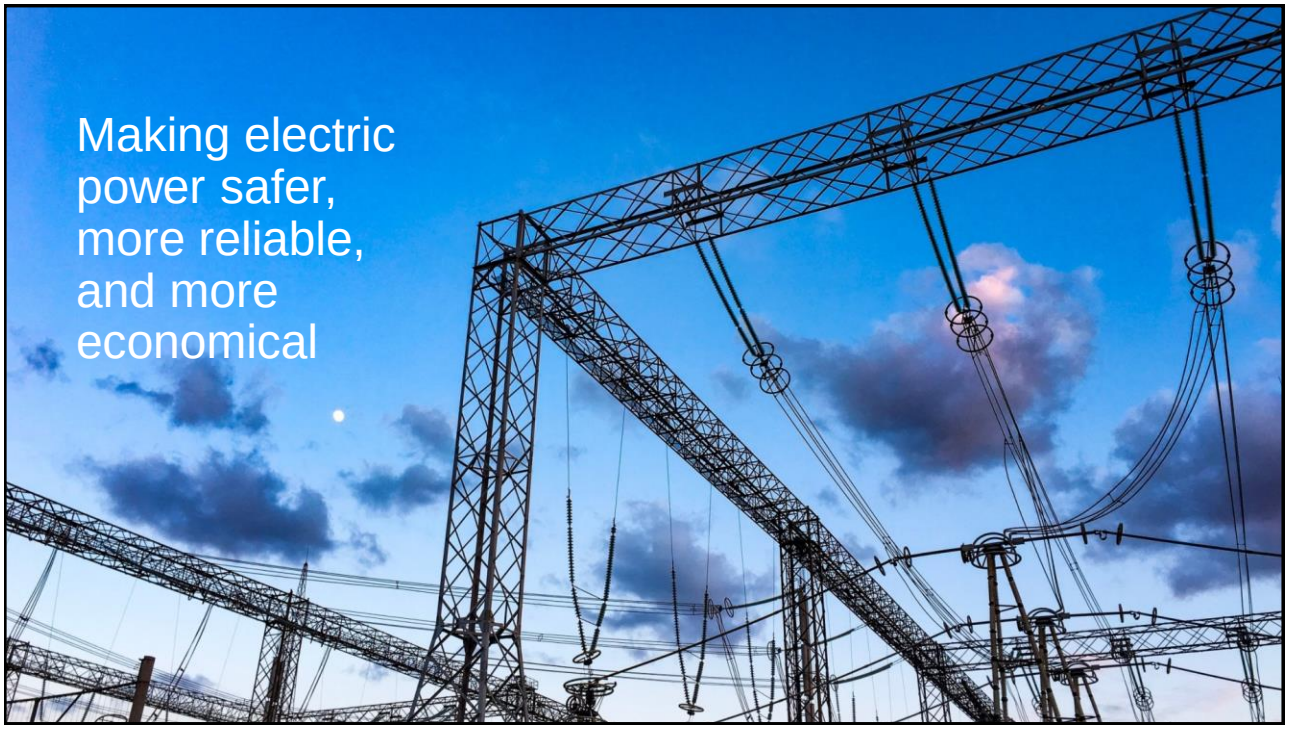
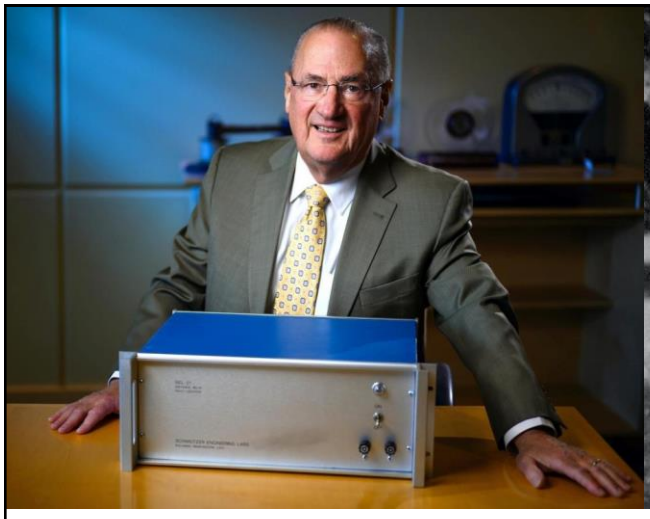
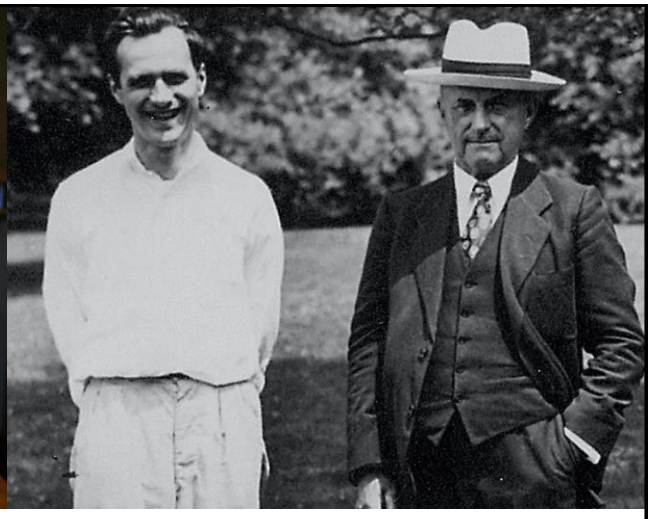
OT cybersecurity system with SEL technology and expertise

SEL corporate overview







Our beginnings

THREE GENERATIONS OF INVENTING THE FUTURE

From 1982…

Founded by Dr. Schweitzer, in **1982**

Released world's first digital protective relay, the **SEL-21**, in **1984**

…to now

4 electronic device factories

166 countries with SEL products

107 sales and support offices

5,300 employees around the world

We **invent**, **design**, **build**, and **support**
solutions that protect and control power systems

We provide **end-to-end solutions**

Computing | Protection/control | Software | Automation | Communications | Training

Security for critical infrastructure | Engineering services | Precise time | Metering

100% employee-owned

SO WE CAN PUT OUR CUSTOMERS FIRST

"We do business the way our mothers would want us to."

—EDMUND O. SCHWEITZER, III, Ph.D.
President, CTO, and Founder

WE LIVE OUR VALUES

Quality
Customer focus
Discipline
Communication
Integrity
Creativity
Community
Ownership
Dignity of work

CUSTOMER SERVICE

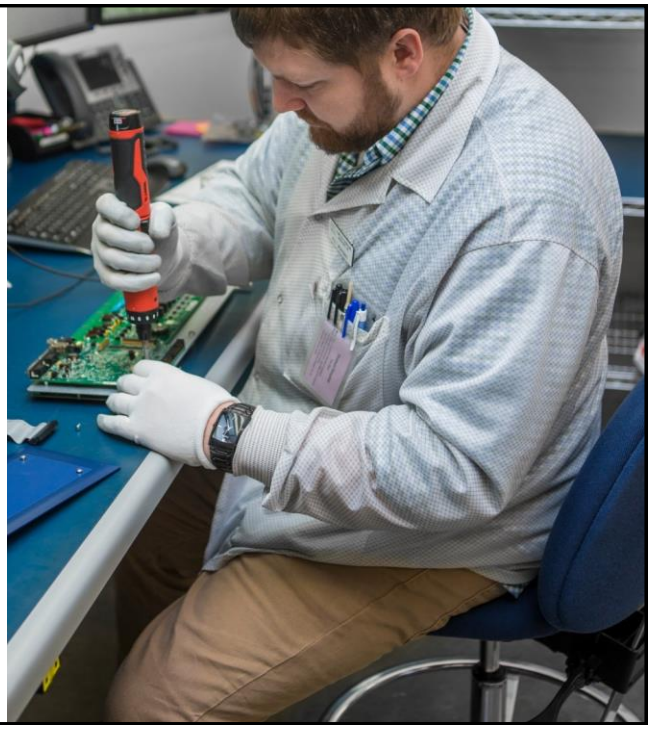
No-questions-asked **warranty** is included for all SEL products

CUSTOMER SERVICE

SEL Product Hospital responds to **each returned product** quickly

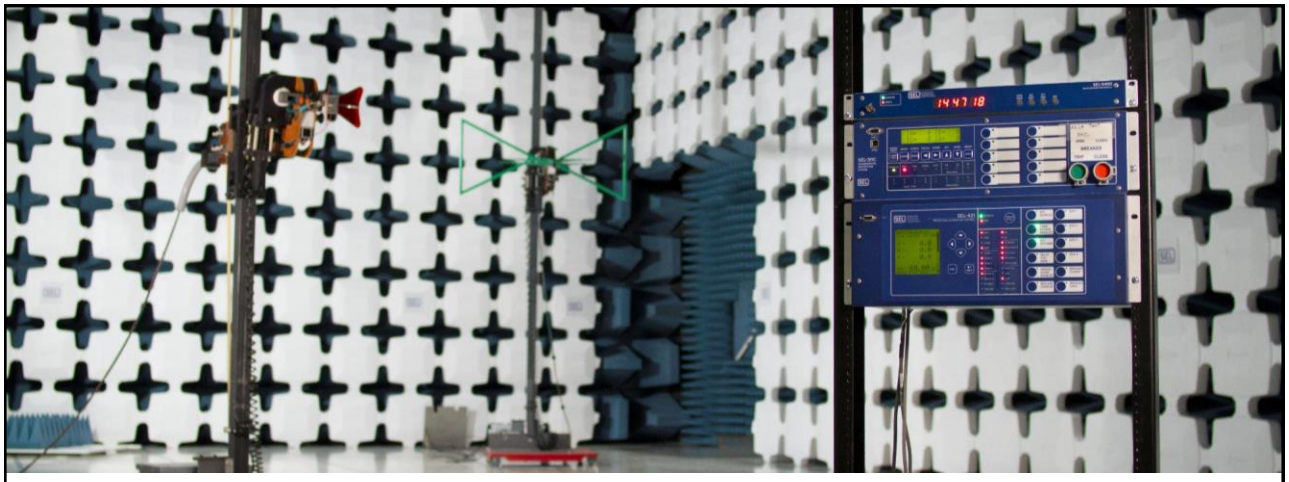
CUSTOMER SERVICE

SEL **never charges** to fix or repair anything

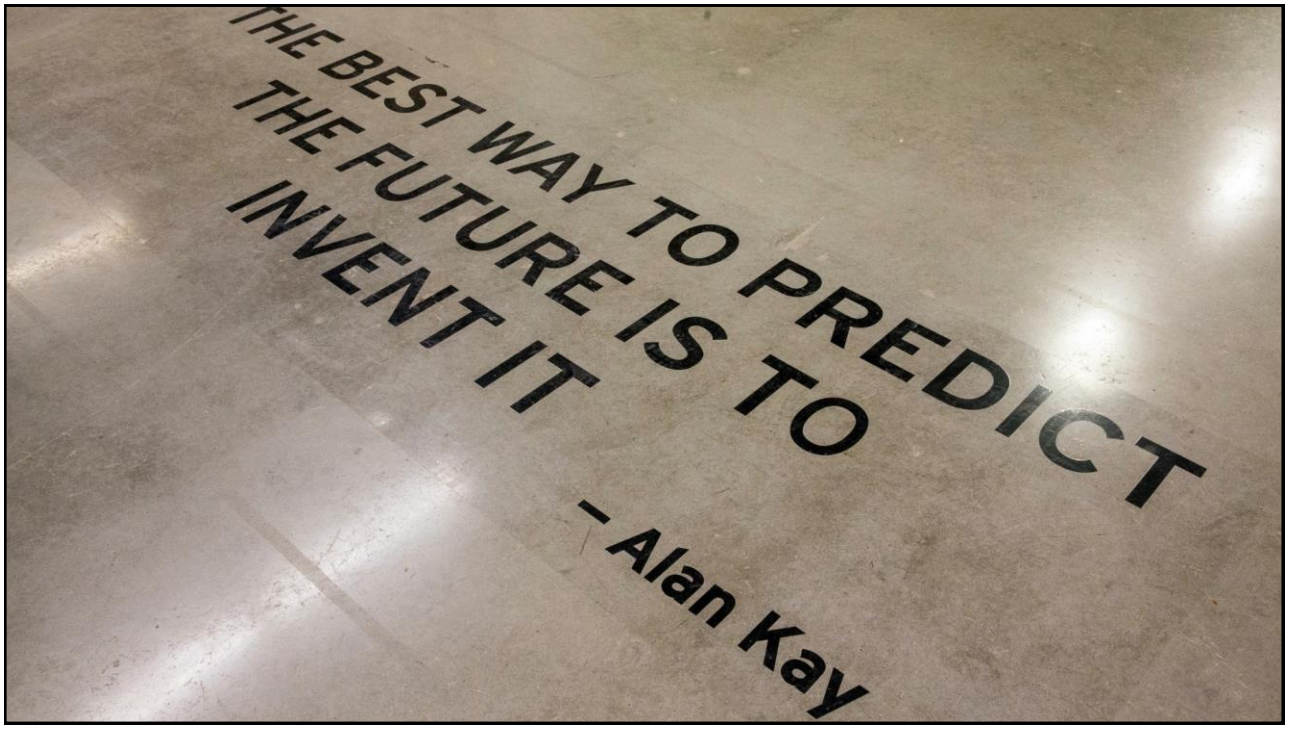


CUSTOMER SERVICE

If we cannot fix it,
SEL replaces unit for free



We build **quality** and **reliability** into
our products by designing for simplicity



Holistic look at competing risks

Overview – learning objectives

- Risk is always evolving and requires continuous monitoring and improvement
- Risk decisions must be made with finite amount of time, money, and people
- Risk must be looked at holistically (**never** put cyber in a silo)
- Including security in design reduces total cost of ownership and significantly reduces most risk

Energy is oxygen to critical infrastructure

Control system components

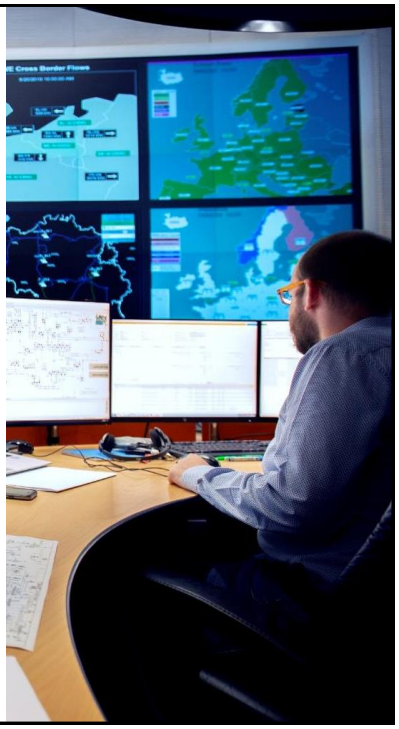
Control systems have **four functions**

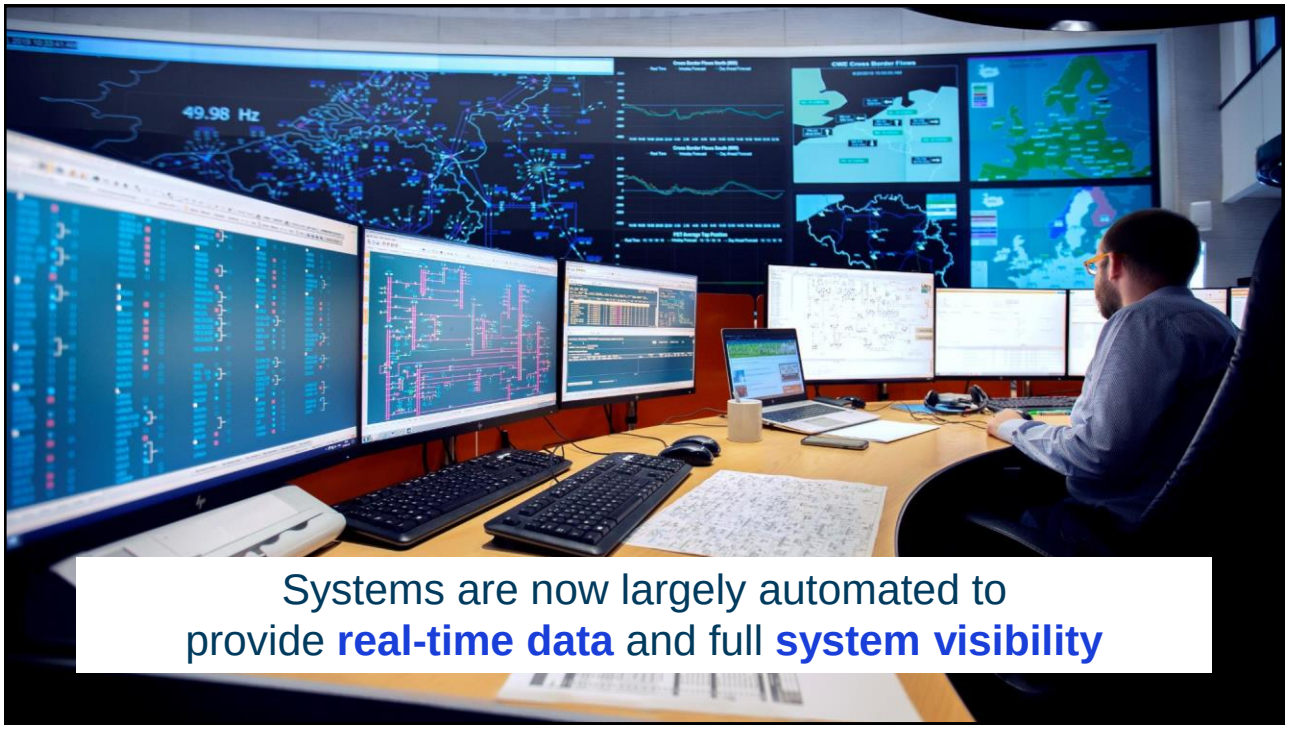
- Measuring
- Comparing
- Computing
- Providing corrective calculation

Functions are performed by **five elements**

- Sensors
- Transducers
- Transmitters
- Controllers
- Control elements

https://ics.sans.org/media/An-Abbreviated-History-of-Automation-and-ICS-Cybersecurity.pdf





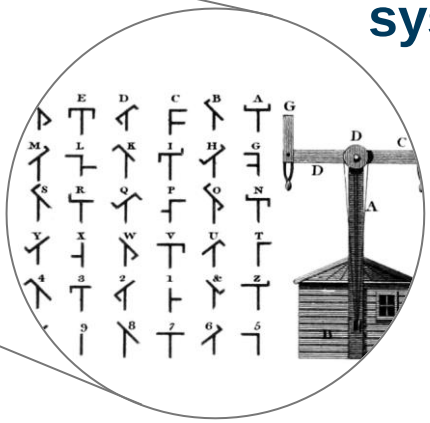
Digitized control systems today

Provides a **holistic view** of organization or system

- ✔ Decrease decision time
- ✔ Improve productivity
- ✔ Assure quality
- ✔ Increase profits

2020

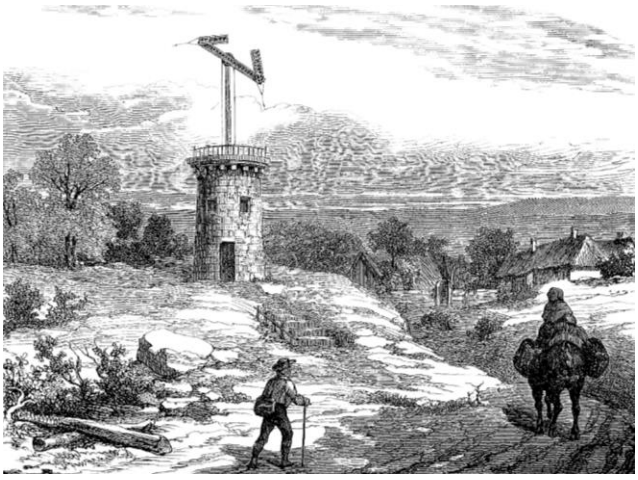
Securing systems

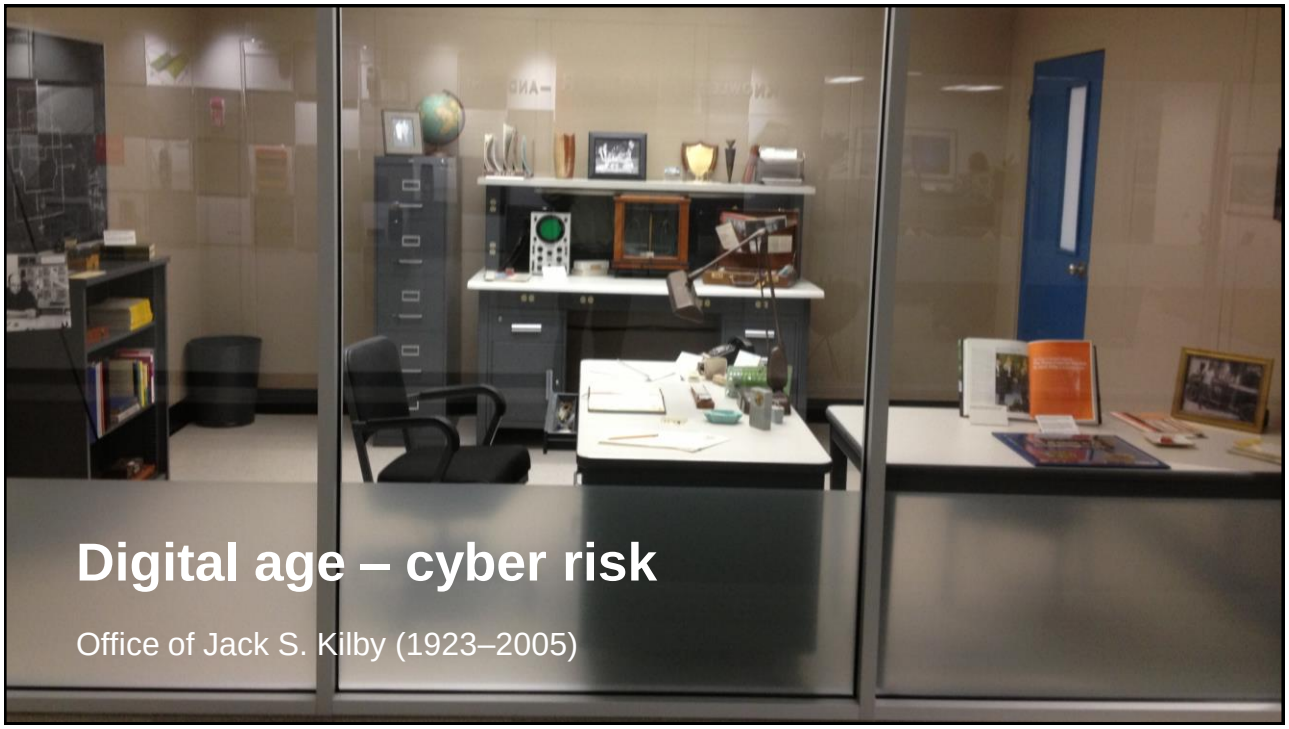


Francois and Joseph Blanc “hacked” the telegraph network in 1834

The world’s first cyber attack?

