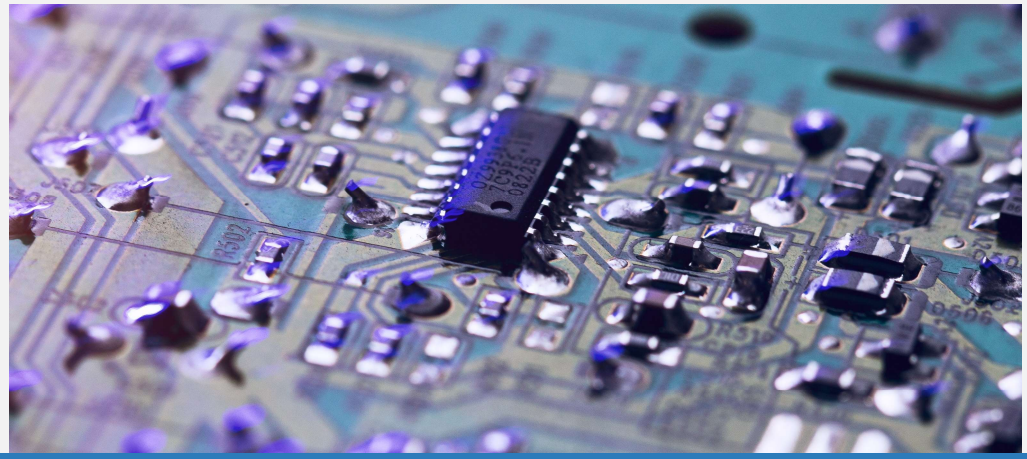
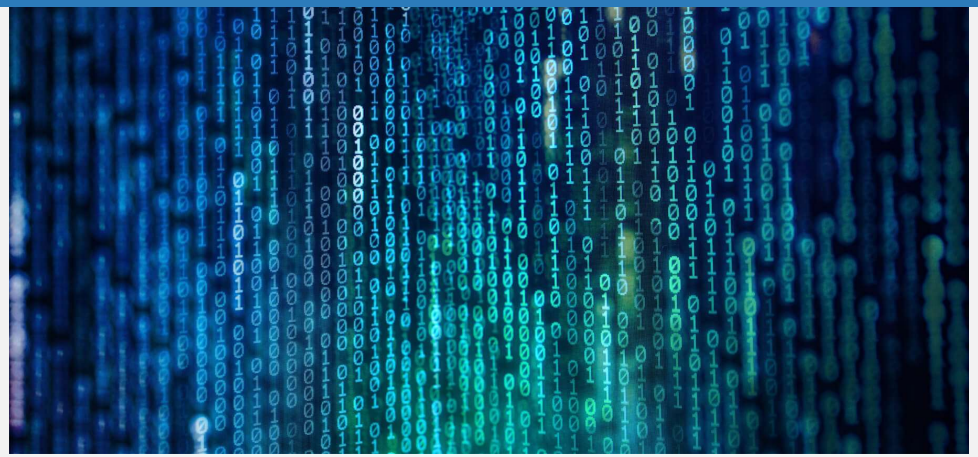


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY | OFFICE OF Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response

SEI ETF Securing Energy Infrastructure Executive Task Force

Reference Architecture for Electric Energy OT and Accompanying Profiles



Introduction

The SEI ETF is a working group composed of senior government, industry, and nonprofit representatives, stood up by the Secretary of Energy as mandated by Sec. 5726 of the 2020 NDAA.

Through review of existing reference models and architectures, the Technical Project Team tasked with evaluating technology and standards identified a gap that there is no existing commonly accepted reference architecture for ICS. To produce a new model for ICS, the TPT reviewed 16 existing models—including the Purdue Enterprise Reference Architecture and Methodology and DHS's recommended practices for improving ICS cybersecurity through defense-in-depth strategies—and developed a cumulative list of core elements that would fill gaps to make a more broadly applicable reference architecture structure to build unique ICS profiles onto. Specifically, the TPT prioritized developing this reference architecture

- specifically for the electrical sector,
- not limited to localized industrial processes,
- focused on properties of information passing between devices, and
- flexible enough to reflect advances in technology and design practices.

