



# Cybersecurity Considerations for Emerging Energy Technologies

May 2024

*Changing the World's Energy Future*

Megan Jordan Culler



*INL is a U.S. Department of Energy National Laboratory operated by Battelle Energy Alliance, LLC*

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# **Cybersecurity Considerations for Emerging Energy Technologies**

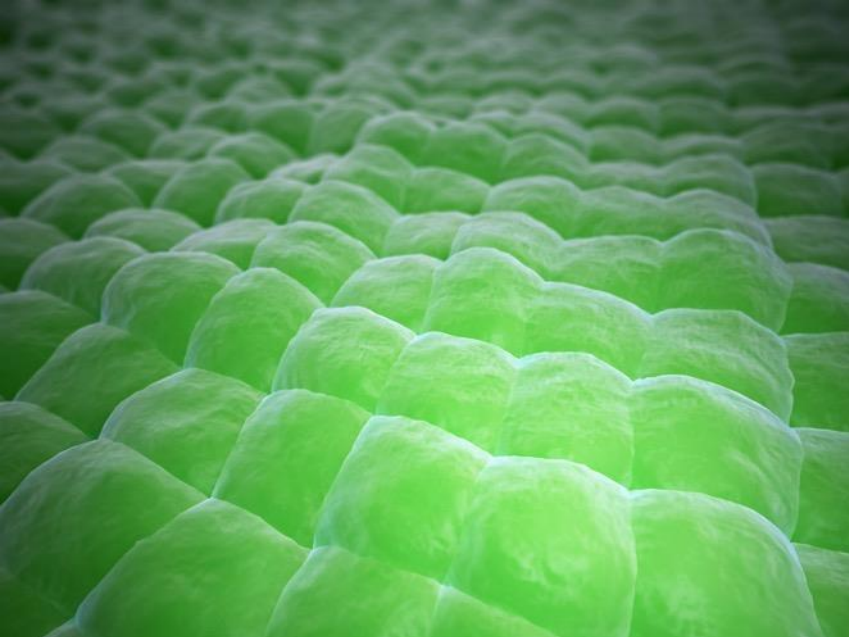
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May 15, 2024

**Megan Culler**  
Infrastructure Security



# Cybersecurity Considerations for Emerging Energy Technologies

## SEIA's Security and Reliability Forum

Battelle Energy Alliance manages INL for the  
U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Nuclear Energy



