



# Supplier Sharing Call

February 21, 2024

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# Please Participate

- Raise your hand
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- Put a question or comment in the chat
- Put a question or comment in the Q&A

*If you put a question or comment in the chat or Q&A but want to remain anonymous, please open with your request*



Tom Galloway

NATF President and CEO

# Opening Remarks

Tom Galloway,  
NATF President and CEO

# Purpose of the NATF Supplier Sharing Activities

- Provide an opportunity for suppliers to talk about cyber security issues and practices ranging from
  - How establish a security program to
  - In-depth discussions on a specific technical challenge
- Leverage knowledge from lessons learned
- Share information
- Calls will be limited to suppliers unless otherwise noted

# Contributing Organizations

- Aspen Technology / OSI
- Hitachi Energy
- International Society of Automation (ISA)
- National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA)
- Schneider Electric
- Schweitzer Engineering Laboratories (SEL)
- Siemens
- Siemens Energy
- US Chamber of Commerce
- With support from:
  - Nebraska Public Power District
  - Southern Company
  - North American Transmission Forum (NATF)

# On this call

- Aspen Technology / OSI – Peter Escobar, VP, Research and Development
- International Society of Automation (ISA) – Andre Ristaino, Managing Director, Global Consortia and Conformity Assessment Programs
- Schneider Electric – Michael Pyle, Director of Product Cyber Security
- Schweitzer Engineering Laboratories (SEL) – Frank Harrill, VP Security
- Siemens Industry – Andy Turke, Cyber Security Officer
- Siemens Energy – Christopher Fitzhugh, Industrial Control Systems Security Consultant, North America
- US Chamber of Commerce – Heath Knakmuhs, VP and Policy Counsel
- LG&E and KU Energy – Tony Hall, Manager, CIP and Federal Regulatory Compliance
- Southern Company – Jennifer Couch, Manager, Transmission EMS Compliance



# Agenda and Today's Presenters

- **Geo-Political Threats/Incidents**
  - Peter Escobar, VP, Product Security, Aspen Technology / OSI
- **Incident Response Plans**
  - Frank Harrill, VP, Security, Schweitzer Engineering (SEL)
  - Michael Pyle, Director of Product Cyber Security, Schneider Electric
  - Andy Turke, Cyber Security Officer, Siemens Industry
- **Resources and Information**
  - Christopher Fitzhugh, Industrial Control Systems Security Consultant, North America, Siemens Energy

# Geopolitical Threats

Peter Escobar

VP, Research and Development, Aspen Technology



FBI Director Christopher Wray keynote address at Munich Security Conference on February 15, 2024

**JOINT  
CYBERSECURITY  
ADVISORY**

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**ASD** AUSTRALIAN SIGNALS DIRECTORATE  
ACSC

Communications Security Establishment  
Canadian Centre for Cyber Security

Centre de la sécurité des télécommunications  
Centre canadien pour la cybersécurité

National Cyber Security Centre  
PART OF THE GCHQ

National Cyber Security Centre  
a part of GCHQ

**PRC State-Sponsored Actors Compromise and Maintain Persistent Access to U.S. Critical Infrastructure**

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**TLP: CLEAR**

The FBI, NSA, and CISA assess that People’s Republic of China state sponsored cyber actors are seeking to preposition themselves on IT networks for disruptive or destructive cyberattacks against U.S. critical infrastructure in the event of a major crisis or conflict with the United States.

# CISA Identified Nation State Threat Actors

[Nation-State Cyber Actors | Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency CISA](#)

- Chinese actors - engages in malicious cyber activities to pursue its national interests including [infiltrating critical infrastructure networks](#).
- Russian actors - engages in malicious cyber activities to enable cyber espionage, to suppress certain social and political activity, to steal intellectual property, and to harm regional and international adversaries.
- North Korean actors - employ malicious cyber activity to collect intelligence, conduct attacks, and generate revenue.
- Iran actors - increasingly sophisticated cyber capabilities to suppress certain social and political activity, and to harm regional and international adversaries.



# Past Examples

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- Microsoft posted report April 2023
  - Iran linked group APT35 (Mint Sandstorm)
  - Targeted U.S. seaports, energy companies, transit systems, major gas and electric utilities between 2021-2022.
  - Cyberespionage and theft of sensitive data
- Colonial Pipeline 2021
  - Russian Attack leading to “Shields Up”
  - CISA published additional lessons in 2023
- Ukraine Power Grid In 2015 - Sandworm

# Incident Response Plans

Frank Harrill,  
VP, Security Schweitzer Engineering (SEL)

and

Michael Pyle,  
Director of Product Cyber Security Schneider Electric



Plans are worthless, but planning is everything. There is a very great distinction because when you are planning for an emergency you must start with this one thing: the very definition of "emergency" is that it is unexpected, therefore it is not going to happen the way you are planning.