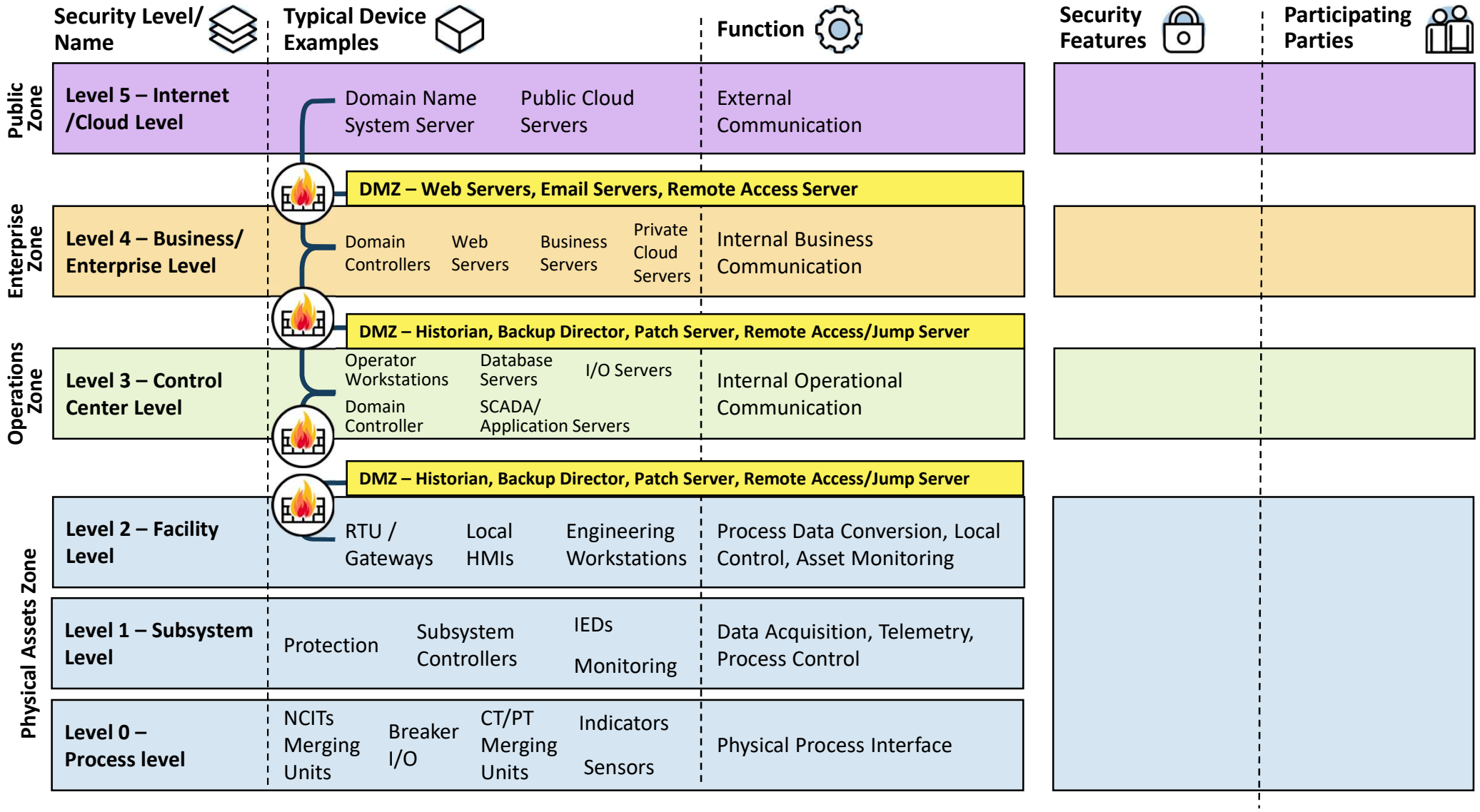
To this end, the TPT developed the SEI ETF Reference Architecture for Electric Energy OT (RA) from which other domain-specific profiles could be derived. Upon reaching consensus, the team further developed specific profiles for substation, generation, distributed energy resources, and operation/network control center.

The RA and profiles are presented as a stack of six levels grouped into four zones. Each level contains a set of devices and systems, with the physical processes and field devices on the lowest level and a hierarchy of processes and technical controls in each level above. The profiles also include new conceptual elements: security features and participating parties assigned to each of the six levels of the model.

The SEI ETF Reference Architecture for Electric Energy OT serves as a baseline for the other profiles and introduces elements common to all the profiles, such as the five columns across all levels (security level/name, typical device examples, function, security features, actors). The Generic Profile includes six security levels spread across four zones: physical assets, operations, enterprise, and public. Zones are separated by demilitarized zones (DMZs), network segments typically located between two firewalls.