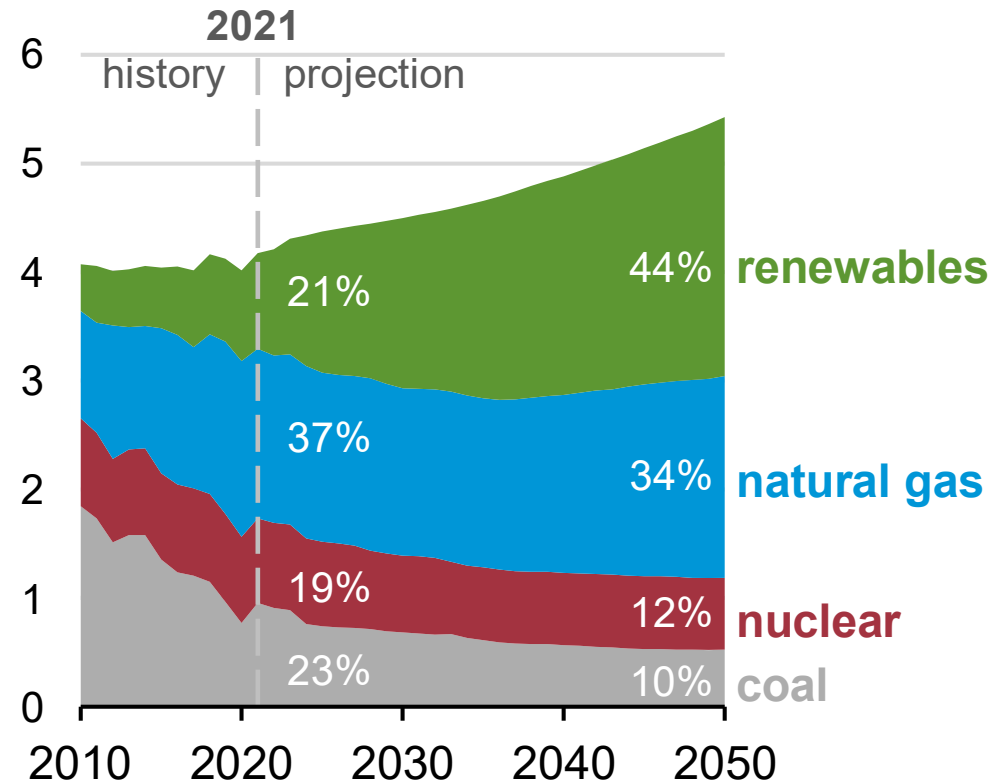




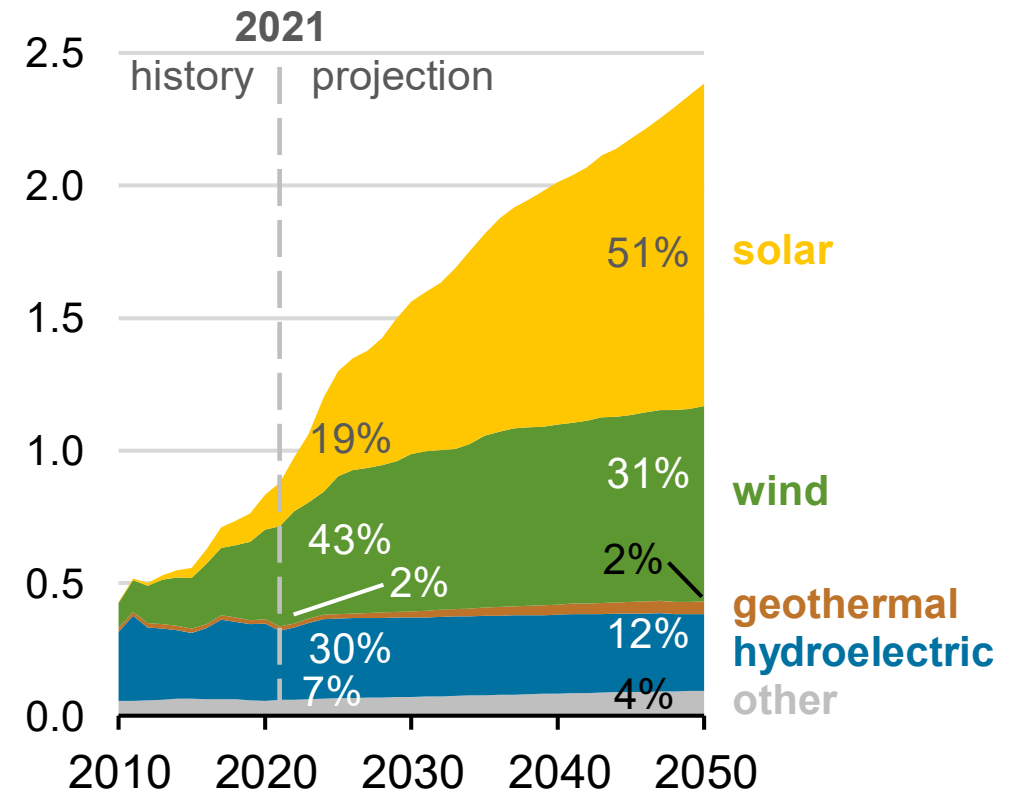


# 2020 to 2050 Capacity and Energy Production in the U.S.

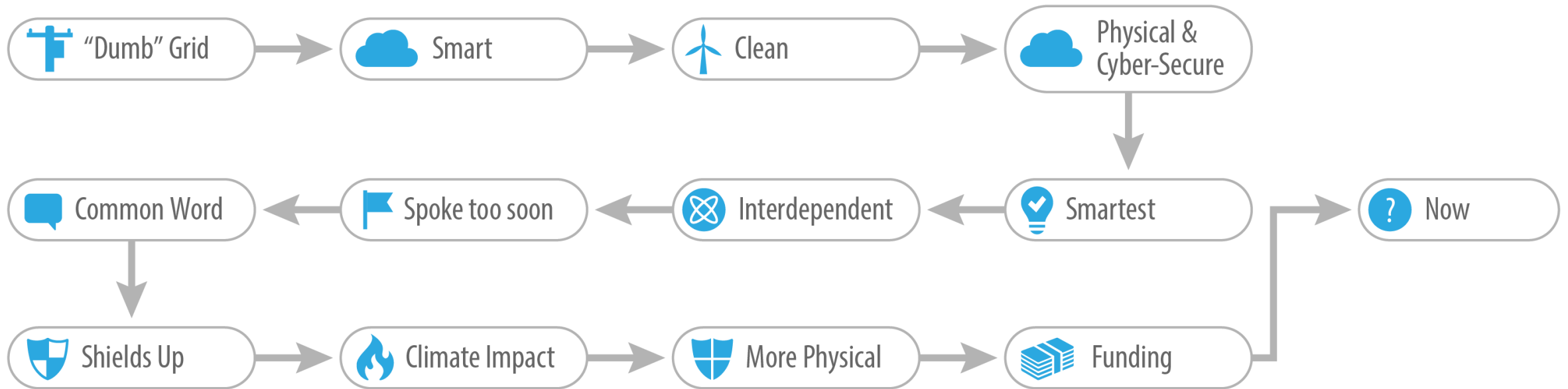
**U.S. electricity generation  
AEO2022 Reference case**  
trillion kilowatthours



**U.S. renewable electricity generation  
including end use**  
trillion kilowatthours



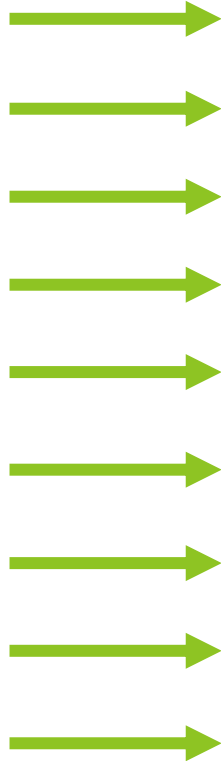
# Energy Delivery Digital Transformation: *Where are we Going?*



# Future of IBR

## Changes in IBR

- Growth of stakeholders
- Growth of endpoints
- Electrification of loads
- Aggregation of DER
- Increasing regulation
- Digitization of monitoring
- Digitization of control
- Distribution of control
- Smarter inverters



## Impact to cybersecurity

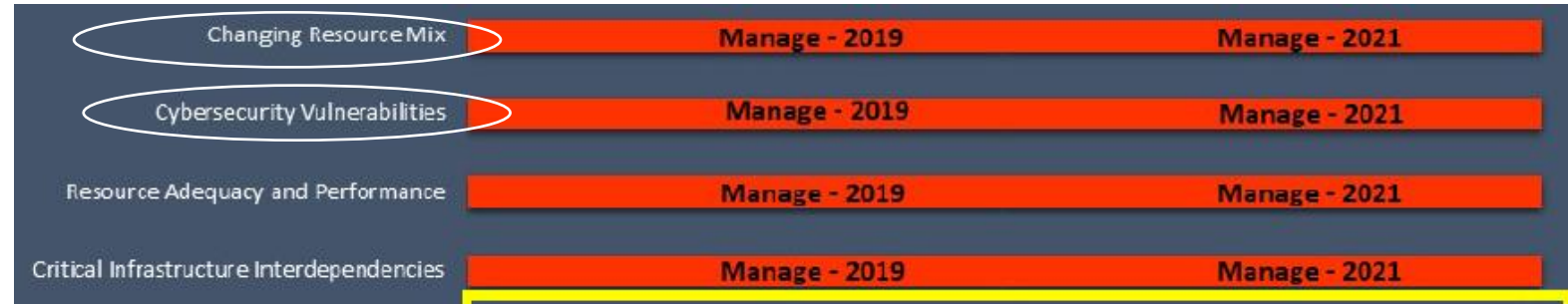
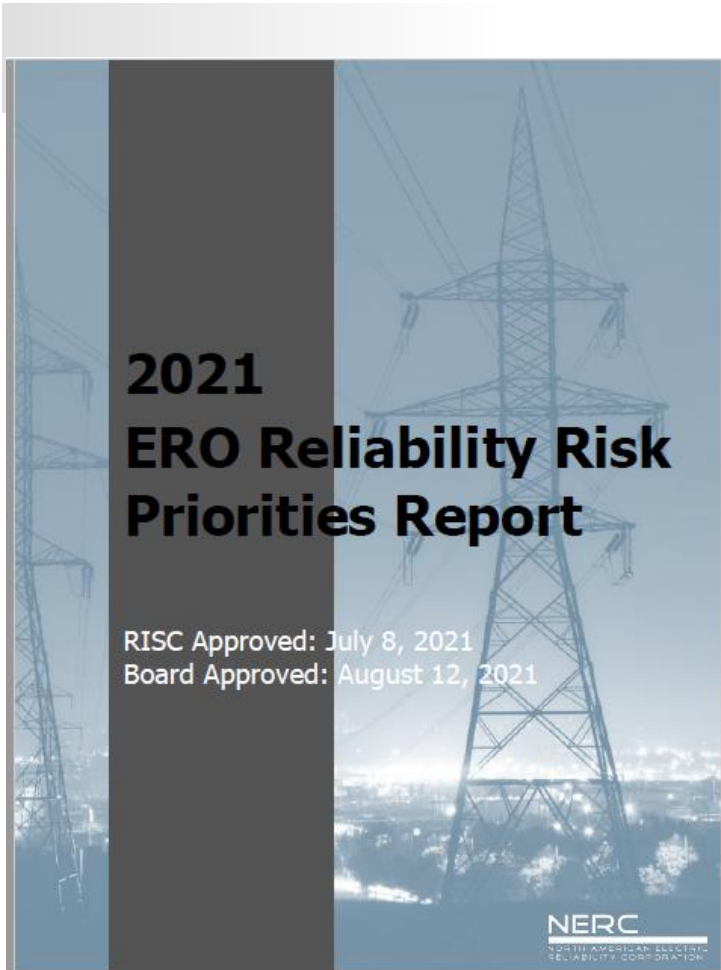
- Increase in attack surface
- Increase in attack surface, vulnerabilities
- Increase in potential impact
- Increase in potential impact
- Standards more widespread
- Explosion of data to process and store
- Need for resilience of critical functionality
- Management of roles and privileges
- Increase in attack surface



