

**NIST SPECIAL PUBLICATION 1800-23A**

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# Energy Sector Asset Management

## For Electric Utilities, Oil & Gas Industry

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**Volume A:  
Executive Summary**

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September 2019

DRAFT

This publication is available free of charge from  
<https://www.nccoe.nist.gov/projects/use-cases/energy-sector/asset-management>

**NIST**  
National Institute of  
Standards and Technology  
U.S. Department of Commerce



# 1 Executive Summary

- 2       ▪ The National Cybersecurity Center of Excellence (NCCoE) at the National Institute of Standards  
3       and Technology (NIST) built a laboratory environment to demonstrate how energy organizations  
4       can strengthen their operational technology (OT) asset management practices by leveraging  
5       capabilities that may already exist within their operating environment or by implementing new  
6       capabilities.
- 7       ▪ As electric utilities and the oil and gas industry are some of the nation's [critical infrastructures](#),  
8       the incapacitation or destruction of assets, systems, and networks in the energy sector could  
9       have serious negative effects on the economy, public health, and safety.
- 10      ▪ As industrial control systems (ICS) in the energy sector become more interconnected,  
11      vulnerabilities within OT assets and processes are targets for malicious actors.
- 12      ▪ A challenge for energy organizations is maintaining an updated asset inventory. It is difficult to  
13      protect what cannot be seen or is not known. Without an effective asset management solution,  
14      organizations that are unaware of any assets in their infrastructure may be unnecessarily  
15      exposed to cybersecurity risks.
- 16      ▪ This NIST Cybersecurity Practice Guide provides detailed steps on how energy organizations can  
17      identify and manage OT assets and detect cybersecurity risks associated with them.

## 18 CHALLENGE

19 Energy organizations may be a prime target of growing and evolving cybersecurity threats, given the  
20 criticality of their infrastructure to our nation. A cyber attack that disrupts OT processes or equipment  
21 can result in safety issues and the loss of power, as well as in significant productivity costs. Currently,  
22 many energy organizations rely on manual processes to manage their OT assets, which makes it  
23 challenging to quickly identify and respond to potential threats. Existing asset inventories may be static,  
24 one-time, or point-in-time snapshots of auditing activities conducted previously without a way to see  
25 the current status of those assets. As OT systems become interconnected and integrated with other  
26 information technology (IT) systems, organizations seeking to modernize OT processes will have to  
27 identify automated methods to strengthen their OT asset management capabilities.

## 28 SOLUTION

29 The NCCoE, in collaboration with experts from the energy sector and technology vendors, developed an  
30 asset management example solution that includes managing, monitoring, and baselining OT assets to  
31 reduce the risk of cybersecurity incidents. This practice guide outlines practical steps on how  
32 organizations can implement new asset management capabilities or leverage existing asset  
33 management capabilities, to enhance the security of OT assets.

34 The NCCoE sought existing technologies that provided the following capabilities:

- 35       ▪ OT/ICS asset inventory (including devices using serial connections)
- 36       ▪ high-speed communication mechanisms for remote asset management
- 37       ▪ reliable/secure/encrypted communications

- 38       ▪ continuous asset monitoring
- 39       ▪ log analysis and correlation
- 40       ▪ cybersecurity event/attack detection
- 41       ▪ patch-level information
- 42       ▪ vulnerability awareness

43 While the NCCoE used a suite of commercial products to address this challenge, this guide does not  
44 endorse these particular products, nor does it guarantee compliance with any regulatory initiatives. Your  
45 organization’s information security experts should identify the products that will best integrate with  
46 your existing tools and IT/OT infrastructure. Your organization can adopt this solution or one that  
47 adheres to these guidelines in whole, or you can use this guide as a starting point for tailoring and  
48 implementing parts of a solution.

## 49 **BENEFITS**

50 The NCCoE’s practice guide on Energy Sector Asset Management can help your energy organization:

- 51       ▪ reduce cybersecurity risk and potentially reduce the impact of safety and operational risks such  
52       as power disruption
- 53       ▪ develop and execute a strategy that provides continuous OT asset management and monitoring
- 54       ▪ respond faster to security alerts through automated cybersecurity-event capabilities
- 55       ▪ implement current cybersecurity standards and best practices, while maintaining the  
56       performance of energy infrastructures

## 57 **SHARE YOUR FEEDBACK**

58 You can view or download the guide at [https://www.nccoe.nist.gov/projects/use-cases/energy-](https://www.nccoe.nist.gov/projects/use-cases/energy-sector/asset-management)  
59 [sector/asset-management](https://www.nccoe.nist.gov/projects/use-cases/energy-sector/asset-management). Help the NCCoE make this guide better by sharing your thoughts with us as  
60 you read the guide. If you adopt this solution for your own organization, please share your experience  
61 and advice with us. We recognize that technical solutions alone will not fully enable the benefits of our  
62 solution, so we encourage organizations to share lessons learned and best practices for transforming the  
63 processes associated with implementing this guide.

64 To provide comments or to learn more by arranging a demonstration of this example implementation,  
65 contact the NCCoE at [energy\\_nccoe@nist.gov](mailto:energy_nccoe@nist.gov).

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## 67 **TECHNOLOGY PARTNERS/COLLABORATORS**

68 Organizations participating in this project submitted their capabilities in response to an open call in the  
69 Federal Register for all sources of relevant security capabilities from academia and industry (vendors  
70 and integrators). The following respondents with relevant capabilities or product components (identified  
71 as “Technology Partners/Collaborators” herein) signed a Cooperative Research and Development  
72 Agreement (CRADA) to collaborate with NIST in a consortium to build this example solution.



74 Certain commercial entities, equipment, products, or materials may be identified by name or company  
75 logo or other insignia in order to acknowledge their participation in this collaboration or to describe an  
76 experimental procedure or concept adequately. Such identification is not intended to imply special  
77 status or relationship with NIST or recommendation or endorsement by NIST or NCCoE; neither is it  
78 intended to imply that the entities, equipment, products, or materials are necessarily the best available  
79 for the purpose.

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The National Cybersecurity Center of Excellence (NCCoE), a part of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), is a collaborative hub where industry organizations, government agencies, and academic institutions work together to address businesses' most pressing cybersecurity challenges. Through this collaboration, the NCCoE develops modular, easily adaptable example cybersecurity solutions demonstrating how to apply standards and best practices using commercially available technology.

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