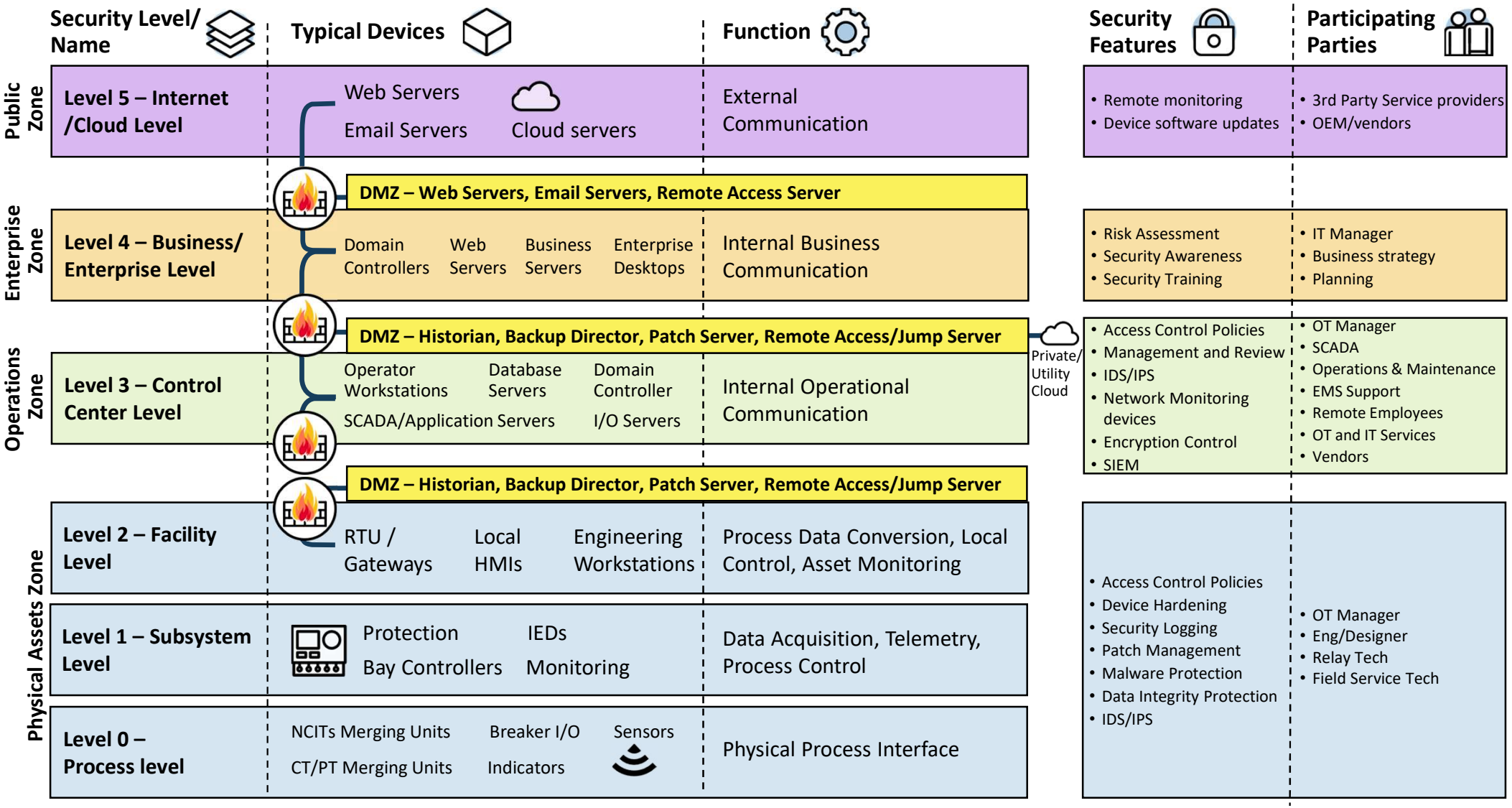
Moving towards security implementation, the RA and profiles can be used as a starting point for the Engineered Cybersecurity Process flow, as detailed in slide 11.

