



# CYBER SECURITY FOR METERING AND DISTRIBUTION



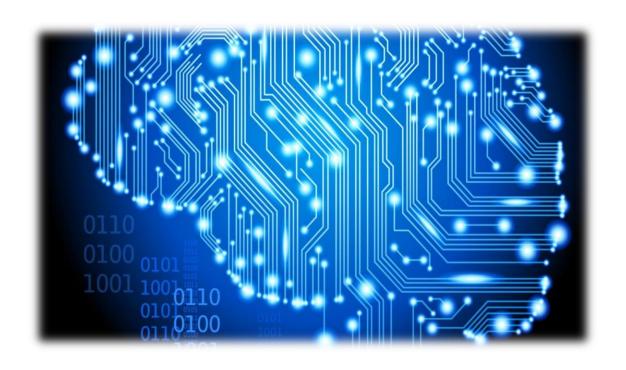


North Carolina Meter School Management Wednesday, June 12, 2025 8:00 AM





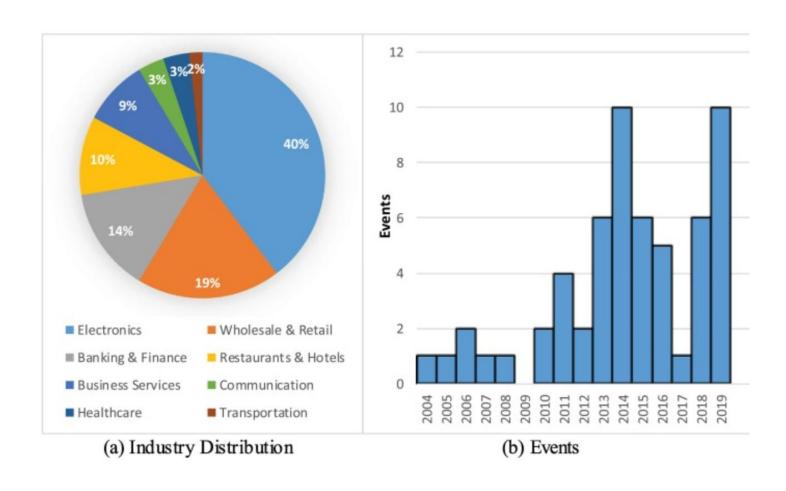
Software and computing technologies have changed and will continue to change the world - but not without new risks





#### Introduction

- Highest average cost in 17 years, rising YOY
- United States of over \$8.63 million on average
- An attack on one company affect firms in that vertical
  - O Returns drop, premiums up
  - Affects reputation
  - Market reactions





# **DATA AS A COMMODITY**







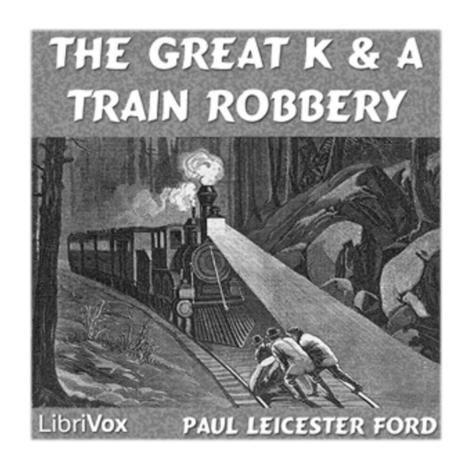
The only way to create an impenetrable system is to never let a