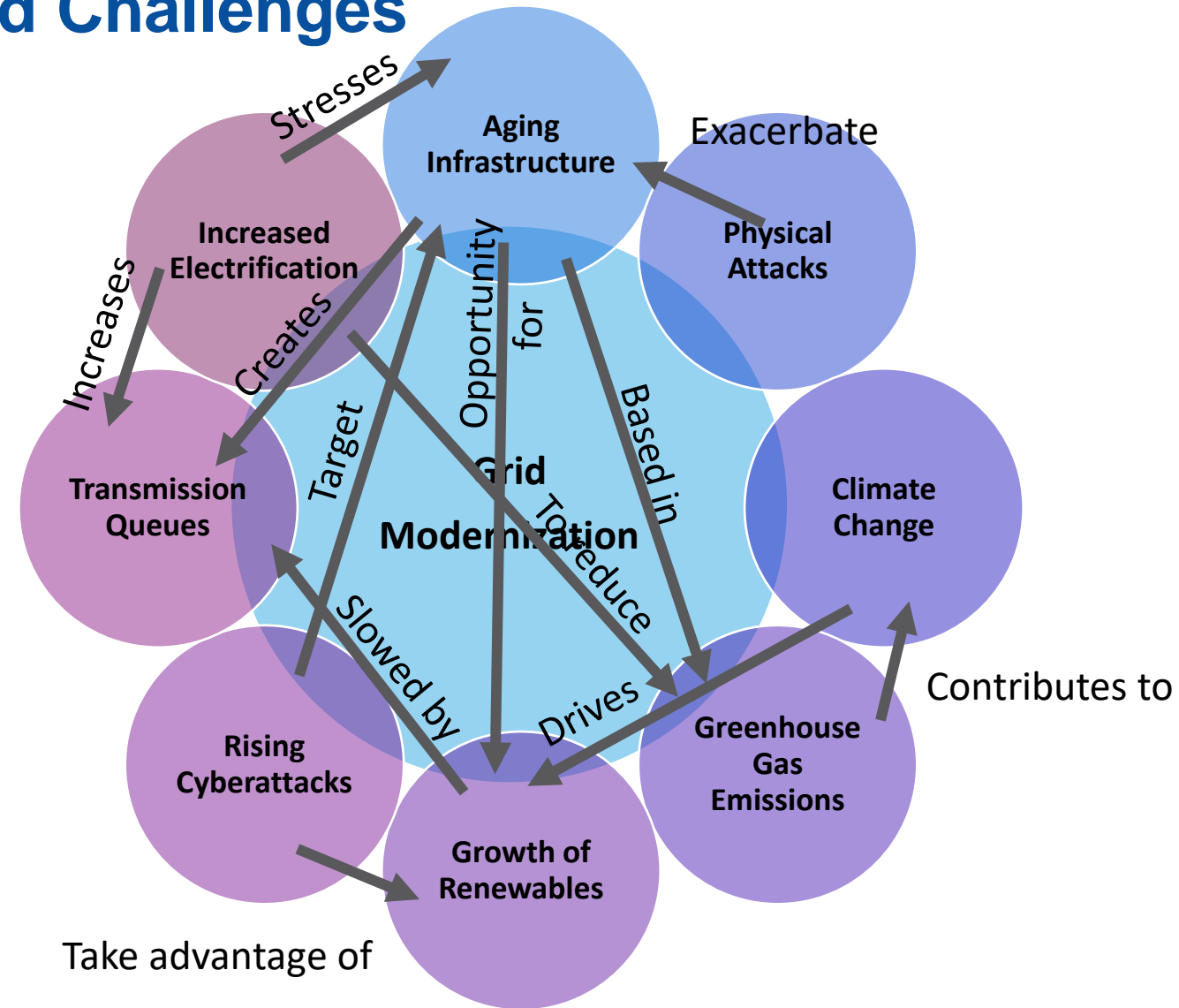
# Risk for the Grid

## Changing Resource Mix and Cybersecurity are the highest Ranked Risks

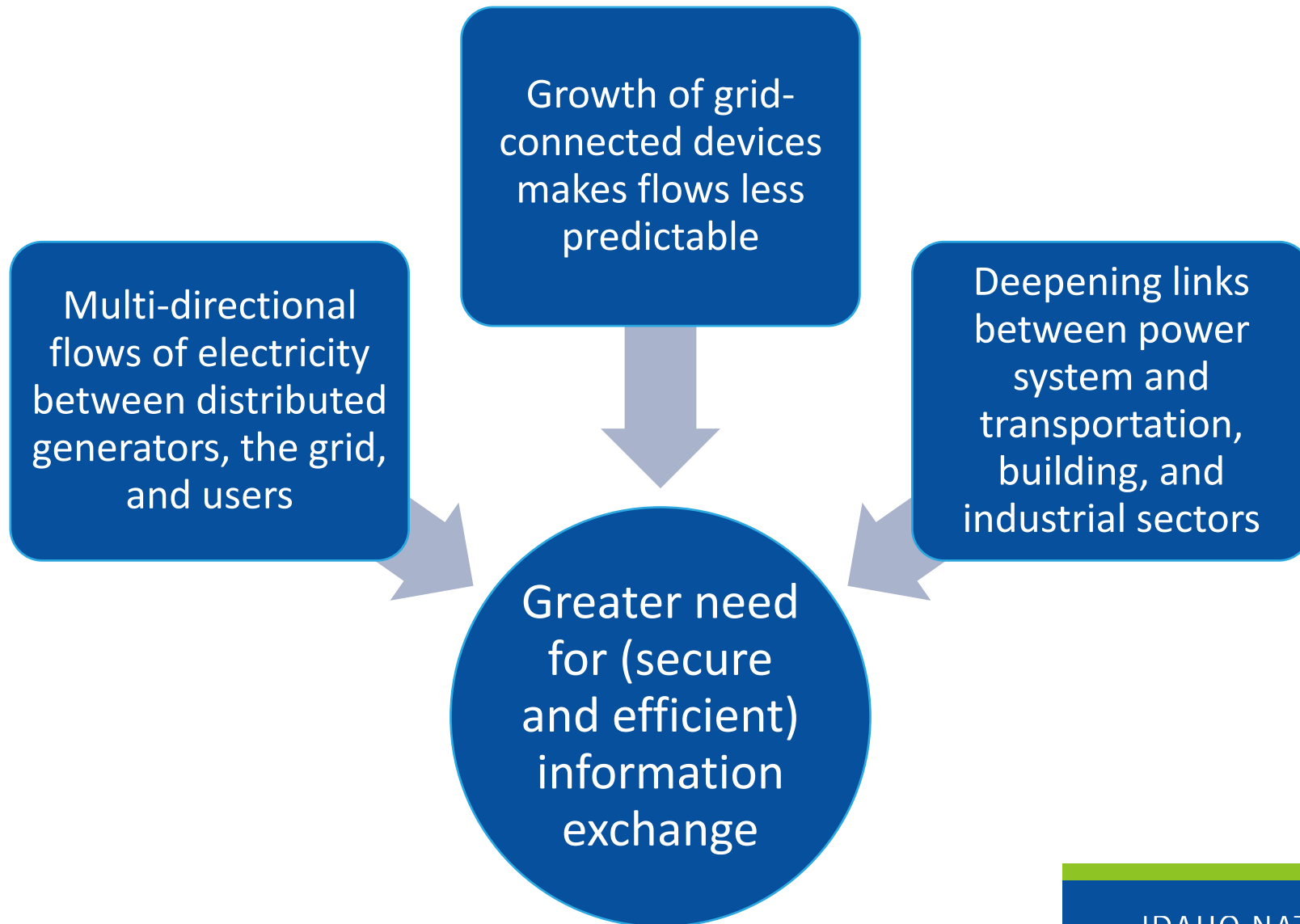
### NERC Reliability - Risk



# Interconnected Challenges



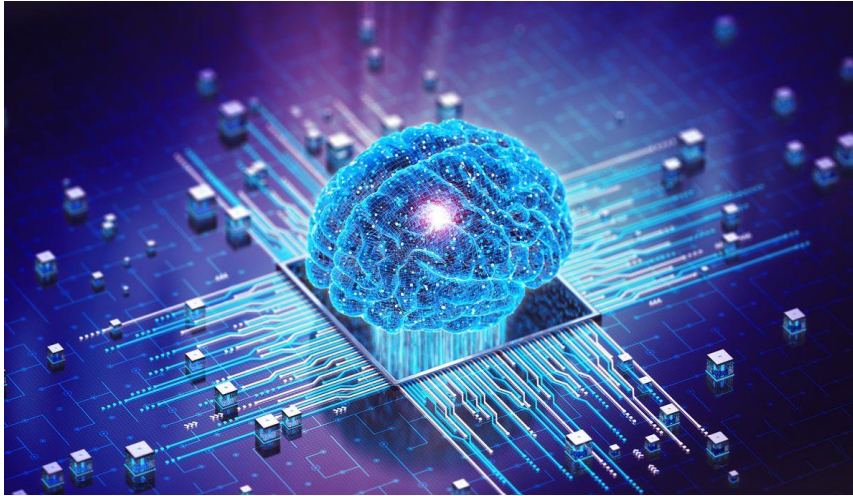
