

This briefing was developed for **The Blue Book Project**, lead by the Commonwealth of Virginia, support by CNA, and funded through a FEMA regional catastrophic planning grant.

Blue Book Project Goal: Develop a coordinated operational process to support local, state, federal, and private sector priorities; support Virginia residents; and ensure continuity of government while managing consequences from a coordinated nation-state cyberattack on critical lifeline services.



Iran Threat Briefing



Background



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Govt. of Iran believes it is currently engaged in a “soft war” with the U.S. and its allies.

- Prevailing in cyberspace is critical to winning this conflict.

Iranian cyber actors are aggressive and difficult to deter because the regime:

- Views the boundaries between peace, competition, and war as blurred.
- Has been actively engaged in cyber conflict with its adversaries for decades.
- Perceives the actions of its adversaries in the information space as potentially posing an existential threat to the regime.

Iran’s military and security services use cyber tools to collect intelligence, steal technology, distract their adversaries, and undermine their adversaries' societal cohesion and will to fight.

- U.S. critical infrastructure is considered a legitimate target by the regime, even in peacetime.



Threat actors

1. Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)

- Intelligence Dept.
- Basij
- Qods Force

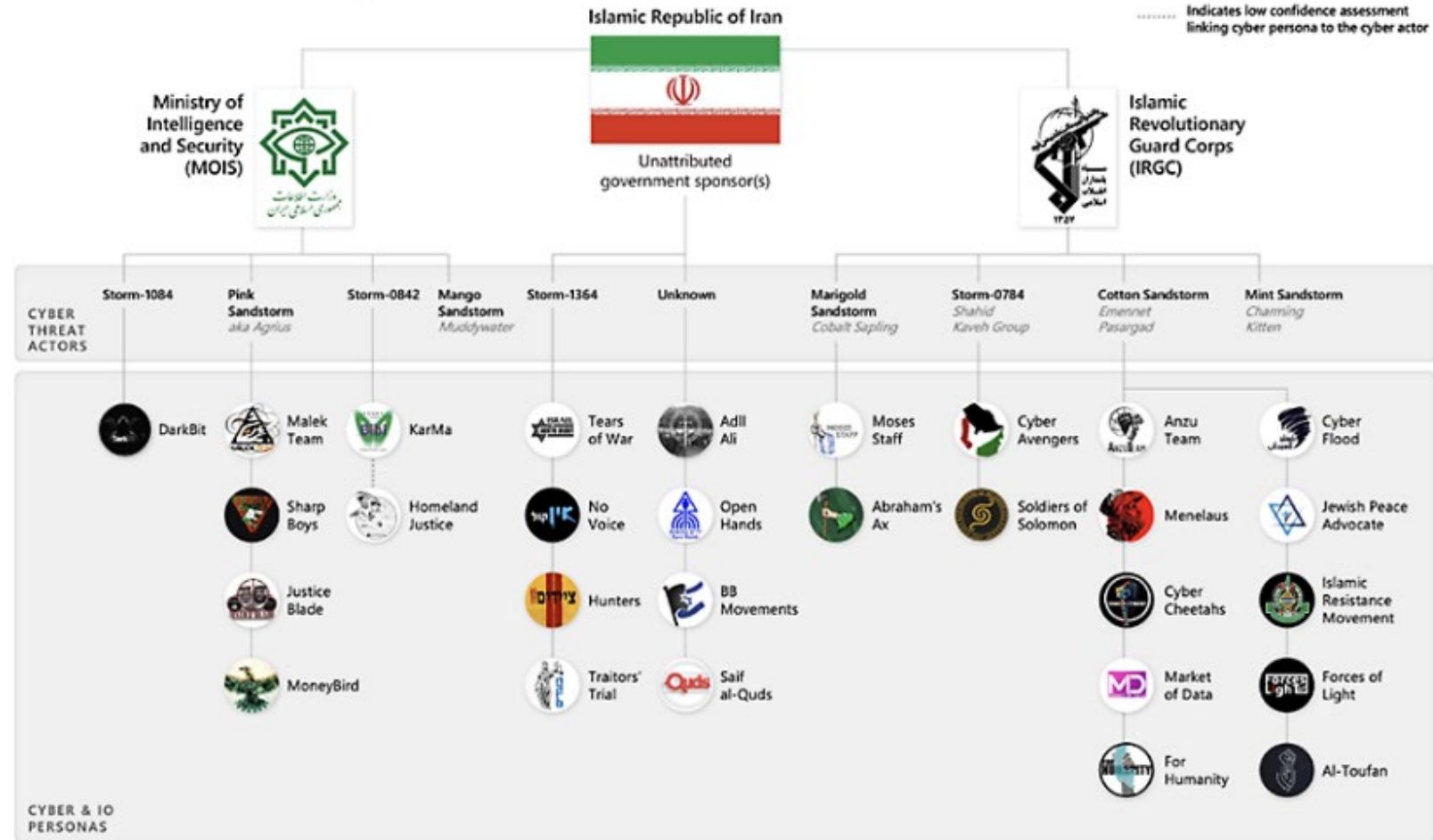
2. Ministry of Intelligence and Security (MOIS)

