




Distributed Energy Resources Cybersecurity Framework

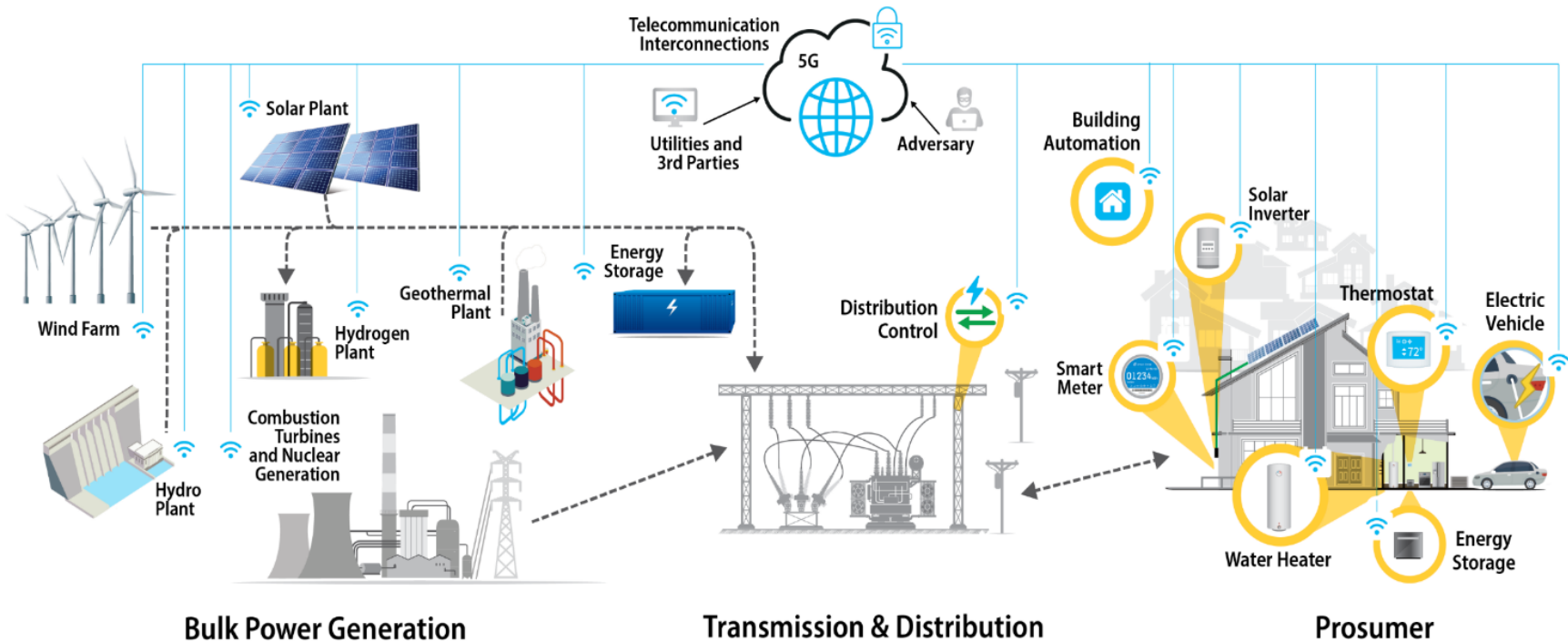
USEA/USAID Supply Chain Cybersecurity

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Energy Systems Across the Globe Are Changing

A city skyline at dusk, featuring prominent skyscrapers like The Shard and the Gherkin. The scene is overlaid with a complex digital network of glowing blue and white nodes connected by lines, with several concentric white circles radiating from various points, suggesting a global or interconnected energy system.

NREL is advancing those future systems—and ensuring the safety, reliability, security, and resilience of those systems.



The grid is changing quickly

Cost-competitive renewables are making up a larger share of the energy mix. The **grid edge** is transforming into a dynamic space where energy isn't just passively consumed, but **generated**, stored, managed, and traded.

Cybersecurity for Distributed Energy Resources (DERs)

Modern energy systems are increasingly reliant on smaller decentralized generation sources, i.e., DERs such as solar, wind, and storage



- DERs are equipped with complex, data-driven communications networks to connect with the energy grid.
- This growing number of smart devices that support DERs can increase the number of access points outside a utility's administrative domain, which can increase the potential for cyberattack.



Cybersecurity Assessment for Distributed Energy Resources

- NREL conducted over 30 assessments for utilities across the United States with a cybersecurity assessment tool based on the DOE Cyber Security Capability Maturity Model (C2M2) and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Cyber Security Framework (CSF) and focused on business process.
- With funding from the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP), NREL modified the current cyber governance assessment tool to include an assessment process specifically for DERs.



The Distributed Energy Resources Cybersecurity Framework (DER-CF) was developed to help federal agencies mitigate gaps in their cybersecurity posture for distributed energy systems.

Assessing Three Key Areas for Cybersecurity



Governance



Technical Management



Physical Security



Cyber Governance Security Assessment



Cyber-Physical Technical Management Security Assessment



Physical Security Assessment

Domains

- Risk Management
- Asset, Change, and Configuration
- Identity and Access Management
- Threat and Vulnerability Management
- Situational Awareness
- Cybersecurity Architecture
- Incident Response
- External Dependency Management
- Cybersecurity Program Management

Domains

- Account Management
 - Authentication, authorization, and accounting
 - Role-based access control
 - Remote access
 - Monitoring and logging
- Configuration Management
 - Change management
 - Access control
 - System settings
 - Cloud security
- Systems/Device Management
 - Software integrity
 - Cryptography
 - System protections

