

Securing Solar for the Grid (S2G)

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Principal Investigator: Danish Saleem

Team Members: Ryan Cryar, Zoe Dormuth, Jordan Peterson, Chelsea

Neely, Emily Waligoske

Standards Development and Best Practices



Panelists

Moderated by:



Danish SaleemNational Renewable Energy Laboratory



Aung Thant
NERC



John FranzinoGrid Security, Inc.



Andre Ristaino

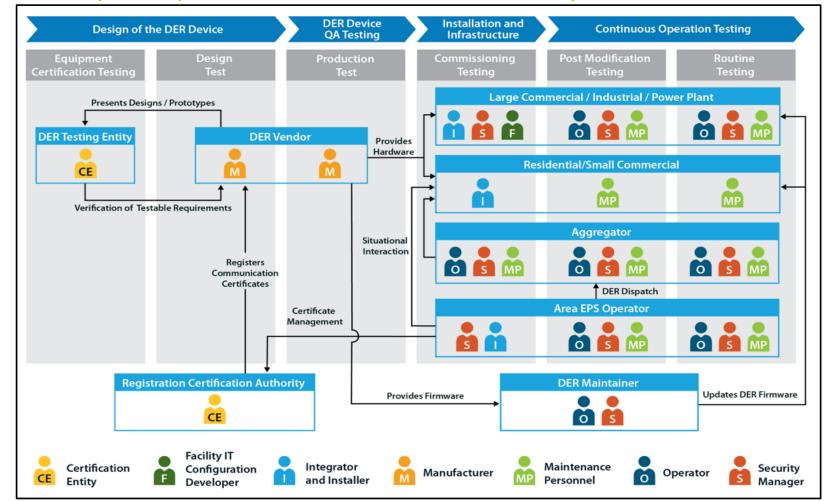


David BentonBerkshire Hathaway
Energy



Mike Slowinske
Underwriters
Laboratories

How Recently Developed Standards Would Affect Product Lifecycle & Associated Stakeholders



Key Milestones for NREL



Cybersecurity Certification Standard

Cybersecurity Guide for DERs

Solar PV Supply Chain Cybersecurity

DERMS Cybersecurity

Lead the development of a cyber certification standard for solar PV industry

Develop a guide with recommendations for cybersecurity of DERs i.e., IEEE 1547.3

Analyze and document the gaps in the supply chain cybersecurity for DERs

Identify applicable cybersecurity standards and/or guidelines for DERMS

Develop test guidance to support UL 2941 certification standard

Integrate cybersecurity recommendations into IEEE 1547 standard

Publish cybersecurity recommendations for solar PV industry

Identify cybersecurity considerations for DERMS

Support consensus development for UL 2941 among OEMs, utilities, installers, and aggregators

Lead a solar supply chain cybersecurity workshop

Develop cybersecurity risk profiles for DERMS

Through S2G, NREL co-led the development, coordination, and consensus development of 1) cyber certification standard, 2) cybersecurity guide, 3) cyber recommendations for supply chain and 4) DERMS cybersecurity for solar technologies to help secure the clean energy transition.

Impact of NREL's Work Through S2G





Led S2G proposal in FY 2018

Chaired the laboratory coordination committee (LCC) for last two years. Serving as vice chair this year.



Co-led the development of UL 2941 OOI for solar cybersecurity certification standard

Co-led the development IEEE 1547.3 cybersecurity guide for DERs



Gap analysis for DER supply chain cybersecurity

Supply chain cybersecurity recommendations

DERMS cybersecurity risk profiles



Coordination of cybersecurity requirements from key industry stakeholders

Testing guidance for PV inverters



LCC structure such as charter, graphic, information page, invitation emails, etc.

Co-hosted LCC meetings, recruited members, and much more



Impactful reports and papers to pave the way for new standards, certifications, tools, and recommended practices

The project supported a **first of its kind cybersecurity certification standard** that can be used to validate cybersecurity posture of solar PV inverters before deployment and while in the field.