- François and Joseph Blanc added single-digit mistake
- It indicated direction of Paris stock market
- Partner intercepted with “days” of intel over peers
- APT lasted 700+ days before being discovered



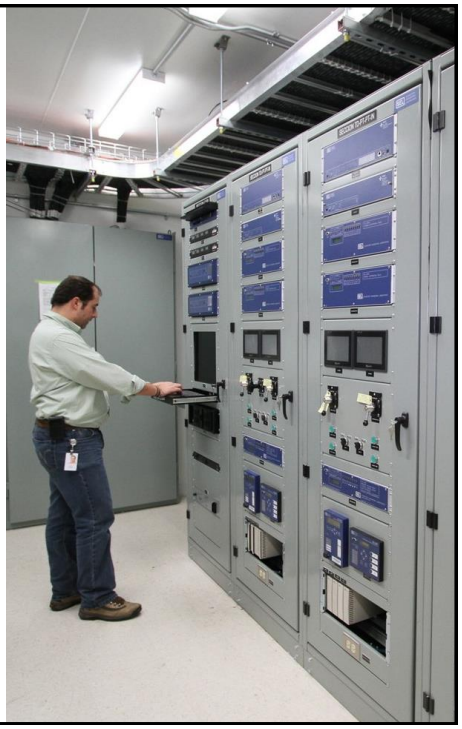


Cybersecurity challenges

- Industrial control equipment has a lifetime measured in decades
- Updates are expensive and increase operational risk
- Systems need high availability and usability
- Cultural differences exist between workers on IT and OT

Terms and definitions

- Risk
- Vulnerability
- Threat
- Exposure
- Exploit
- Mitigation (Security control)



Risk

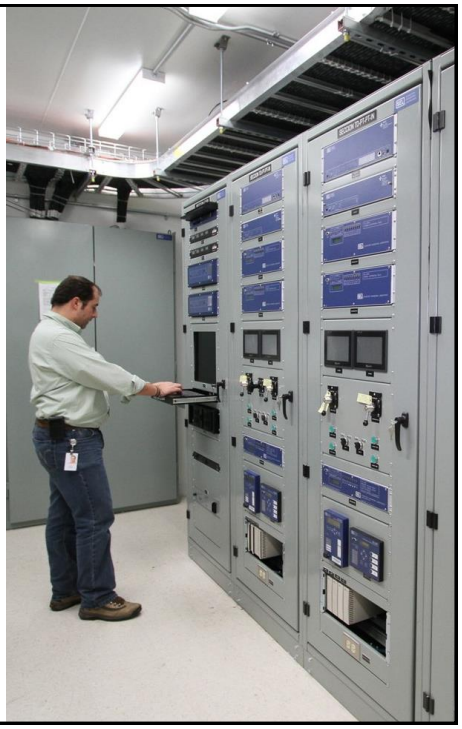
Noun

Potential of loss within situation

There is risk to life when crossing the street

Verb

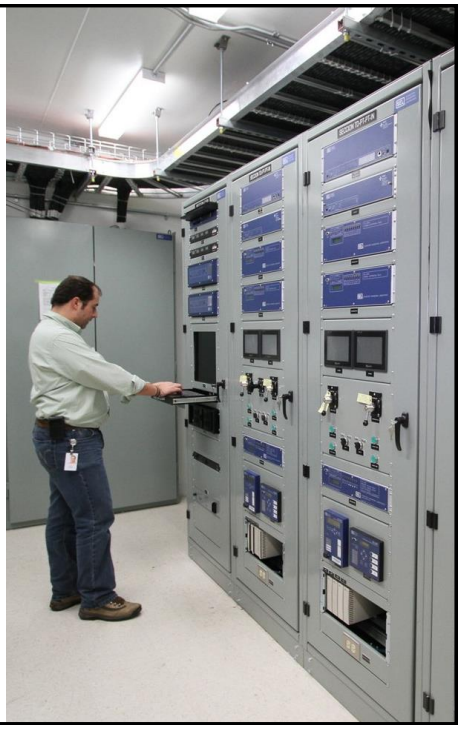
Expose to loss, hazard, or threat



Threat

Noun

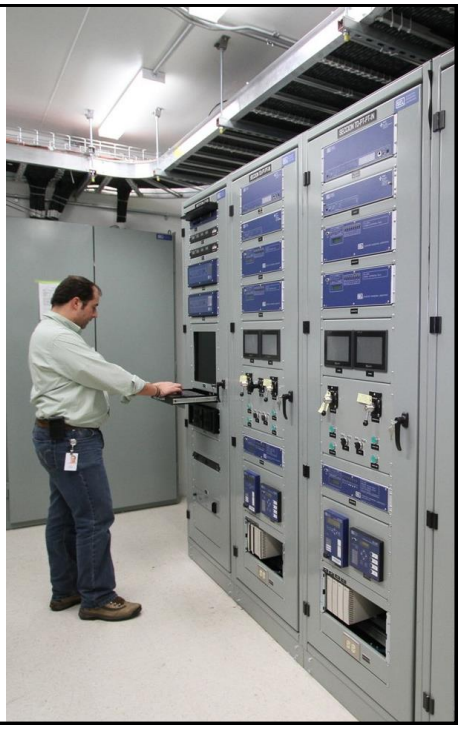
Exploits a vulnerability/weakness in a system to cause damage or loss



Vulnerability

Noun

Weakness or defect in a system making it susceptible to a threat agent, increasing risk



Exposure

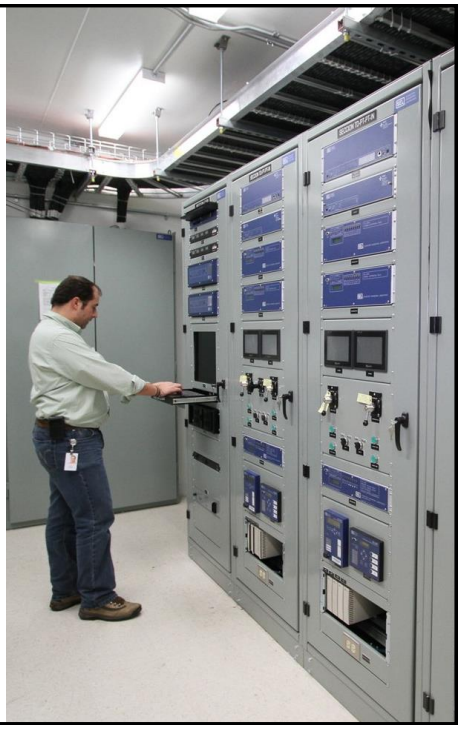
Noun

Subjected or revealed to another

Exploit

Noun

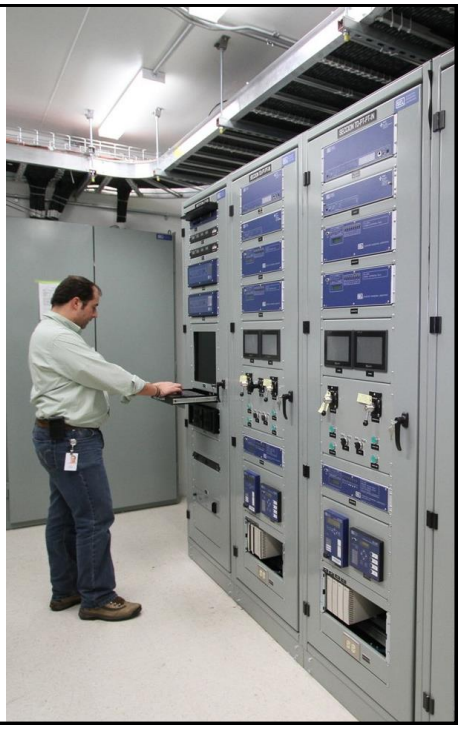
Mechanism to employ a flaw or weakness



Mitigation

Noun

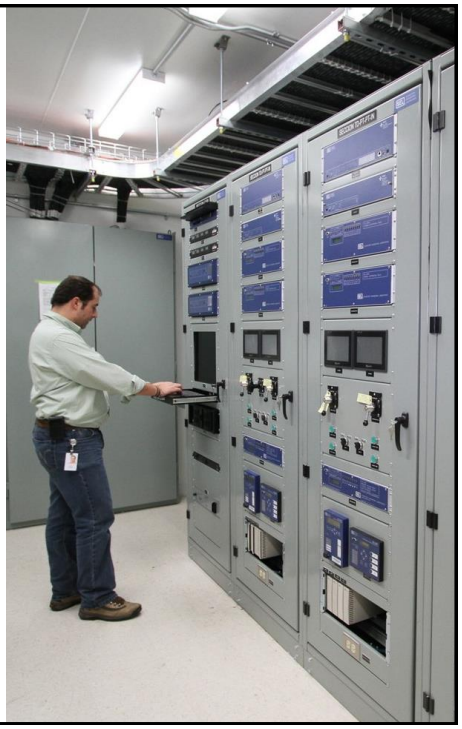
Alleviates a vulnerability or deters a threat reducing risk



Risk – term used in

- Finance and economics
- Insurance
- Life Safety
- Organizational security

```
Risk = Loss * Likelihood
```



No silver bullet in risk or cyber

Silver bullet – something that provides an immediate and extremely effective solution to a given problem or difficulty, especially one that is normally very complex or hard to resolve

Every action to reduce risk increases the time, talent, and cost for an adversary to reach their end state

Not just a technology problem

- Note that it is C-Suite driven
- Incorporate importance into plans, policies, and procedures
- Have training and awareness program
- Bypass technology – direct to human

Never put cyber dollars in a silo

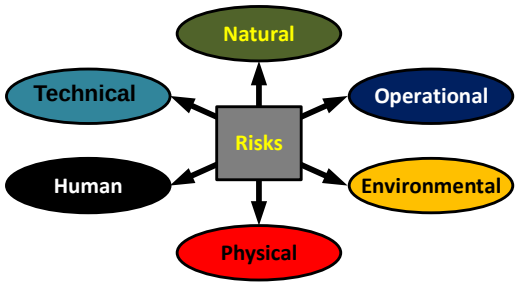
- Realize organizations have competing risks – **all are important!**
- Perform business impact analysis
- Must prioritize all risks and make risk-based decisions
- Recognize competing finite resources of **time** vs. **talent** vs. **dollars**

Ultimately, this is a C-Suite decision

Cyber risk makes it difficult to calculate return on investment

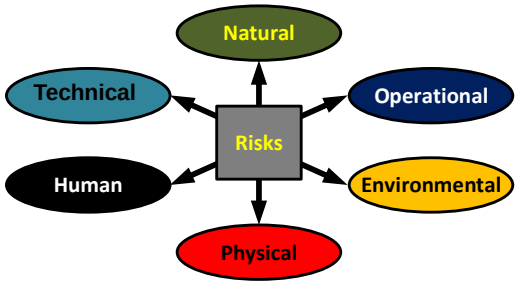
Organizational risk and threat types

- **Natural:** floods, tornadoes, fires, earthquakes, hurricanes, and lightning strikes
- **Operational:** process and procedure issues
- **Physical:** theft, vandalism, and kinetic attacks
- **Technical:** equipment failures, software failures, malware, and incompatible technologies



Organizational risk and threat types

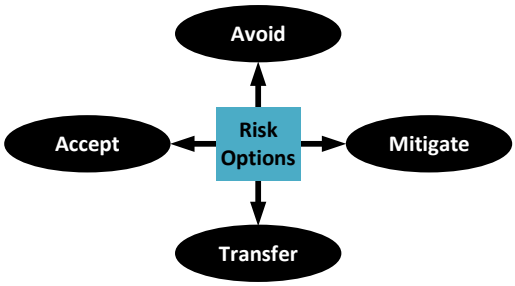
- **Environmental:** road traffic issues, nearby construction, and hazardous material spills
- **Human:** malicious actors, nonmalicious insiders, and terrorists



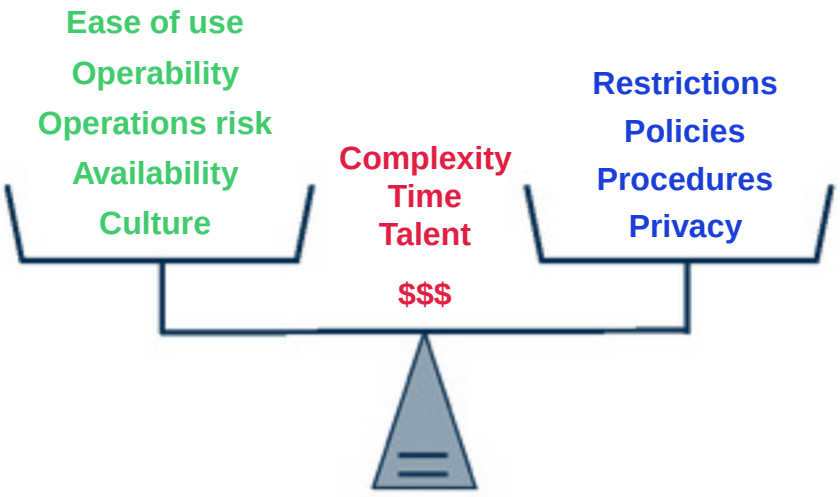
Article available at nola.com/superbowl/index.ssf/2013/02/super_bowl_blackout_caused_by.html

Risk mitigations

- **Accept**
  Identify and log risk, but take no action
- **Mitigate**
  Plan compensating controls
  to reduce risk
- **Avoid**
  Change plans completely to avoid risk
- **Transfer**
  Transfer impact or management of risk



Usability vs. security vs. cost



European TSO case study

		100 Substations
Implement	Substations	15,118,000
	Information control systems	3,633,200
	Office systems	7,264,800
	Total	**26,016,000**
Maintain (software)	Substations	2,087,250
	Information control systems	388,040
	Office systems	1,276,240
	Total	**3,751,530**
Maintain (labor)	Substations	696,000
	Information control systems	180,000
	Office systems	389,000
	Total	**1,265,000**

€26M Design to commission

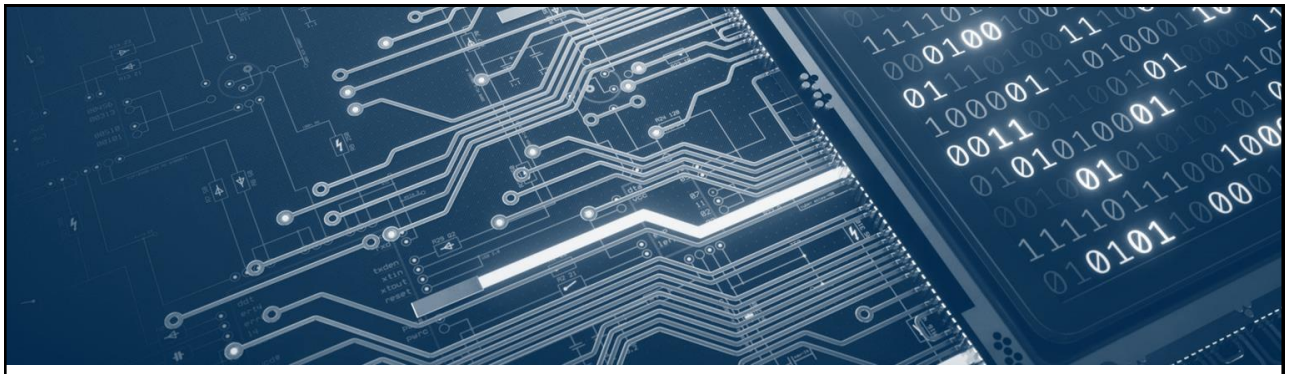
€5M Maintenance and labor

Cost of implementing cybersecurity is based on EU Emerging Security Standards (2015)

In a well-designed system, the adversary must get EVERYTHING done perfectly to not get caught and reach an impact

Final thoughts

- Risk is always evolving and requires continuous monitoring and improvement
- Risk decisions must be made with finite amount of time, money, and people
- Risk must be looked at holistically (**never** put cyber in a silo)
- Including security in design reduces total cost of ownership and significantly reduces most risk

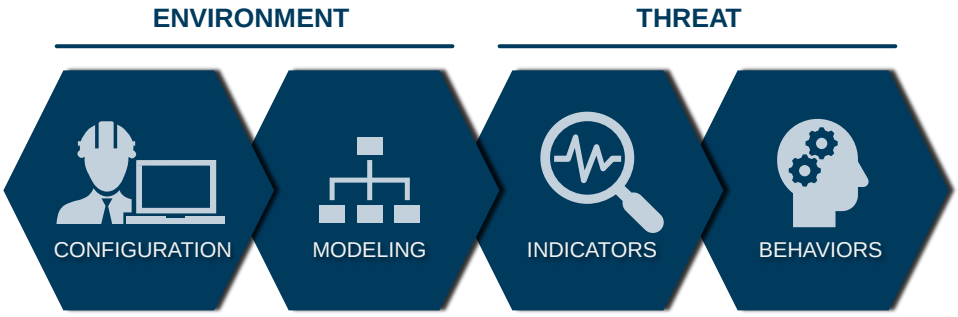


Threat landscape – continuous understanding and monitoring

Digital transformation of industrial control system has increased risk to civilization

Information technology (IT) methods jeopardize operational technology (OT) control systems

The four types of threat detection



ICS/OT cybersecurity challenges

Asset visibility

What's on my network? How has it changed over time?

Threat visibility

Am I compromised? How do I respond?

Limited personnel and skillsets

What training do we need?
How do I converge IT and OT?

