



CREDC

CYBER RESILIENT ENERGY
DELIVERY CONSORTIUM

Seminar Series



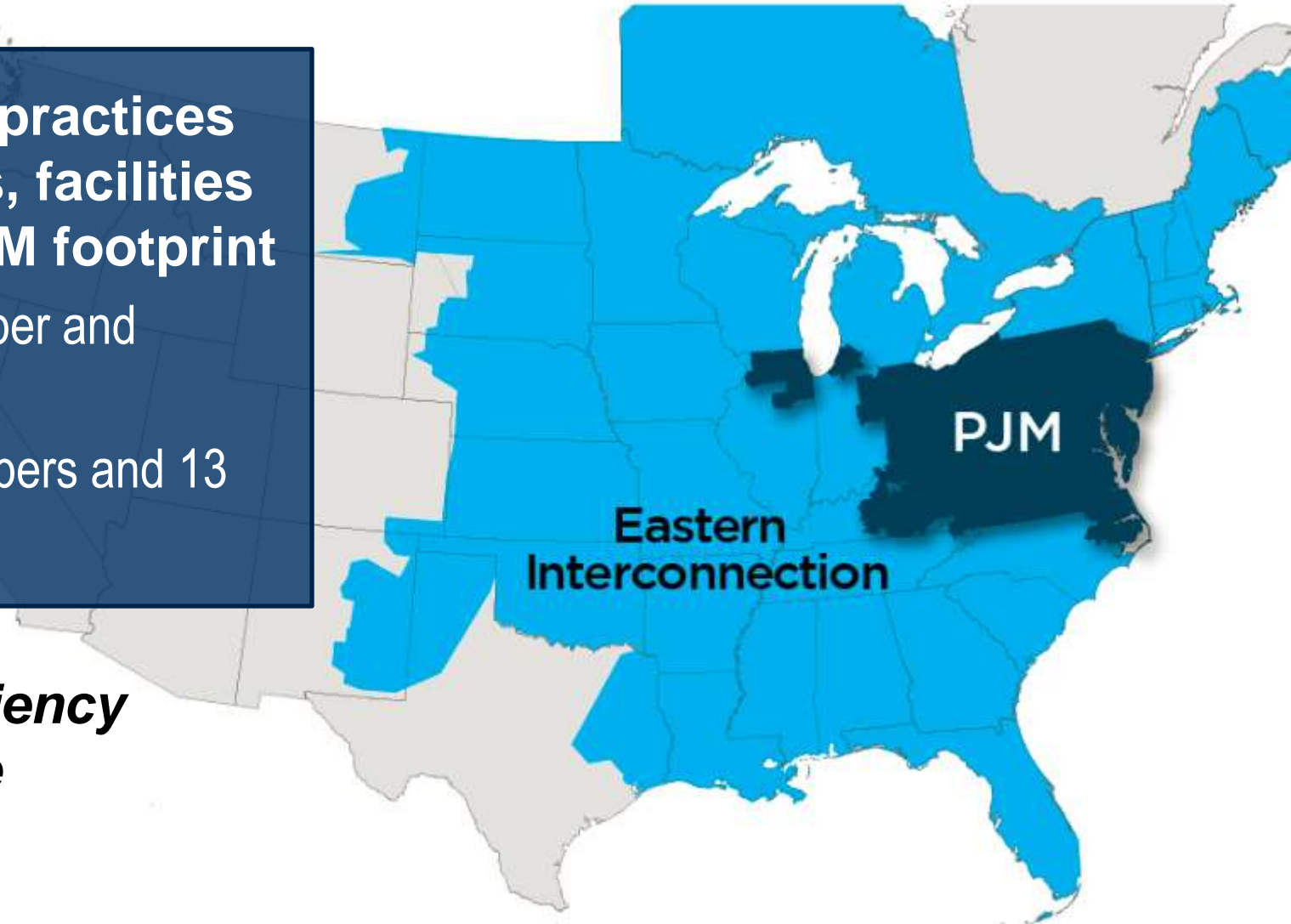
Black Sky Resilience: Cyber

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Cyber and physical security practices protect information, systems, facilities and the people within the PJM footprint

- PJM entrusted with critical member and market data
- Connected to nearly 1,000 members and 13 states + D.C.

