

Cyber Risks to Nuclear Safety

Fred Cohen 2021

- Looking Ahead
 - Model-based situation
 - anticipation and constraint
- Nuclear Safety
 - SafetyNuclear (and fused)
- Cyber
 - Sensors, Actuators, Communications, Decisions
- Risks
 - Anticipated futures
- What to do about it
 - Anticipate and constrain



Background and Overview

- Everything I will say should be obvious to all of you
- I am not providing / saying anything classified as far as I am aware
- Hopefully this will be a "nothing new" talk and you are already prepared for everything I will talk about
- If this is NOT true, I am available on a consulting basis...
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- BS-EE, MS-IS, PhD-EE
- Computer Viruses
- Info Superhighway
- Management Analytics
- All.Net and related sites
- Deception for protection
- Digital forensics
- Sandia National Labs
- Industry Analyst
- Cal Sci
- Angel to Exit

Before we start

- How to defeat any system:
 Problem:
 - Identify the assumptions
 - Violate them

 Identify assumptions how?

- Example:
 - What's the precision?
 - 1 microgram at 30 ft?
 - Pass 0.1 microgram every 60 feet as many times as required

- Experiment

Solution:

- There is a cost to all sides
 - Leverage to make it economically infeasible and detectable



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Analytics Anticipated consequences drive decisions

- Unanticipated consequences are ignored
 - Since they are unanticipated... they are ignored
 - But nothing new in cybersecurity since... early 1990s?
 - Unanticipated because we don't bother to notice it
- Better decision-making comes from what?
 - Better anticipation?
 - More feasible options?
 - Better linkage of options to consequences?
 - More skilled decision-makers?
 - Better tools?
- Likely, all of these...



Model-based situation anticipation and constraint





Model-based situation anticipation and constraint







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Nuclear Safety

Safety
 Nuclear

- relating to the nucleus of an atom.



- denoting, relating to, or powered by the energy released in nuclear fission or fusion.
- denoting, possessing, or involving weapons using nuclear energy.
- relating to the nucleus of a cell.



- "nuclear DNA" I think this is not at issue here today.
- However, most of what I will discuss applies to this as well.



Nuclear Safety

Nuclear • Safety



- the condition of being protected from or unlikely to cause danger, risk, or injury.
 - "they should leave for their own safety"
- a defensive back who normally is positioned well behind the line of scrimmage.
 - I think you were talking about the other one...
- Nuclear Safety (pick the one that applies)
 - A defensive back positioned well behind the line of scrimmage to protect the nucleus of a cell
 - The condition of being protected from the energy released in nuclear fission or fusion and weapons using nuclear energy.



It's not just the direct harm

- Direct harm:
 - Protect from the energy released in nuclear fission or fusion and weapons using nuclear energy. (big boom)
- Indirect harm:
 - The cost of protection \rightarrow Not spending on other things
 - The fear of harm \rightarrow Disruption of national psyche
 - False positives \rightarrow Response impacts on national psyche
 - Actual event \rightarrow
 - Cleanup costs, Economic loss (direct and indirect)
 - Supply chain effects (direct and indirect)
 - Short and long term medical (death \rightarrow illness \rightarrow genetic)
 - Potentials for exploitation and escalation at all levels
 - And plenty of other things you could come up with

- PLEASE DO!!! - Make the more complete list



It's not just the direct cause

- Causality: C→^mE
 - Causes work through mechanisms to produce effects
 - Causal chains are transitive $C \rightarrow^m E \rightarrow^m E \rightarrow^m E \rightarrow^m E \rightarrow^m E$
 - Anticipating effects \rightarrow transitive causal analysis
 - Constraining effects \rightarrow transitive causal analysis
 - These grow rapidly (exponentially or worse) with
 - Model fidelity (granularity):
 - All the causes, mechanisms, effects?
 - Time granularity and span (planning horizon)
 - Reducing this implies finding (minimal) causality cuts
 - Example terminologies:
 - Supply chain / Interdependency analysis
 - Matching surety to consequence



Note: This is not that!

Accident

Accident

- Incident \rightarrow Accident
 - NOT INTENTIONAL
 - Does intent matter?
- Big boomer
 - NOT A CONTAMINATION
- Direct consequence focus
 - Indirect consequences may be far higher
- Nuclear → Nuclear
 - Atomic nuclear events also produce biological nuclear events...