DRAGOS

Dragos WorldView

Threat Operations Center

Dragos platform

Threat Activity Groups

MITRE | ATT&CK™ FOR ICS

Activity Group	Common Tactic	Mitre ATT&CK ICS Designation Number
ALLANITE	Point and Tag Identification for Collection	T852
CHRYSENE	Scripting for Execution	T853
COVELLITE	Spearphishing Attachments for Initial Access	T865
DYMALLOY	Screen Capture for Collection	T852
ELECTRUM	Wiper to Inhibit Response Function	T809
HEXANE	User Interaction for Execution	T863
MAGNALIUM	Loss of View	T829
PARISITE	Exploitation of Remote Services	T866
RASPITE	Drive-by Compromise for Initial Access	T817
WASSONITE	Valid Accounts for Persistence	T859
XENOTIME	Safety Engineering Workstation Compromise	T818

MITRE ATT&CK Framework

Initial Access	Execution	Persist.	Evasion	Discovery	Lateral Movement	Collection	Command & Control	Inhibit Response	Impair Control	Impact
Data Historian Compromise	Change Program State	Hooking	Exploitation for Evasion	Control Device Identification	Default Credentials	Automated Collection	Commonly Used Port	Activate Firmware Update Mode	Brute Force I/O	Damage to Property
Drive-by Compromise	Command-Line Interface	Module Firmware	Indicator Removal on Host	I/O Module Discovery	Exploitation of Remote Services	Data from Information Repositories	Connection Proxy	Alarm Suppression	Change Program State	Denial of Control
Engineering Workstation Compromise	Execution through API	Program Download	Masquerading	Network Connection Enumeration	External Remote Services	Detect Operating Mode	Standard Application Layer Protocol	Block Command Message	Masquerading	Denial of View
Exploit Public-Facing Application	Graphical User Interface	Project File Infection	Rogue Master Device	Network Service Scanning	Program Organization Units	Detect Program State		Block Reporting Message	Modify Control Logic	Loss of Availability
External Remote Services	Man in the Middle	System Firmware	Rootkit	Network Sniffing	Remote File Copy	I/O Image		Block Serial COM	Modify Parameter	Loss of Control
Internet Accessible Device	Program Organization Units	Valid Accounts	Spoof Reporting Message	Remote System Discovery	Valid Accounts	Location Identification		Data Destruction	Module Firmware	Loss of Productivity and Revenue
Replication Through Removable Media	Project File Infection		Utilize/Change Operating Mode	Serial Connection Enumeration		Monitor Process State		Denial of Service	Program Download	Loss of Safety
Spearphishing Attachment	Scripting					Point & Tag Identification		Device Restart/Shutdown	Rogue Master Device	Loss of View
Supply Chain Compromise	User Execution					Program Upload		Manipulate I/O Image	Service Stop	Manipulation of Control
Wireless Compromise						Role Identification		Modify Alarm Settings	Spoof Reporting Message	Manipulation of View
						Screen Capture		Modify Control Logic	Unauthorized Command Message	Theft of Operational Information
								Program Download		
								Rootkit		
								System Firmware		
								Utilize/Change Operating Mode		

In a well-designed system, the adversary must get EVERYTHING done perfectly to not get caught and reach an impact

Cyber attacks on ICSs

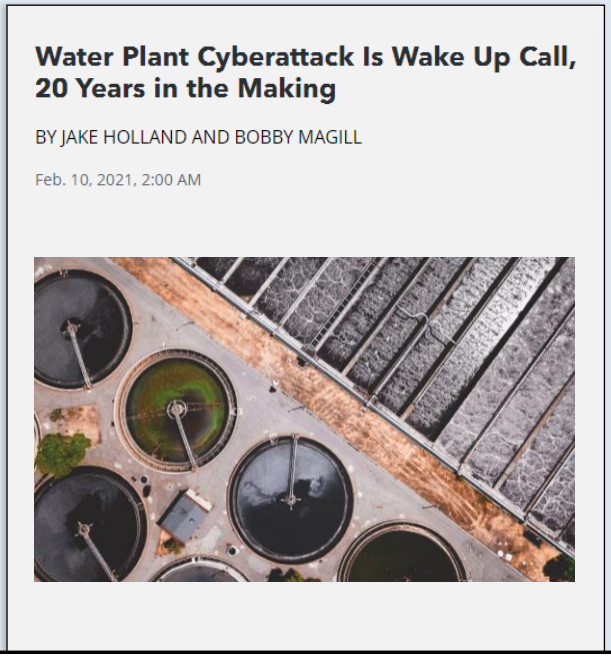
- 2010: Stuxnet; Shamoon
- 2012
- 2014: German Steel Mill; Dragonfly (Havex); Ukraine BlackEnergy 3
- 2015
- 2016: Michigan Utility; CRASHOVERRIDE; Triton (WannaCry)
- 2017
- 2018: North Carolina Water Utility; WECC (LockerGoga)
- 2019
- 2020: Florida Water Utility; SolarWinds; Northern Colorado Utilities

Power

Water

Operational threat – no plan resulted in inability to secure assets

Source: news.bloomberglaw.com



Water Plant Cyberattack Is Wake Up Call, 20 Years in the Making

BY JAKE HOLLAND AND BOBBY MAGILL

Feb. 10, 2021, 2:00 AM

Standards, policies, and procedures

Policy, process, and procedures

- Note that it is C-Suite driven
- Incorporate importance into plans, policies, and procedures
- Have training and awareness program
- Bypass technology – direct to human

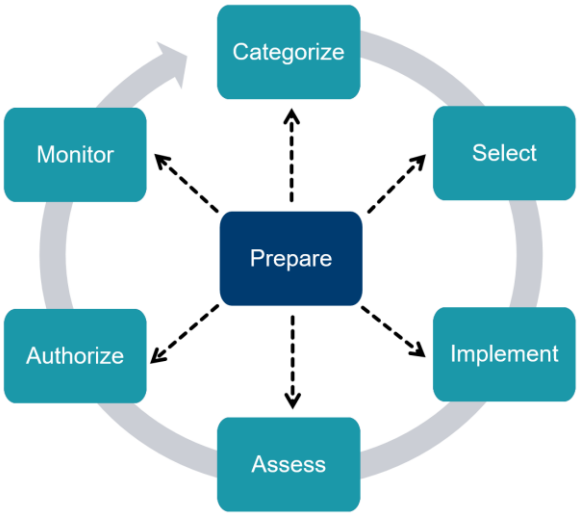
Process – series of related tasks

Processes are structured steps designed to accomplish the objective of meeting the stated policy

Process example

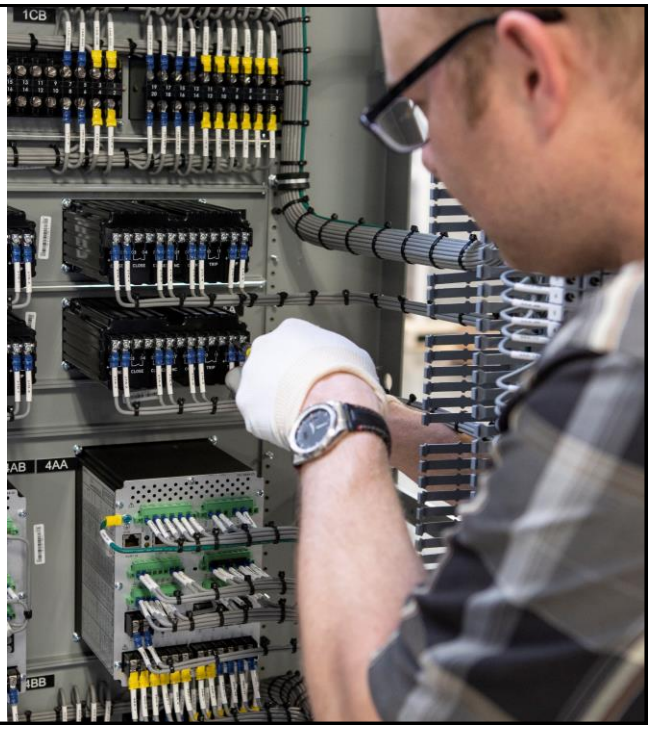
Organization risk management process

- Identify systems
- Select security controls
- Implement controls
- Assess controls
- Authorize controls
- Monitor controls



Procedure – prescriptive and repeatable

Procedures are step-by-step work instructions of the process



Before regulation, you need standards and frameworks

Before standards and frameworks, you need innovation

ISO 27002-2013

Canadian CSE Top 10

NIST CSF 1.2

IEC 62443

CIS

NERC CIPv7

HIPAA

NIST RMF and 800-53r5

PCI DSS 3.2

Australian Top 35

Victorian PDSF v1.0

COBIT 5

NSA MNT

GCHQ 10 Steps

DHS CDM Program

Standards – specific requirements

Standards define security requirements and serve as guide for how to comply with requirements

CIP-010-2 — Cyber Security — Configuration Change Management and Vulnerability Assessments

B. Requirements and Measures

R1. Each Responsible Entity shall implement one or more documented process(es) that collectively include each of the applicable requirement parts in *CIP-010-2 Table R1 – Configuration Change Management*. *[Violation Risk Factor: Medium] [Time Horizon: Operations Planning].*

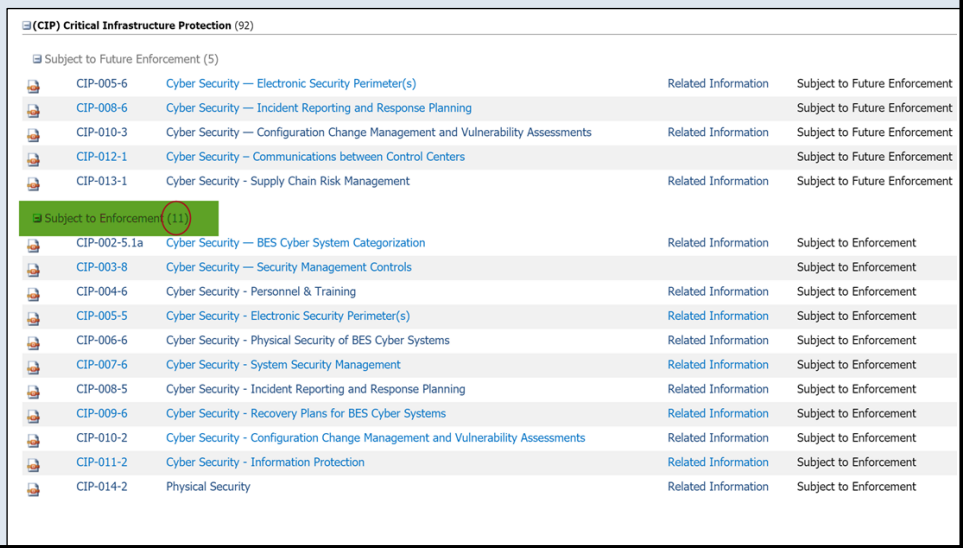
M1. Evidence must include each of the applicable documented processes that collectively include each of the applicable requirement parts in *CIP-010-2 Table R1 – Configuration Change Management* and additional evidence to demonstrate implementation as described in the Measures column of the table.

CIP-010-2 Table R1 – Configuration Change Management

Part	Applicable Systems	Requirements	Measures
1.1	High Impact BES Cyber Systems and their associated: 1. EACMS; 2. PACS; and 3. PCA Medium Impact BES Cyber Systems and their associated: 1. EACMS; 2. PACS; and 3. PCA	Develop a baseline configuration, individually or by group, which shall include the following items: 1.1.1. Operating system(s) (including version) or firmware where no independent operating system exists; 1.1.2. Any commercially available or open-source application software (including version) intentionally installed; 1.1.3. Any custom software installed;	Examples of evidence may include, but are not limited to: • A spreadsheet identifying the required items of the baseline configuration for each Cyber Asset, individually or by group; or • A record in an asset management system that identifies the required items of the baseline configuration for each Cyber Asset, individually or by group.

NERC CIP standards

Available at nerc.com



(CIP) Critical Infrastructure Protection (92)

Subject to Future Enforcement (5)

CIP-005-6	Cyber Security — Electronic Security Perimeter(s)	Related Information	Subject to Future Enforcement
CIP-008-6	Cyber Security — Incident Reporting and Response Planning		Subject to Future Enforcement
CIP-010-3	Cyber Security — Configuration Change Management and Vulnerability Assessments	Related Information	Subject to Future Enforcement
CIP-012-1	Cyber Security – Communications between Control Centers		Subject to Future Enforcement
CIP-013-1	Cyber Security - Supply Chain Risk Management	Related Information	Subject to Future Enforcement

Subject to Enforcement (11)

CIP-002-5.1a	Cyber Security — BES Cyber System Categorization	Related Information	Subject to Enforcement
CIP-003-8	Cyber Security — Security Management Controls		Subject to Enforcement
CIP-004-6	Cyber Security - Personnel & Training	Related Information	Subject to Enforcement
CIP-005-5	Cyber Security - Electronic Security Perimeter(s)	Related Information	Subject to Enforcement
CIP-006-6	Cyber Security - Physical Security of BES Cyber Systems	Related Information	Subject to Enforcement
CIP-007-6	Cyber Security - System Security Management	Related Information	Subject to Enforcement
CIP-008-5	Cyber Security - Incident Reporting and Response Planning	Related Information	Subject to Enforcement
CIP-009-6	Cyber Security - Recovery Plans for BES Cyber Systems	Related Information	Subject to Enforcement
CIP-010-2	Cyber Security - Configuration Change Management and Vulnerability Assessments	Related Information	Subject to Enforcement
CIP-011-2	Cyber Security - Information Protection	Related Information	Subject to Enforcement
CIP-014-2	Physical Security	Related Information	Subject to Enforcement

Regulations – mandatory government requirements

Regulations define cybersecurity requirements mandated by a government body and required compliance by law, for the system to operate

To ensure systems are complying to these requirements, there are periodic compliance audits

NERC
NORTH AMERICAN ELECTRIC RELIABILITY CORPORATION

ISA
ISA-62443

NIST
Cybersecurity Framework
SP800-53, SP800-82

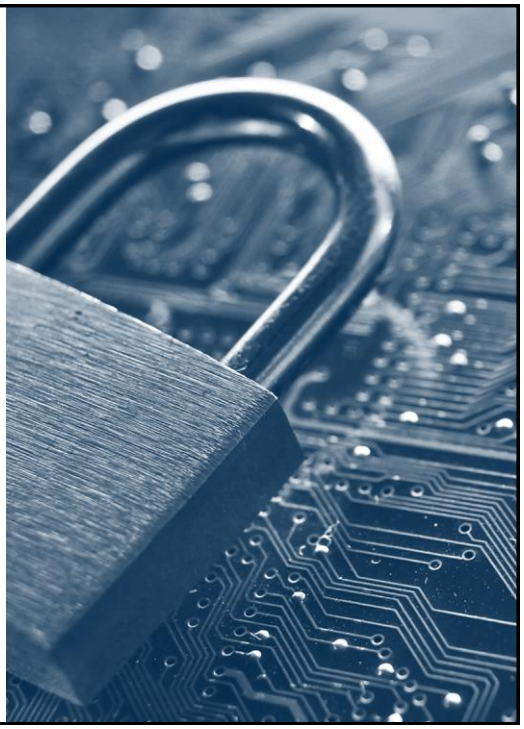
IEC ISO
ISO/IEC 2700x
IEC 62443

Center for Internet Security
20 Critical Security Controls

Guidelines – recommendations

Guidelines provide other suggestions and recommendations but are not prescriptive

Using guidelines, you can add additional stringent controls

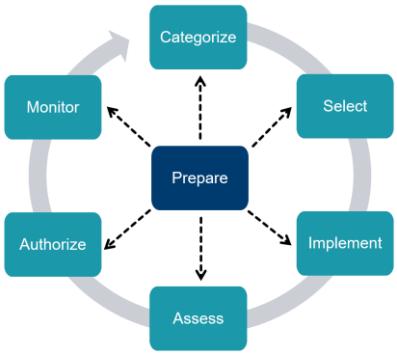


Frameworks – overall security program guide

Cybersecurity frameworks are sets of standards and best practices put together to help mission-critical infrastructures achieve cybersecurity and resiliency goals

Example
NIST Cybersecurity Framework
nist.gov/topics/cybersecurity
nist.gov/cyberframework

NIST risk management framework



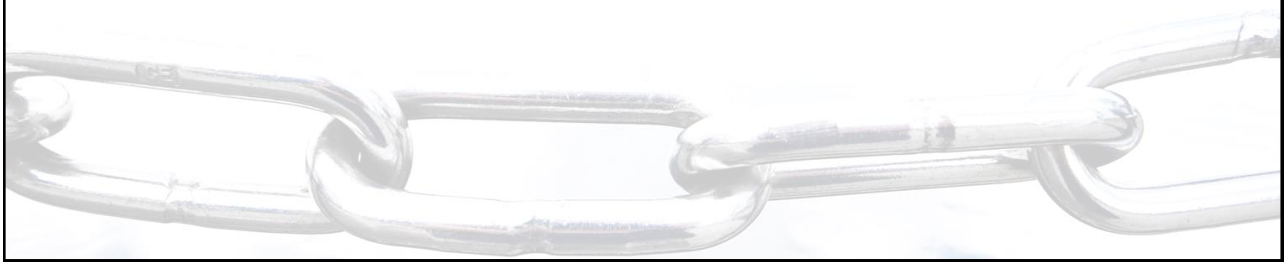
NIST cybersecurity framework

Security framework			
	Identify	Identify baseline system and prioritize risk to implement selected security controls	Risk management
	Protect	Assess implementation and authorize system risks	
	Detect	Monitor continuous monitoring tools	
	Respond	Execute plans, policies, and procedures to analyze and contain situation	Contingency and incident response
	Recover	Eradicate and recover system to previous state	
	Learn	Review event to improve plans, policies, and procedures	