Contribution Towards Standards Development

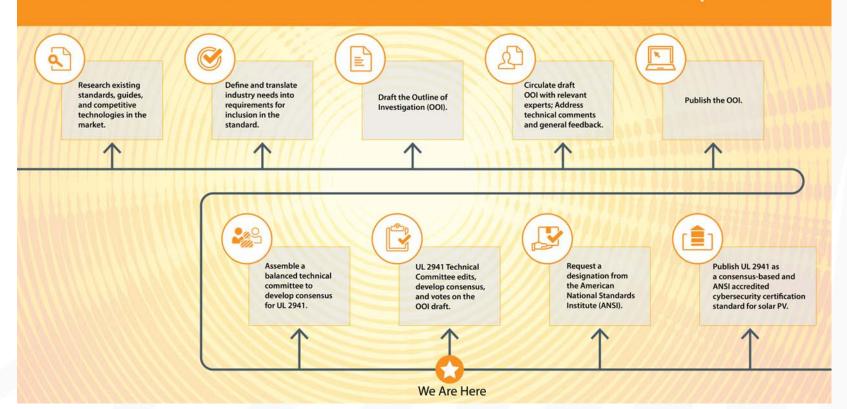


	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025+
Sandia and SunSpec Alliance start the DER Cybersecurity Workgroup (DER CSWG)									
Sandia writes Roadmap and Primer for Solar Cybersecurity									
NREL leads DER CSWG on testing procedures for DER									
NREL, Sandia, SunSpec, and UL form a collaboration to develop cybersecurity standards for DER									
NREL and UL publish cybersecurity certification recommendations for DER and IBR									
IEEE convenes a working group, co-led by NREL, to develop the 1547.3 cybersecurity guide for DERs									
NREL coordinates with SDOs, industry stakeholders, regulatory bodies, public utility commissions, and state/federal agencies									
NREL and UL announce a cybersecurity certification program; publish an Outline of Investigation									
IEEE begins roadmap for next revision of IEEE Std 1547; NREL co-leads cybersecurity subgroup									
NREL, Sandia, INL and UL assess and harmonize DER cybersecurity standards under Grid Modernization Initiative									Y ///////
NREL, Sandia, INL and UL engages industry stakeholders; develops standards or recommendations for path forward									YIII)

UL 2941: Cybersecurity Certification Standard Solar Energy Technologies Office U.S. Department of Energy



Underwriter Laboratories 2941: Where are we in the process?



IEEE 1547.3: Cybersecurity Guide for DERs



P1547 Revision Working Group: Expectations of SG Leads & Facilitator

Proposed Focus of this Revision

Integrate 2020 amendment

Fixes from 1547 adoption

Fixes from UL 1741 SB revisions

Promote selected P1547.9 guidance to requirements

Fixes for V2G commissioning procedures (as it pertains to the base 1547 standard and not 1547.1) Promote selected IEEE 1547.3 cybersecurity recommendations to IEEE 1547 standard requirements

Add recommended DER settings file format based on EPRI working group recommendations

Remove barriers for GFM identified by UNIFI et al.

- IEEE 1547.3 cybersecurity guide published in December 2023 after being approved by the working group and standards coordination committee
- It was added to the IEEE 1547 standard revision timeline

IEEE Std 1547.3™-2023

IEEE Guide for Cybersecurity of Distributed Energy Resources Interconnected with Electric Power Systems

Developed by the

Distributed Generation, Energy Storage, and Interoperability Standards Committee and the

Power System Communications and Cybersecurity Committee

IEEE Board of Governors

and the

IEEE Power and Energy Society

Approved 5 June 2023

IEEE SA Standards Board

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Certification Procedures for Data and Communications Security of Distributed **Energy Resources**