3. IT Sector

4. Militant Groups

5. Hacktivists

Figure 3
Iran at the crossroads of cyber and influence



Source: <https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/security/security-insider/intelligence-reports/iran-surges-cyber-enabled-influence-operations-in-support-of-hamas#:~:text=Iran's%20cyber%20and%20influence%20operations%20have%20progressed%20through%20multiple%20phases,precision%20or%20scope%20of%20impact.>



Relative late-comer to cyber operations.

Tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) have evolved:

- From web defacements and redirects
- To using sophisticated social engineering techniques to harvest credentials, reconnoiter and compromise networks and cloud environments with malware, and install backdoors.



Source:
<https://archive.nytimes.com/bits.blogs.nytimes.com/2014/05/29/cyberespionage-attacks-tied-to-hackers-in-iran/>

Targeting U.S. infrastructure (examples)

Iranian-affiliated cyber actors have targeted a broad range of US infrastructure targets for financial gain (e.g., ransomware operations) and to lay the groundwork for potential future destructive, mass-casualty cyberattacks.

Communications:

- Internet service providers (ISPs) (Cox Media Group, etc.)
- Navy-USMC NMCI: network reconnaissance, data exfil
- Federal, state, and local government websites: DDoS attacks on public websites

Water and wastewater systems:

- Municipal water treatment plant, Aliquippa, PA: Unitronics PLC rendered inoperable
- NY Bowman Dam: SCADA systems controlling sluice gates compromised



Bowman Dam sluice gate

Source:
<https://archive.nytimes.com/bits.blogs.nytimes.com/2014/05/29/cyberespionage-attacks-tied-to-hackers-in-iran/>

Healthcare

- ## Financial sector

- ## Cyber-enabled information operations

- ## Intelligence gathering to target Iranian expats



Source: <https://www.zivanza.org/medical-institution/boston-childrens-hospital>

Examples of MDM Operations



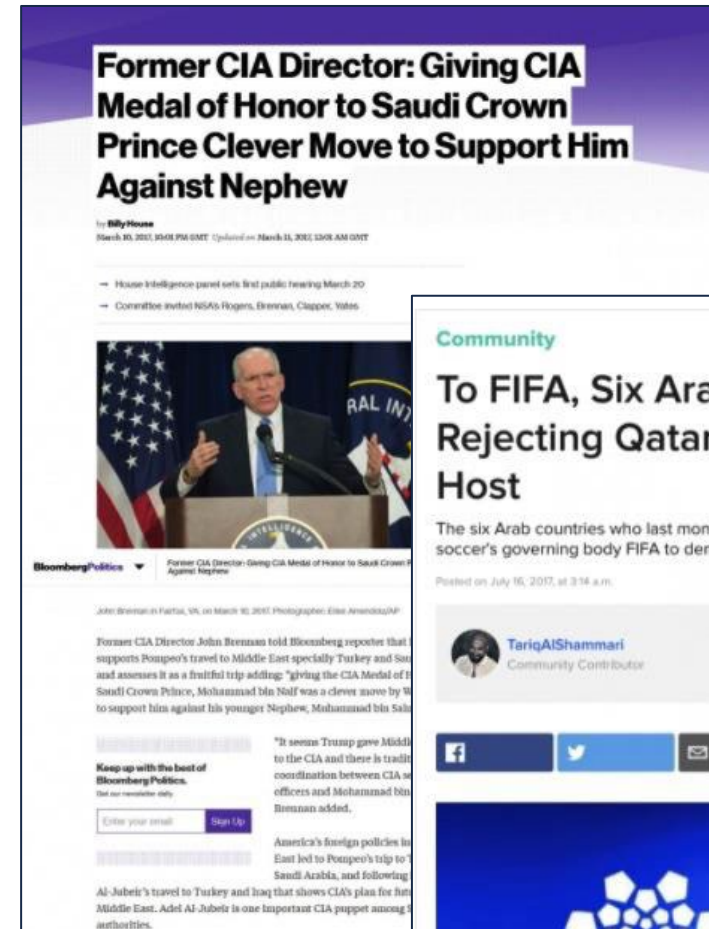
CNA



Endless Mayfly

Targets Iranian adversaries Saudi Arabia, Israel and the US

- 5+ years
- 70+ lookalike domains; fake personas; amplification of content
- Sowed confusion and degraded trust in content



Feel free to email us with questions
bluebookproject@vdem.virginia.gov

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