

Cyber-Security Vs. Physical Security

High Voltage vs. Low Voltage: Which Should Be A Priority?

Harvard Electricity Policy Group

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Threats

Lions and Tigers and Bears, Oh My!



Source: The Wizard of Oz , Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer (1939)

Threats

- Natural Events
 - Weather
 - Wind Storm
 - Snow/Ice Storm
 - Hurricane
 - Space Weather
- Human Intervention
 - Cyber Attack
 - Physical Attack
 - Kinetic Attack
 - Electromagnetic Interference Attack (EMI)
 - High Altitude Electromagnetic Pulse Attack (HEMP)

Threats

Threat Landscape: ELECTRIC POWER SECTOR

Cyber Attack



Physical Attack / Theft



Coordinated Physical and Cyber Attack



Insider Threat



Electromagnetic Interference / EMP



Natural Disasters



Pandemic



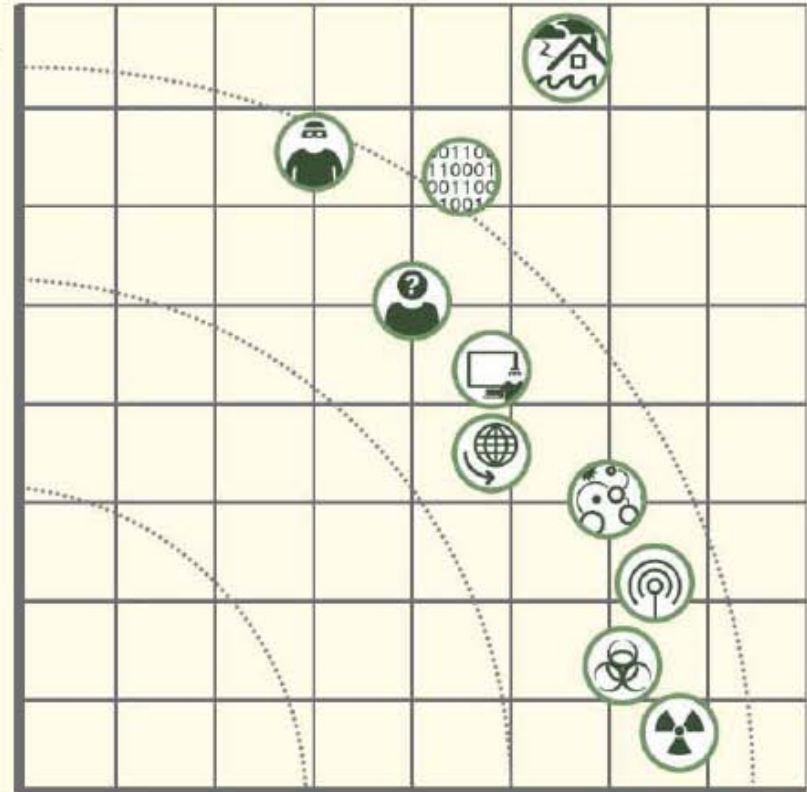
Supply Chain Compromise



Chemical, Biological or Radiological Attack



Nuclear Attack



Source: The Chertoff Group, December 2013

Source: EEI Perspectives, May/June 2014 page 32

Space Weather

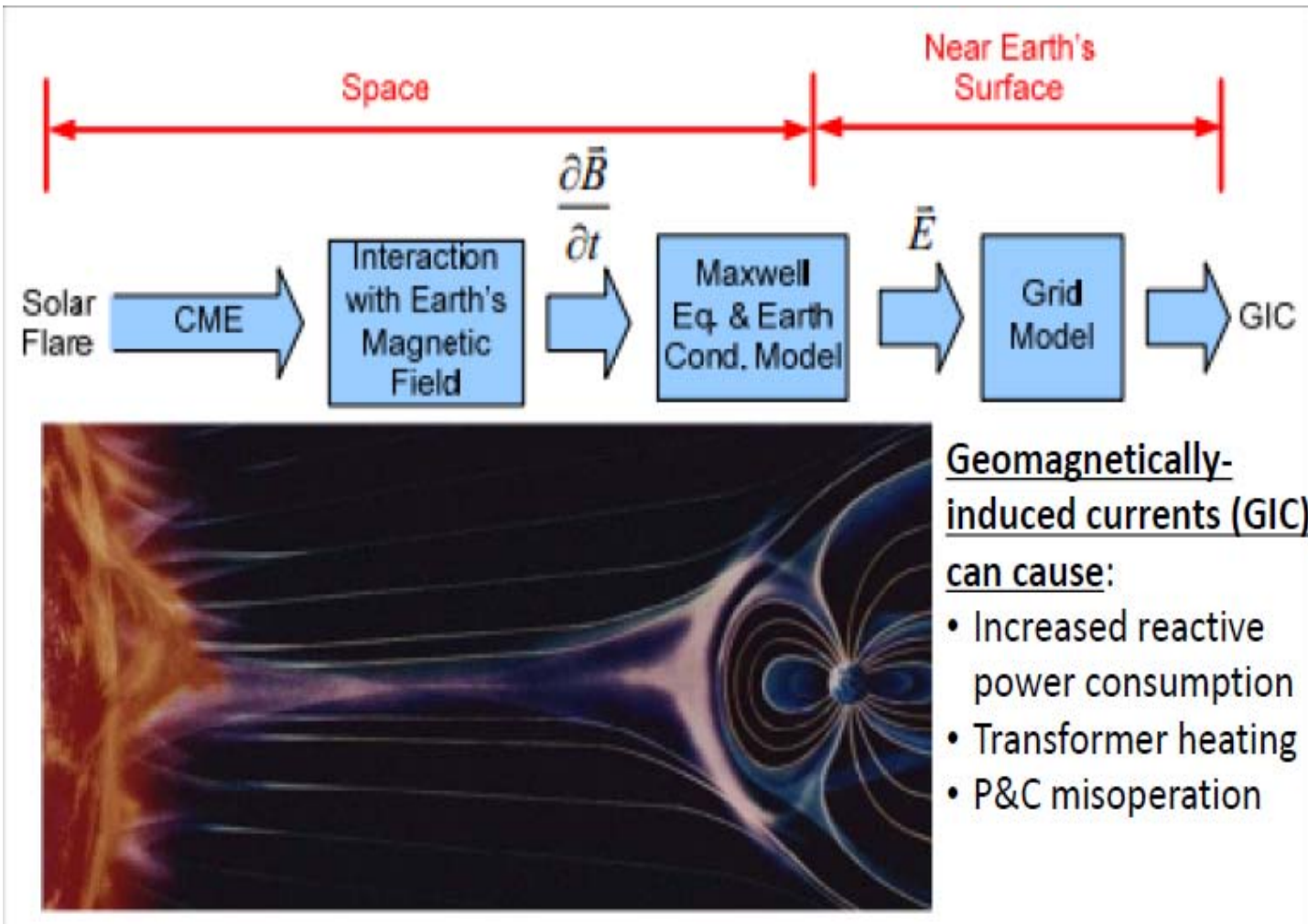
Coronal Mass Ejection/Aurora Two Days Later



Source: ESA and NASA Solar Heliospheric Observatory (SOHO); Aurora over Prudhoe Bay, Alaska. 3/17/2013 Image Courtesy of Greg Syverson

Space Weather

Impact on Power System



Source: Draft TPL-007-1 Standards Drafting Team Industry Webinar, page 6 (Apr. 24, 2014)