Reference Architecture for Electric Energy OT

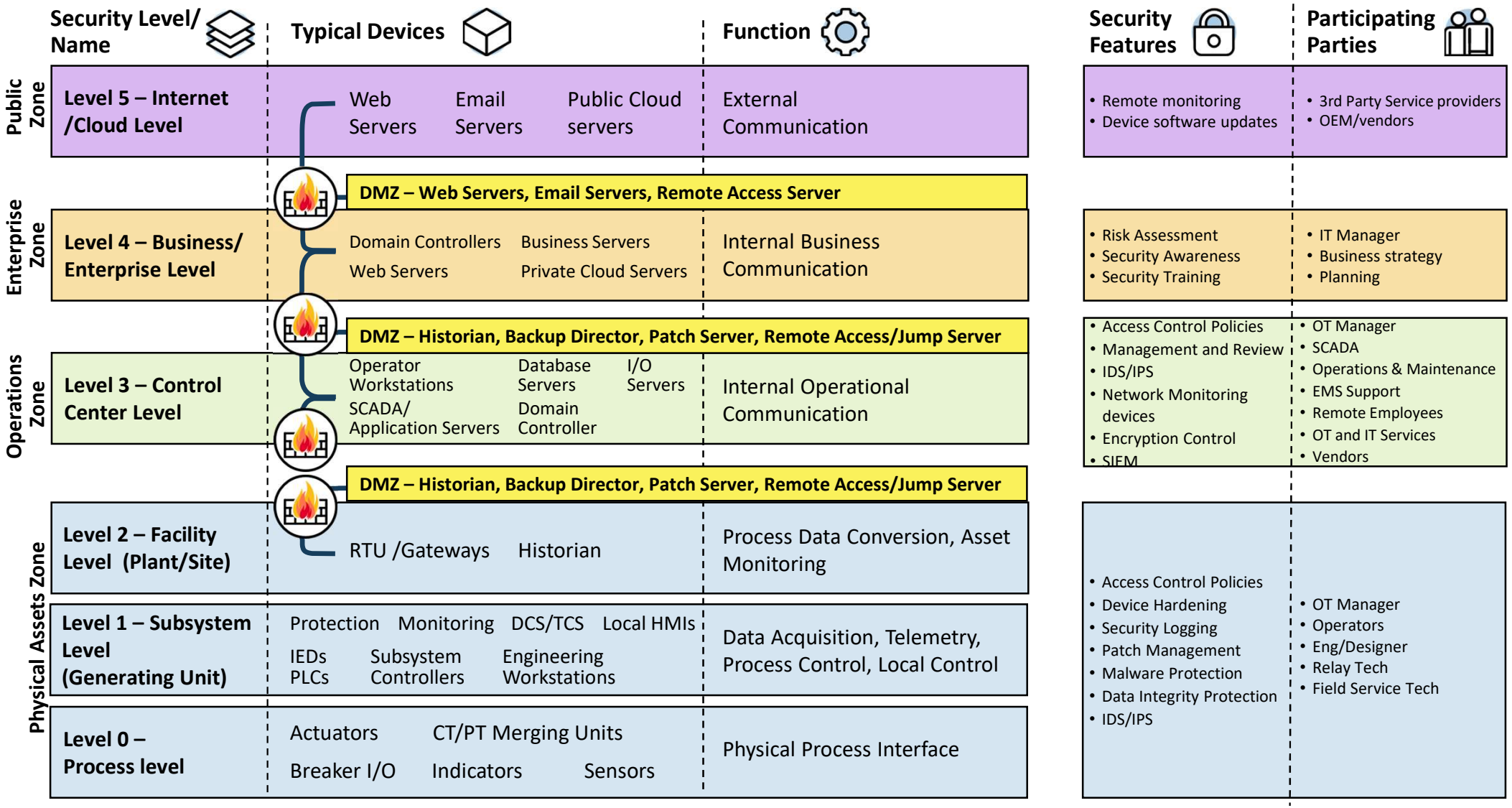


Note: RA does not include all possible security implementations (e.g. data diode vs firewall for ingress protection