# Drivers of Technology Changes



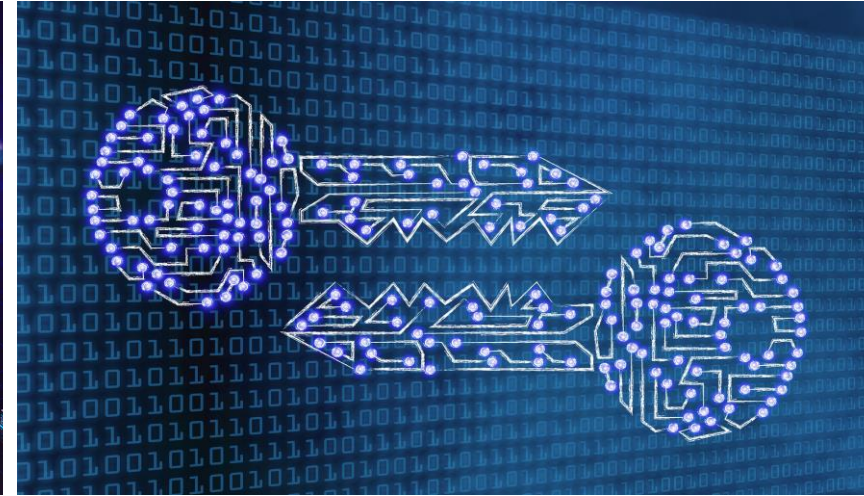


# Emerging Technologies for the Energy Landscape

Artificial  
Intelligence



Post-  
Quantum  
Cryptography



Zero-Trust  
Architectures

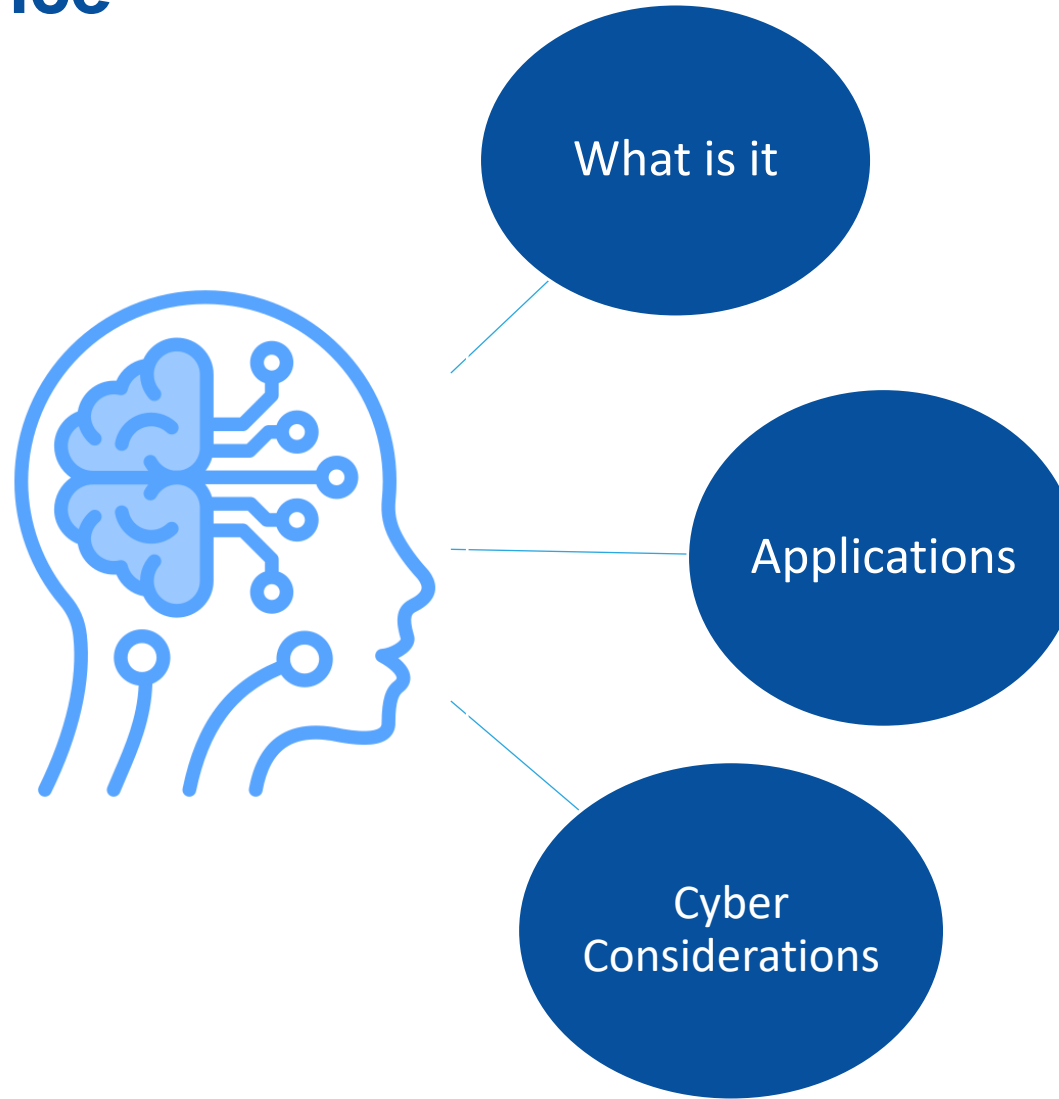


Cloud  
Computing