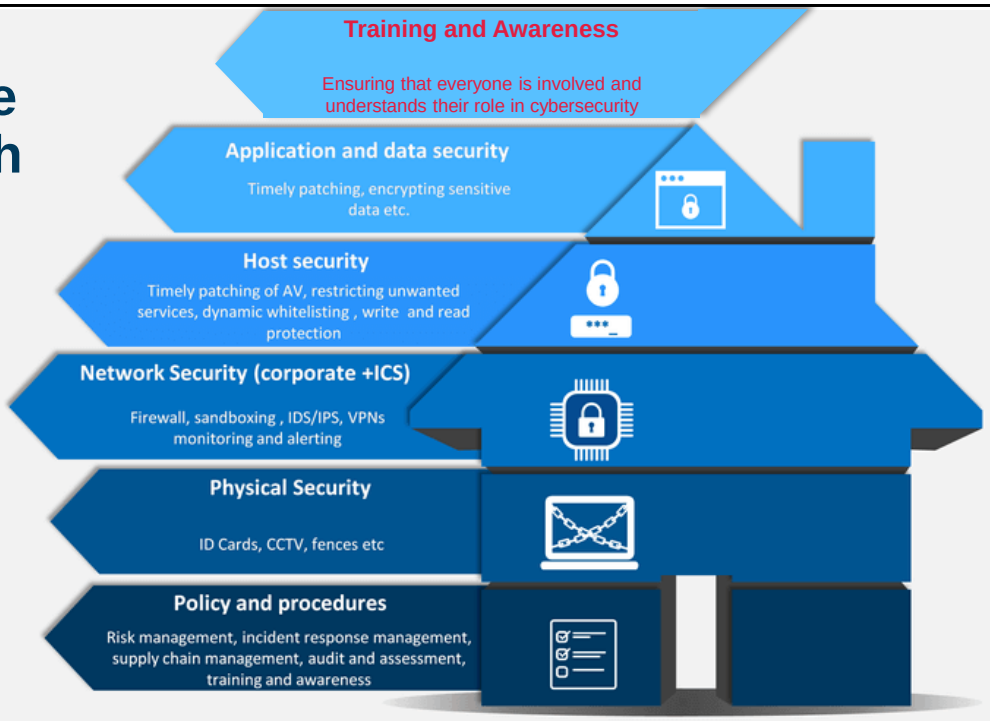
Security by design

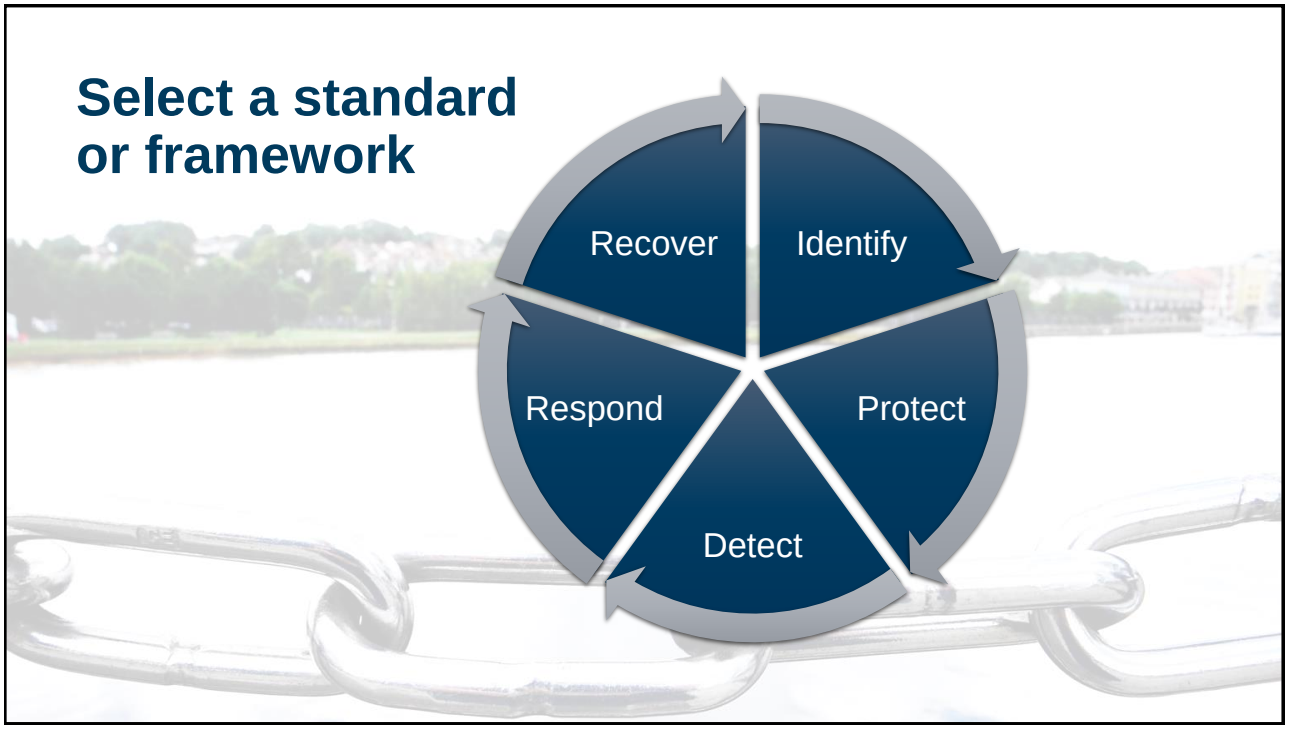
System security design pillars

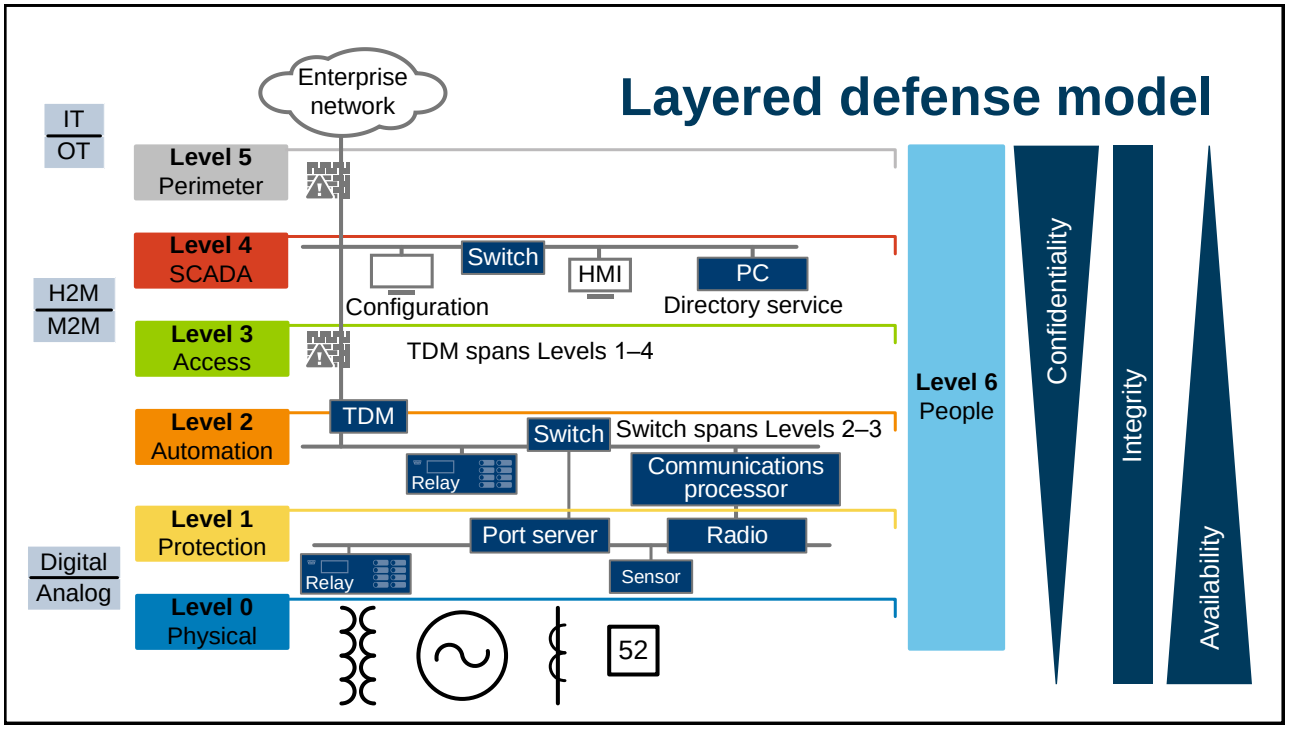
- Physical
- Environmental
- Network
- Devices (hosts)
- Applications
- Data and information
- People
- Supply chain
- Continuous monitoring



Defense in Depth




Select a standard or framework
Recover
Identify
Protect
Detect
Respond


Layered defense model
Enterprise network
IT
OT
H2M
M2M
Digital
Analog
Level 5
Perimeter
Level 4
SCADA
Level 3
Access
Level 2
Automation
Level 1
Protection
Level 0
Physical
Switch
HMI
PC
Configuration
Directory service
TDM spans Levels 1–4
TDM
Switch
Switch spans Levels 2–3
Relay
Communications processor
Port server
Radio
Relay
Sensor
52
Level 6
People
Confidentiality
Integrity
Availability

Go to example system

Categorize system

System failure impact

- High – catastrophic
- Moderate – serious adverse effect
- Low – limited adverse effect

Categorize system impact levels

Levels	Confidentiality	Integrity	Availability
Perimeter	High	Moderate	Low
SCADA	High	Moderate	Moderate
Access	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Automation	Low	Moderate	High
Protection	Low	Moderate	High
Physical	Low	Moderate	High

NIST 800-53 R5 security controls

Security controls are meant to be

- Measurable
- Repeatable
- Inheritable

Cybersecurity framework

Function	Category	Subcategories	Security control reference
Identify	Asset Management (ID.AM)	Physical devices (ID.AM-1)	▪ CCS 1, CSC 1 ▪ COBIT 5 BAI09.01, BAI09.02 ▪ IEC 62443-3-3:2013 SR 7.8 ▪ ISO / IEC 27001:2013 A.8.1.1, A.8.1.2 ▪ NIST SP 800-53 R4 CM-8
		Software platforms (ID.AM-2)	▪ CCS 2, CSC 2 ▪ COBIT 5 BAI09.01, BAI09.02 ▪ ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 7.8 ▪ ISO / IEC 27001:2013 A.8.1.1, A.8.1.2 ▪ NIST SP 800-53 R4 CM-8
		Etc. (ID.AM-*x*)	

CM-8 security control

- Organization defines and implements asset inventory system
- Impact levels are low, moderate, and high

9 security controls
Asset inventory

Example CM-8 (1) security control

- Organization updates asset inventory system as integral part of asset commissioning, updating, and decommissioning
- Impact levels are moderate and high

Example CM-8 (2) security control

- Organization employs automated mechanism to keep asset inventory system updated
- Impact levels are moderate and high

NIST SP 800-53 R4 security control mapping

Directly maps | Indirectly maps | Not applicable

Model level	Category	Security control	Control relevance		
Level 6 People	Asset management (ID.AM-1) Physical devices and systems within organization are inventoried	NIST SP 800-53 R4 CM-8 component inventory	6	3	0
Level 5 Perimeter			1	7	1
Level 4 SCADA			2	6	1
Level 3 Access			1	7	1
Level 2 Automation			7	2	0
Level 1 Protection			0	8	1
Level 0 Physical			0	1	8

Cybersecurity framework

Function	Category	Subcategories	Security control reference
Protect	Identity management and access control (PR.AC)	Identities and credentials (PR.AC-1)	▪ CCS 1, CSC 1 ▪ COBIT 5 DSS05.04, DSS06.03 ▪ ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 1.1…SR 1.9 ▪ ISO / IEC 27001:2013 A.9.2.1…A.9.2.6 ▪ NIST SP 800-53 R4 AC-1, AC-2, IA-1…IA-11
		Physical access (PR.AC-2)	▪ COBIT 5 DSS01.04, DSS05.05 ▪ ISA 62443-3-3:2013 4.3.3.3.2, 4.3.3.3.8 ▪ ISO / IEC 27001:2013 A.11.1...A.11.2.8 ▪ NIST SP 800-53 R4 PE-2…PE-8
		Etc. (PR.AC-*x*)	

IA-5 security control

- Organization manages system credentials for authentication
- Impact levels are low, moderate, and high

14 security controls
Identification and authorization

IA-5 (1) security control

- Organization enforces minimum password complexity
- Impact levels are low, moderate, and high

IA-5 (5) security control

- Organization requires integrators to create unique credentials in place of asset defaults before or at time of commissioning
- Impact levels are moderate and high

NIST SP 800-53 R4 security control mapping

Directly maps | Indirectly maps | Not applicable

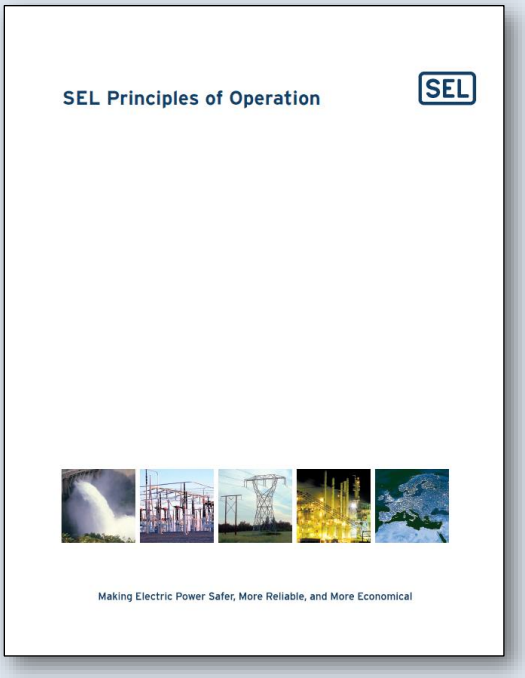
Model level	Category	Security control	Control relevance		
Level 6 People	Identity management and access control (PR.AC-6) Identities are proofed and bound credentials	NIST SP 800-53 R4 IA-5 authenticator management	7	3	4
Level 5 Perimeter			3	6	5
Level 4 SCADA			6	3	5
Level 3 Access			3	4	7
Level 2 Automation			5	5	3
Level 1 Protection			2	4	8
Level 0 Physical			0	0	14

Security framework			
	Identify	Identify baseline system and prioritize risk to implement selected security controls	Risk management
	Protect	Assess implementation and authorize system risks	
	Detect	Monitor continuous monitoring tools	
	Respond	Execute plans, policies, and procedures to analyze and contain situation	Contingency and incident response
	Recover	Eradicate and recover system to previous state	
	Learn	Review event to improve plans, policies, and procedures	

Supply chain security

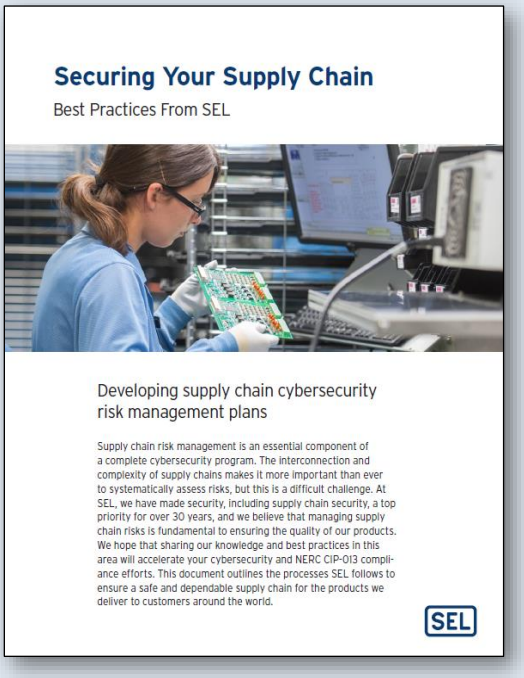
Security

Must be foundation of organization's DNA



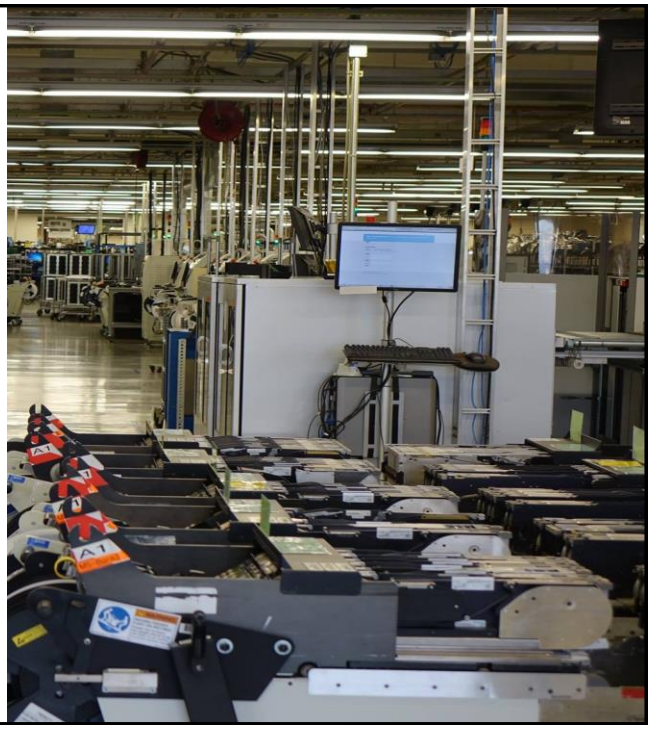
Securing your supply chain

Essential component of complete cybersecurity program



Quality = security

- Industry presence
- Customer trust
- Warranty
- Reliability indicators
- Return and repairs
- Technical support
- Quality assurance
  selinc.com/support/warranty/



Nurture trusted supplier partnerships

- Use holistic approach to supplier evaluation
- Trust but verify
- Pursue redundancy whenever possible
- Cultivate lasting supplier relationships

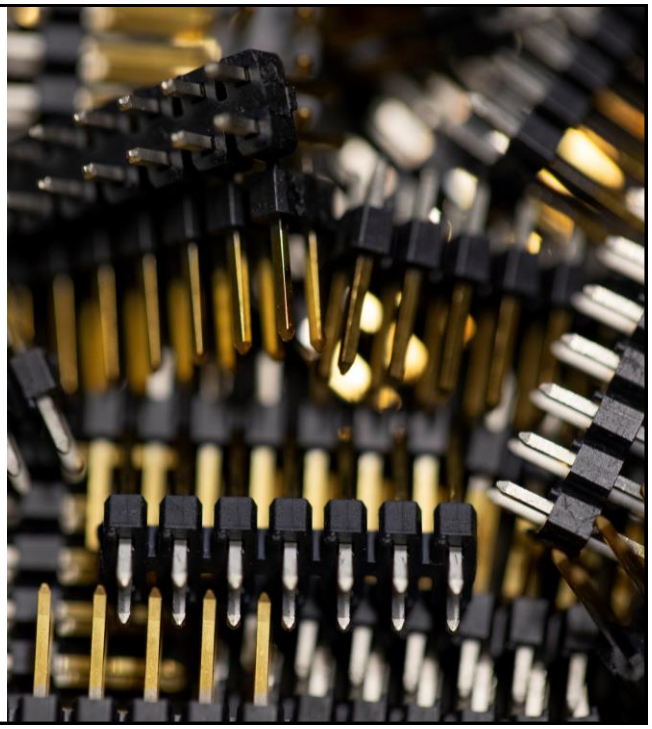
92

Continuous supply chain assessment

- Analyze business and threat intelligence
- Assess suppliers based on risk
- Scrutinize shipping services
- Use multiple vertices

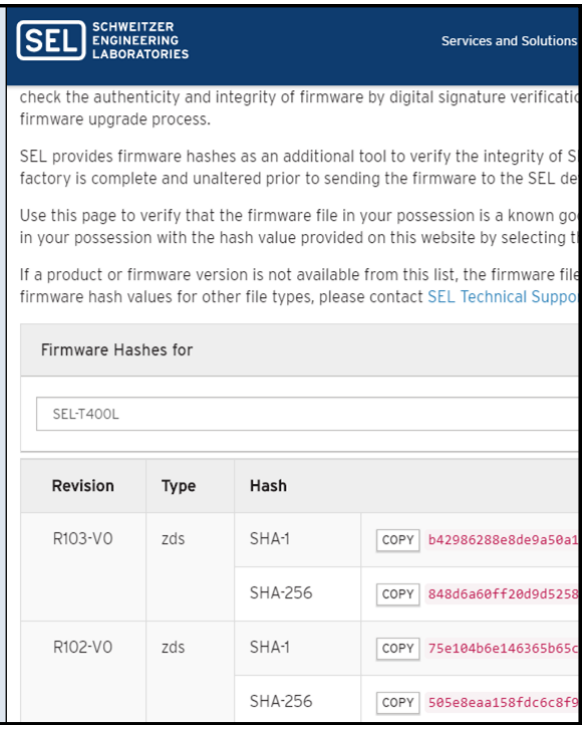
Component integrity assurance

- Verify vendor security practices and processes
- Qualify and continuously test each component
- Procure directly from manufacturer if possible
- Examine to verify authenticity



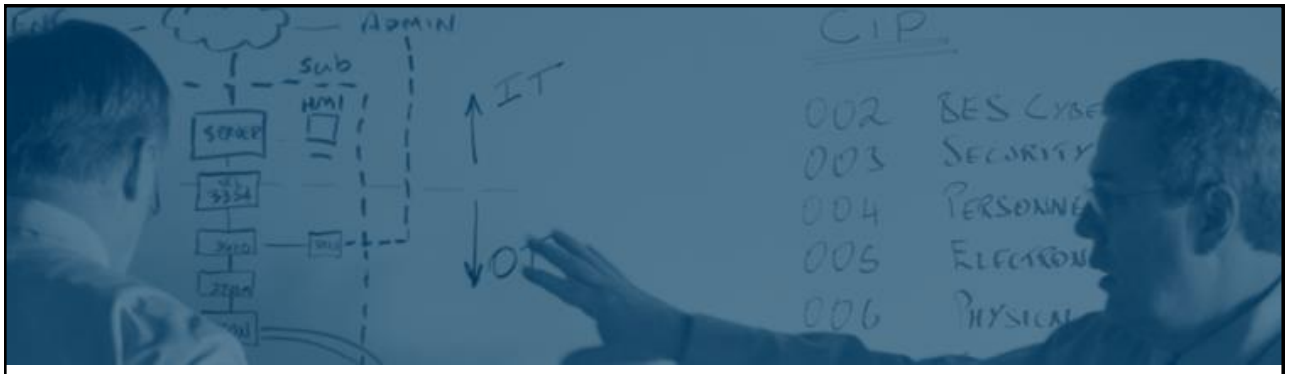
Verification of software integrity and authenticity

- Protection products continuously verify software integrity and disable themselves if corruption is detected
- Control products whitelist applications at the kernel level
- FW/SW is digitally signed
- FW/SW can be authenticated by reference hash values published on SEL website



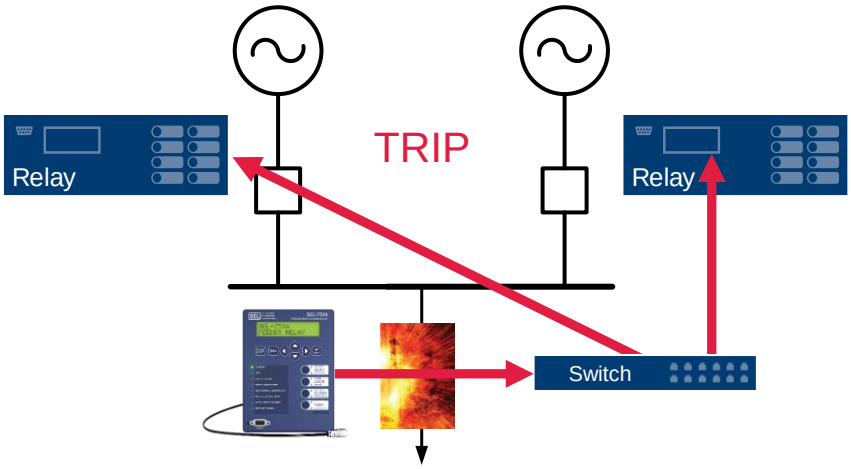
Contracting language

- Typical language seen
  - "sibre" in Appendix Z
  - Multiple frameworks
  - No security control overlay
- Security controls selected by end user during design process
- Balance between cost vs. usability vs. security
- Secure by design but with options to "dial" cyber



SEL OT SDN discussion

Critical systems require reliable, robust, and cybersecure networks



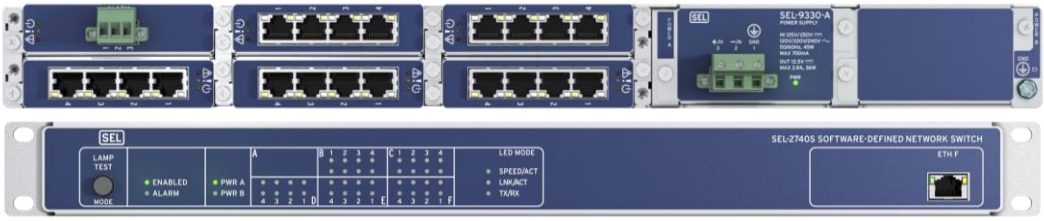
SEL SDN

Software-Defined Networking for OT

Improve cybersecurity by allowlisting network flows	Achieve failover times 100x faster than traditional networking
More precisely control network traffic in substations and FRCS	Automate data collection for security auditing