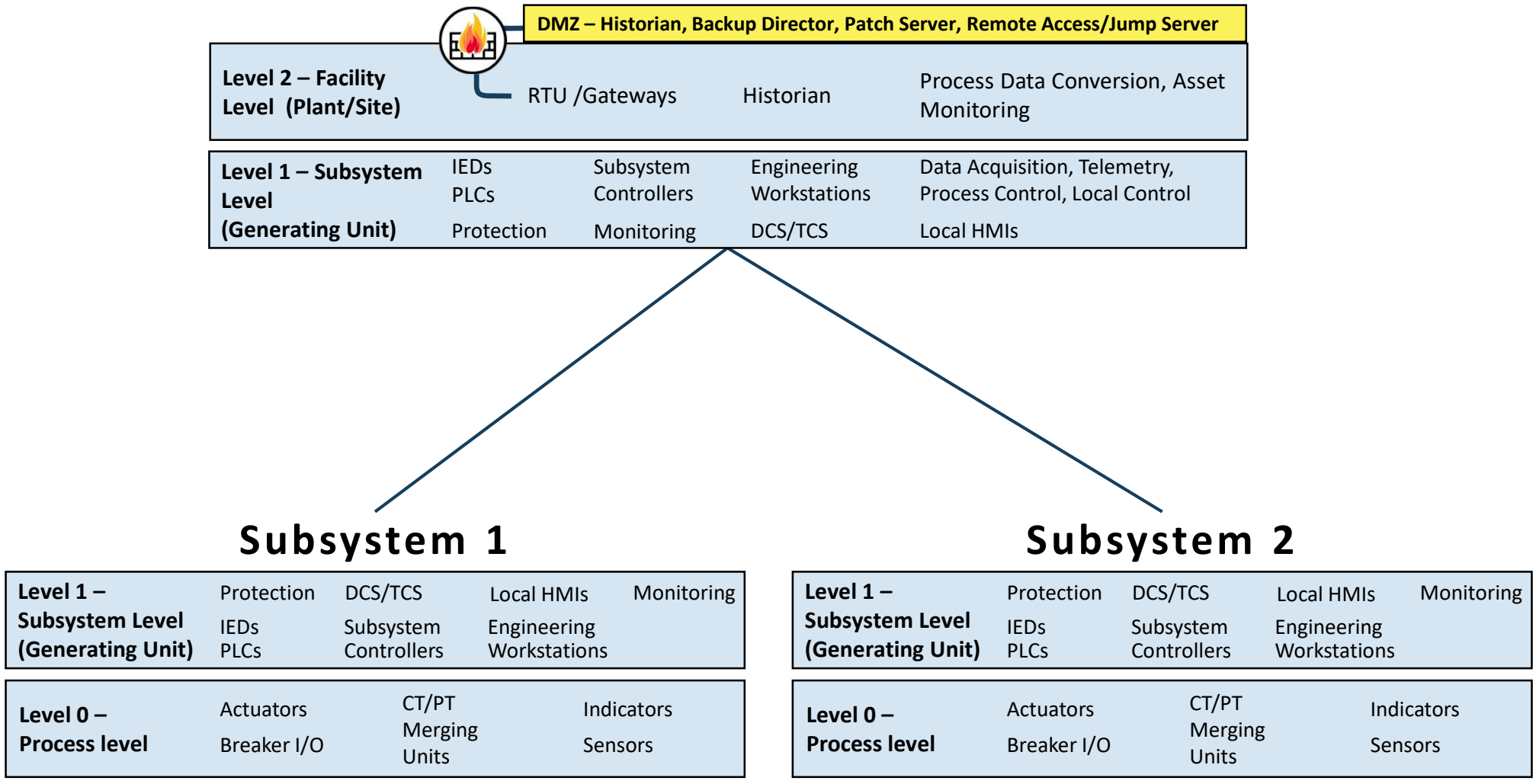
Substation Profile



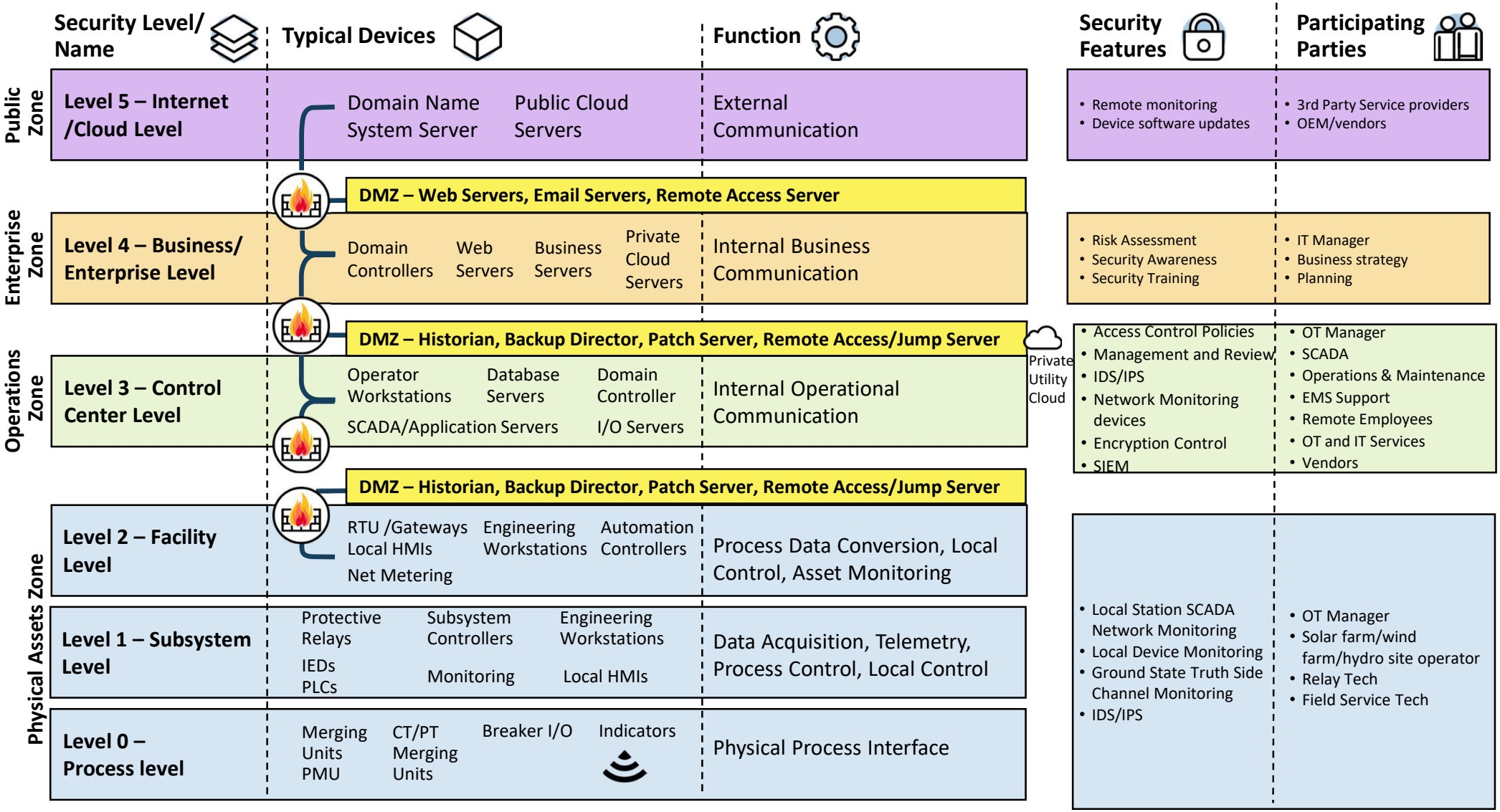
Generation Profile



Generation Physical Asset Zone (Expanded Profile)