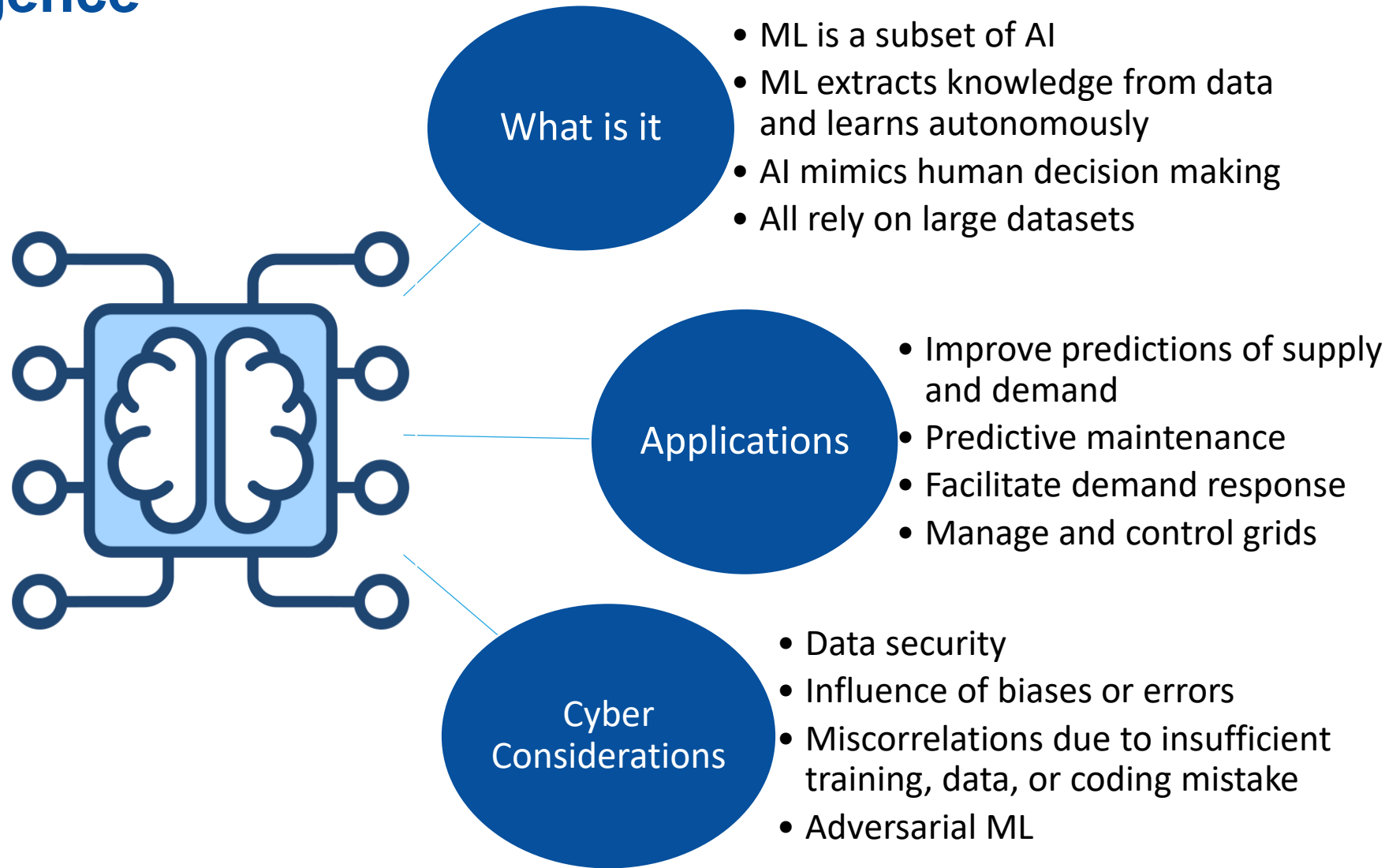
# Artificial Intelligence

Artificial Intelligence



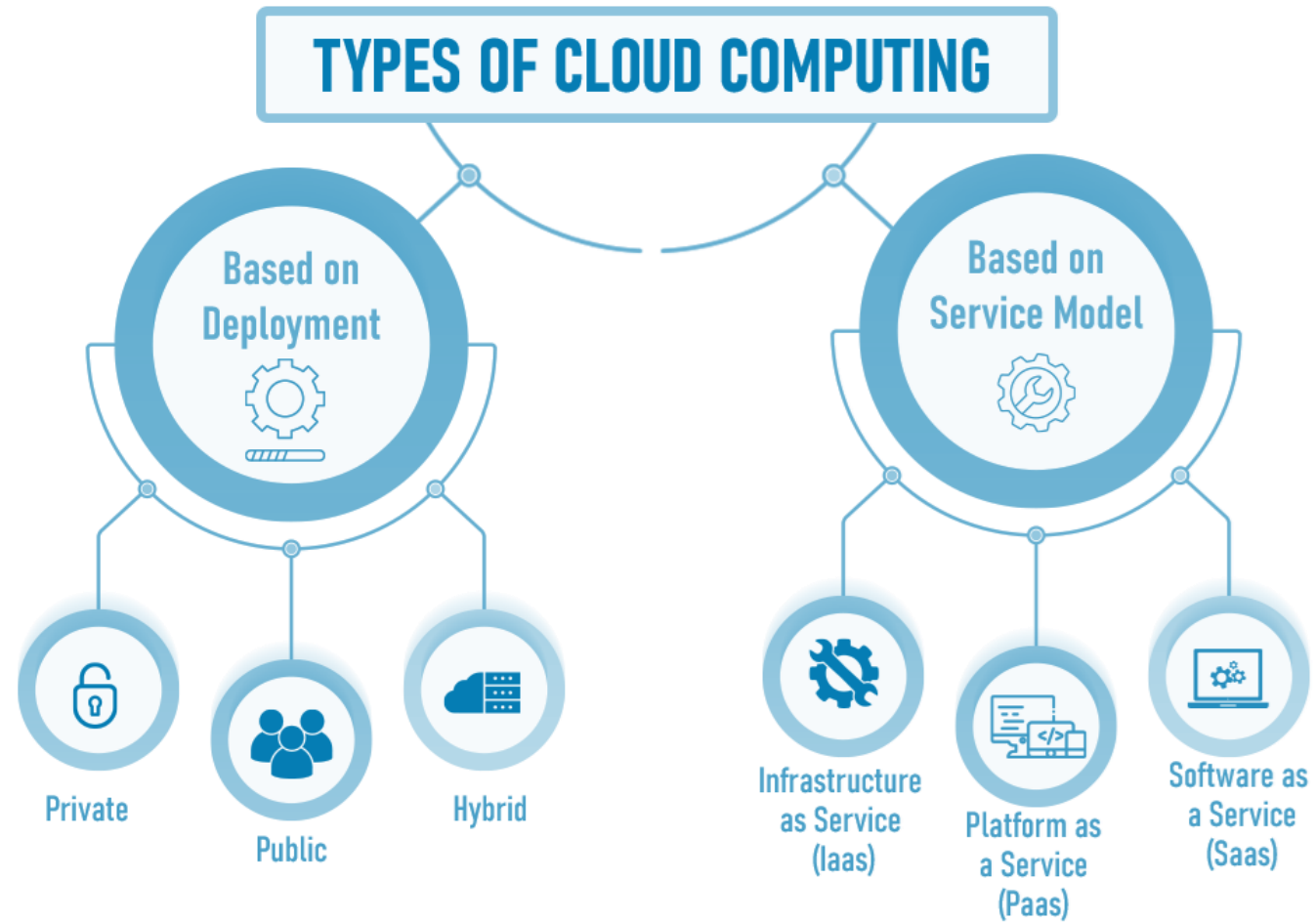
# Artificial Intelligence

~~Artificial Intelligence~~  
Machine Learning

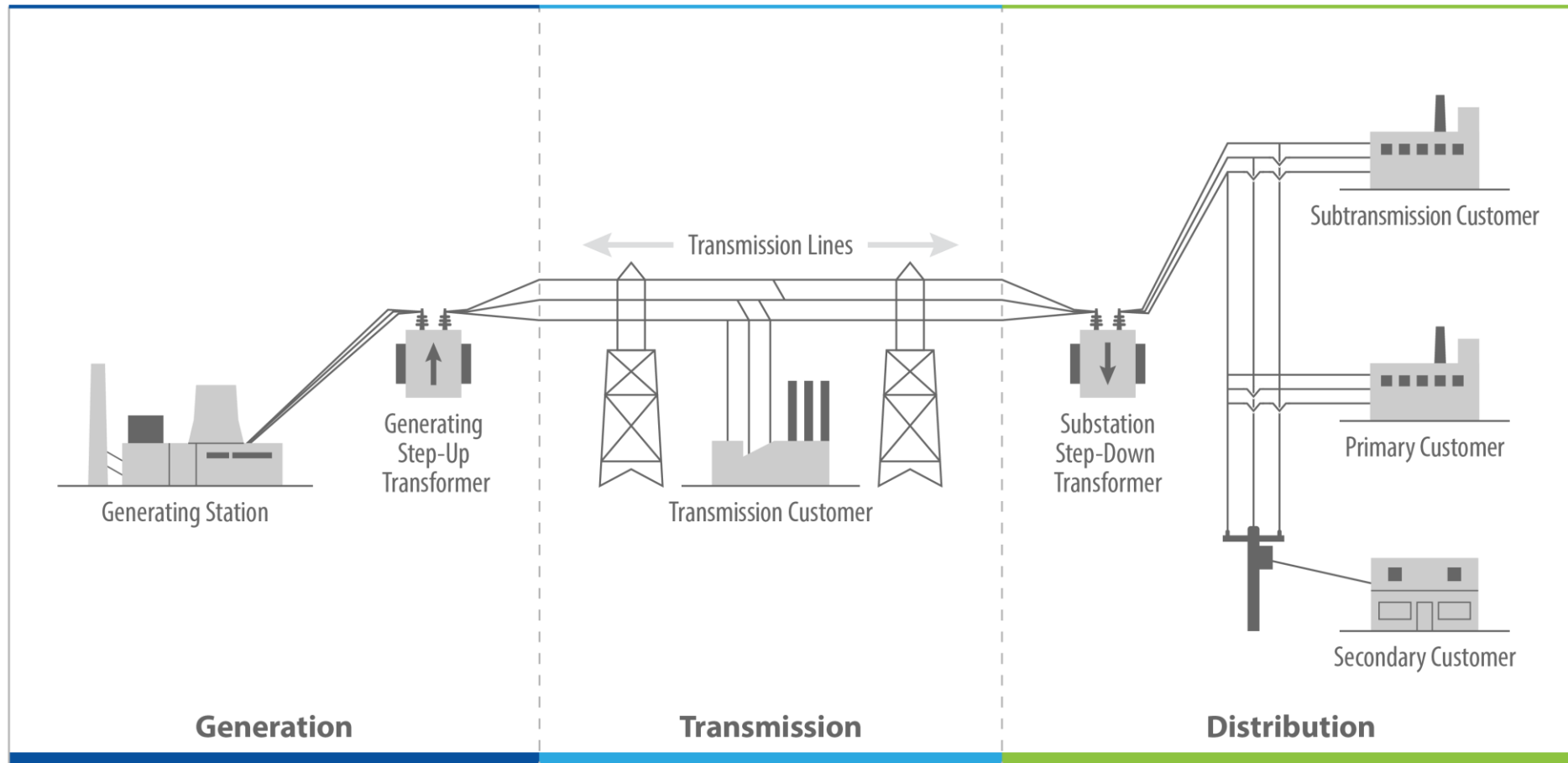