Physical Security

Kinetic Attack



Shots in the Dark

A look at the April 16 attack on PG&E's Metcalf Transmission Substation

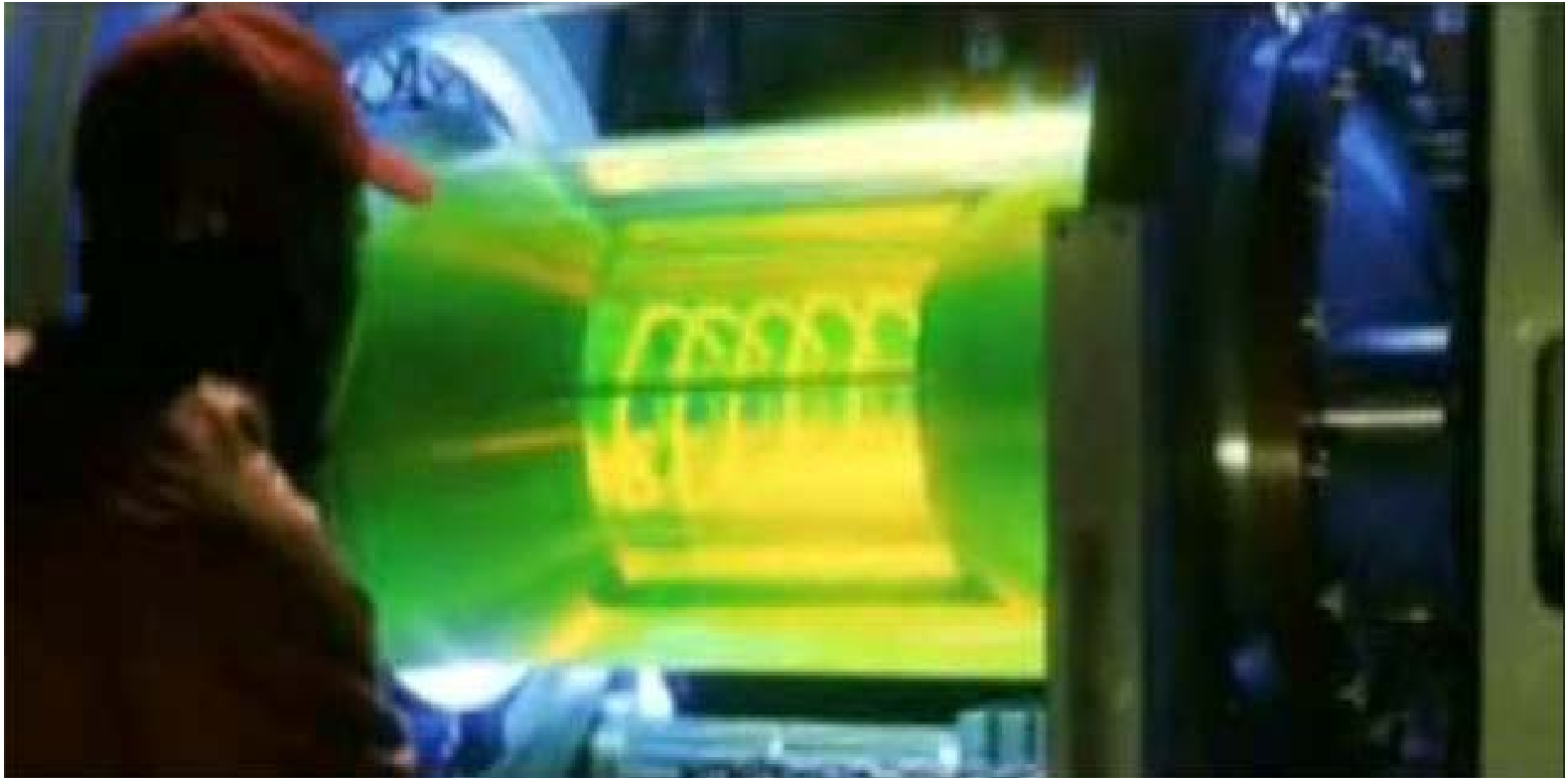
- | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| 1
12:58 a.m.,
1:07 a.m.
Attackers cut
telephone
cables | 2
1:31 a.m.
Attackers
open fire on
substation | 3
1:41 a.m.
First 911 call
from power
plant
operator | 4
1:45 a.m.
Transformers
all over the
substation
start crashing | 5
1:50 a.m.
Attack ends
and gunmen
leave | 6
1:51 a.m.
Police arrive
but can't
enter the
locked
substation | 7
3:15 a.m.
Utility
electrician
arrives |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|