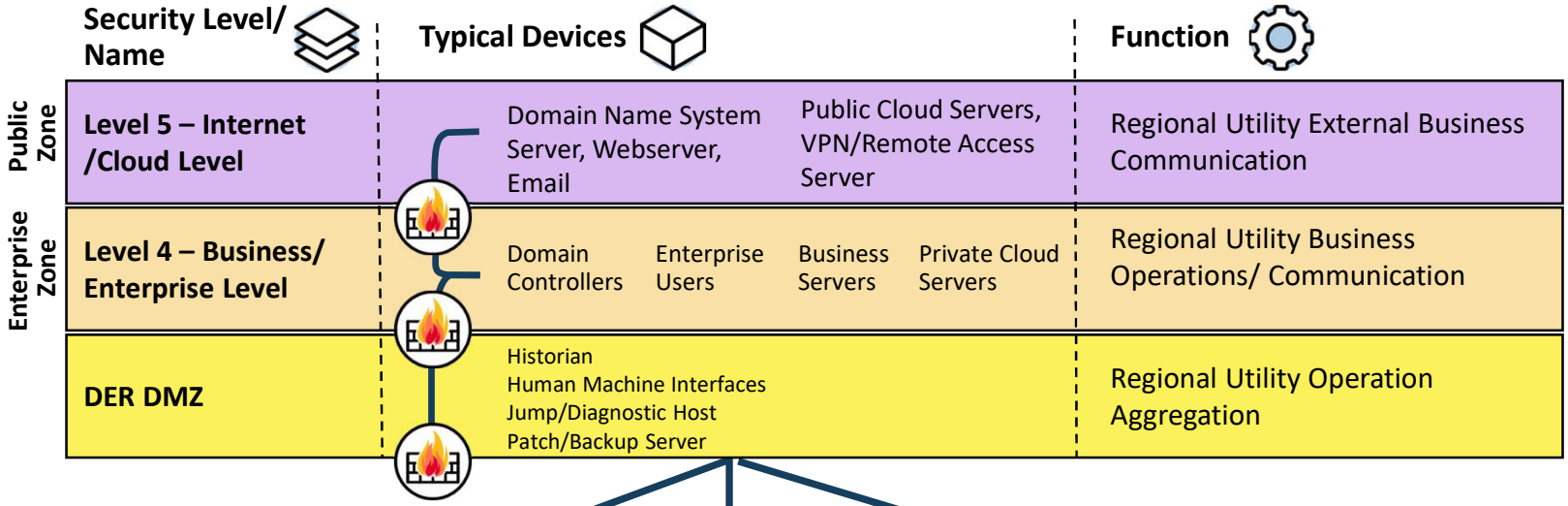


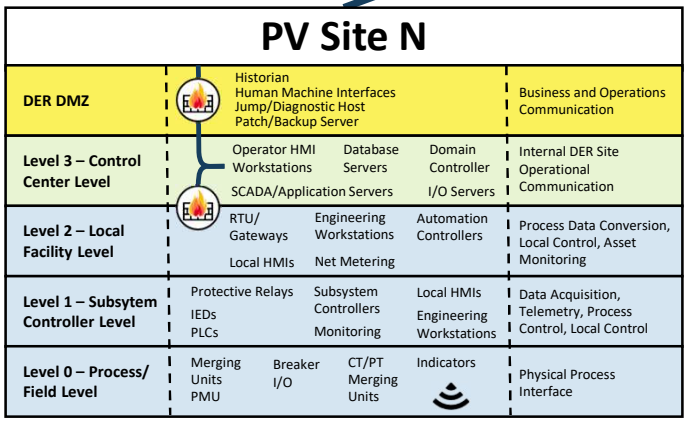
Distributed Energy Resources (DER) Profile

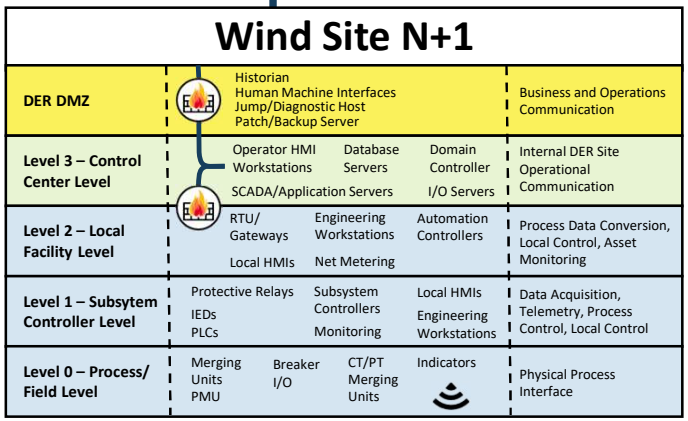


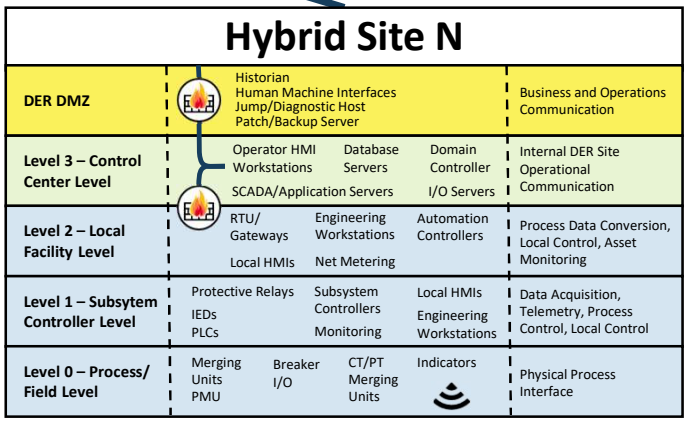
Not captured: Parallel control architectures

