

Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment Security Solutions

National Renewable Energy Laboratory
Sandia National Laboratories

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EVSE Cybersecurity Risk Assessments



Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE) Life Cycle Key Stakeholders

- Charge point operators
- Site/distribution system/utility/grid operators
- Vendor/manufacturers
- EVSE system owners
- Energy managers.

EVSE Cybersecurity Risk Assessments



EVSE Security Business Process

- Development, manufacturing, and provisioning
- Procurement, testing, and validation
- Third-party dependencies and incident response
- Maintenance and cyber-risk management.

EVSE Cybersecurity Risk Assessments



EVSE Security Technical Management

- Asset configurations
- Network and communication security
- Cryptographic measures
- Standardized best practices.

Distributed Energy Resources - Cybersecurity Framework 2.0



- Self assessments covering
 - Cybersecurity Governance
 - Cyber-Physical Technical Management
 - Physical Security
- Generates prioritized recommendations
- Provides dashboards for executive leadership
- Conducts comparative analysis

Distributed Energy Resource Cybersecurity Framework

DER-CF 2.1 is here! Log in to see what's



About * Related Tools * Impact * Publications

Distributed Energy Resource Cybersecurity Framework

The Distributed Energy Resource Cybersecurity Framework (DER-CF) is a no-cost, interactive web tool that holistically evaluates a facility's distributed energy resource (DER) cybersecurity posture-or health-and makes customized recommendations





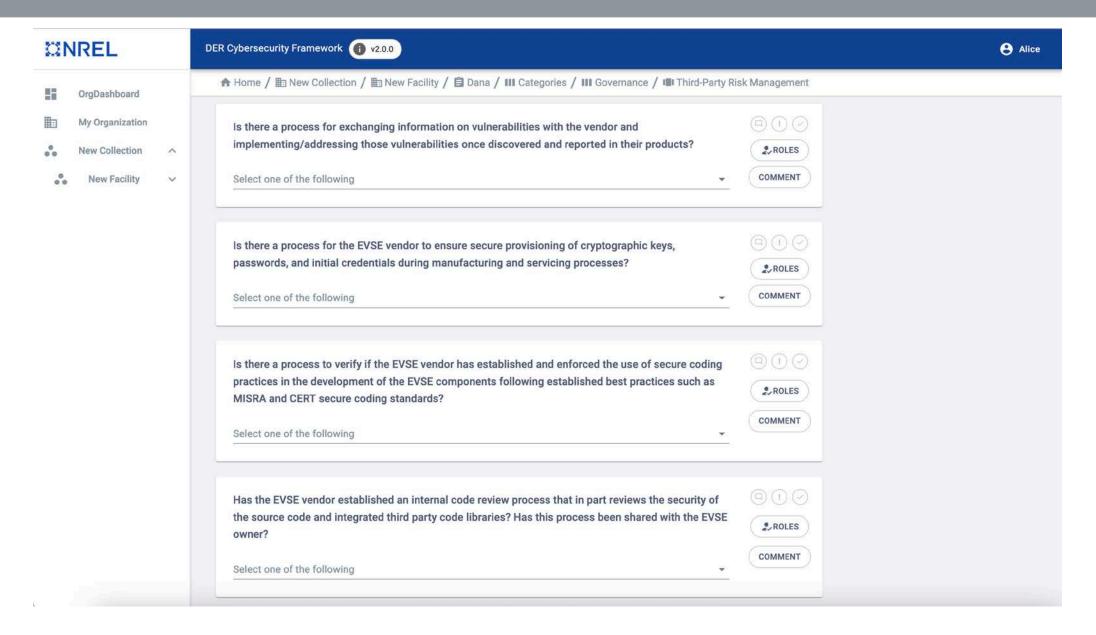
Securing Distributed Energy Systems with NREL's DER-CF

Compared to centralized generation, DERs result in complex, data-driven communications. With DER-CF, facilities can protect their renewable energy assets and help ensure a more secure grid.