***From reliability and efficiency
to system resilience***



5,600 substations
2.5-5% critical

**Operation
of the Energy
Management
System**

**Generation
is rarely
affected**

**Requires visibility
and connectivity**

**Single-feed
transmission
vulnerability**

What is Black Sky Hazard?



Nation state threats



Un-attributable threat actors



Insider threats



Additional man-made or natural events

Pacific Gas and Electric's Metcalf Substation

When April 2013

Where San Jose, Calif.

Attribution Criminal individuals

Methods Coordinated physical attack

Impacts \$15 million in substation repairs



Superstorm Sandy: A Tale of Extremes

When October 2012

Where Coast to Appalachians

Impacts Damage from floods,
winds and snow

Impacts \$63 billion in
economic impact

4.8 million people
affected



Powerful Solar Storm Causes Blackout in Quebec

When March 1989

Where Quebec, some U.S. impacts

Impacts Blackout throughout Quebec
About \$1 billion economic impact
200 power grid problems noted in U.S.



Salem Nuclear Plant
GSU Transformer
Failure, March '89



Internal
Damage due
to one storm



Originating in Ohio, Blackout Affects U.S. Northeast and Parts of Canada

Not a security or natural event, but an operational failure

When August 2003

Where Northeast U.S. and Canada

Duration Up to two days

Impacts 508 generating facilities offline
55 million people affected
Economic cost: \$7-\$10 billion