person use it





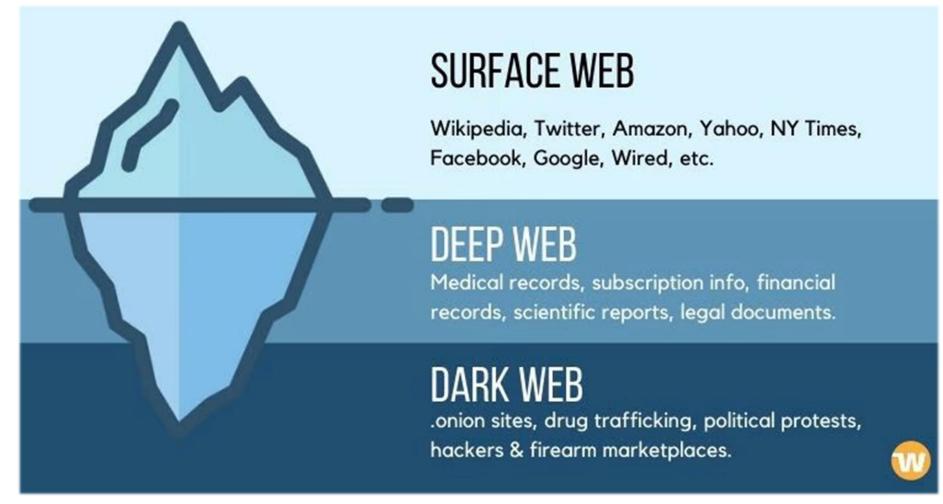
# **MONETARY THEFT**







# DATA BLACK MARKET

















https://xkcd.com/538/

10



# **RANSOMWARE**









#### HIGHER EDUCATION

#### **Lincoln College to Close Permanently After Ransomware Attack**

The Illinois college, which opened in 1865, said recent financial troubles and projected enrollment shortfalls were exacerbated by a ransomware attack last semester that rendered systems inoperable.

May 10, 2022 · News Staff















# Cyber attacks are showing up in larger and more critical areas, by larger and more persistent actors

- Israel/Saudi and/or Russia/Ukraine
- North Korea / Sony
- Colonial pipeline
- Log4J / Log4Net / Solarwinds





#### **STATE BASED ACTORS**

Persistent actors with unlimited funds

RBV or TCE?
State Paid, State Sponsored, or blind eyes?
Are they any worldwide regulations?







# CYBER COLD WAR, ARMS RACE









# Methodology



# **Obtaining data**

CSIS | CENTER FOR STRATEGIC & INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

US based **nonprofit** policy research organization, whose purpose is to define the future of national security.

835 cyber-attacks

Occurred during the last 19 years

#### **Focus**

government agencies, defense, high-tech companies, or over \$1M



# Methodology

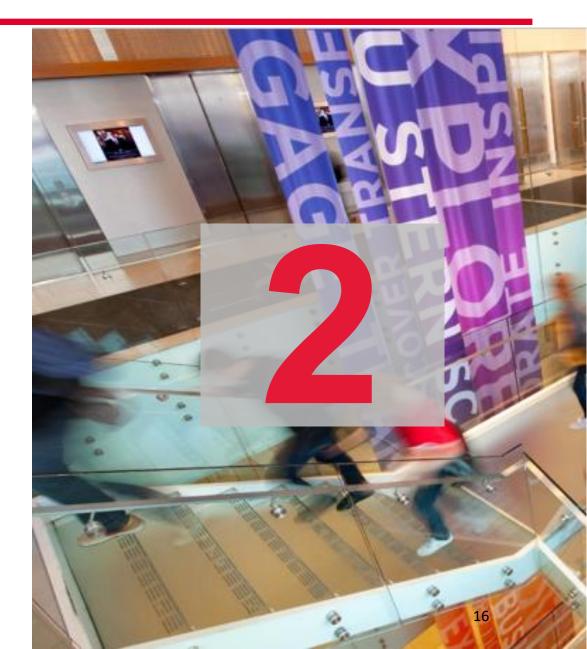
# Cleaning and searching

#### PROPOSED SEC CYBERSECURITY RULES

The proposed U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission cybersecurity rules would require companies to report material incidents on a Form 8-K and provide periodic disclosure on issues including:



- Policies and procedures to identify and manage cybersecurity risks.
- Management's role in implementing cybersecurity policies and procedures.
- ✓ The board of directors' cybersecurity expertise and oversight.
- Updates on previously reported material cybersecurity incidents.
- Data analysis
- Researching each case in public sources
- Identify
- Data
- -Type of Attack
- -Motivation
- -Mechanism