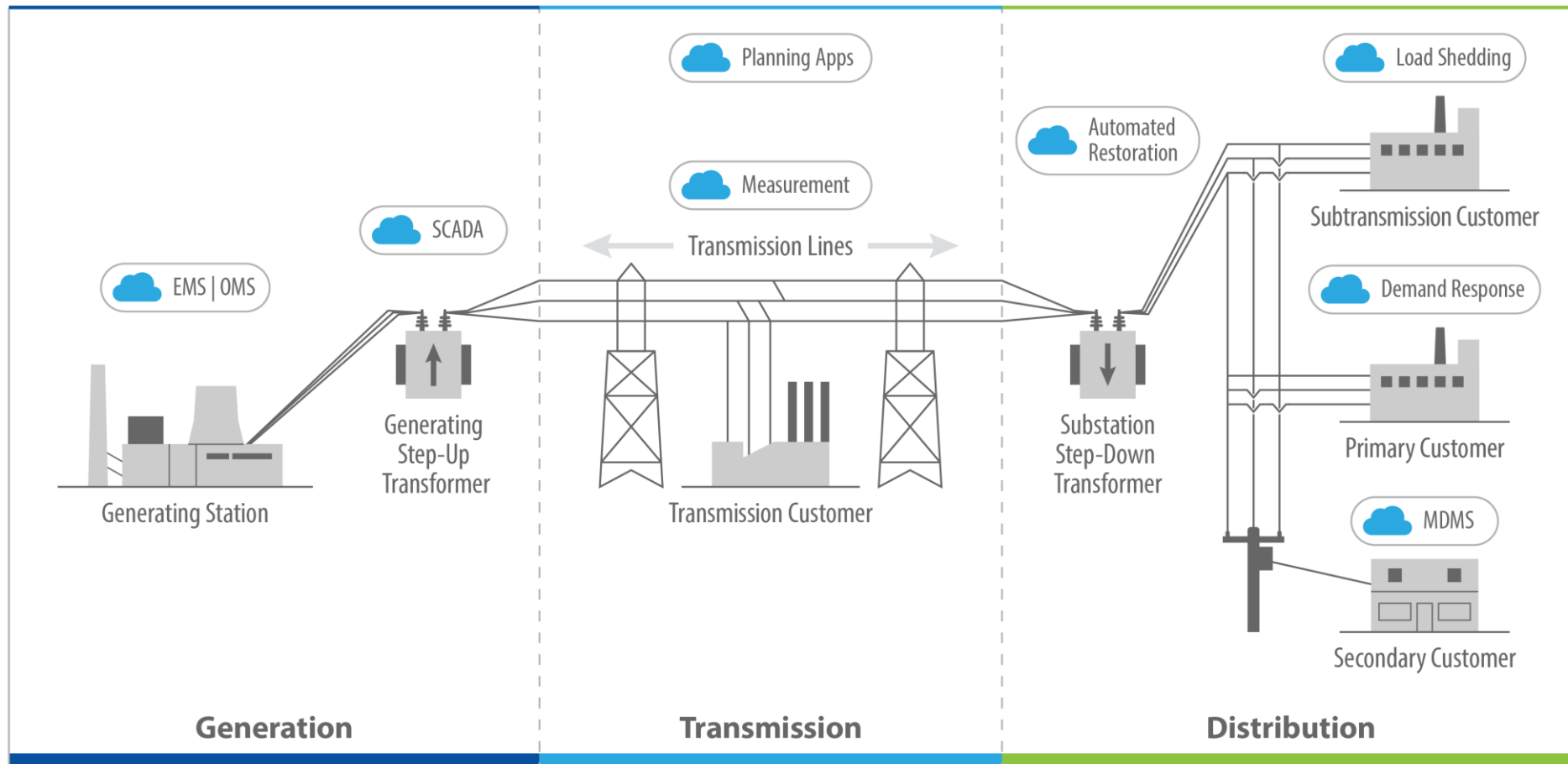
# Cloud Computing



# Cloud is Everywhere



# Cloud is Everywhere

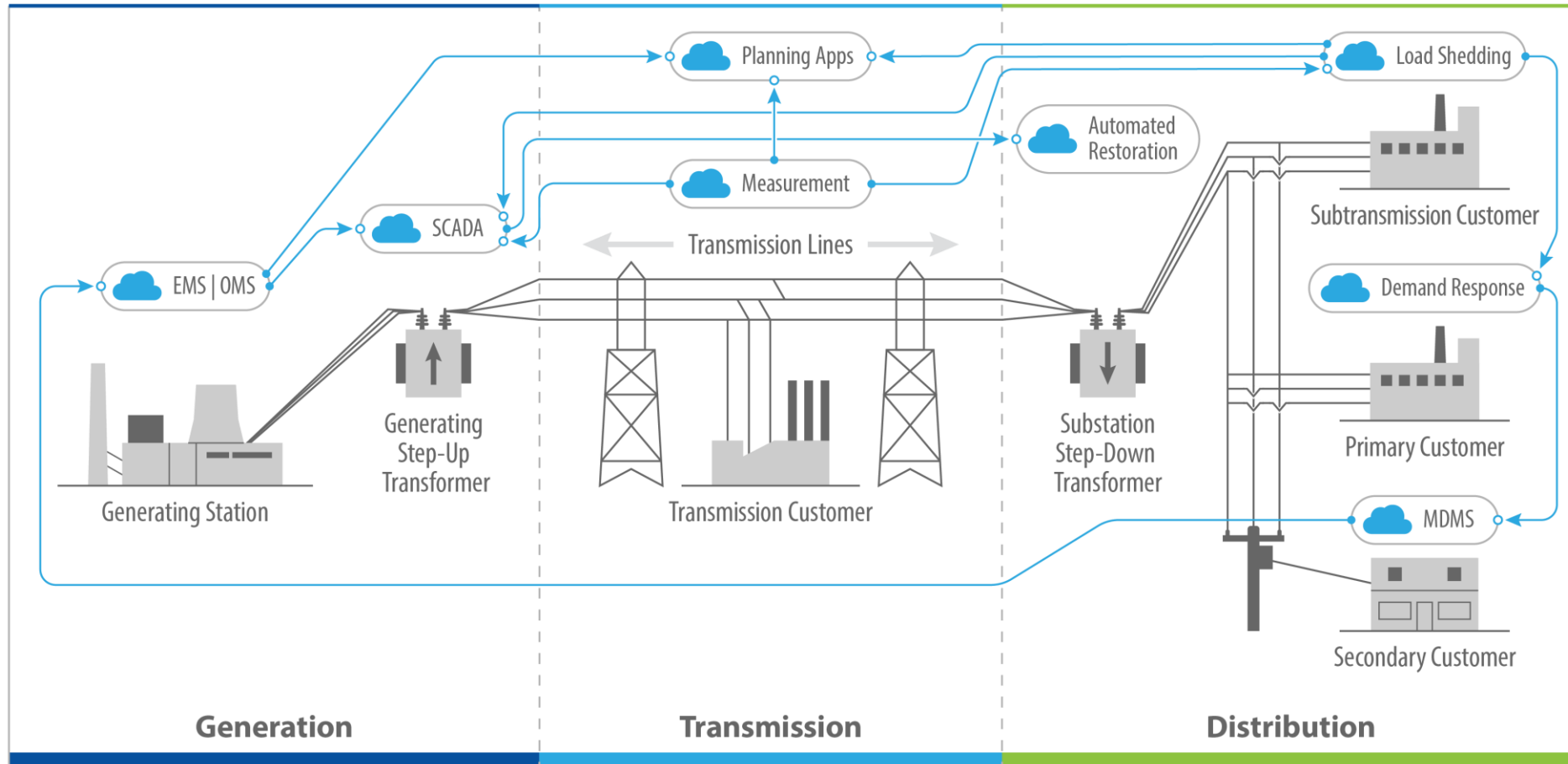


## Applications

- Analyze sensors that collect vast amounts of data
- Digital twins
- Supply chain management
- Access to third-party services