From a speech to the National Defense Executive Reserve Conference in Washington, D.C. (November 14, 1957) ; in *Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States, Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1957*, National Archives and Records Service, Government Printing Office, p. 818



# Key Aspects of Cyber Incident Response Plans

A well-structured incident response plan is critical for effectively mitigating cybersecurity threats and minimizing potential damage.

- Well defined process
  - Categorize based on type of asset impacted Establish an incident response team with clearly defined roles and responsibilities.
  - Specify in terms of roles, skills, and domain specific knowledge.
- Identify and prioritize critical assets and systems, tune the plan for both internal systems and offers compromised at customer sites.
- Develop a communication plan for both internal and external stakeholders:
  - Executive Committee, Possibly the Board
  - Impacted Customers
  - Customer Support
  - Regulatory authorities
  - Media holding statement
  - Company at large
- Regularly conduct training and simulation exercises to ensure preparedness.

# Key Aspects of Cyber Incident Response Plans

## Implementation – Following The Plan

### Detection and Analysis:

- Implement robust monitoring tools for network and system activity.
- Define thresholds for unusual behavior or security alerts.
- Establish procedures for analyzing potential security incidents promptly.

### Containment, Eradication, and Recovery:

- Time is of the essence - Upon detection of an incident, isolate affected systems to prevent further damage.
- Identify the source and nature of the incident and take steps to eradicate the threat.
- Prepare and provide an initial communication and holding statement to key stakeholders, including those impacted, e.g., people, customers, organizations.
- Develop and document recovery procedures to restore affected systems and data.

Communicate to stake-holders & regulatory, prepare initial customer communications

# Key Aspects of Cyber Incident Response Plans

## Follow-Thru

### Post-Incident Activity:

- Conduct a thorough review of the incident, documenting all actions and outcomes.
- Analyze root causes and identify areas for improvement in the incident response plan.
- Update the plan based on lessons learned and implement necessary changes.
- Implement identified improvements to your defenses and processes.

### Communication and Reporting:

- Finalize communication with regulatory bodies, relevant stakeholders, including employees, customers.
- Prepare detailed incident reports, including the impact assessment and remediation actions taken and provide to relevant stakeholders and regulatory agencies as appropriate.

# Resources and Information

Christopher Fitzhugh

Industrial Control Systems Security Consultant,  
North America, Siemens Energy

# Resources and Information

- <https://www.nerc.com/pa/Stand/Reliability%20Standards/CIP-008-6.pdf>
- [https://www.cisa.gov/sites/default/files/publications/Incident-Response-Plan-Basics\\_508c.pdf](https://www.cisa.gov/sites/default/files/publications/Incident-Response-Plan-Basics_508c.pdf)
- [https://www.cisa.gov/sites/default/files/publications/enhanced-cybersecurity-services-fact-sheet-052021-508\\_1.pdf](https://www.cisa.gov/sites/default/files/publications/enhanced-cybersecurity-services-fact-sheet-052021-508_1.pdf)
- <https://www.fbi.gov/investigate/cyber/partnerships>
- [JOINT-GUIDANCE-IDENTIFYING-AND-MITIGATING-LOTL.PDF \(defense.gov\)](#)
- [Industrial Cybersecurity Technology for ICS/OT Asset Visibility | Dragos](#)
- <https://redcanary.com/>
- [Incident response planning: When to call in the lawyers \(redcanary.com\)](#)

# Resources and Information (cont.)

- [The Attack on Colonial Pipeline: What We've Learned & What We've Done Over the Past Two Years | CISA](#)
- [Danish energy sector hit by a wave of coordinated cyberattacks - Help Net Security](#)
- [S21sec Thales ThreatLandscapeReport 2023 EN](#)



Questions?

Comments?

# Upcoming Calls

- April 17
- June 19
- Special Webinar – date TBD

*Watch for a NATF Special Webinar on updated mappings for NATF Criteria and Questionnaire to security frameworks!*





Frank Harrill

VP, Security, SEL

# Closing Remarks

Frank Harrill  
VP, Security Schweitzer Engineering (SEL)

# Thank you for attending!

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