Sources: PG&E; Santa Clara County Sheriff's Dept.; California Independent System Operator; California Public Utilities Commission; Google (image); The Wall Street Journal

Source: Wall Street Journal, Assault on California Power Station Raises Alarm on Potential for Terrorism, Feb. 5, 2014

Electromagnetic Interference Attack

Fictional Truck Device



Source: Ocean's 11

Electromagnetic Interference Attack

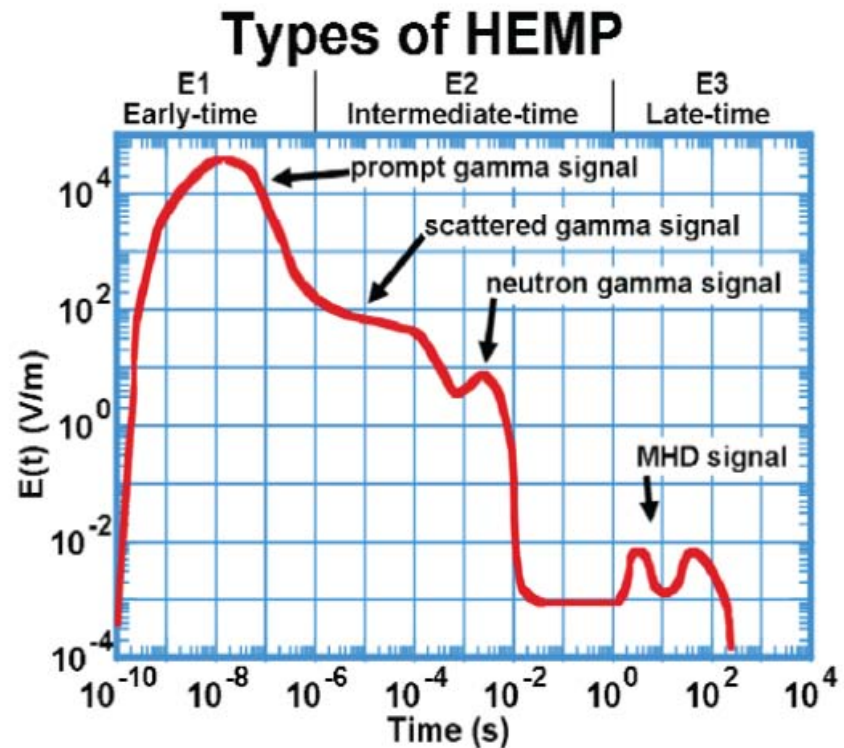
Compact Device?



Source: Photograph Courtesy of Steven T. Naumann

HEMP Attack

- Detonation of a nuclear device at altitude
 - Starfish Detonation 1962 as seen in Hawaii



Source: NERC, High Impact, Low-Frequency Event Risk to the North American Bulk Power System, Figs. 13-14 (June 2010)

HEMP Attack

- Detonation of a nuclear device at altitude
 - Gamma-yield enhanced weapons
 - Line of Sight Effect
- E1 Impact
 - Line of sight effect
 - Substation and Generation Controls and Communications
 - Control Centers and SCADA
 - Possible Insulator Flashover on Distribution Lines
 - Smart Grid Semiconductor Devices
- E3 Impact
 - Similar to impact of space weather

Impacts

- Natural Events
 - Weather
 - Wind Storm - Distribution
 - Snow/Ice Storm – Distribution/Some Transmission
 - Hurricane – Distribution/Some Transmission
 - Space Weather – High Voltage Transmission
- Human Intervention
 - Cyber Attack – Transmission/Distribution/Generation
 - Physical Attack
 - Kinetic Attack – Transmission/Distribution/Generation
 - EMI Attack – Transmission/Control Centers/Generation (not widespread)
 - HEMP Attack– Entire System