# Categorizing

Demographics

Year Perpetrator Sector Sponsored Victim

Type of Attack

Disruption Leak Unclear

> Espionage Theft Sabotage

**Motivation** 

**Political Economic** 

> **Terrorism** Information

Mechanism

Campaign **DDoS** Malware

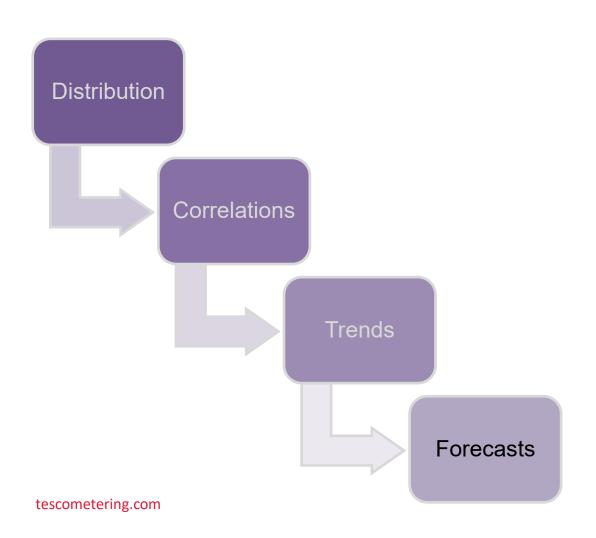
Phishing Ransomware Remote Access

Criminal



# Methodology

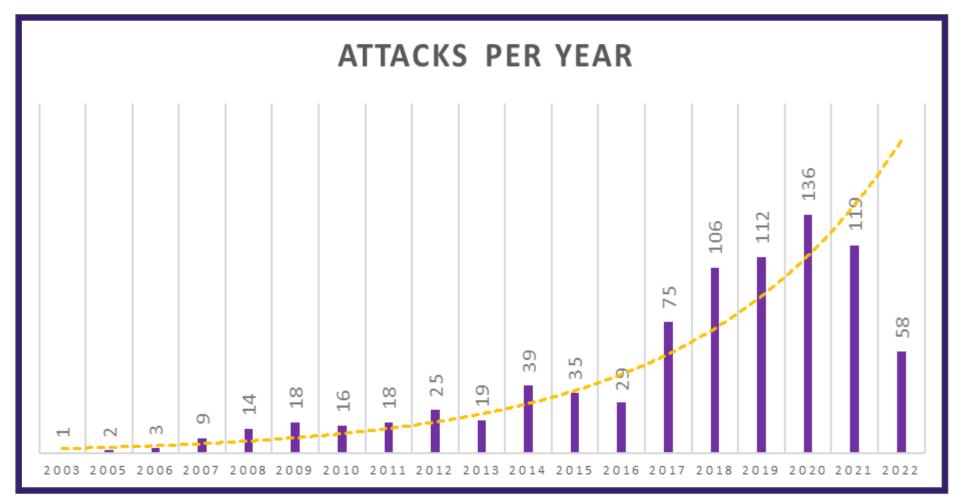
# **Analyzing**











835

**Events** 

32%

Ave. Growth

87

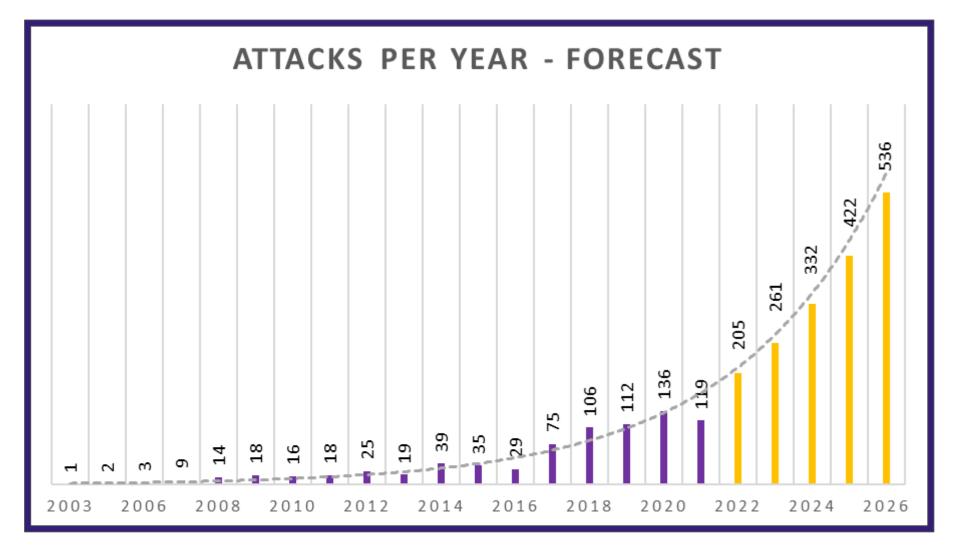
**Victim Countries** 

36
Perpetrator Countries

<sup>\* 2022</sup> data of Q1 (First Quarter)