Domains

- Administration Controls
 - Audits
 - Awareness training
 - System security testing
 - Operational management
 - Security plan
 - Secure data
- Physical Access Controls
 - Perimeter security
 - Building security
 - Lighting
 - Signage
 - Intrusion alarm/motion detector
- Technical Controls
 - Intrusion detection/prevention assets
 - Smart card/keying/badges
 - Sensor system/proximity reader/radio-frequency identification
 - Communication system
 - Closed-circuit television



Cyber Governance Security Assessment



Cyber-Physical Technical Management Security Assessment



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DERCF Tool: Overview

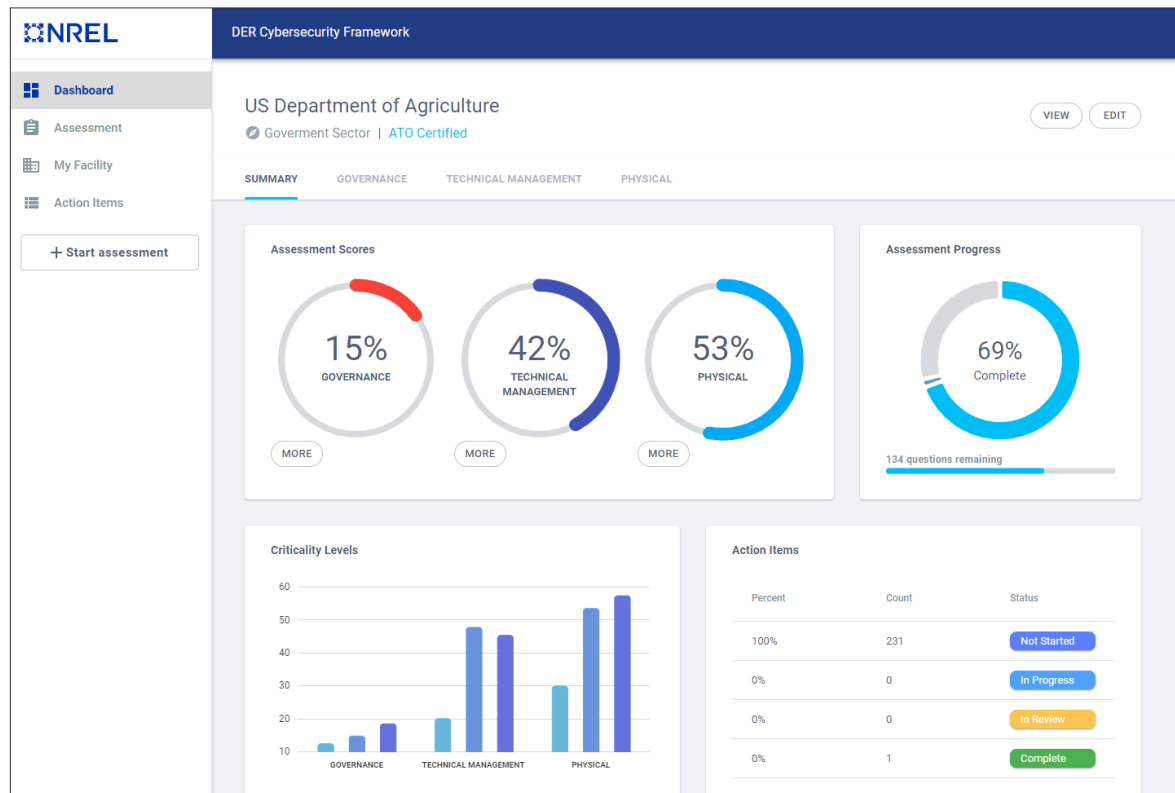
- Publicly available interactive version of the DERCf framework
- User-focused assessment
- Detailed results and action items
- Userbase: Site operations, energy managers, executive managers
- Tailored assessment to individual site

The screenshot shows the registration page for the NREL Cybersecurity Assessment Tool. The left side features the NREL logo and the title 'Cybersecurity learning management system'. Below this is a call to action: 'Assess the cybersecurity maturity of your distributed energy resources. Let's get started!'. Three icons represent 'Standards', 'Controls', and 'Encryption'. The right side is a registration form with fields for First Name (John), Last Name (Doe), Email (John.Doe@nrel.gov), Password, and Password Confirm. A 'SUBMIT' button and a 'Sign in instead' link are also visible.

Hosted by NREL at www.dercf.nrel.gov

DERCF Tool: Unique Features

- Dynamic content-driven approach
- Internal-facing application to aid researchers based on user behavior
- User experience focused application, encourages re-use
- Data secured to meet FIPS-199 medium standards



Third Party Risks

C2M2 Domain: External Dependency
Management

Governance – Supply Chain Risks

- Identify and Prioritize Third Parties
- Internal and External Parties for IT and OT
- Dependence to Delivery of the Function
- Document and Manage Third-Party Risks
- Define Triggers – Events, System Changes, etc
- Prioritization of Suppliers, Vendors, and other Third Parties

Technical Management – Supply Chain Risks

- Define Safeguards against Counterfeit or Compromised Software, Hardware, and Services
- Evaluation of Bills of Material for Key Asset Elements
- Third-Party Hosting Environments and Source Data
- System Life-Cycle Management
- Cybersecurity Site Acceptance Testing

References

- NREL's DER-CF: <https://dercf.nrel.gov/>
- Power System Cybersecurity Building Blocks: <https://resilient-energy.org/cybersecurity-resilience>
- USAID/NREL/CARILEC Cybersecurity Webinar Series: <https://resilient-energy.org/cybersecurity-resilience/resources/webinars>
- Gap Analysis of Supply Chain Cybersecurity for DERs: <https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy23osti/84752.pdf>
- Supply Chain Cybersecurity Recommendations for Solar PV: <https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy23osti/87135.pdf>

Q&A

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