# Interconnected Interdependent Cloud is Everywhere



## Cybersecurity Considerations

- Where is your data and who has access to it?
- What critical functions are in the cloud?
- Potential consequences if the system fails
- Cloud computing supply chain

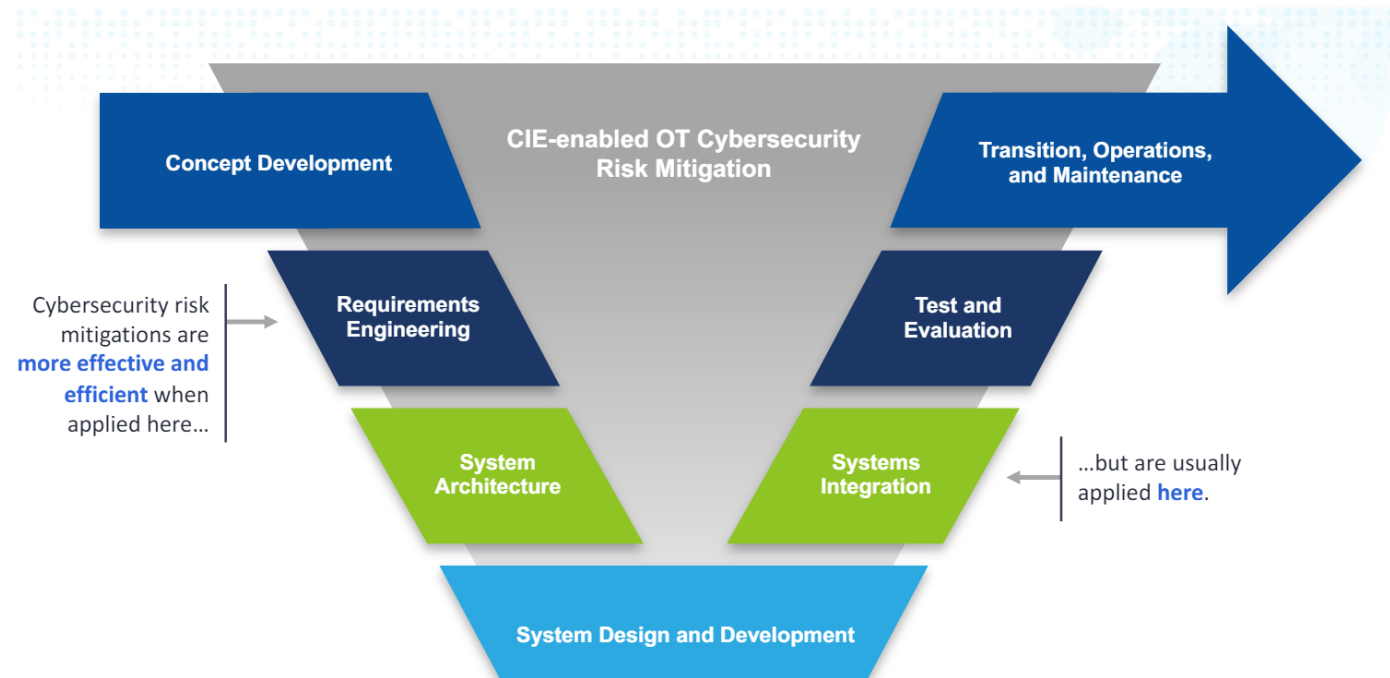
# INL's Solution: Cirrus

- A **consequence-driven decision support framework** for entities to assess their grid modernization deployment strategy in the cloud
- Test against use cases and partner users **enabling adequate assessment** of deployment plans.

The screenshot shows the Cirrus web application interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs: HOME, ABOUT, and START ASSESSMENT. The main heading is "Welcome to Cirrus" with the subtitle "A cloud feasibility assessment tool, for grid professionals". To the right, a section titled "Explore cloud integration, and develop a strategy" features a vertical flowchart with three steps: "Take the Assessment" (with a document icon), "Analyze your results" (with a bar chart icon), and "Develop a Strategy" (with a cloud icon). Each step has a corresponding description: "Define your organization, key performance attributes, and risk profile", "Cirrus runs your assessment through the INL decision tree", and "Develop a cloud strategy based on your recommendations". A "START ASSESSMENT" button is located at the bottom right. The INL Idaho National Laboratory logo is at the bottom center, with the text "Developed by Digital Engineering | Research Contact | Vulnerability Disclosure Program" below it.

## INL's Solution Pt. 2: Cyber-Informed Engineering

- Uses design **decisions and engineering controls** to eliminate or mitigate avenues for cyber-enabled attack.
- Offers the **opportunity to use engineering to eliminate specific harmful consequences** throughout the design and operation lifecycle, rather than add cybersecurity controls after the fact.
- Focuses on **engineers and technicians**, and provides a framework for cybersecurity education, awareness, and accountability.
- Aims to engender a **culture of security** aligned with the existing industry safety culture.

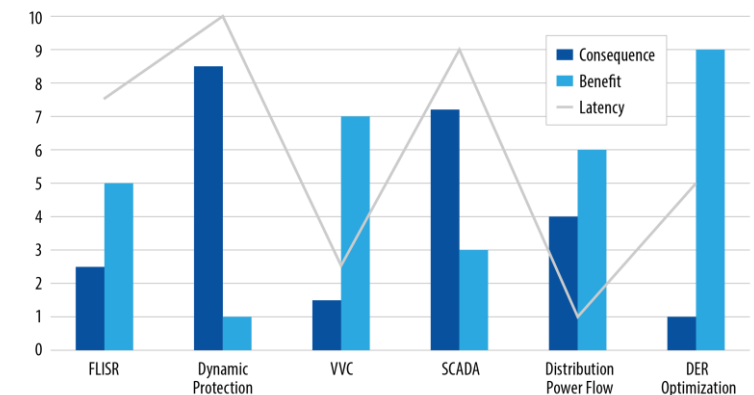
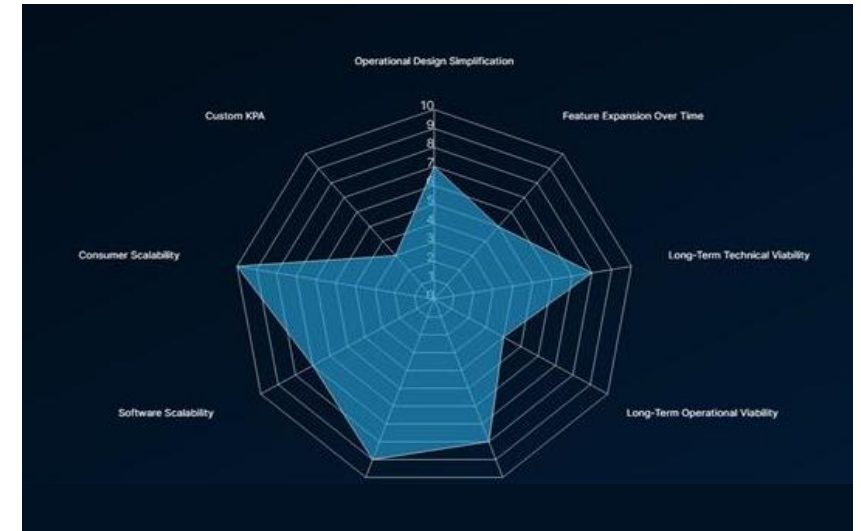




# Output: So You Did the Framework, What Do You Get at the End?

## Cloud Solution Utilities: your use case

- **Infrastructure Evaluation:** audit existing systems for seamless cloud integration
- **Benefits:** (e.g., efficiency, scalability)
- **Risk Areas and Consequences:** (e.g., cyber threats, data breaches)
- **RFP Guideline**
- **Key Guidelines for Cloud Integration:** (e.g., infrastructure evaluation, regulatory compliance, workforce capability, etc.)
- **Cost-benefit Analysis:** analyze costs for justifying cloud migration investment
- **Workforce Capability:** equip your workforce for a smooth cloud transition
- **Path Forward:** strategize your path with informed decision-making



# Cloud Application: Present and Future

## Today:

- Consider **interdependent consequences and benefits** of a cloud deployment for electric grid controls and applications
- Develop understanding of framing cloud applications.

## Tomorrow:

- **Apply lessons** learned and driven cyber-informed frameworks.