Hosted by NREL at www.dercf.nrel.gov

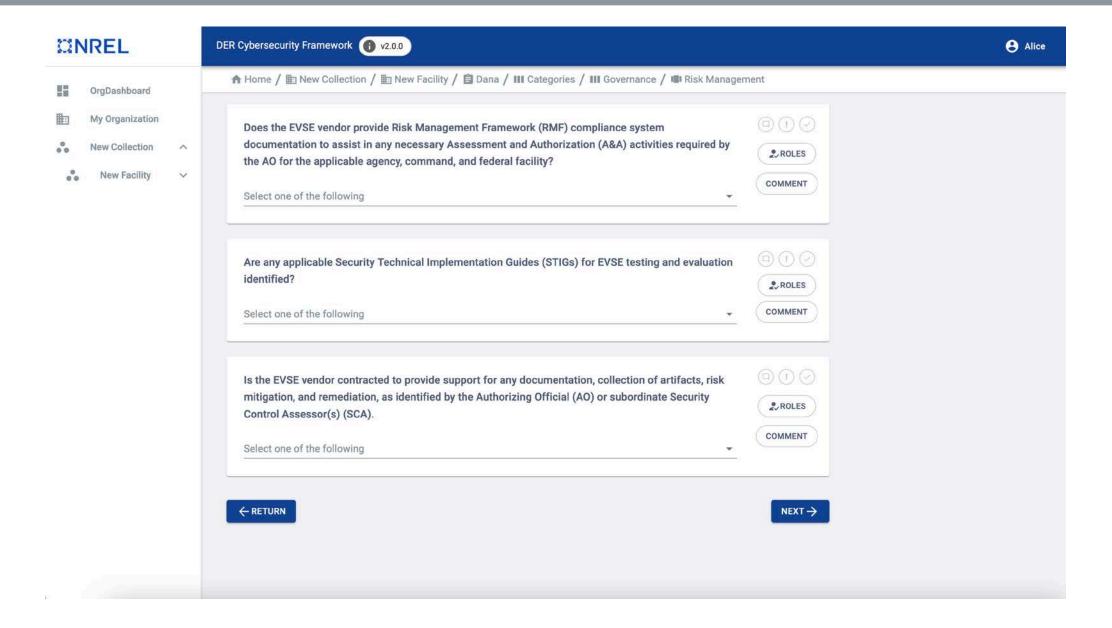
Questions for Industry | DER-CF/EVSE Advancements





Questions for Industry | DER-CF/EVSE Advancements





Cyber Tools and Solutions for EVSE



Implementing the latest security methods and best practices

Background

- Prior national lab work collected insights on subset of industry tools and capabilities.
- Opportunity to map tools and capabilities to EVSE security functions and needs.

Current Focus and Progress

- Constructed a dynamic database (OpenEl platform) for engaging with industry.
- Ingested initial data from surveys.

Future Directions

- Report on industry use and updates to the security solutions database.
- Assess where there may be gaps in needed security functions.
- Roll these insights into the development of assessment tools with EVSE stakeholder specific risk identification.



Hosted on OpenEI: https://openei.org/wiki/EVSE





Cyber Solutions Organizations



- HIDS/HIPS—Host-Based Intrusion Detection/Prevention System.
 - System monitoring, logging traffic, and activity that may be a threat; HIPS will be configured to halt suspected malicious activity on the system.
- EDR—End Point Detection and Response.
 - System monitoring, identification, and response to threats at end points.
- NIDS/NIPS—Network-Based Intrusion Detection/Prevention System.
 - NIDS listens to the network traffic and controls, logs, and alerts.
- SIEM—Security Information and Event Management System.
 - This system organizes and prioritizes the data being logged in the systems' response systems.
- Encryption—Operational Technology Encryption.
- XDR/SOAR—Extended Detection and Response/Security Orchestration, Automation, and Response.
 - Create a security operations center (SOC) that employs SIEM and/or SOAR technologies.
- AC—Access Control.

Conclusions and Next Steps



Conclusions

- Constructed a platform for open sharing of security tools for EVSE environment within OpenEI: https://openei.org/wiki/EVSE.
- Deployed EVSE control catalog within DER-CF.

Next Steps

- Use the EVSE Security Solutions open data platform to engage with solution providers.
- Engage industry stakeholders to perform validation assessments using DER-CF/EVSE module.

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