-	-				
	Level	Accident examples			
Ì	7 Major accident	Former Soviet Union: Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant accident (1986) Japan: Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO)'s Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station (NPS) accident (2011)			
	G				
	Serious accident	Provisionally evaluated as Level 7 on April 12, 2011			
	5 Accident with wider consequences	UK: Windscale Nuclear Power Plant fire accident (1957) US: Three Mile Island Nuclear Power Plant accident (1979)			
	4 Accident with local consequences	Japan: JCO criticality accident (1999) France: Saint-Laurent Nuclear Power Plant accident (1980)			
	3 Serious incident	Spain: Fire at Vandellos Nuclear Power Plant (1989)			
	2 Incident	Japan: Damage to steam generator heat exchanger tube at Unit 2, Mihama NPS (1991)			
	1 Anomaly	Japan: Sodium leak accident at Monju (1995) Japan: Primary coolant leak at Unit 2, Tsuruga NPS (1999) Japan: Pipe rupture in the residual heat removal system at Unit 1, Hamaoka NPS (20 Japan: Pipe failure in the secondary system at Unit 3, Mihama NPS (2004)			





Nuclear Safety in Context

- Nuclear Safety (pick the one that applies)
 - Protect from the energy released in nuclear fission or fusion and weapons using nuclear energy.



Management Analytics

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Cybernetic systems

- Cyber:=
 - Sensors
 - Actuators
 - Communication
 - Control (decisions)
- In all dimensions
 - Physical
 - Psychological
 - Financial
 - Sociological
 - Others?

- Offense (make it unsafe)
 - Apply cybernetic systems to cause harm
- Defense (make it safe)
 - Deter, Prevent, Interdict, Detect, React, Adapt
- Using cyber against anything
 - Anything used against cyber
- Across the spectrum of conflict

- Peace to war and back

A many-player, finite but unbounded memory, realtime, simultaneous, non-zero-sum game with partially shared memory and uncommon objectives – in an infinite dimensional Hilbert space



More time up and down the levels



How decisions get made

- Decision-makers
 - Have a model
 - In their minds / Formalized?
 - Get additional information
 - From advice and sensors
 - From "above" and "below"
 - Update their model
 - Internally and structurally
 - Make decisions
 - Internal decision and justification
 - Act on them
 - By sending information
 - Loop



A Human / H

Canabiliti

Methods

Measure Effect

Decision

High

Middle

Short-term decision-ma

current

system

model / state granularit ong-term decision-makin

time granularity

desired (constrained)

system futures



Cyber Risks to Nuclear Safety

Fred Cohen 2021 John's nuclear car



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My Father's microgram → milligram Yes – human doses are important

- What is the dosage effect on cybernetic systems?
 - Cyber systems have
 radiation-related
 damage as well

Management

- What doses have
 what effects on
 cybernetic systems?
- Where is the dosage
 chart and what are
 the consequences
 and indirect effects
 on everything else?

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RADIATION DOSES Millisieverts (mSv)

10,000	Acute radiation poisoning - death within weeks				
6,000	Typical dose received by Chernobyl nuclear plant workers who died within one month of accident				
3,000	Survival rate approximately 50 percent				
2,200	Reading found near tanks used to store radioactive water at Fukushima plant, Sep 3, 2013				
1,000	Causes radiation sickness and nausea, but not death. Likely to cause fatal cancer many years later in about 5 of every 100 persons exposed Vomiting, hair loss within 2-3 weeks Allowable short-term dose for emergency workers taking life-saving actions Peak radiation level recorded inside Fukushima plant four days after accident				
700					
500					
400 per hour					
350 per lifetime	Exposure level used as criterion for relocating residents after Chernobyl accident				
250	Allowable short-term dose for workers controlling 2011 Fukushima accident				
100	Lowest level linked to increased cancer risk				
20 per year	Average limit for nuclear industry workers				
10	Full-body CT scan				
2.4 per year	Person's typical exposure to background radiation				
0.01	Dental x-ray				
0	TATA WE LEAD IN A CONTRACT OF				

Sources: IAEA, World Nuclear Association



- Physical events:
 - Nuclear stuff has to get there (where?)
 - It has to come from somewhere (else?)
 - It can get there at any speed over any route in any parts
 - It may have to do something to be worth worrying
- Stuff:
 - All forms including precursors
 - Conservation of matter (pre-boom)
 - It has to come from somewhere to get somewhere
 - Where is it <u>all</u> now? How sure are we?
 - All paths from sources to targets (ST graphs)
 - How much has to get there and how much shrinkage?