2,592

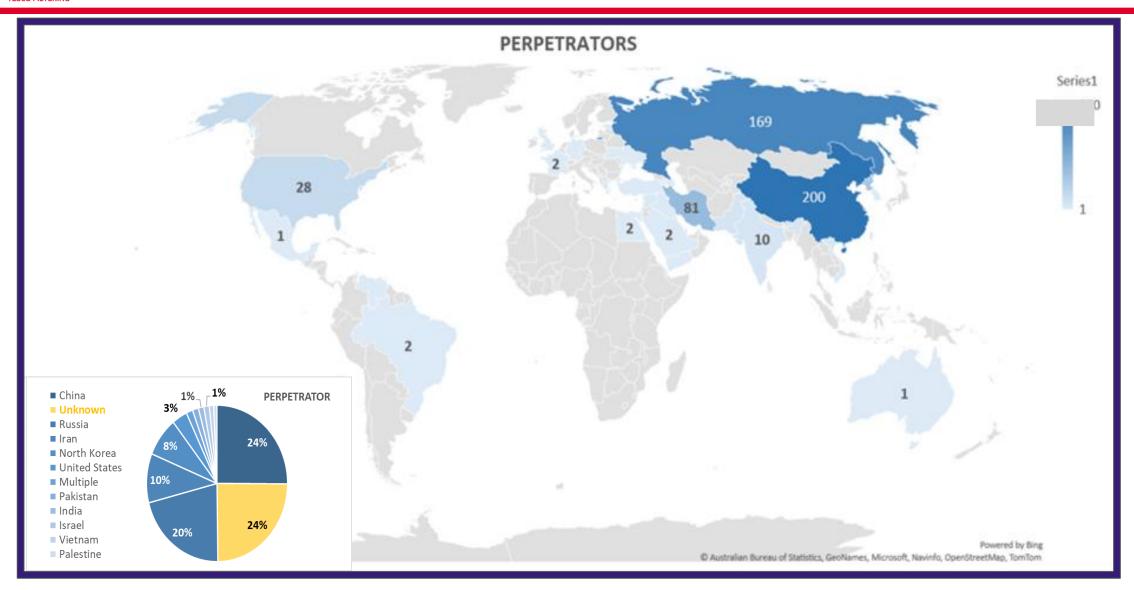
Events by 2026

#### Double

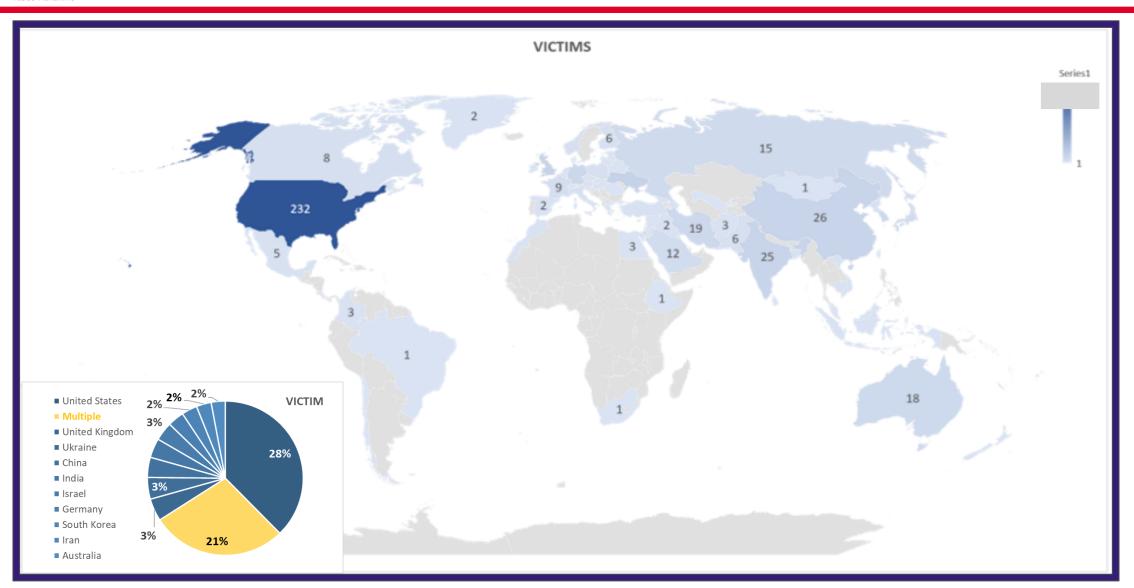
2022 events by 2026





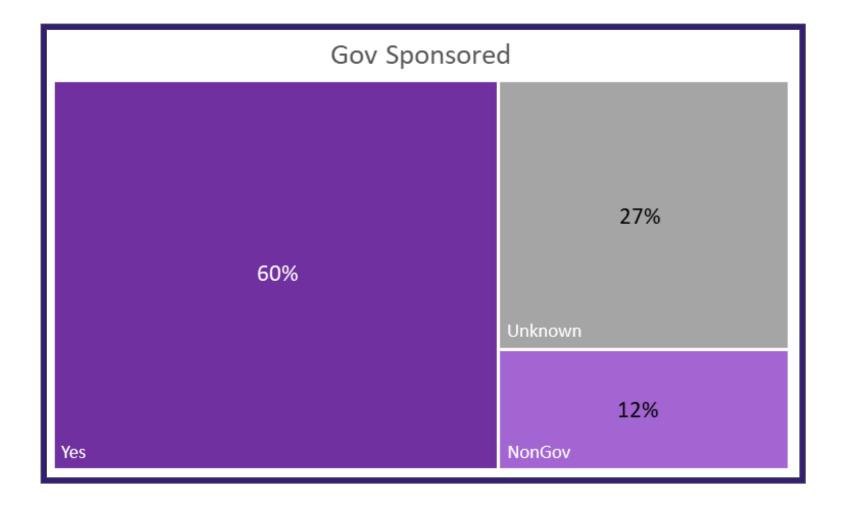


# Results









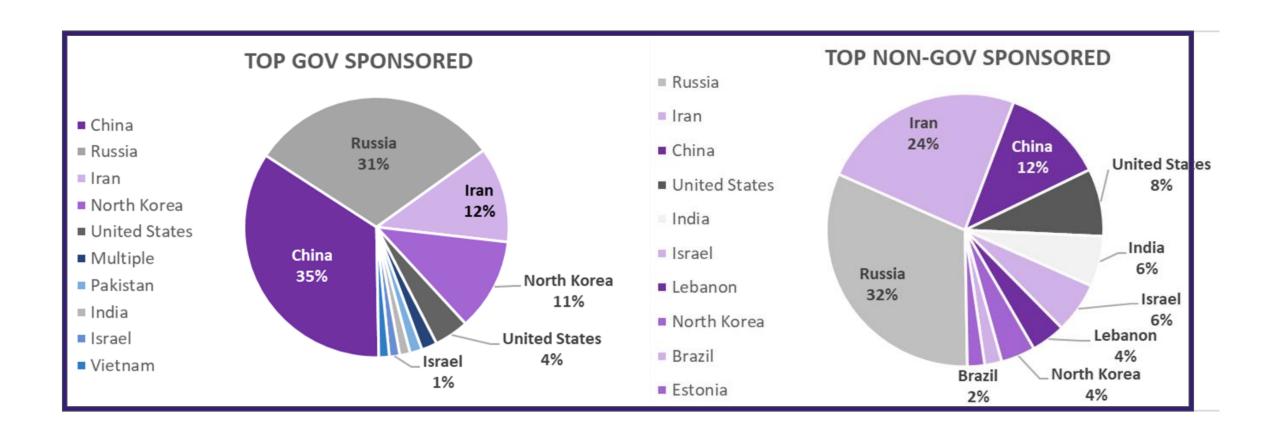
60% Gov Sponsored