Regional Utility Scale DER Profile

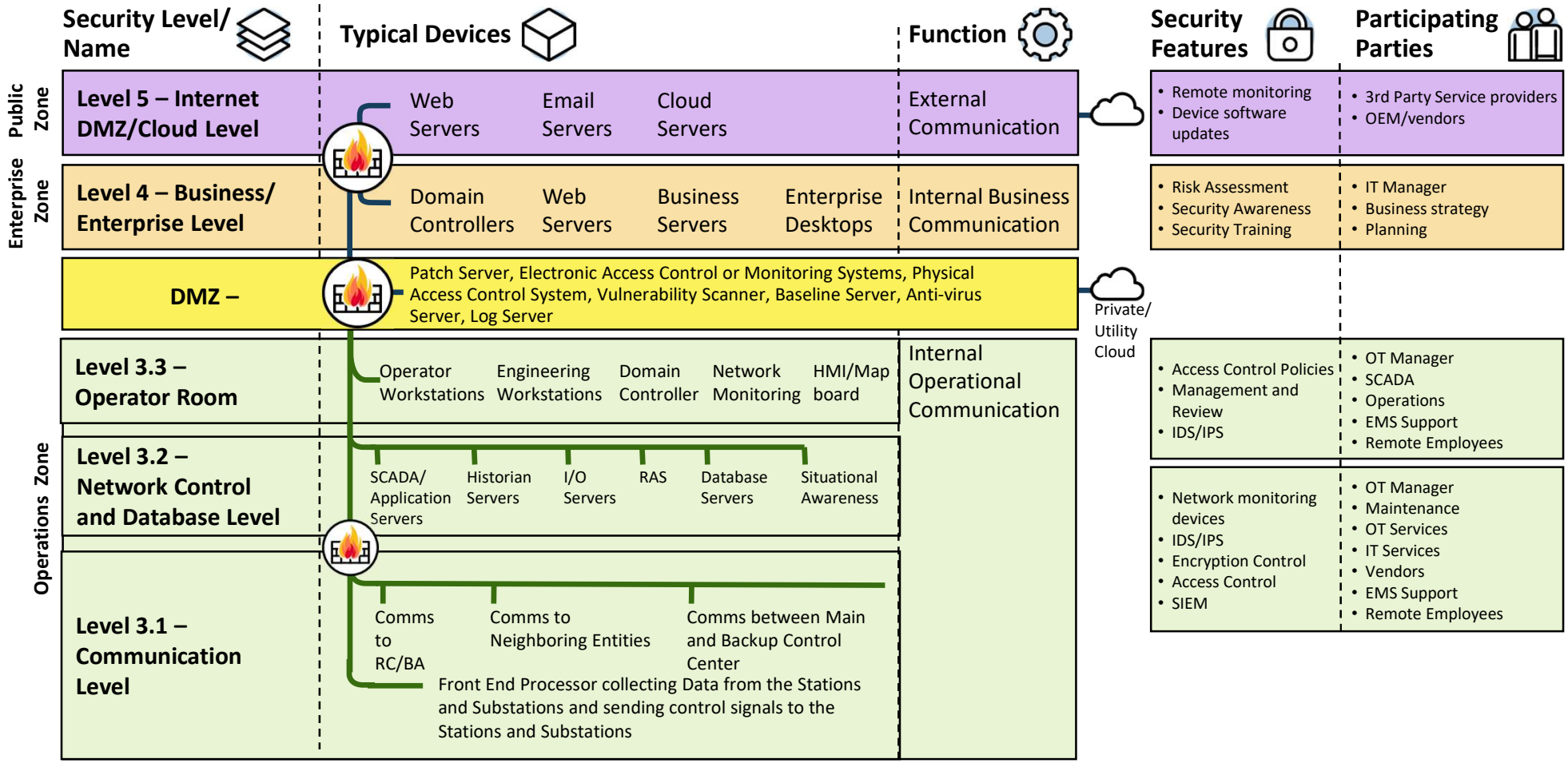




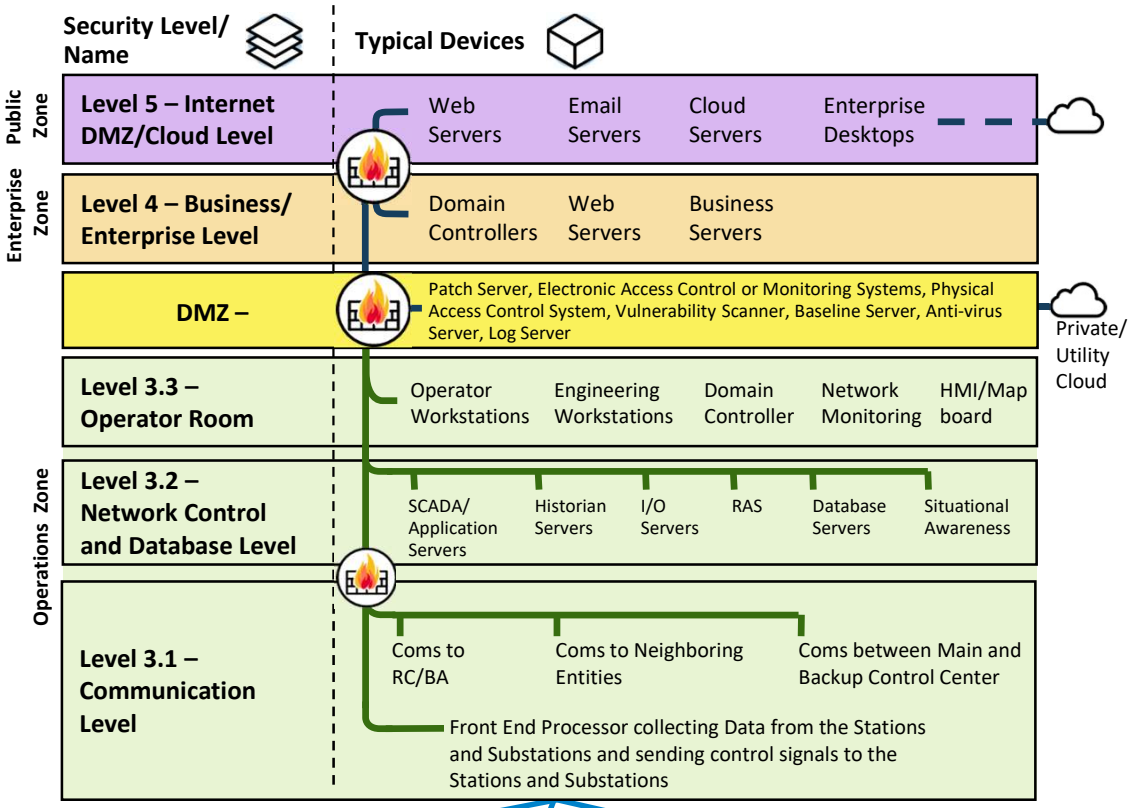


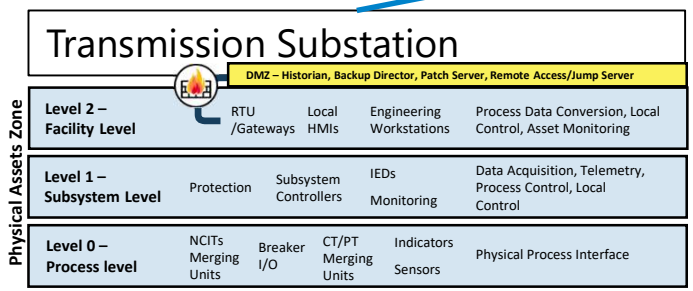


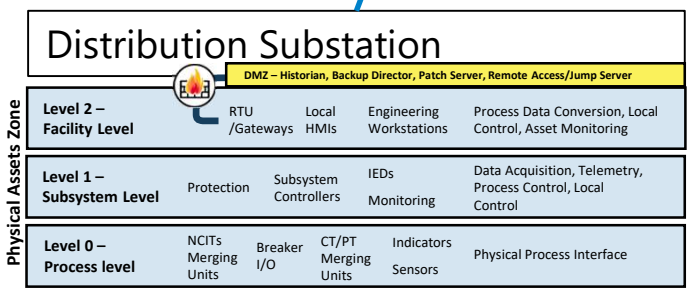
Control Center Profile

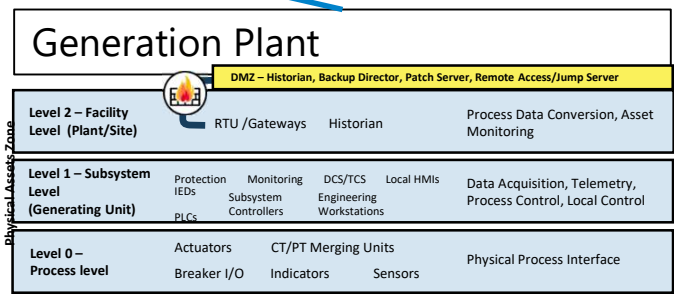


Control Center (Expanded Profile)









Engineered Cybersecurity Process Flow
Reference Architecture to Security Implementation

Reference Architecture
- Starting point used for communication and organizational awareness

Reference Architecture Profiles
- Templates for OT control system including adaptation for OT applications

Security Concept
- High level overview of the main cybersecurity objectives including definitions of security features , necessary security functions

System Architecture
- Security overview defining the system components, interfaces, data flow and the preliminary zoning of the design

Security Design
- Detailed security solution and specification of cyber assets, security features and methodology to support the security concept

Security Risk Assessment
- Cyber Asset registry with detailed functions
- Hazard analysis with consequences assessment
- Risk profile developed

Security Implementation
- Execution of the security solution per the security design

Appendix A: Acronyms and Abbreviations