- Physical events:
 - Nuclear stuff has to get there (where?)
 - It has to come from somewhere (else?)*
 - It can get there at any speed over any route in any parts
- Routes:

Management

- Under ground / Under water
- On ground/ On water
- In the air
- Outer space
- Sequences of all of these
- In as many parts as desired
- Hand grenades & horse shoes

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- 1,000,000 UxVs
- <u>S</u>ubmersibles
- <u>A</u>erial
- <u>G</u>round crawlers
- <u>A</u>ir/<u>S</u>pace dropped
- Combos (SAGAS)
- Independently operating
- Aimed at 1000 or more targets
- Launched at different times
- From different places
- Each a unique look and feel
- Different size/shape/color

They don't need to combine



- Physical events:
 - Nuclear stuff has to get there (where?)
 - It has to come from somewhere (else?)
 - It can get there at any speed over any route in any parts
- Concealment:
 - In what quantity in what packaging?
 - How sensitive is detection?
 - At what radius from detector?
 - Against what signal reduction methods?
 - In the presence of what noise levels?
 - How many false positives/negatives can we stand?
 - The boiling frog attack



- Physical events:
 - Nuclear stuff has to get there (where?)
 - It has to come from somewhere (else?)
 - It can get there at any speed over any route in any parts
- Detection:
 - How sure are we of the detectors?
 - The supply chain and operational protections
 - The cybernetic system that applies them
 - Are they detecting the right things? Can we false+
 - Can they detect them in time? Can we slow them?
 - How many do we need to cover what?
 - e.g., 1,000,000 SAGAS disbursed could drive insanity

- Even the credible threat of it could have serious effects Copyright(c) Fred Cohen 2021 – All Rights Reserved



Exploring the space

- That was just one small part of the larger puzzle
 - Physical attack getting nuclear material there to here
- Expanding on this:
 - What about the stuff that is already here?
 - Cyber systems protect and account for it
 - Attack those systems to cause desired effects
 - People end up being a possible weak link
 - Use cyber as part of elicitation and turning
 - What about getting the stuff to somewhere else?
 - Hit the supply chain of the West not in the most protected place in the world
 - What about using our own mechanisms against us
 - Get into our systems and cause them to act for them



Uncle Sam's Nuclear Reactor Exploring the space

- What about getting stuff already there to go wrong?
 - Cause a plant to go critical?
 - Not connected to the world?
 - How do I control it when there is a Fukashima?
 - There are people there who can do it...
 - Cause a bomb to go boom? (They are made to do that)
 - Bombs are meant to go boom (or splat or in between)
 - Is a one in a million chance good enough? What is?
 - Every once in a while we accidentally ... can you make it intentionally happen? Can we put the toothpaste back?
 - Cause a therapy machine to radiate people?
 - It has already happened
 - But what about all/lots of them?
 - Cause a process to create/do the wrong stuff?

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• Cause a centrifuge to ...



Exploring the space

- And examples from other dimensions?
 - Psychological



BERNARD L. COHEN

- Anti-nuclear power movement → Global climate change
- Creating the perception that this is happening
 - Or could be happening
- Create a minor event to demonstrate capability
 - Even if that's all you have, you can still threaten
- Financial
 - Get the right people afraid enough to support defense
 - We use unlimited funds forever against the possibilities
 - I am available on a consulting basis spend all you like
 - I can give this talk to congress for added budget

- Sociological
 - Create fear in the society to sway elections
 - Oops that is being done all the time anyway



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Run Away!!!

Reacting to a nuclear event



Copyright(c) Fred Cohen 2(hematic for triage and response to a large-scale radiation event developed by the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and



We do this for weather

Model-based situation anticipation



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Parameters of the decision-maker

• At a low level:

Management

- Decision modes:
- Available observations (sense) Emergency

ased attention (and effort

- Available effects (acts)
- Available advice
- Decision capacity
- Available time
- Decision modes:
 - Emergency
 - Day-to-day-
 - Event-driven
 - Periodic ·
 - Occasional

- Consequence (t) → tempo
 - High load
- Day-to-day
 - Standard time/load/consequence

Event-driven

- Standard time/load/consequence
 - Drives new modes

Periodic

Occasional

NEW desired (constrained) system futures

then planning

Sense Act

Advice Decide Sharing

Sense Act

- Designated time/load/consequence
 - Consequence-based times
- Ad-hoc time/load/consequence