> 12% Non-Gov

27% Unknown

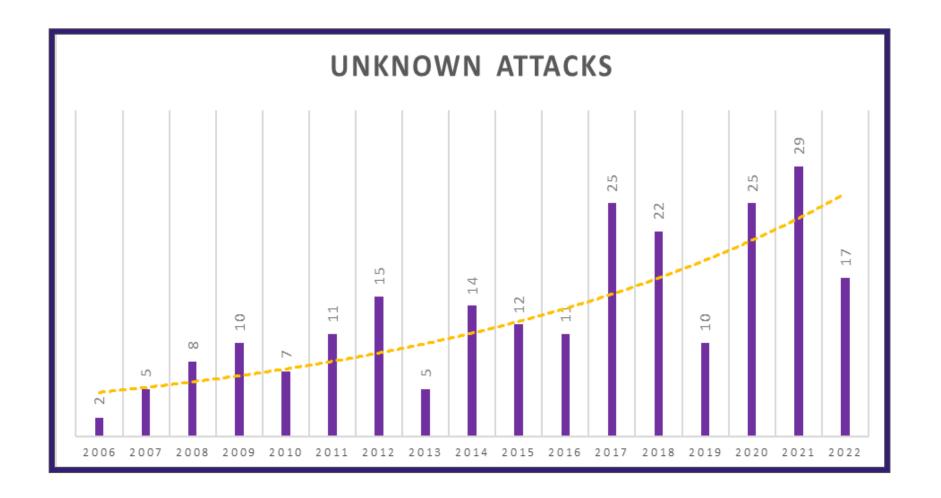












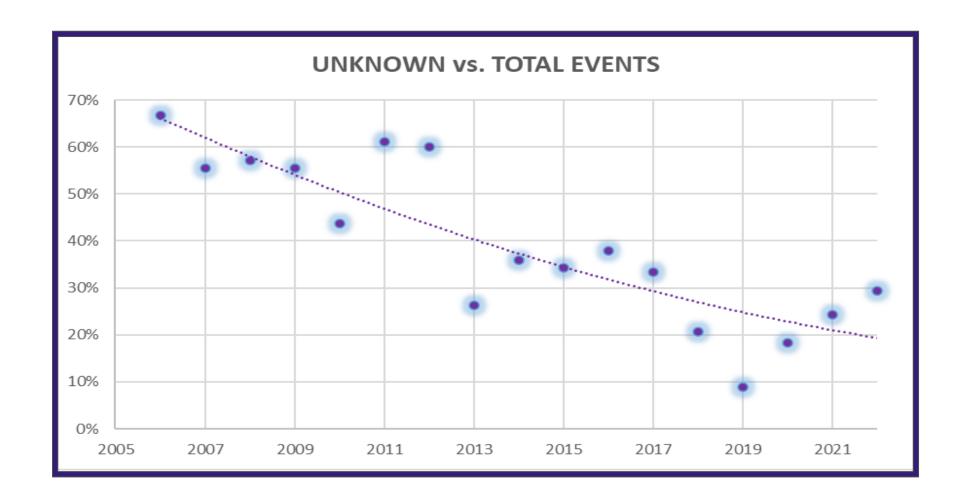
228

**Events** 

20%

Ave. Growth

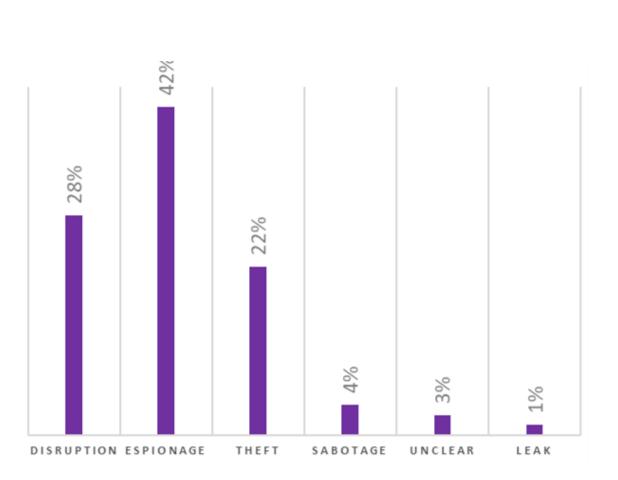


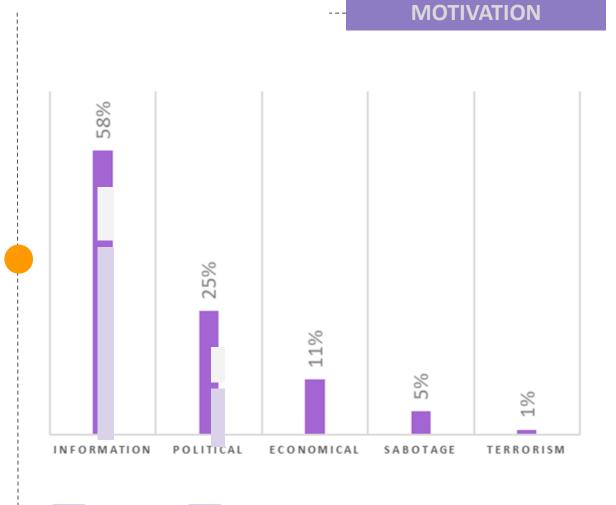