First Successful Cyberattack on a Power Grid*

When December 2015

Where Ukraine

Attribution Unknown

Methods Denial-of-service attacks, phishing, malware

Impacts 134 MW load lost
225,000 people affected

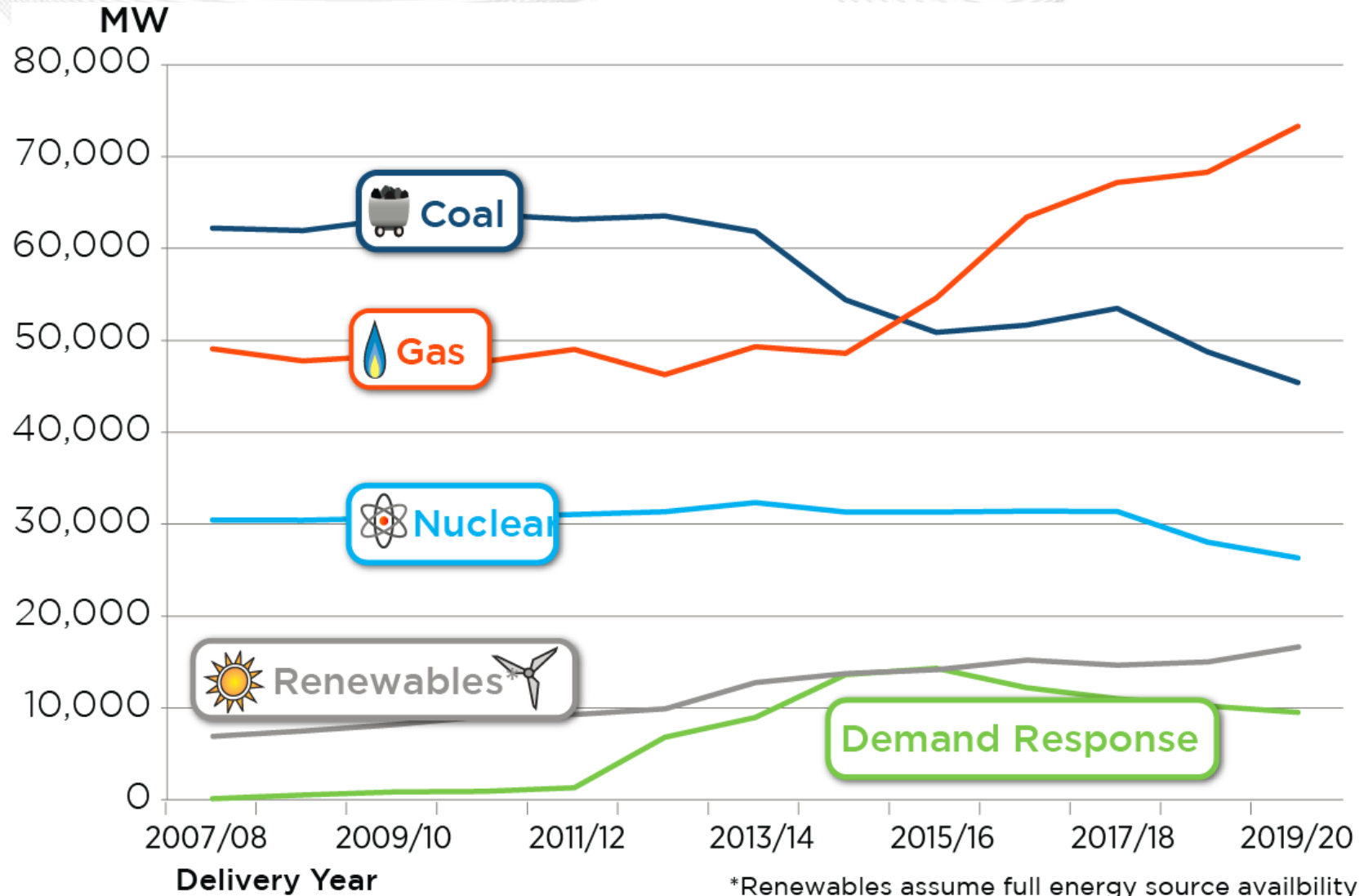


* Details and attribution vary from different sources