Organizational Decision-Making Design

Ownership and Board Cognitive System										
Intent: Self image and World image / Knowledge, theories, models of people, systems, and the World										
Objectives: (Assessment problems) Board sets quar performance and growth g overall strategic objectives	a lity: (Personality, Vision, Objective iven) Board sets values and vision.		Schedule: (Urgency → Timing) Board identifies strategic time frames for identified objectives.		Budget: (Importance → Spending) Board reviews and opines on budgets and uses internal audit to verify that expenditures are properly allocated.					
Outside Sources Personal and Professional and Platforms and Groups and Legal and Regulators and Auditors	Liside SourcesInformation is received by the Chairman and Board and CEO →Decision T Emergency: Urgent: Days Timely: Weel Day-to-day: Periodic: Qu Occasional:1 and Professional tforms and Groups gal and RegulatorsThey get external Advice and Intelligence They get internal Advice and Intelligence and Feedback and Notifications and Conditions and Analysis and AuditsDecision T Emergency: Urgent: Days Timely: Weel Day-to-day: Periodic: Qu Occasional:		ime Frames Hours s Quarters arters Years	→ Decisions are made and exe Voting Members They provide outbound Influen They provide internal Advice a Requirements and Directives ↓	cuted by the ce and Sharing → nd Influence and	Ownership Control Understand Business and Define Duties				
NOTE: Matching I/O and [timing → consequence] are critical										
		Тор	Management Cognitive System							
Outside Sources Personal and Professional and Groups and Legal and Advisors and Auditors	 ↑ They provide interand Feedback and I and Feedback and I and Analysis and Analysis and Analysis and Executive Team → → They get externation is received and the security of the security and the security of the security and the securit	ernal Advice and Intelligence Notifications and Conditions udits ved by the CEO and I Advice and Sharing Feedback and Alerts ar onditions and Data an nses and Audits	Decision T Emergency: Urgent: Hour Timely: Days Day-to-day: V Periodic: Qua Occasional: O Senso Vice	ime Frames Minutes s Weeks arters Duarters e Act	 ↓ They receive internal Advice and Requirements and Directiv → Decisions are made and exe and Executive Team They provide outbound Influen provide internal Advice a ments and Directives a 	and Influence res cuted by the CEO ce and Sharing \rightarrow nd Influence and nd Policy \downarrow	Executive Control Understand Business and Define Duties and Manage Risk and Specify Operations and Verify Operations			
Intent: Self image and Wor										
Objectives: (Assessment problems) CEO works with and assess performance a and forr manage All of roll-ups paths forwa completing RUSS	→ Defined board to define nd growth goals this in sians h	Ruality: (Personality, Vision, C troduces have a na	Senso Dejective Way me fo	e Act Sto Sto Drit.	rgency → Timing) Based on get in you "Reflex	Budget: (Importa works with top exe r OOE ve Co	nce → Spending) CEO Pourive team to identify A loop the spending of the spend			

Management



Some high level options

- Deter
 - Can we attribute material and actions to actors?
 - Forensics and tagents are feasible against holders
 - Strong intelligence and treaty terms support this
 - If so, we can threaten retaliation
 - And we can certainly retaliate
- Prevent



- Limiting who has it and protecting it well
 - A well worn path always in need of improvement
- Interdict, Detect, React, Adapt
 - Figure it out en route from there to here (or here to here)
 - Indications and Warnings with actions in time frames



Some high level options

- Deter, Prevent, Interdict, Detect
 - After "GO" before "GONE"
 - The NEST team(s) \rightarrow Next Generation Version
 - At boom (or during slow boom)
 - The NEST team(s) \rightarrow Next Generation Version
 - After boom how soon?
- React
 - Evacuation / Shelter in place / Medical / Economic / Psychological / Sociological / Geopolitical / Supply chain
- Adapt
 - Try doing it in anticipation to constrain if possible
 - And keep adapting as the world keeps changing



To summarize

- This is a hard set of issues
 - "Problems worthy of attack, prove their worth by fighting back" Alan Perlis – Turing Award Winner
- Too bad... we have to deal with them
 - Model-based situation anticipation and constraint
 - Or we could just try to guess right
- The real battle is the battle of wills and wits
 - The ability to model and constrain
 - Modeling is actually the hard part of this
 - Including the intelligence that has to go with it
 - Attack graph generation and analysis
 - Generate alternative moves for all parties seek cuts
 - Computational limits on fidelity and planning horizon
 - Assume they are doing this as well... A battle of wits



The battle of wits and wills

- The world is full of these mechanisms
 - 7.8B of them and growing
 - PLUS the artificial ones
- Who can out-think whom?
 - How do we augment our thinking?
- As you think, you need to build
 - Advanced real-time manufacturing
- As you build you need to deploy
 - Custom real-time cybernetic systems
- As you deploy, they deploy

- The new (better/faster/cheaper) arms race!