# Results





**TYPE OF ATTACK** 

34% 35%

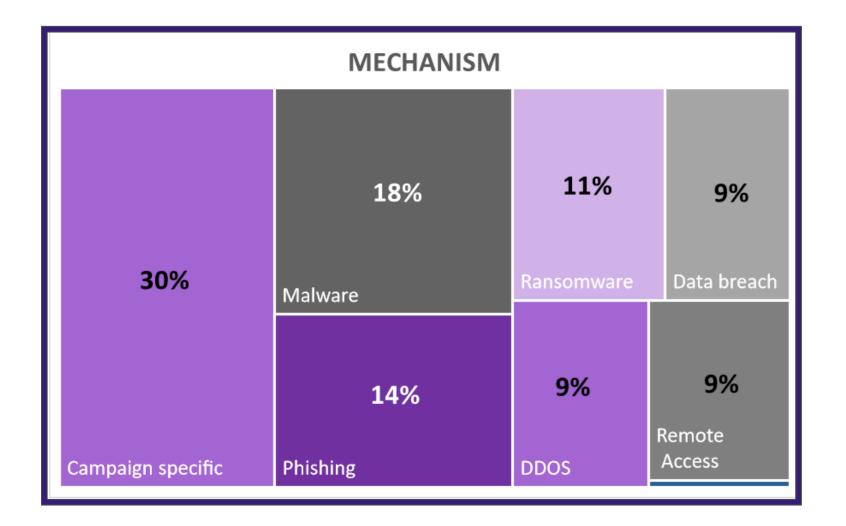
Theft Espionage Disruption Espionage

44%

48%









58%
Malware Ave.
growth

\_

126%
Ransomware
Ave. Growth







- Cyber standards: ISO 27001, NIST 800-53r3, SOC 2
- Knowing your organizations risks
- Backup and Recovery
- Reducing cyber risk with tools
- Identifying attack vectors for your organization
- Patch Management
- Securing IOT and SCADA
- Security first mindset
- Staying informed with latest threats