Vital Interdependencies

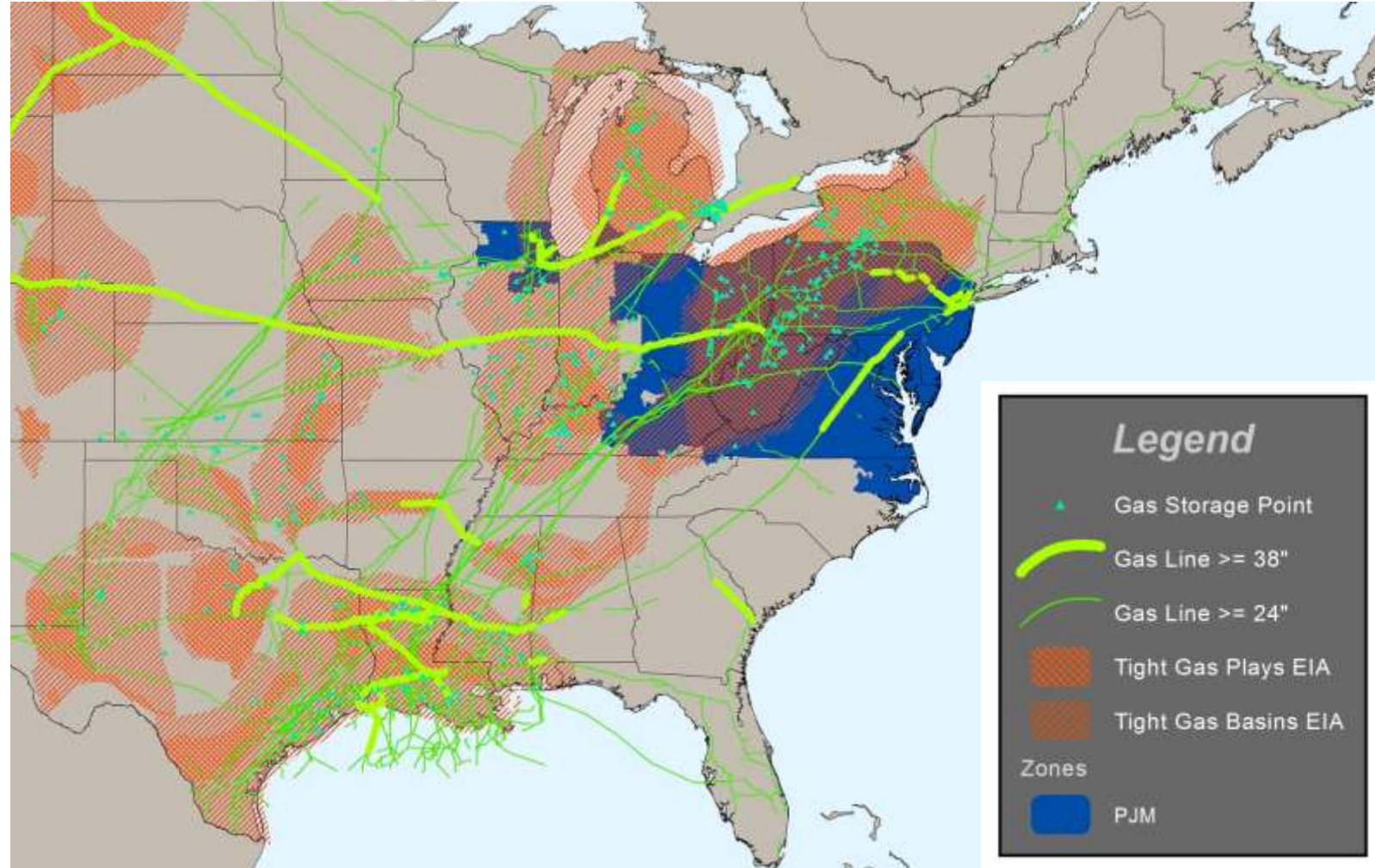
Natural Gas a Generation Fuel Source

- Relies on just-in-time delivery
- Opposing trends for natural gas vs. coal
- Disproportionate number of natural gas black start plants
- Few plants with 'firm' contracts

