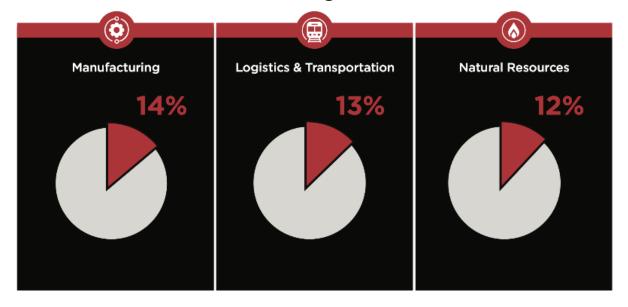






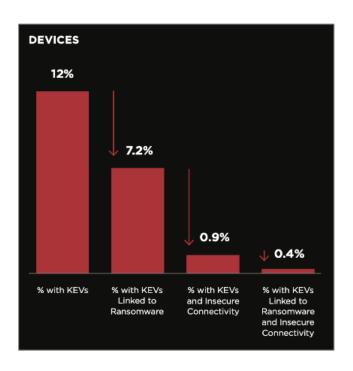
The potential for damaging attacks that disrupt services or are destructive to critical infrastructure is real.

OT Devices Communicating with Malicious Domains









Prioritize Remediation:

- 1. KEVs, first
- 2. With a ransomware link
- 3. And insecure connectivity





"What was the biggest challenge in completing your AWIA-mandated cybersecurity assessment?"

- □ **Lack of visibility** into all OT assets.
- □ Shortage of staff with OT-specific security expertise.
- Budgetary constraints for tools or external consultants.
- □ **Difficulty quantifying** the risk of cyber threats
- Not applicable to us



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The inherent nature of operational technology creates obstacles to securing these mission critical technologies...There is a clear imperative for security and engineering leaders to shift from a traditional vulnerability management program to an exposure management philosophy to ensure they can make remediation efforts as impactful as possible.

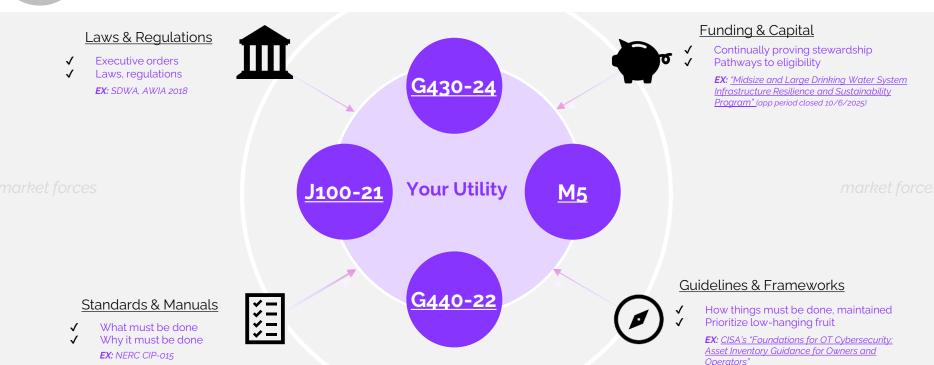
~Grant Geyer, Chief Strategy Officer





Operationalize Standards & Guidance

For sustained cyber-operational resilience.







Awareness is not just about "clicks"...

It's also about knowing...



What you have...



What matters most...



What to do about it...



How to do it...

- Raw asset data
- Unknown risk profile

- Understand context
- Keep critical services list
- Keep critical assets list
- Know your risk profile

- Develop playbooks
- Follow guidelines
- Foster partnerships (interdepartmental, publicprivate, etc.)

- Design protections
- Deploy controls
- Develop automation
- Design orchestration
- Conduct regular training
- Optimize







Recommendations



Threat Detection

Prioritize threat remediation **based on KEVs** that are insecurely exposed to the internet and at risk of ransomware.



Exposure Management

Focus on the most consequential impacts to production by remediating risks that are **exploitable today**.



Network Protection

Restrict lateral movement using network segmentation to prevent attackers from reaching isolated network segments that are critical to process integrity, for example.



Secure Access

Remove an attackers opportunity for entry by closing risky exposure points with a purpose-built CPS access solution.

CPS Zone Management

Comprehensive Asset Inventory





Thank you