Prevention - Mandatory Reliability Standards

- Natural Events
 - Weather
 - Space Weather
 - Reliability Standards for Geomagnetic Disturbances, Order No. 779, 143 FERC ¶ 61,147 (2013)
 - EOP-010 filed Nov. 13, 2013; RM14-1 (awaiting FERC action)
 - TPL-007 (under development)
- Human Intervention
 - Cyber Attack
 - CIP-002 through CIP-011 (CIP V5)
 - Version 5 Critical Infrastructure Protection Reliability Standards, Order No. 791, 145 FERC ¶ 61,160 (2013)
 - Physical Attack
 - Kinetic Attack
 - FERC Order in Docket No. RD14-6, 146 FERC ¶ 61,166 (March 7, 2014)
 - CIP-014: Docket No. RM14-15 (filed May 23, 2014)

Prevention – Other Processes

- Response to Threats
- Information Sharing – Electric Sector – Information Sharing and Analysis Center (ES-ISAC)
- DHS Industrial Control Systems Cyber Emergency Response Team (ICS-CERT)
- Transfer of tools and technologies from the government
- Physical Security at stations not required by CIP-014

Resiliency and Restoration

- Spare Transformer Equipment Program (STEP)
 - Sharing assets following an event – a terrorist attack resulting in the destruction or long-term disabling of transmission transformers
 - Transmission-to-Transmission Transformers
 - 50 Utilities participating
 - Binding contractual arrangement
- Spare Connect
 - Voluntary programs – open to all utilities
 - Transmission-to-Transmission Transformers, Generator Step-Up Transformers, Auxiliary Substation Components (bushings, fans, radiators)
- Transformer Transportation
- Recovery Transformer (RecX)
 - EPRI/DHS
 - Modular, small and lighter allowing for easier transportation and more rapid installation
 - 20 hours St. Louis – Houston/Energized in Five Days
- Incident Response – Planning and exercising coordination

Resiliency and Restoration

200 MVA 345/138kV Single Phase Recovery Transformer



Source: Photo Courtesy of DHS S&T

Priorities

- Distribution Level Outages More Frequent and Cause Outages
- Transmission Level Outages Less Frequent and Rarely Cause Customer Outage
- But:
- Some Transmission Events (Coordinated Physical Attacks, Coordinated Cyber Attacks, Severe GMD Storm, HEMP Attack) are **High Impact, Low Frequency (HILF) Events** – these affect everyone
- Cannot Prevent Everything
- Three-Legged Policy
 - Prevention
 - Resiliency
 - Restoration

What Should Be Done?

- Electricity is Critical to Modern Society
- New Threats to Continuity of Service/Time for Restoration
- Intersection Between Utility Operations and National Security
- Public-Private Partnership
- Electric Sub-Sector Coordinating Council (ESCC)
 - Serves as the principal liaison between the federal government and the electric power sector, with the mission of coordinating efforts to prepare for, and respond to, national-level disasters or threats to critical infrastructure
 - Includes utility CEOs and trade association leaders representing all segments of the industry
 - Government counterparts include senior Administration officials from the White House, relevant Cabinet agencies, federal law enforcement, and national security organizations
- Need a balance – everything cannot be a priority
 - Role for the government also

Cost Recovery

- This all costs money
 - Distribution risks
 - More frequent, directly affect customers
 - Physical attacks
 - Cannot protect each distribution station and limited scope of damage to system as a whole
 - Are there specific very critical distribution substations to national and economic security?
 - Transmission risks
 - New risks – high impact, low frequency
 - What threat to plan for?
- Balance between prevention, resiliency and restoration
- For high-impact, low frequency events, need policy developed by industry and government