SEL-2740S SDN Switch

- Flexible 4-port Ethernet module options
- IEEE 1613 compliance
- KEMA certification
- –40° to +85°C operating range
- Dual power supplies



SEL-2742S SDN Switch

- 12 ports, including 2 PoE+ ports
- DIN-rail or surface mounting capability
- IEEE 1613 compliance
- –40° to +85°C operating range
- Dual power sources

Getting to know SDN terminology

Flow
Single communications session that matches ingress rule and has set of forwarding instructions

OpenFlow
Open-source standard defining protocol for interoperable way that switches and flow controller communicate for configuration and monitoring purposes

Flow controller
Central controller that programs switch flow tables

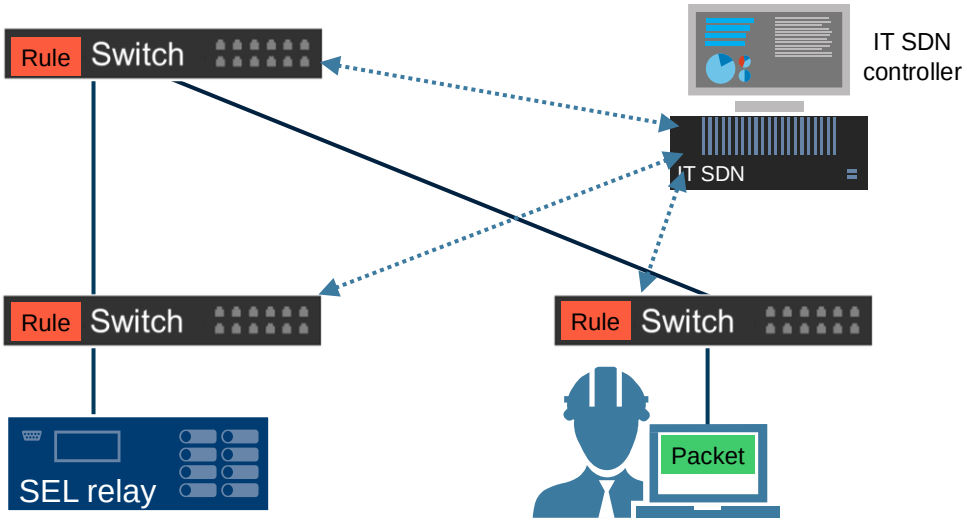
How SDN works

Match fields
Match rule based on portion of Ethernet packet

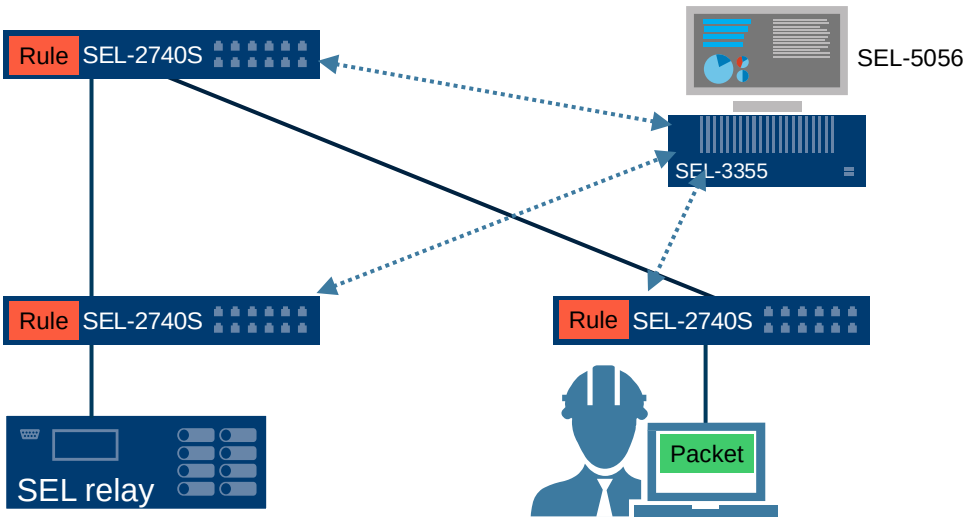
Instructions
Perform one or more (groups) programmed actions

Counters
Increment counters and send counter data to centralized point

Reactive SDN in operation – typical IT SDN



Proactive SDN in operation – SEL OT SDN



Flow programming

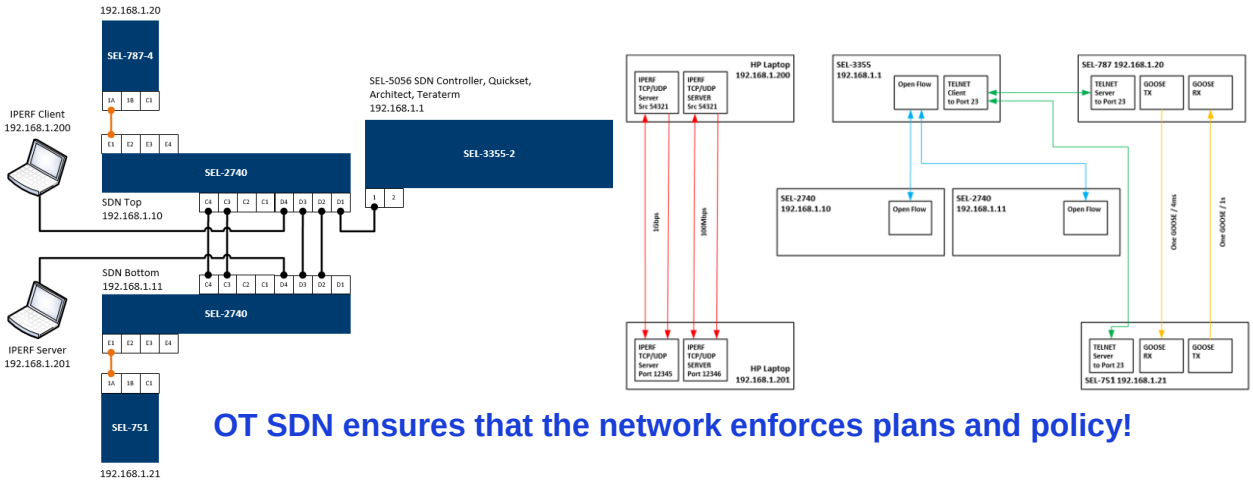
Manual entry

Logical connections

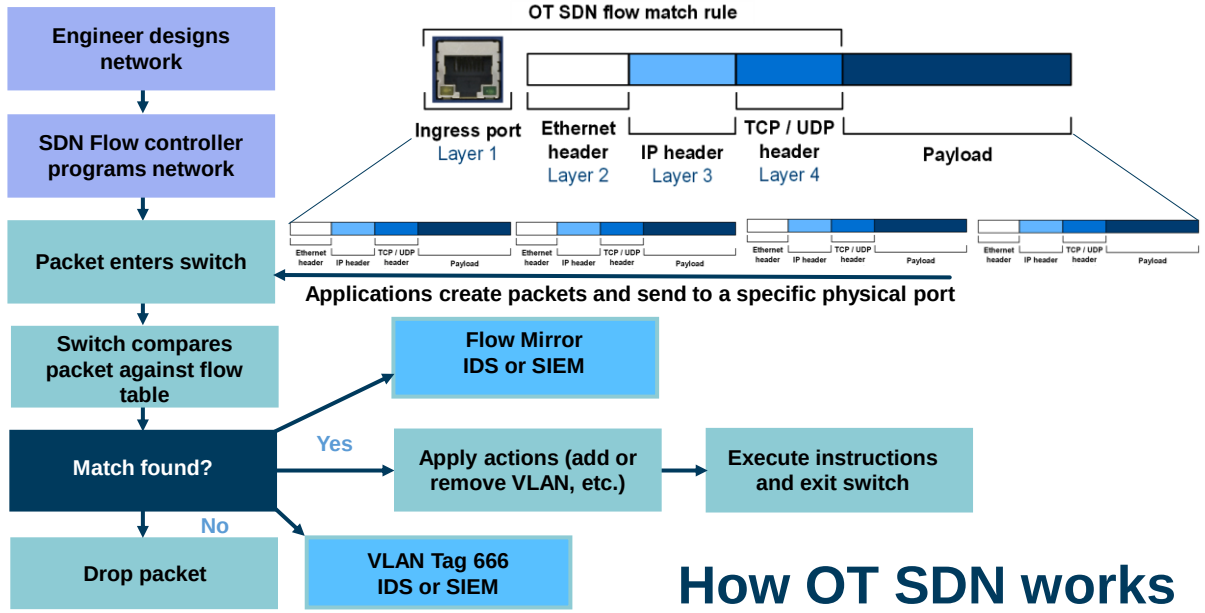
Scripting via RESTful API

Learn & Lock

Network diagram + dataflow diagram = baseline and asset management



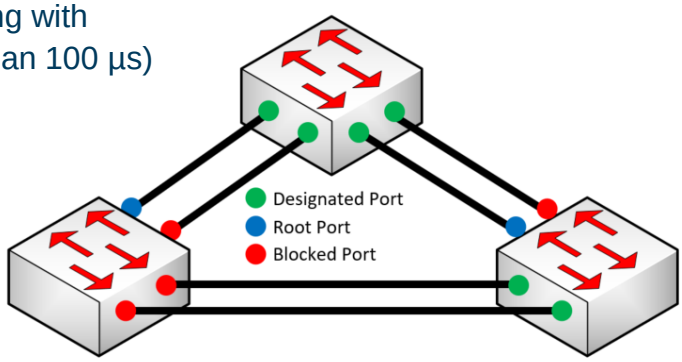
OT SDN ensures that the network enforces plans and policy!



How OT SDN works

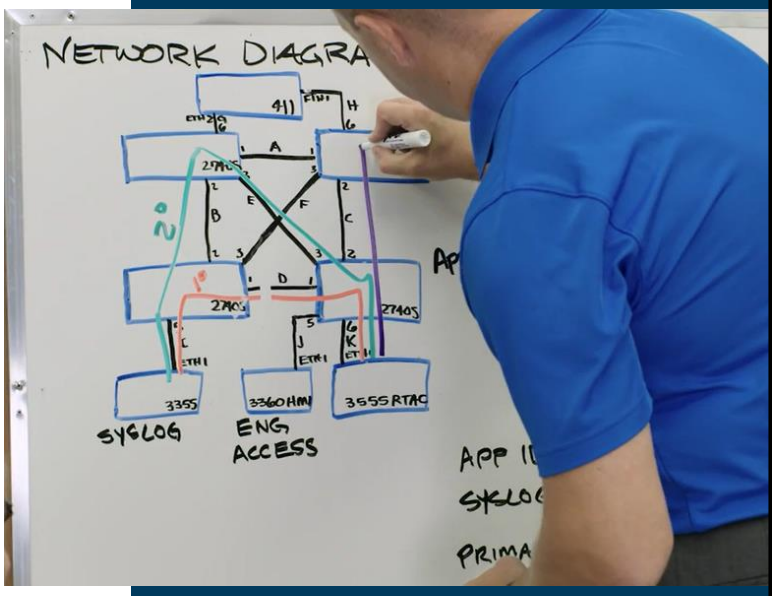
SDN is two orders of magnitude faster!

- Traditional RSTP does not meet the needs of protection traffic (~20 to 100 ms)
- Preplanned traffic engineering with OT SDN fast failover (less than 100 µs)



SDN simplifies how networks are engineered

- Removal of network restrictions
- Removal of plug-and-play
- Freedom to traffic-engineer for your application



SEL SDN performance

Failover times under 100 µs vs. 10–30+ ms for traditional networks (for GOOSE, process bus, and arc flash)

Greater ability to manage substation networks

Unlike RSTP switches, no blocked ports to limit bandwidth

LAN security prevents plug-and-play services

Performance

Cybersecurity

Securing networks with OT SDN – only allow data you want onto your network

- Ethernet assumes trust
- OT SDN requires preapproval
- Security is part of every switch
- Fewer security network devices are required

SEL SDN benefits – cybersecurity and network management

Improved cybersecurity

Employs deny-by-default approach

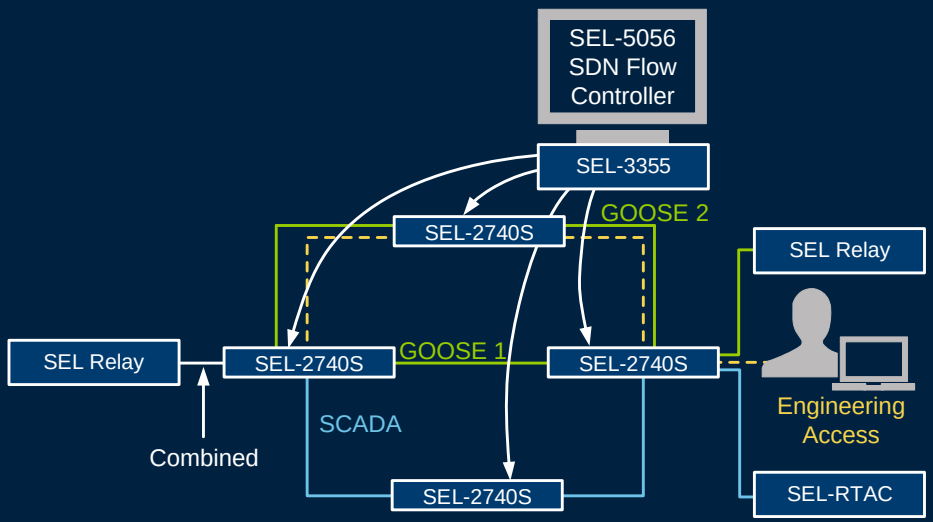
Eliminates attack-prone elements of traditional networking (MAC tables, RSTP, and broadcast / multicast)

Uses Syslog event logging through controller or switches

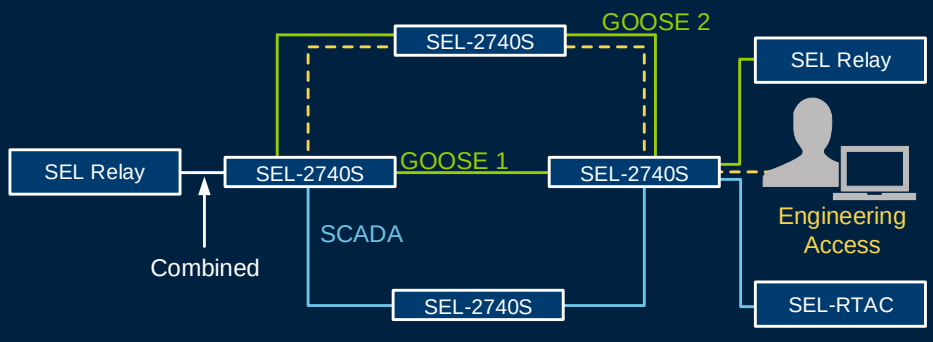
Automated data collection for security auditing

Centralized management of switches

Control packet forwarding by application



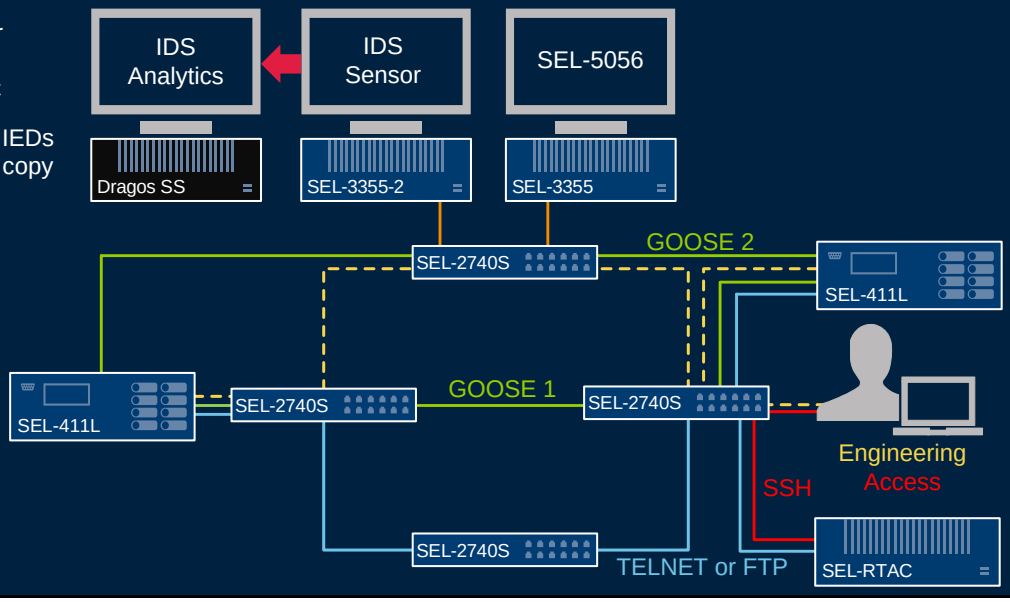
Flow controller is not required for network operation



Encrypt insecure protocols, but send PT to Dragos

Customer SSH or TLS into security gateway or RTAC

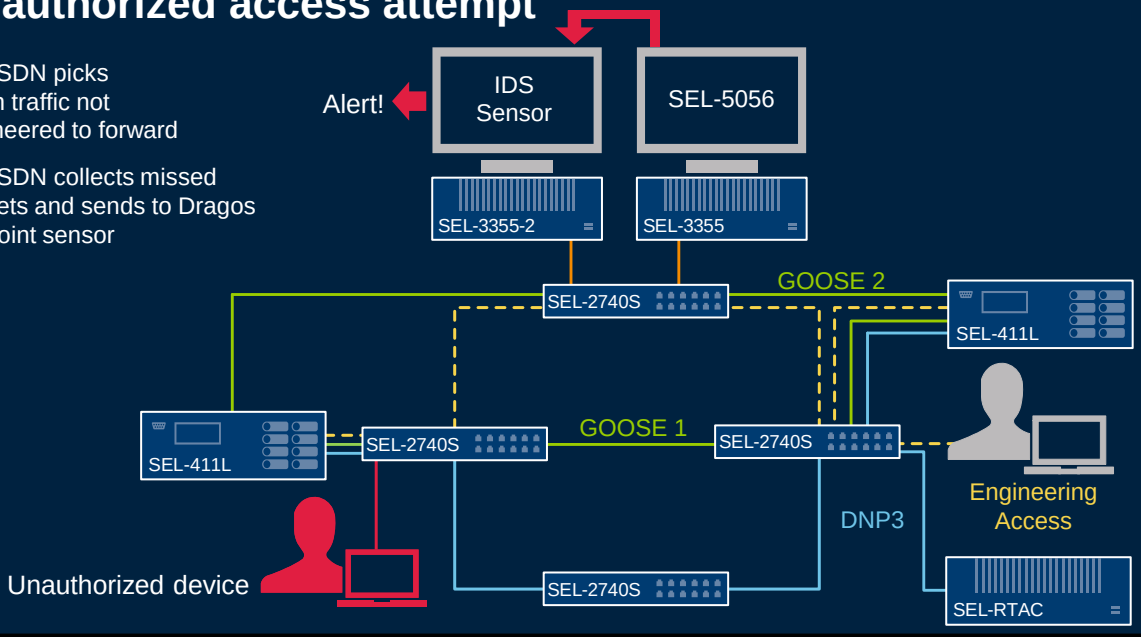
RTAC talks PT to IEDs giving Dragos PT copy of traffic



Unauthorized access attempt

SEL SDN picks up on traffic not engineered to forward

SEL SDN collects missed packets and sends to Dragos midpoint sensor

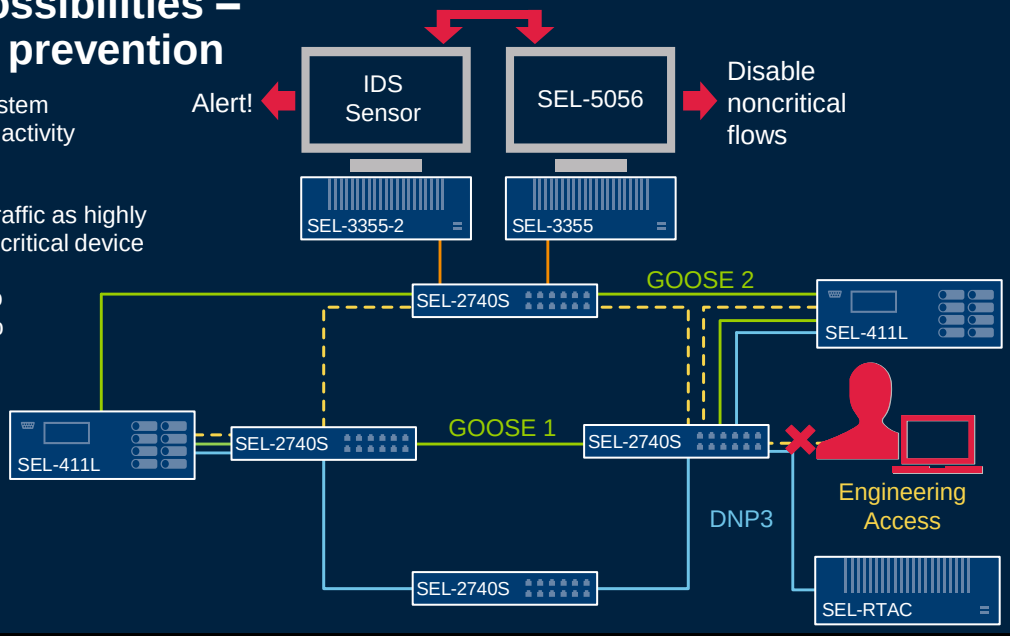


Future possibilities – intrusion prevention

Noncritical EA system showing unusual activity at 2 a.m.