- AOO: Asset Owner-Operator
- ICS: Industrial Control System
- CESER: Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response
- CT/PT: Current Transformer/Potential Transformer
- DCS/TCS: Distributed Control System/Transmission Control System
- DER: Distributed Energy Resource
- DMZ: Demilitarized Zone
- EMS: Energy Management System
- ENG: Engineering
- HMI: Human Machine Interface
- I&C: Instrumentation and Control
- IDS/IPS: Intrusion Detection System/Intrusion Prevention System
- IED: Intelligent Electronic Device
- IEEE: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
- INL: Idaho National Lab
- I/O: Input/Output
- IT: Information Technology
- NCIT: Non-Conventional Instrument Transformers
- NDAA: National Defense Authorization Act
- NIST: National Institute of Standards and Technology
- NREL: National Renewable Energy Laboratory
- O&M: Operations and Maintenance
- OEM: Original Equipment Manufacturer
- OT: Operational Technology
- PLC: Programmable Logic Controller
- PMU: Phasor Measurement Unit
- RAS: Remote Access Server
- RC/BA: Reliability Coordinator/Balancing Authority
- RTU: Remote Terminal Unit
- SCADA: Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
- SEI ETF: Securing Energy Infrastructure Executive Task Force
- SIEM: Security Information and Event Management
- VPN: Virtual Private Network