## Future:

- **Evaluate trends** in cloud deployment in infrastructure.

Learn more or get involved: [emma.stewart@inl.gov](mailto:emma.stewart@inl.gov).

# Zero-Trust Architectures

*Trust but verify*

- **Why**

- OT networks are an attractive target
- 3<sup>rd</sup> party access increasingly common
- Shared accounts among users make monitoring difficult
- VPNs and other network architecture components have known vulnerabilities

- **What**

- Move from static, network-based perimeters to focus on assets, users, and resources
- Authentication and authorization (both subject and device) performed for each new session

## Zero Trust Capabilities



Adaptive Identity



Threat Scope Reduction and Risk Avoidance



Context-Specific, Policy-Enforced Data Security



Separation of Concerns



Real-Time/Near Real-Time Response



Automated Audit



Policy-Driven Access Control



Secured Zones

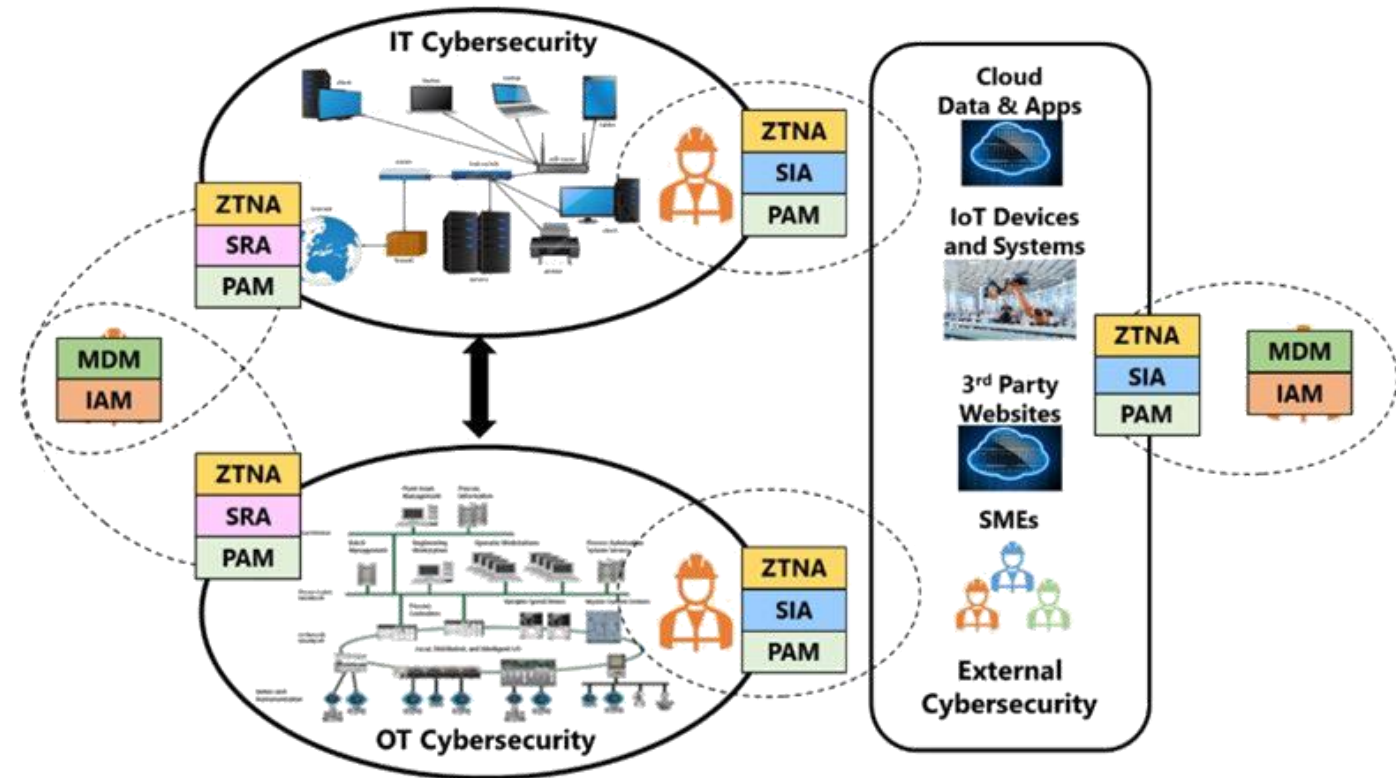
# Zero-Trust Architectures

- **Applications**

- BYOD policies for grid-edge devices
- Third-party vendor access
- Generic and shared user accounts

- **Challenges**

- Can be difficult to get full visibility in OT networks
- Many OT assets have longer lifetimes than IT assets
- Security must not impede critical functionality
- Wholesale changes unlikely to work within organizational cultures



# Post Quantum Cryptography

- **Why?**

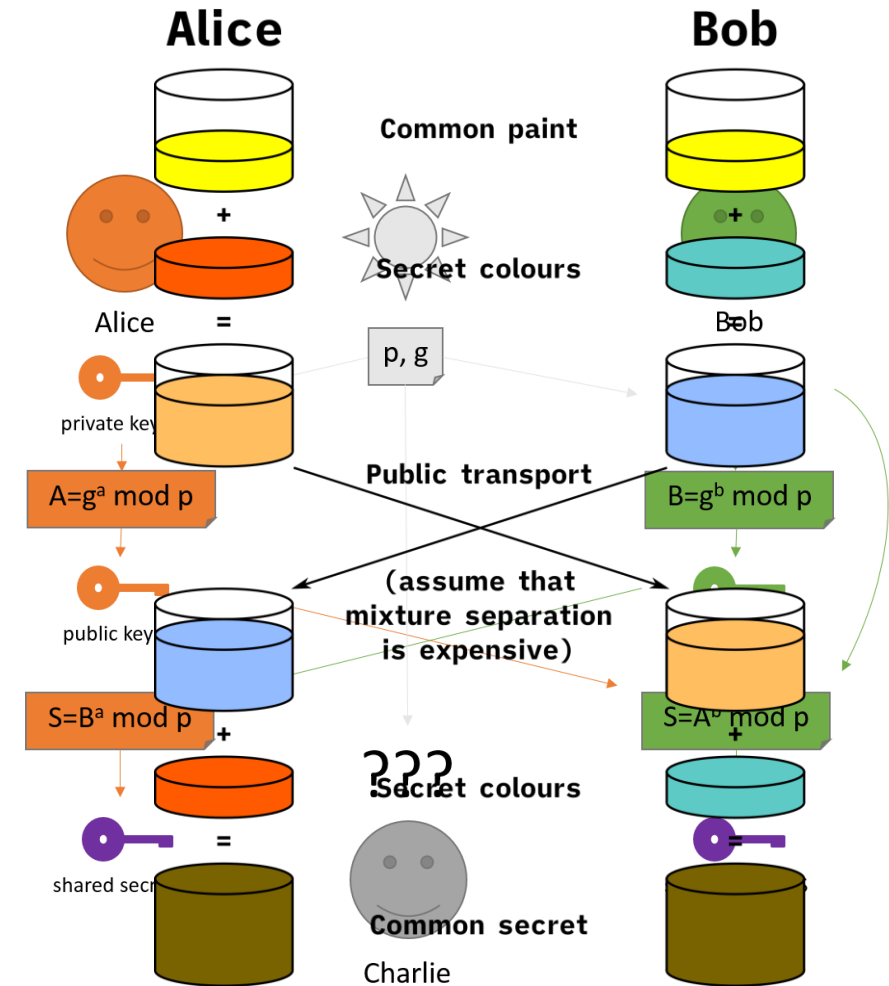
- Existing algorithms are not unbreakable, they just take a long time to brute force
- Quantum computing can break traditional encryption much faster

- **Applications**

- Small, lab scale quantum computers have been built
- NIST announced first four quantum-resistant algorithms in 2022
- Three algorithms expected to be ready for use in 2024

- **Risks**

- Early stages of research



Public key exchange  
Diffie-Hellman algorithm



# References

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## Cloud Computing

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## Cirrus Contact:

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## Zero Trust Architecture

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## Post quantum cryptography

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- <https://www.mdpi.com/1996-1073/16/5/2240>

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