Dragos triggers traffic as highly suspect from noncritical device

Communicates to ReST Interface to disable EA flows



Summary of SEL SDN

Performance
Best in industry for failover performance (<100 µs)

Security
Deny-by-default architecture

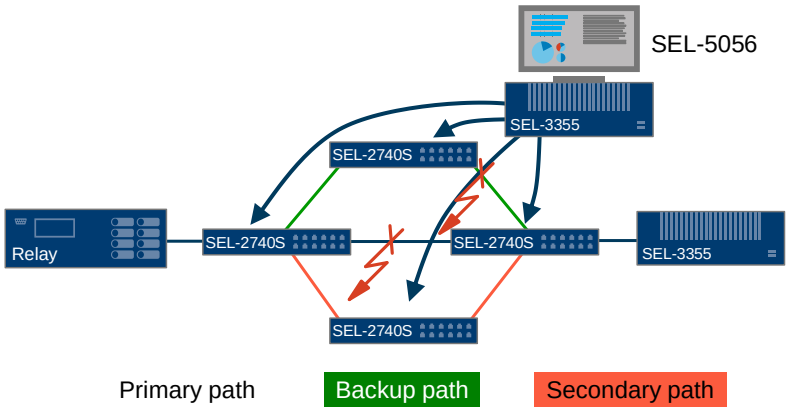
Simplicity
Point-and-click creation or ReST Interface programming of proactive networks with situational awareness

SEL Blueframe™ platform and applications

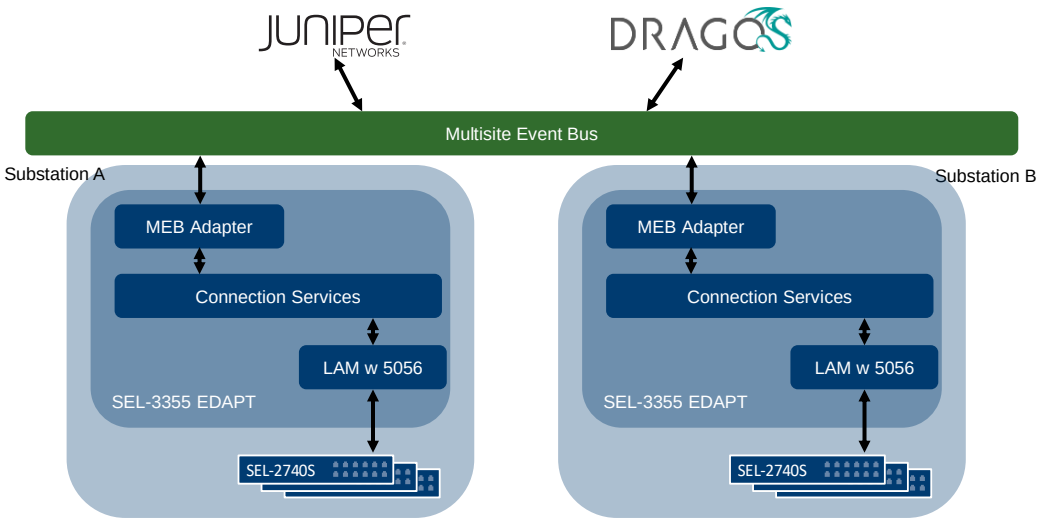
Ambassador project overview – objectives

- To strengthen cybersecurity for energy delivery systems using proven DOE OT SDN technology, the ambassador project shall research, develop, demonstrate, and productize a joint manufacturer solution capable of managed trust and data sharing between multiple software applications for improving awareness and visualization of utilities' enterprise and OT systems
- Ambassador intends to address CEDS Topic Area 4: Cybersecure Cloud-based Technologies in the Operational Technology (OT) Environment

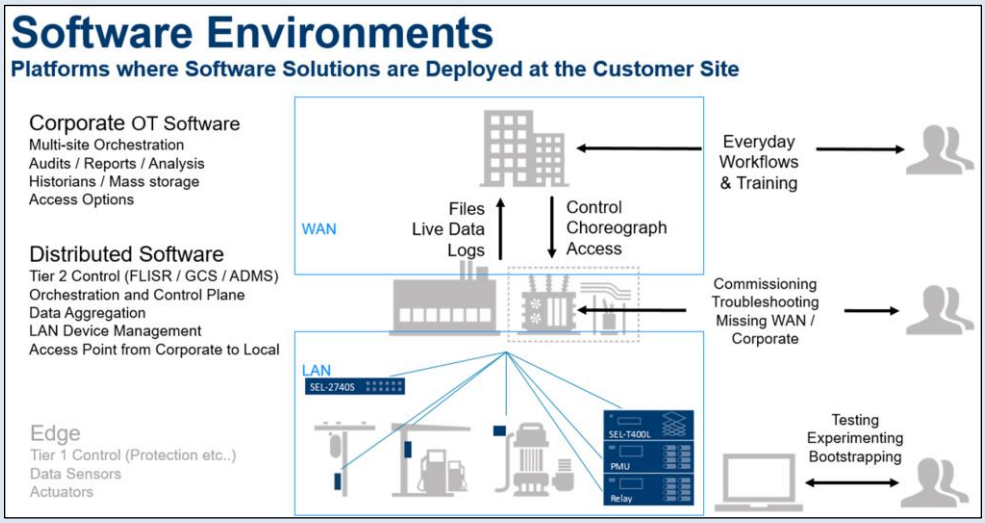
Today's present SOA – DoE OT SDN



Advancing the SOA

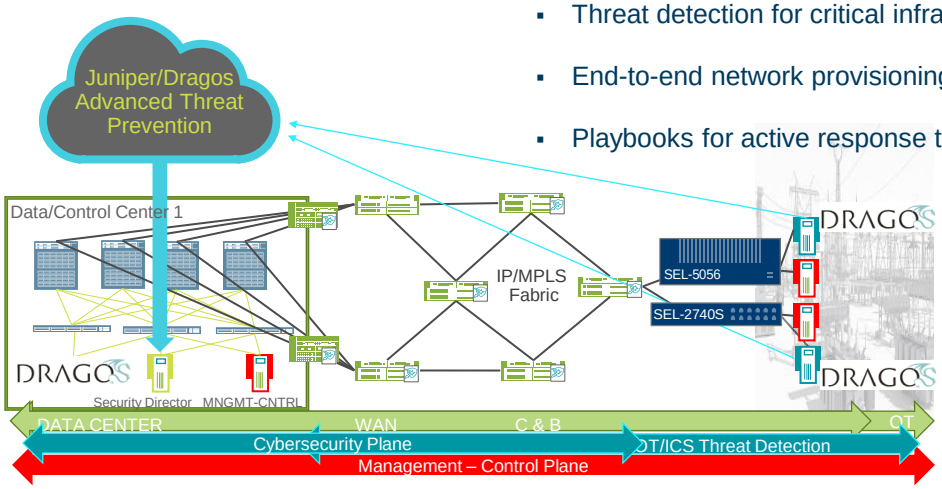


Today's utility application state

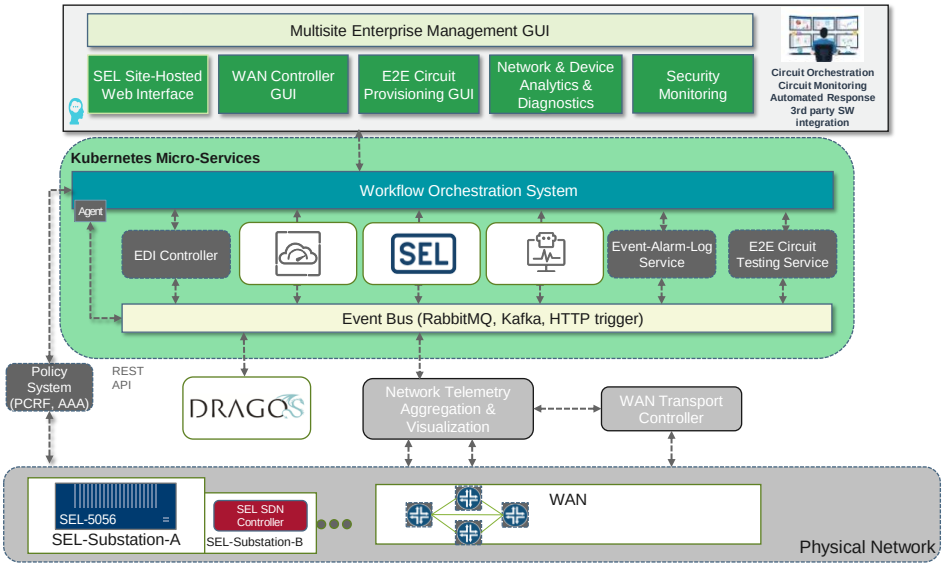


Full-stack enterprise + OT solution

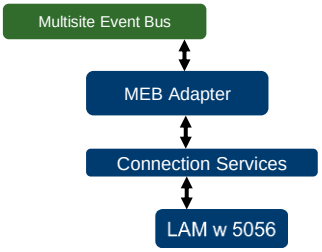
- Threat detection for critical infrastructure
- End-to-end network provisioning
- Playbooks for active response to ICS/OT attacks



IT/OT convergence solutions



Multisite event bus adapter



Authenticate

to MEB broker

Translate

provisioning and teardown requests from MEB

to Connection Services model

Publish

configuration and diagnostic information to MEB

for enterprise monitoring and threat hunting context

Blueframe application platform

Secure – provides safe methods to share information between applications	**Flexible** – allows selection of needed applications and hardware
Simple – centralizes access to IED data, permissions, and security parameters	**Scalable** – supports systems of any size

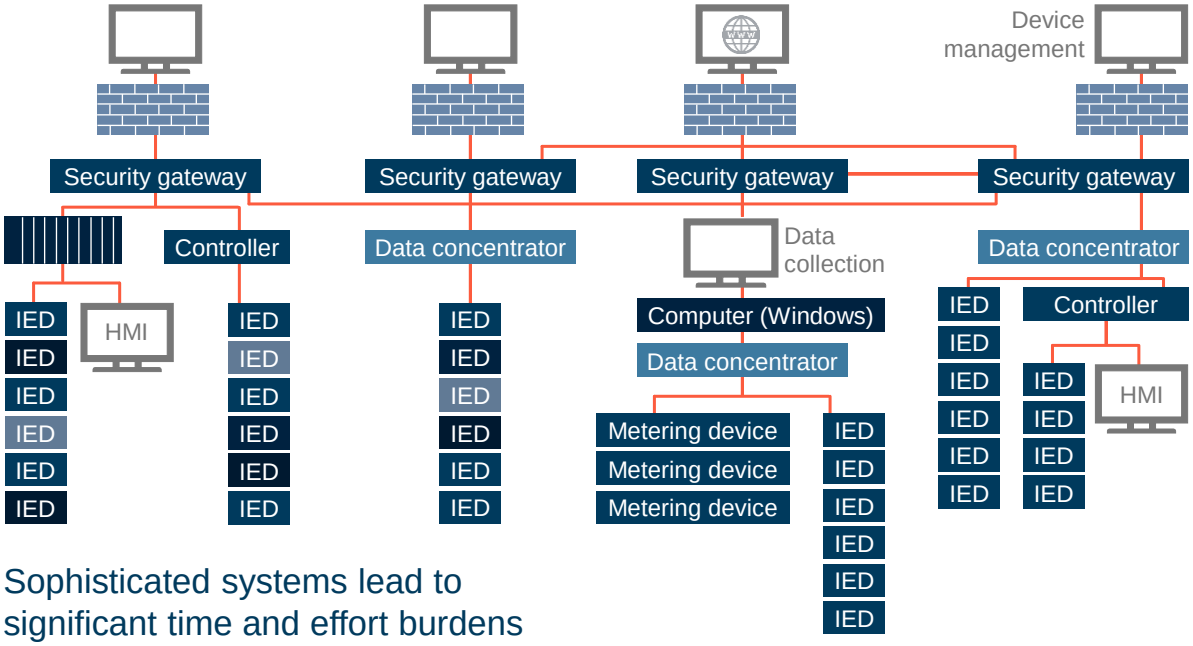
Data Management and Automation (DMA) applications

Simplify IED data collection with full automation and simple configuration	Secure data collection with single-point controlled access to device data and passwords
Improve data longevity with DMA short-term archiving using publication and API support	Improve data utilization through automated data normalization and single interface for analysis tool access

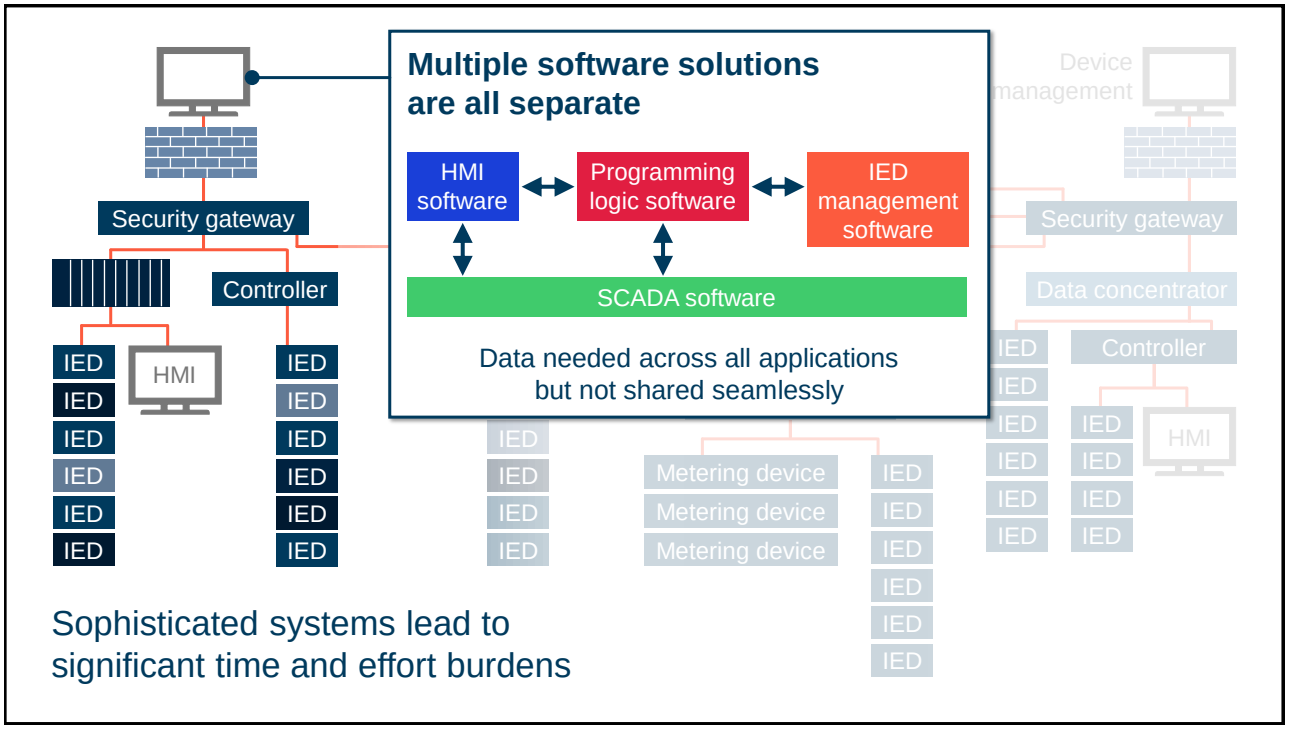
Sophisticated systems lead to significant time and effort burdens

Industry challenge

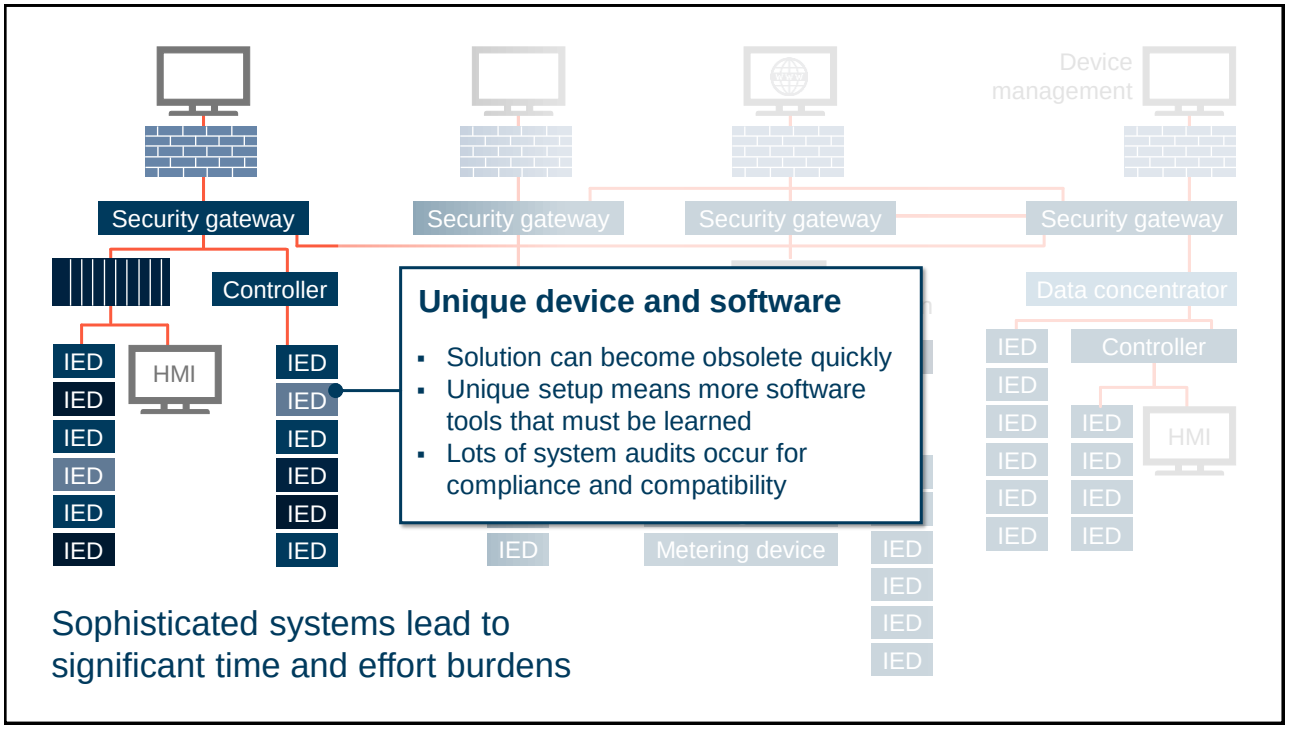
Complex systems	▪ Increased system sizes ▪ Increased system complexity
Customization of IT applications to improve security	▪ Increased risk of disrupting existing applications ▪ Increased complexity
Use of unique hardware and software	▪ Faster obsolescence ▪ More compliance work ▪ More management work



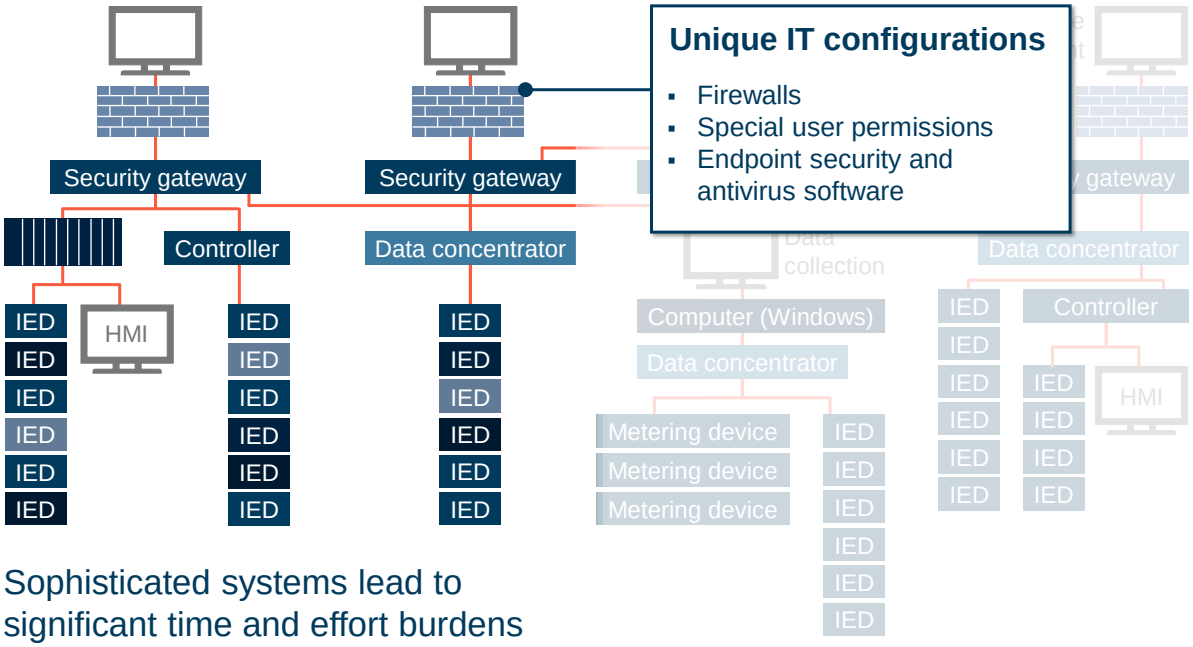
Sophisticated systems lead to significant time and effort burdens