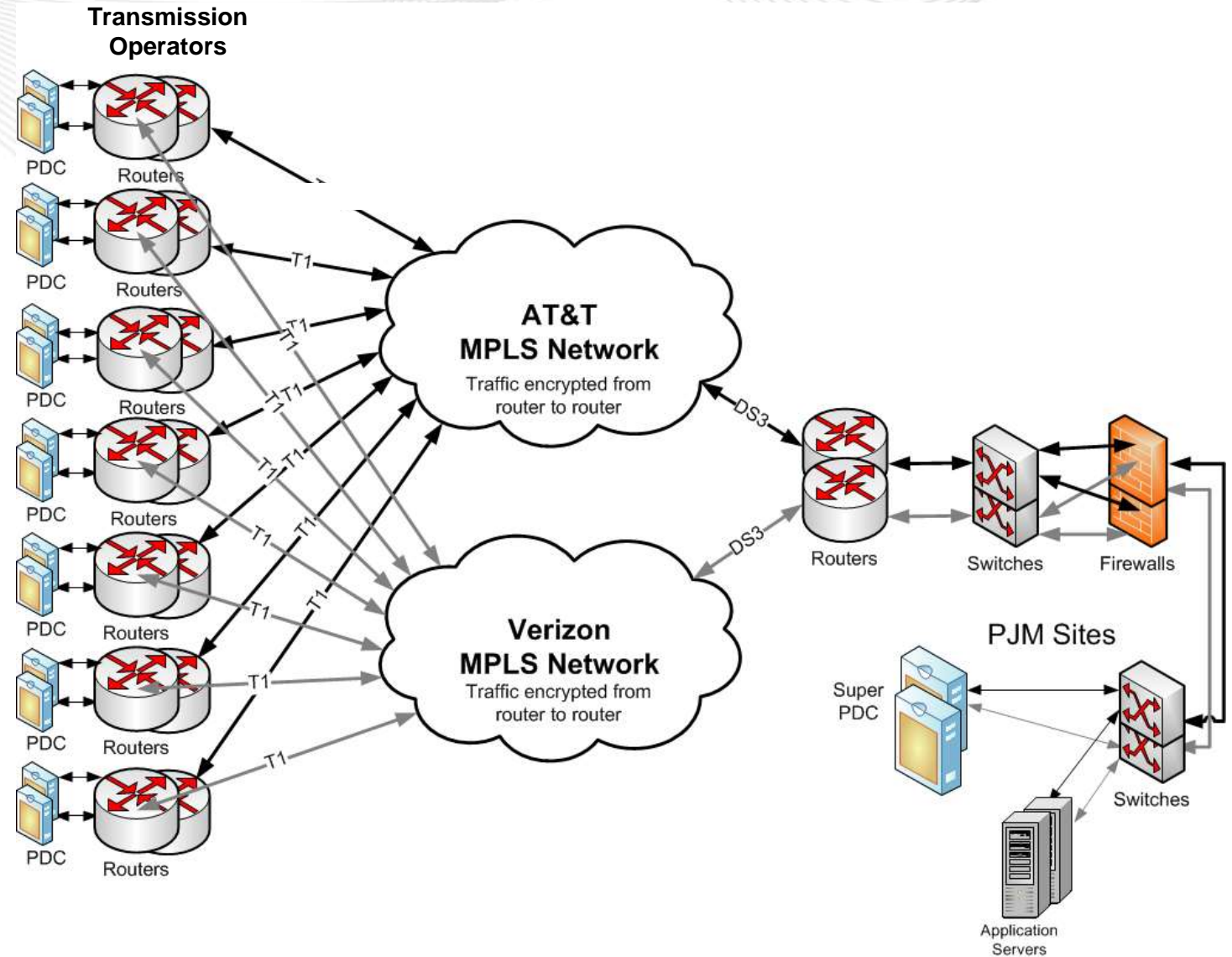


*Renewables assume full energy source availability ICAP

- Growing number electricity-powered compressors
- Fewer system redundancies, less coordination
- Longer repair times
- Limited storage



- Essential for grid and market operations
- Heavily dependent on commercial systems
- Extensive shared physical infrastructure



- 24 hours of back-up power
- Few alternative mediums for communication
- ‘Manual’ operation of the grid



From Reliability to Resilience

Widespread, long duration outage

Natural vs. malicious

The challenges of scale

- Situational Awareness
- Communications
- Prioritization

Critical, low-density engineering assets





Government Sources

Situational Awareness

Response Coordination

Industry Sources

Commercial Sources

- PJM has two systems that are able to control the power grid in the event the EMS systems at both sites (AC1 – Jefferson and AC2 – Milford) fail simultaneously
- The systems are referred to as:
 - Golden Image
 - Virtual Backup Control Center
- Each of these systems has different characteristics to mitigate the effects of different types of failures



Intended to mitigate the effects of a ***cyberattack*** that compromises all other PJM systems

Is 'air gapped' from all other systems (except when in use or being updated)

Can run the power grid for a long period of time (days)

Will usually be 'back level' and have multiple older images to select from

Mitigates the effects of a **dual failure** that compromises both of PJM's EMS systems, e.g., a database update gone wrong, hardware failure, cyber intrusion...etc.

Designed to come up quickly (minutes)

Today is in production as a backup ACE calculator.
(Includes independent data feed for ACE related telemetry)

Capable of running a full EMS including Advanced Applications

- Three types available
 - Industry to Industry (ESCC CMA)
 - Private Sector to Industry (Contract)
 - Government to Industry (ICS-CERT)
- Lane de-confliction
- Cross-training and exercise
- Governance challenges

- “Packaged” threat and vulnerability INTEL sharing
 - Attribution, product, TTPs, malware, etc.
- Joint Intelligence Generation
 - Honeypots, sinkholes
- R&D Support for Tools and Capabilities
 - RADICS, Labs, ESCC
- Intra-sector Information Sharing
- DoD Partnerships



Why is this all important?

- Electricity is vital to our daily lives
- More than 61 million electricity users depend on PJM