#### **CYBER SECURITY STANDARDS**

- NIST 800-53r3
- ISO 27001
- SOC 1 3
- PCI
- GDPR
- UL 2900

- NIST CSF
- - Coop And Cyber Insurance







# PROTECTING YOUR DATA

Knowing what kind of data you store, how its collected and accessed.



#### **BACKUP AND RECOVERY**

- How often can you take backups
- Local backups
- Off-Site backups
- Type of Backups
- Off-Line Backups

- How long can we afford to be down
- How long will it take to recover your data
- Where will you recover to







- What kind of data is stored
- Who is accessing your data
- What methods are used to secure access to data or resources

- Open incoming firewall ports
- Web / SFTP / public facing servers
- Data Exchange





#### **IDENTIFYING ATTACK VECTORS**

- Pen Testing
- Email
- Endpoint Scanners
- End User
- Vendors

- Endpoints
- Exposed SCADA







- Get a baseline of devices
- Assign Responsibilities
- Patch Testing
- Maintain Update Schedule

- Software Standardization
- CVE Critical Vulnerability and Exposure





# **TOOLS AND RESOURCES**

- Firewalls
- Anti-Virus , EDR , XDR
- RMM
- 2fa whenever possible

- Pen Testing
- Nessus Scanner
- cisa.gov
- haveibeenpwned.com





# **Summary of Results**

- Cyber-attacks are increasing, with not signs of slowing down. CSIS is in line with other data sets.
- Attacks at least will be **double** by 2026.
- State sponsored cyber attacks are increasing and represent more than 60% of total cases.
- China is the largest perpetrator, followed closely by Russia. Iran is slightly ahead of North Korea for a third position, and then other nations follow more distantly behind.
- Most of the attacks aim to get **Information** from governments and organizations by espionage and theft (64%).
- Attacks are now easily tracked and just 24% are from unknown perpetrators compared to 67% in 2006
- Campaigns are the common path that perpetrators are using to obtain large amount of data during prolonged periods of time.
- Ransomware is the type of attack with higher growth rate in the last five years (126%).



# More Research

- Cost / benefit to countries
  - Gain information, monetary value, strategic?
  - Cheaper than other means?
- Will we see this trend continue? Will other countries commit more cyber attacks?
- Why aren't weaker cyber countries attacked?



#### CONCLUSIONS

- Digital transformation may put at risk many businesses who may not prioritize, lead, or better manage the risk of their digital assets and dependencies against things like persistent threats.
- The number of attack vectors available in the digital age has increased the number of opportunities for theft and exploitation
- The digital age presents new challenges at a faster pace, and businesses and states may not be adapting quickly enough in the face of a persistent and active threat.
- Risk management practices have been adopted to secure currency and commodities in the financial sector, but this is not in place in the same way for the technology sector. As data is a commodity, perhaps this type of security should be more closely addressed.
- In the face of advanced persistent threats from state actors, additional regulations and state-based support may be needed until a peaceful accord can be reached globally.



### **SUGGESTIONS FOR WHAT TO DO NOW**

- Add a Risk Management program to software and information technology departments
  - Software first, not hardware or networks
  - Systems engineering DevSecOps
  - Audits and Standards
  - Operational principles like banks
  - Operational Risk management

- Trade based risk management
- Economic risk management
- Regulatory risk management
- Reputation risk management

Global regulation - virtual borders



#### **QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION**

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This presentation can also be found under Meter Conferences and Schools on the TESCO website: tescometering.com

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