Danish Saleem¹ and Cedric Carter²

National Renewable Energy Laboratory





Cybersecurity Recommendations for Distributed Energy Resource Management Systems

Chelsea Quilling, Ryan Cryar, Danish Saleem, and Jennifer Guerra

National Renewable Energy Laboratory



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Sandia National Laboratories

of the IEEE Board of Governors IEEE Power and Energy Society

Power Systems

Accepted 5 June 2022

IEEE SA Standards Board



NERC

Cyber Security for Distributed Energy Resources and DER Aggregators

NERC Security Integration and Technology Enablement Subcommittee (SITES) White Paper December 2022

IEEE Std 1547.3™-2023 evision of IEEE Std 1547.3-2007)

This brief paper provides industry with information regarding activities underway to further secure the electricity econystem under rigid grief transformation, specifically in the area of cyber security efforts for distributed energy resources (DRIA) and DRIA agreepation, NIX is nevering with refuse of advance-cyber recently undertain. for DDRs as the genetrations of these resources continue to grow in many areas across forth America. This paper is informational and seeks to help provide clarity and guidance to industry stateholders in this area.

Defining DER and DER Aggregator

The MRC System Planning Impacts from DRIs Working Group [SPIDDIWG] defines a DRI as "any source of electric power located on the distribution system." This definition specifically focuses on those resources in the distribution system that can produce electric power 0 + a z generating resource) and does not include end use loads or demand response as part of the DER definition. Conversely, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission of ERC DER definition outlined in FERC Order 2222° does consider load elements, including demand response, energy efficiency, and electric vehicles. The expanded PERC definition includes all DDR types able to participate in regional organized wholesale electricity markets through aggregation (DER aggregators).

This document will generally refer to DERs with the NERC definition while acknowledging that DER aggregators may include DERs (with the FERC definition) that are load elements and not generating elements where used. This human does not critically impact the key points being made in this paper.

Understanding Security of the Electricity Ecosystem

The bulk power system (BPS) historically only included large, contraited power plants with power flowing across the transmission system, down through the distribution networks, and then to end use consumers. A significant portion of the school are considered either with analyse control or very limited digital associative. However, the power or this approximate operation cover with entire (common or this limited origins connectivity), making, the power system of today is undergoing a repid transformation, the generation base is moving towards clean energy renewable resources connected through invester technology. Large synchronous generation sizes are being retired and replaced with imater wind and solar resources, bettery energy storage, and hybrid power plants. 895 connected resources are also being offset with DEAs that connect or the distribution system, some of which are behind the meter and owned and operated by end-use consumers or third porties. Many of these systems are now connected directly to the internal as digitalizion and its associated connectivity continue to expaind exponentially. Grid planners, designers, and operation are faced with managing a grid with a significant portion of the resource base connected to



Supply Chain Cybersecurity Recommendations for Solar **Photovoltaics**

Ryan Cryar, Vikash Rivers, Jennifer Guerra, Chelsea Quilling, Zoe Dormuth, and Danish Saleem

National Renewable Energy Laboratory



MNREL

Ryan Cryar, Danish Saleem, Jordan Peterson, and William Hupp

National Renewable Energy Laboratory

NREL, is a national laboratory of the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy Operated by the Alliance for Sustainable Energy, LLC This report is available at no cost from the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (WREL) at www.tret.gov/publications.

Andy Walker, 1 Jal Desai, 1 Danish Saleem. 1

1 National Renewable Energy Laboratory 2 Sandia National Laboratories

Cybersecurity in Photovoltaic Plant Operations

and Thushara Gunda²

SANDIA REPORT Printed January 2022

Distributed Energy Resource Cybersecurity Standards **Development - Final Project** Report

Jay Johnson, Heoma Onunkwo, Danish Saleem, William Hupp, Jordan Peterson, Ryan Cristr



Cybersecurity Certification Recommendations for Interconnected Grid Edge Devices and Inverter Based Resources

William Hupp, Danish Saleem, and Jordan T. Peterson National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Kenneth Boyce

Underwriters Laboratories

NREL is a rational laboratory of the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy Operated by the Alliance for Sustainable Energy, LLC

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Thank You

Danish.Saleem@NREL.gov

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