Sophisticated systems lead to significant time and effort burdens



Sophisticated systems lead to significant time and effort burdens



Sophisticated systems lead to significant time and effort burdens

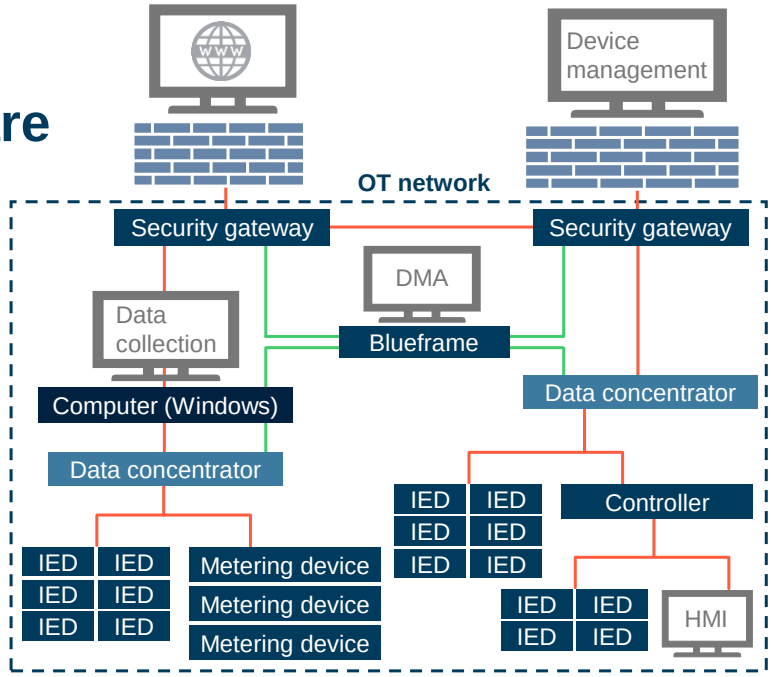
Blueframe application platform

Embedded, modular OT system for installing SEL and third-party* applications and for managing and exchanging data between supported applications

*Coming in Summer 2021

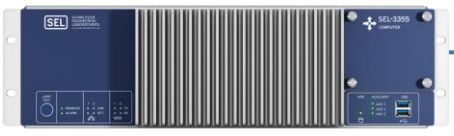
Consolidate multiple hardware capabilities into single platform

- Improve security by reducing system access points
- Reduce system design complexity
- Reduce maintenance touchpoints



New application ecosystem from SEL

Hardware

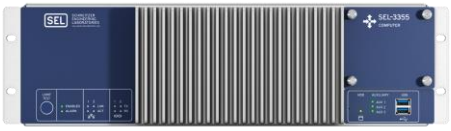


Runs embedded on SEL automation controllers

- SEL-3350 New
- SEL-3355
- SEL-3360

New application ecosystem from SEL

Hardware ····· Platform

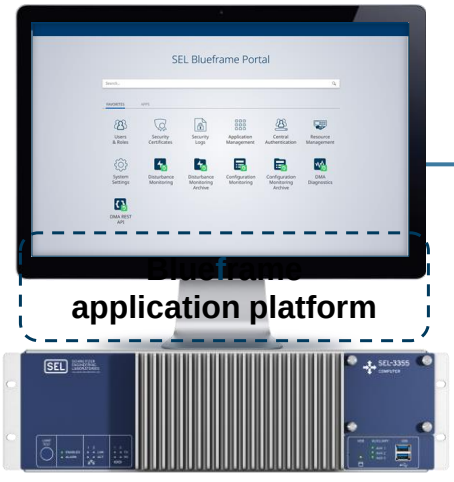


Secure platform

- Intuitive, simple interface
- Enables modular application environment
- Deploys several security methods

New application ecosystem from SEL

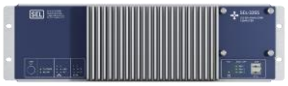
Hardware ····· Platform ····· Application and tools



- Management tools
  - User management
  - Resource management
  - Security tools
- Applications
  - Are designed to be modular and independent
  - Share same data subscriptions through platform for security and efficiency

Flexible automation controller options

New



	SEL-3350	SEL-3355	SEL-3360E	SEL-3360S
List price	$2,500*	$3,670	$3,780	$3,260*†
Application needs	Midlevel I/O and computation for dedicated embedded applications	Fast processing and server-class capabilities	Powerful computation for surface- or panel-mount spaces	

* Price excludes OS and storage
† Price excludes additional power supply

SEL-3350 Automation Controller

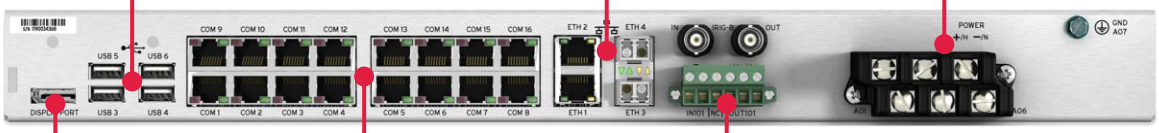
- ☑ Intel Atom x5-E3940 quad-core processor
- ☑ 8 GB ECC RAM
- ☑ SSD storage
- ☑ Hardware accuracy PTP
- ☑ Wide temperature range of –40 to +85ºC (–40º to +185ºF)

SEL-3350 features

Four USB 2.0 ports

Four high-speed configurable copper or fiber Gigabit Ethernet ports

Built-in power supplies



DisplayPort monitor

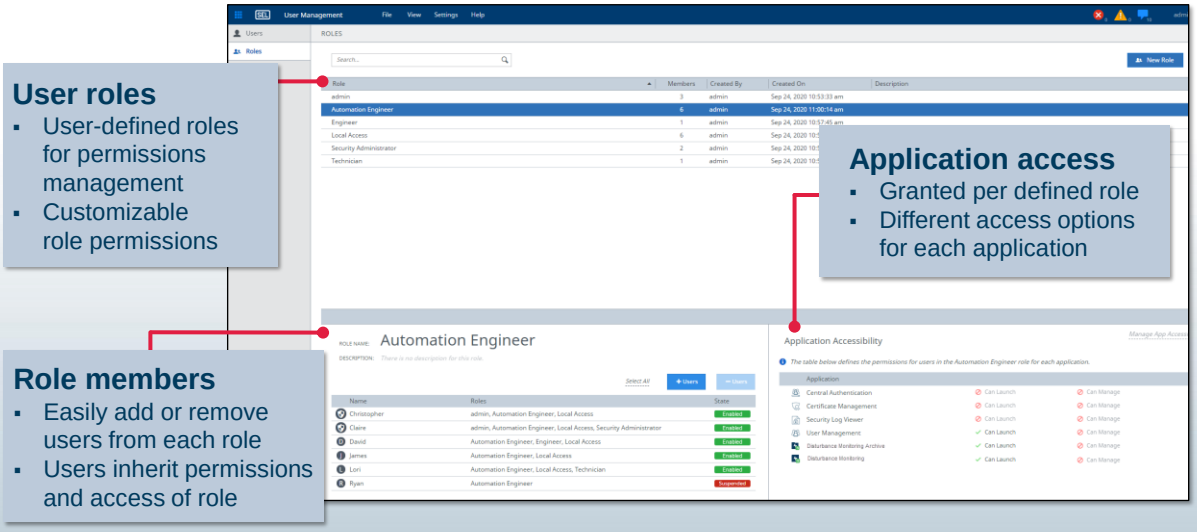
16 built-in RJ45 EIA-232 / EIA-485 ports

Configurable digital / analog input

Increase security with a need-to-know system

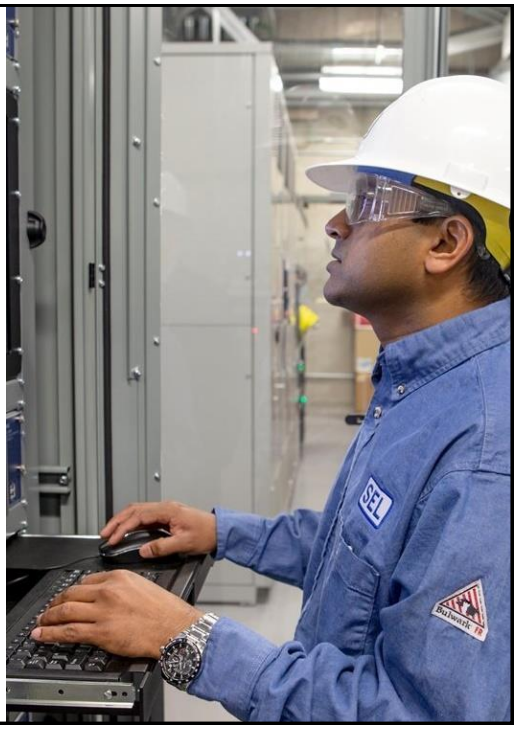
- Whitelisting
- Configurable roles
- User access to system, applications, and data
- Security logs

Simplify system security



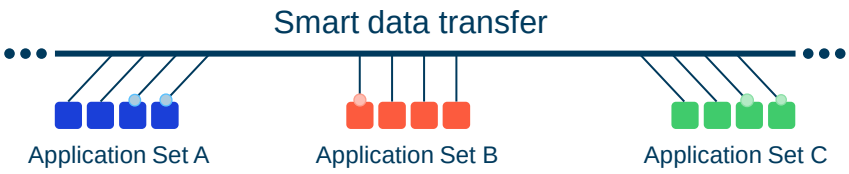
Centralize different task operations from a single interface

- Manage user access permissions, security parameters, and IED data management
- Customize system functionality with modular applications without adding complexity

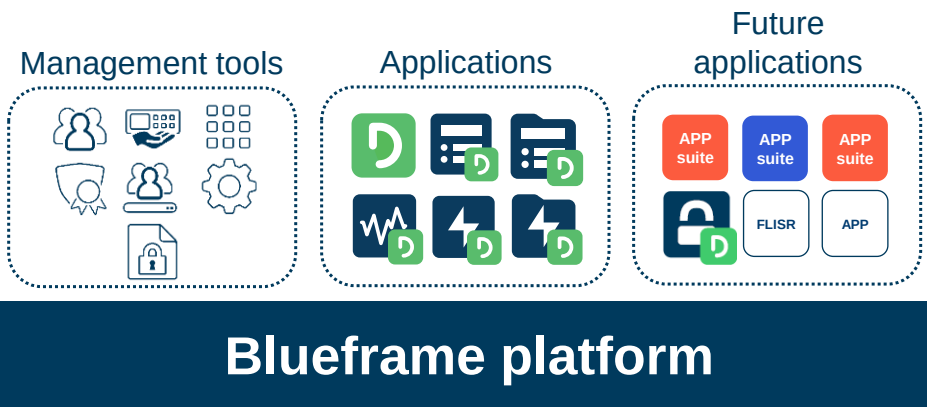


Increase configuration efficiency with common platform architecture

- Secure data sharing
- Save time and efforts
- Reduce input errors

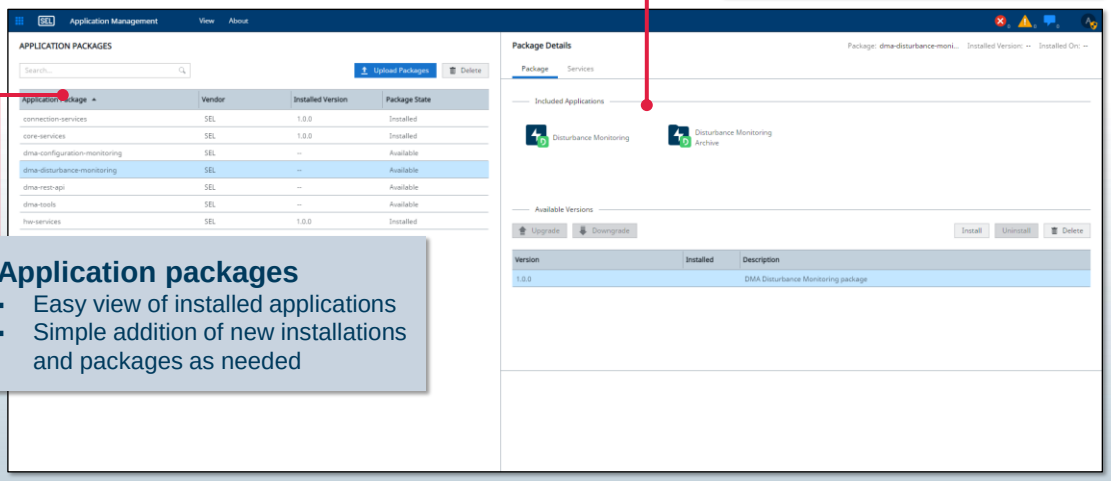


Modular platform is designed to run multiple applications and tools



Centralized system application management

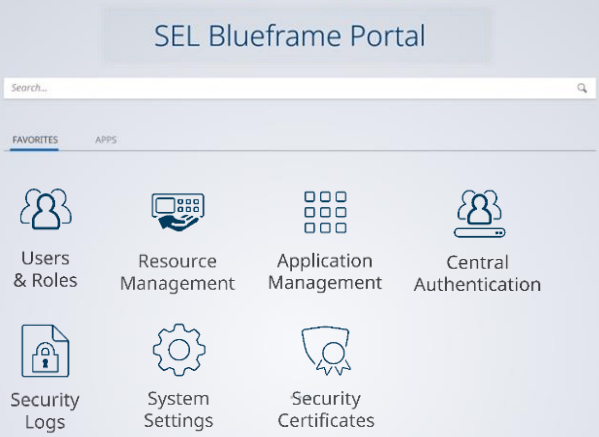
Application details
- Control your versions
- Verify services
- Review system diagnostics



Application packages
- Easy view of installed applications
- Simple addition of new installations and packages as needed

Standard management tools

- User management
- Resource management
- Security log viewer
- Central authentication
- Certification management
- Application management
- System settings



Targeted container applications solve user problems

SEL created platform for developers of different disciplines to continue expanding application solutions

Initial application suite, DMA, targets automated data collection, storage, and availability

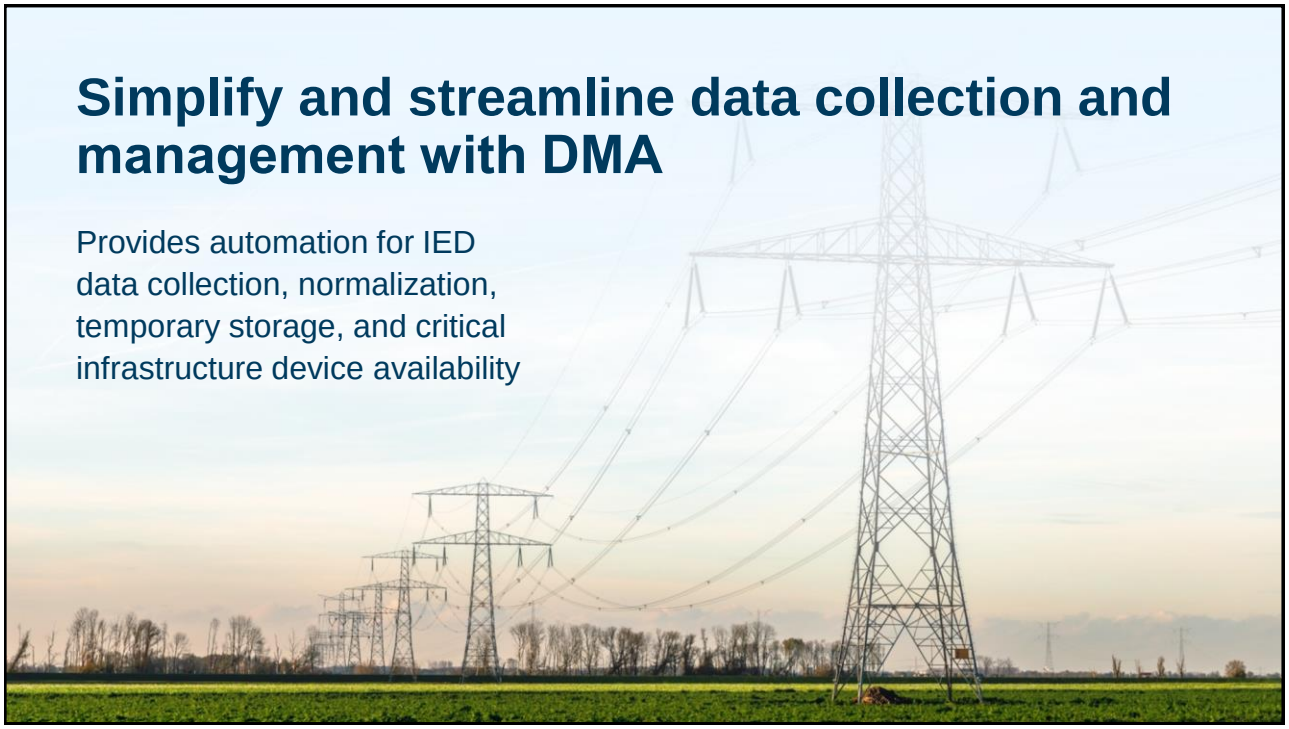
Application offerings are continuously developed to solve unique system problems

Data Management and Automation (DMA)

Applications suite

Simplify and streamline data collection and management with DMA

Provides automation for IED data collection, normalization, temporary storage, and critical infrastructure device availability



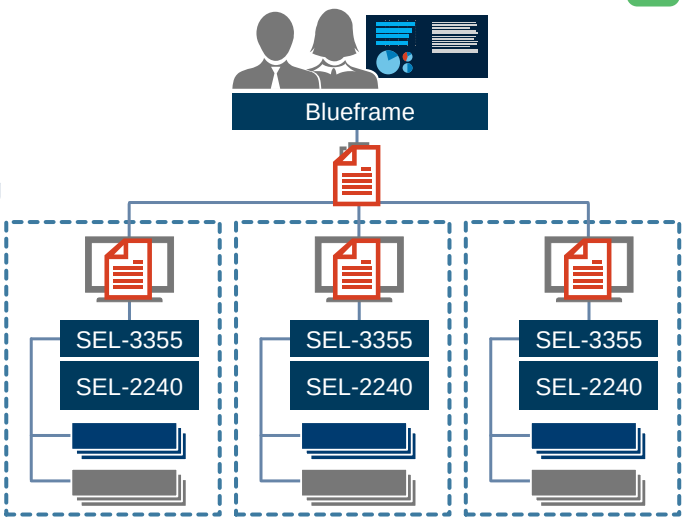
Disturbance Monitoring

- Automated collection of event reports and SOE information
- RTAC listening support
- Short-term repository with API access
- Custom views of collected data

Aggregate system incidents

- Oscillography
- SOE
- Direct IED support
- MMS file transfer

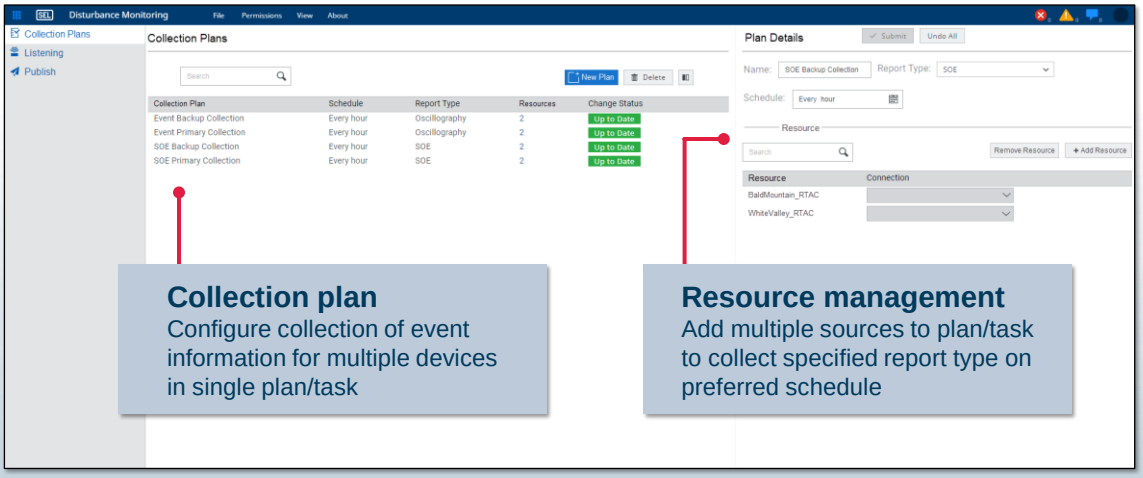
Coming soon



Expedite system restoration after a fault

- Gather oscillography and SOE information from supported devices
- Utilize RTACs to aggregate and expedite data collection
- View SOE information interspersed with oscillography for global system view
- Aggregate normalized data format
- Securely distribute it for analysis or to historian tools over public APIs

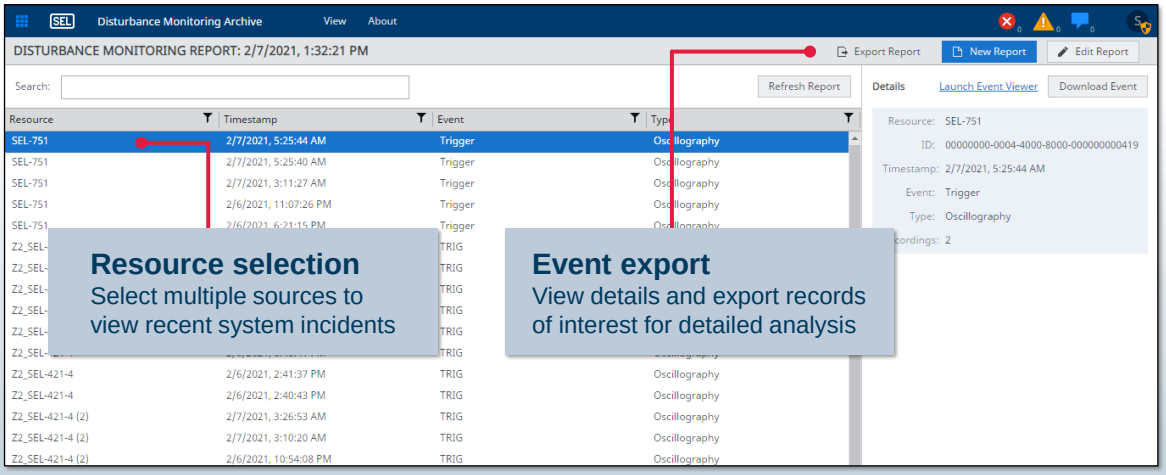
Configure systems of all magnitudes efficiently



Collection plan
Configure collection of event information for multiple devices in single plan/task

Resource management
Add multiple sources to plan/task to collect specified report type on preferred schedule

Conveniently view event data for any device from single location



Resource selection
Select multiple sources to view recent system incidents

Event export
View details and export records of interest for detailed analysis

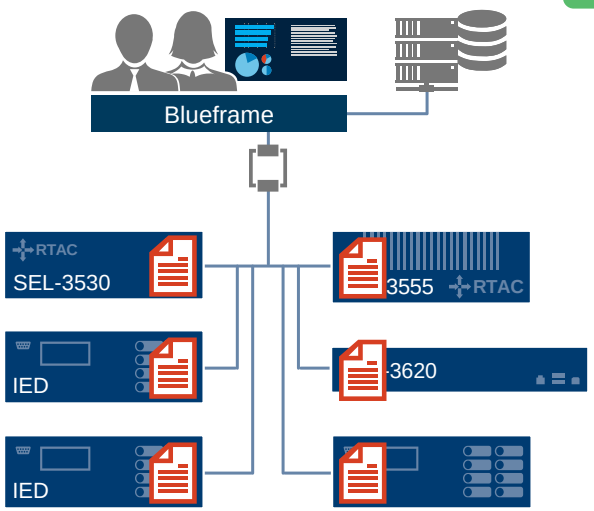
Configuration Monitoring

- Automated collection of settings data
- Firmware ID version and device identity version collection and viewing

Easily verify settings and software state

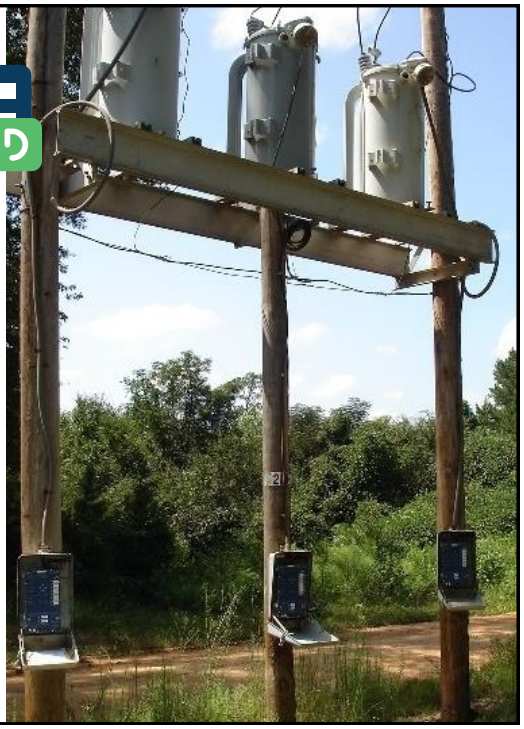
- RTAC properties
- SEL-651R settings and properties
- Firmware audits
- Settings audits
- Security gateway settings
- Automated notifications

Coming soon

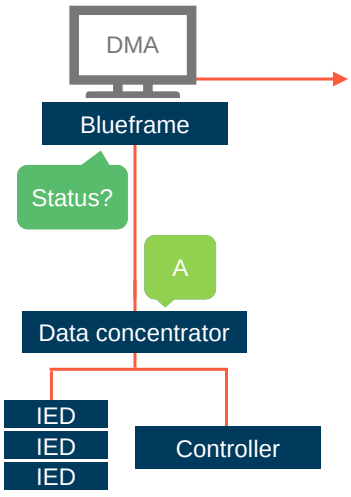


Simplify, expedite, and increase reliability of device integrity checks

- Automate device identity checks to maintain understanding of system devices
- Maximize efficiency by only collecting detected changes
- Securely move settings to settings management repository for comparison



Rapidly assess device identity status



Device Identity:

Data Type	Previous Value	Current Value
Serial #	2010013261	2010013261
Part #	00000000000	00000000000
Firmware	A	B

Settings:

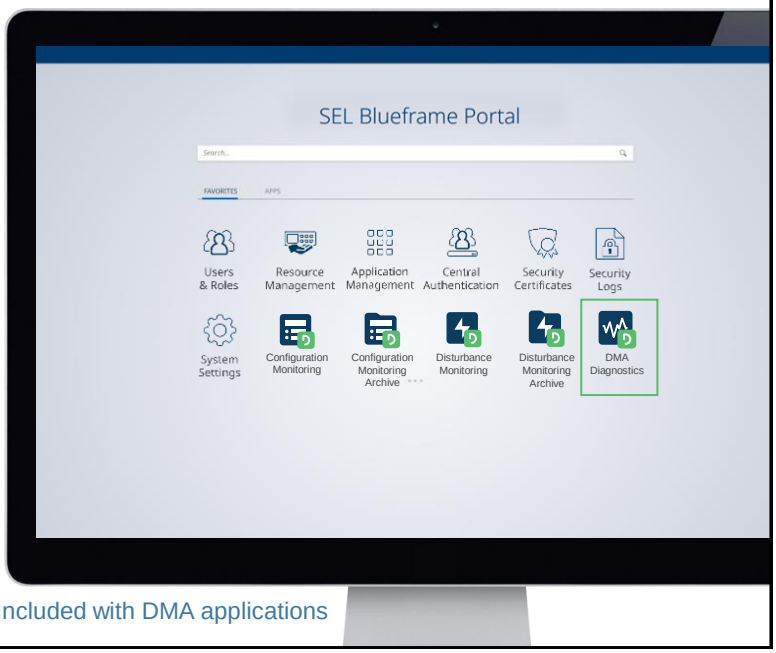
Data Type	Status
Config	No Change
CID	No Change
CAL	No Change

- Generate summary for multiple devices
- Export to settings management software

DMA Diagnostics

Support tool for system status, diagnostics, and troubleshooting

- Status information
- Detailed logging
- Device communication status
- Automation process failure/success indication



Included with DMA applications

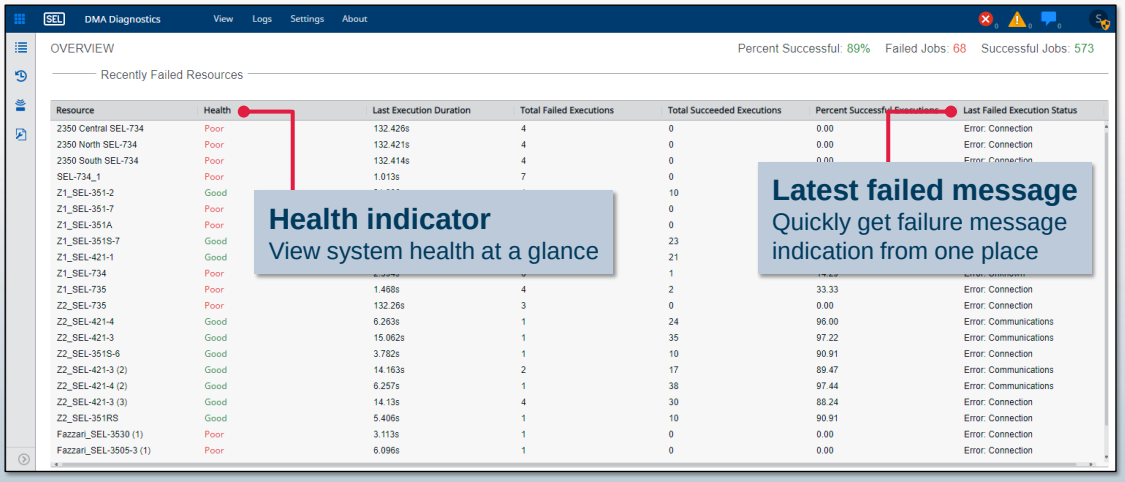
Automation state and troubleshooting at your fingertips

Quickly assess health of recently queried devices to ensure successful collection

Troubleshoot devices where data collection is failing with easy-to-understand status messages and execution logs

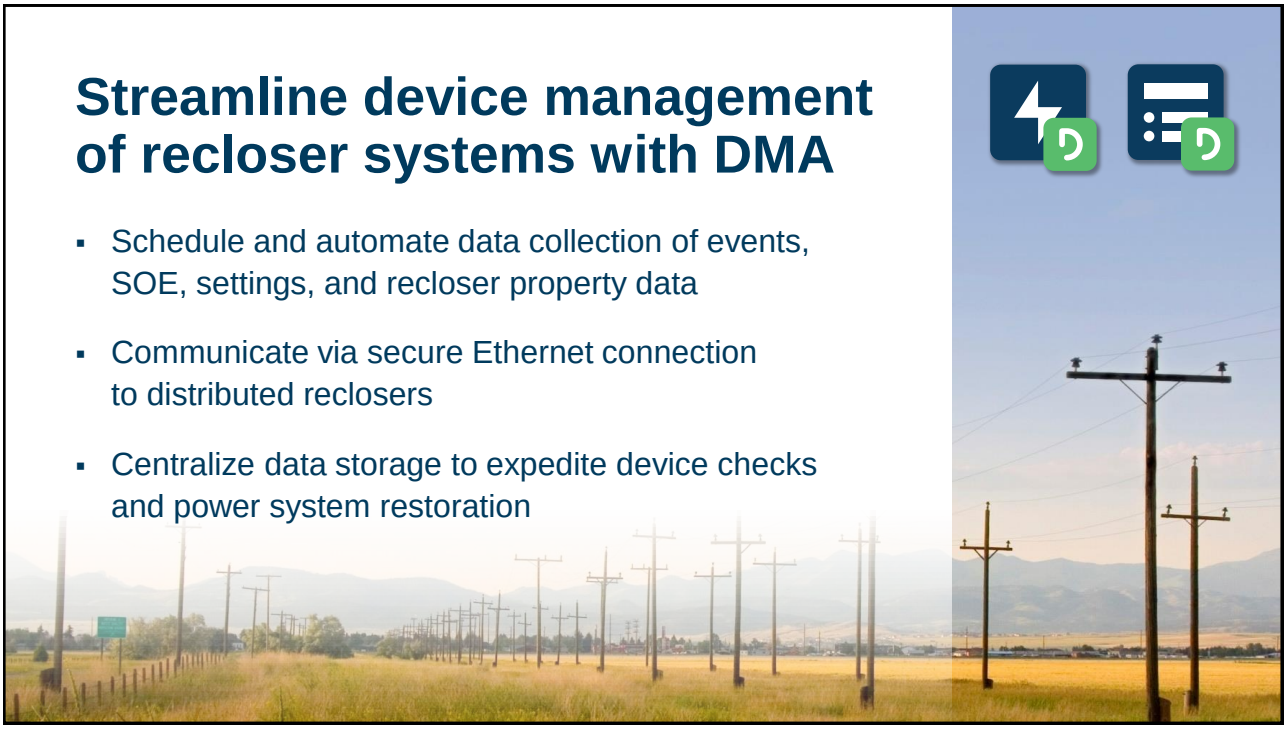
Quickly assess effect of automated collection plans on system to determine optimal configuration

Gain insight into automated system operations

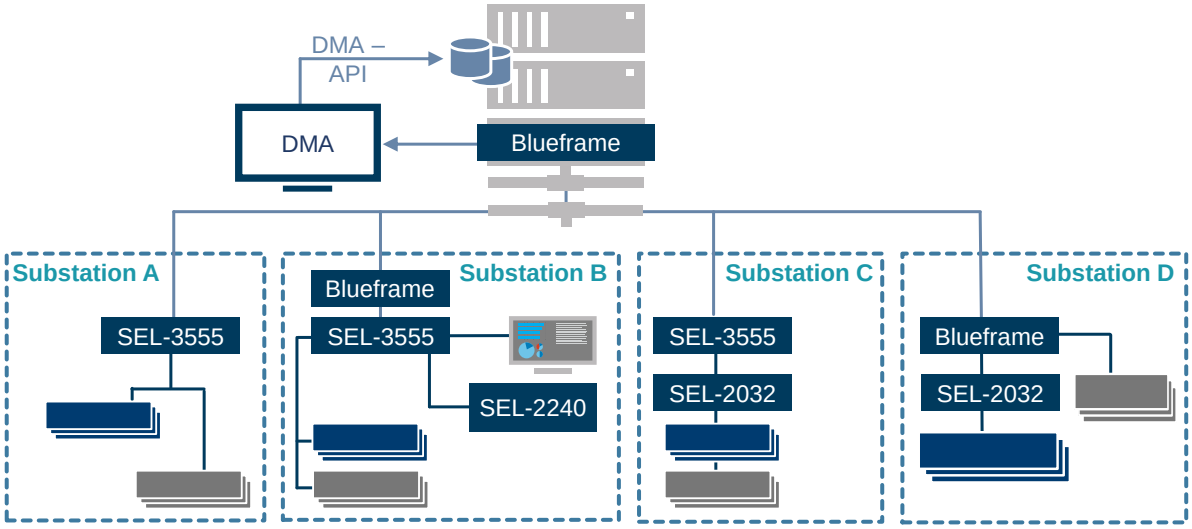


Streamline device management of recloser systems with DMA

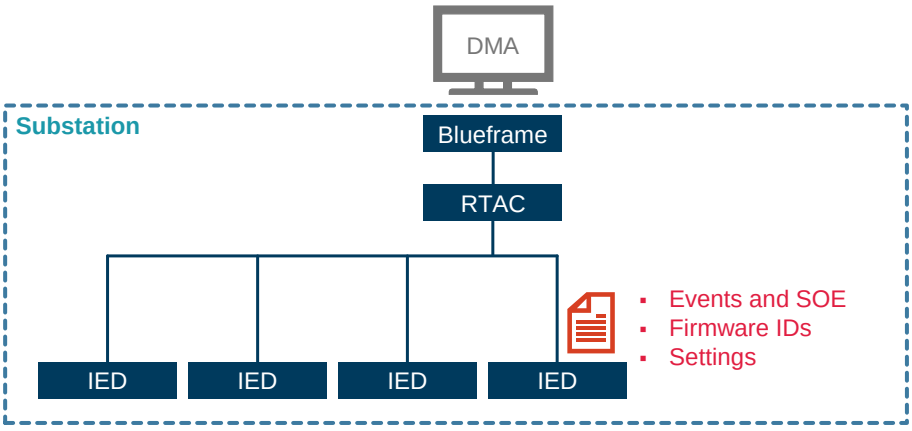
- Schedule and automate data collection of events, SOE, settings, and recloser property data
- Communicate via secure Ethernet connection to distributed reclosers
- Centralize data storage to expedite device checks and power system restoration



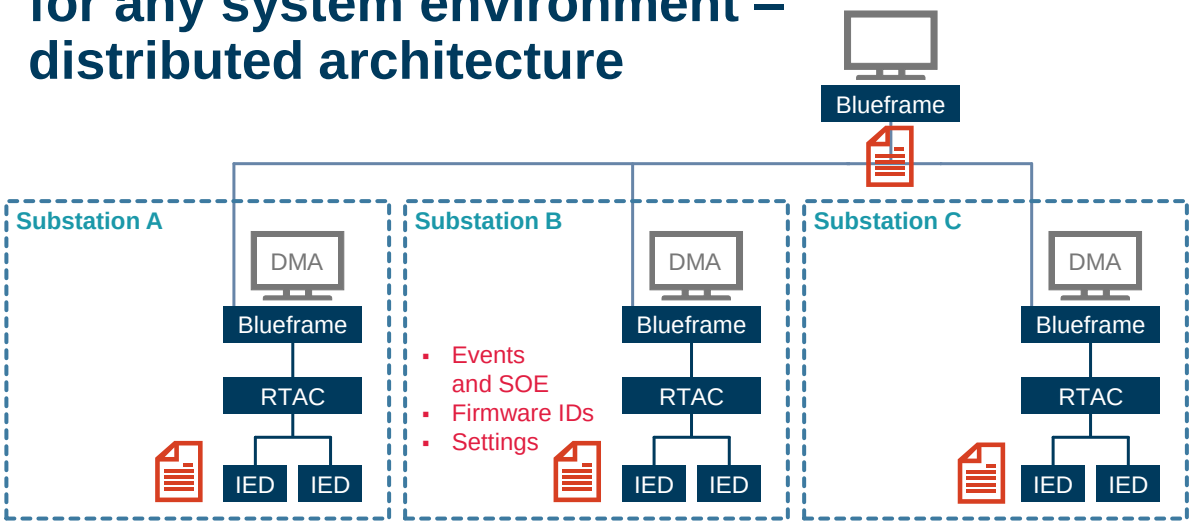
Adaptable solution for new or retrofit systems



Scalable installation options for any system environment – substation architecture



Scalable installation options for any system environment – distributed architecture



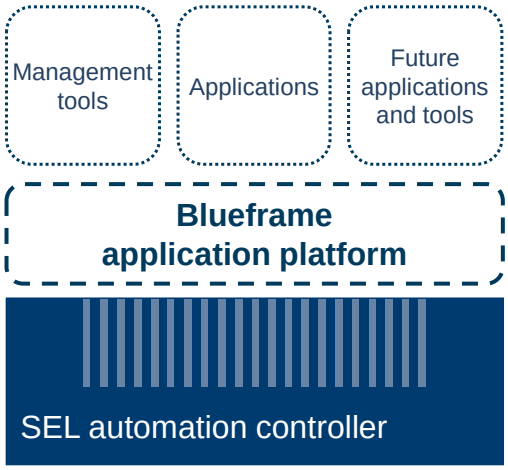
Which SEL automated solution is right for you?

Feature	Blueframe with DMA	ACSELERATOR TEAM® SEL-5045 Software	SEL RTAC
Shared configuration	✓	X	X
Supporting technology	Modular, SEL-secured Linux	Windows	SEL-secured Linux
Role-based access control	✓	X	✓
Event and SOE collection	✓	✓	✓
Settings and ID verification	✓	X	Partial
Logic processor	X	X	✓
Data concentration	X	X	✓
API for data extraction	Full	Partial	Partial
Installation type	Embedded and software	Software	Embedded

Which SEL automated solution is right for you?

Device support	Blueframe with DMA	ACSELERATOR TEAM SEL-5045 Software	SEL RTAC
SEL-300 series	Coming in 4Q21	✓	✓
SEL-400 series	Coming in 4Q21	✓	✓
SEL-500 series	Coming in 4Q21	✓	✓
SEL-651R	✓	✓	✓
SEL-849	Coming in 4Q21	✓	✓
SEL-2400 series	Coming in 4Q21	✓	✓
SEL-RTAC	✓	✓	✓
GE	Indirect	Direct	Direct
Alstom	Indirect	Direct	Direct

Secure, modular, and versatile application environment from SEL



Thank you

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