

Powering the AI Era

Data Centers, Grid Resilience, and the Future of Energy Infrastructure

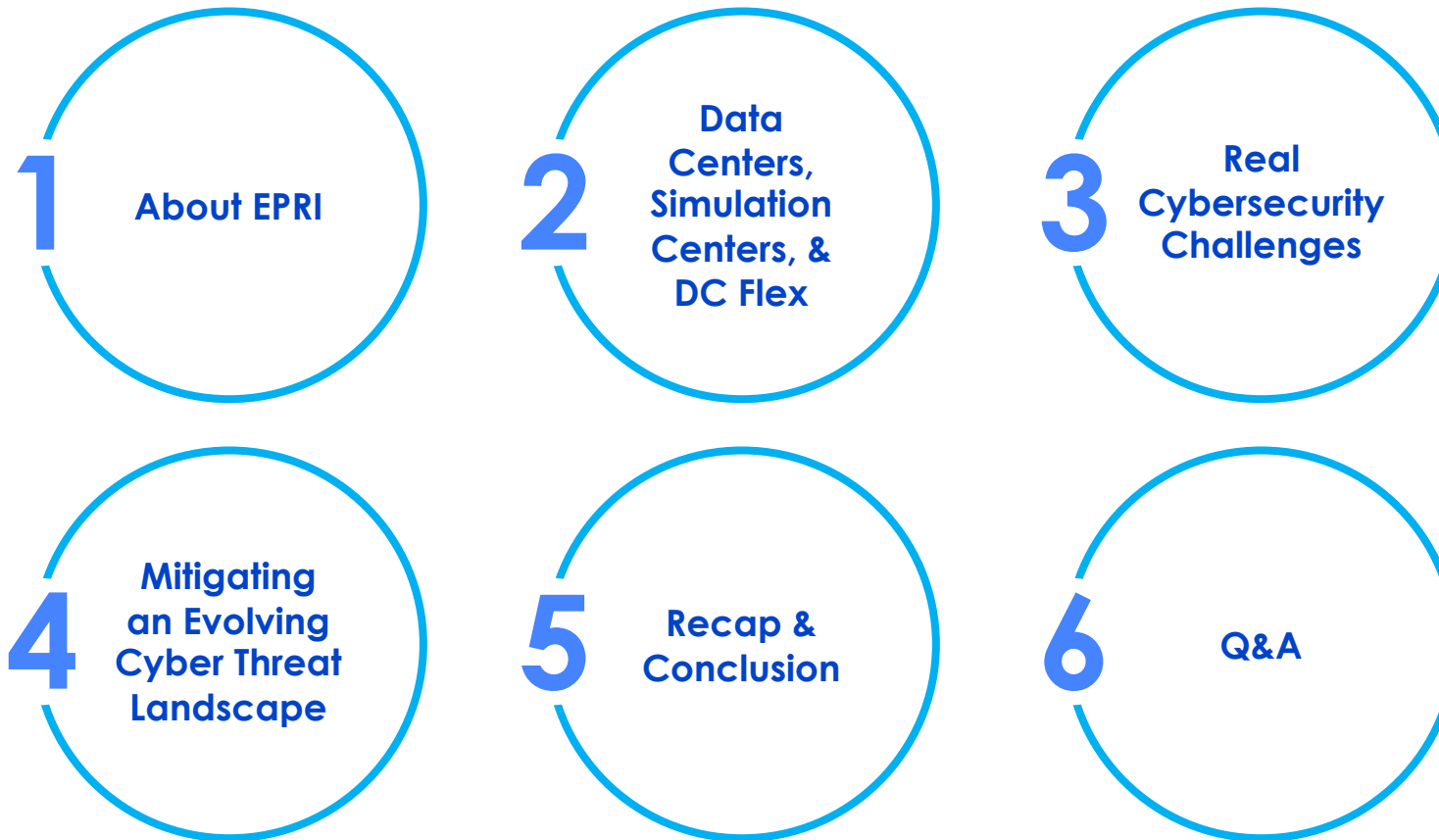


Jason M. Hollern
Technical Executive
Generation Sector – EPRI

SAME NoVA Post Webinar
22 September 2026



Presentation Agenda





About EPRI

EPRI Overview



COLLABORATION



CREDIBILITY



EXPERTISE

Explore EPRI’s research across the Nuclear, Generation, and Power Delivery and Utilization sectors ranging from decarbonization to grid modernization to low carbon resources.

Who We Are

Founded in 1972, the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) is the world's preeminent independent, non-profit energy research and development organization, with offices around the world.

Our Experts

EPRI's trusted experts collaborate with more than 700 utility members and 300 companies in 45 countries, driving innovation to ensure the public has clean, safe, reliable, affordable, and equitable access to electricity across the globe.

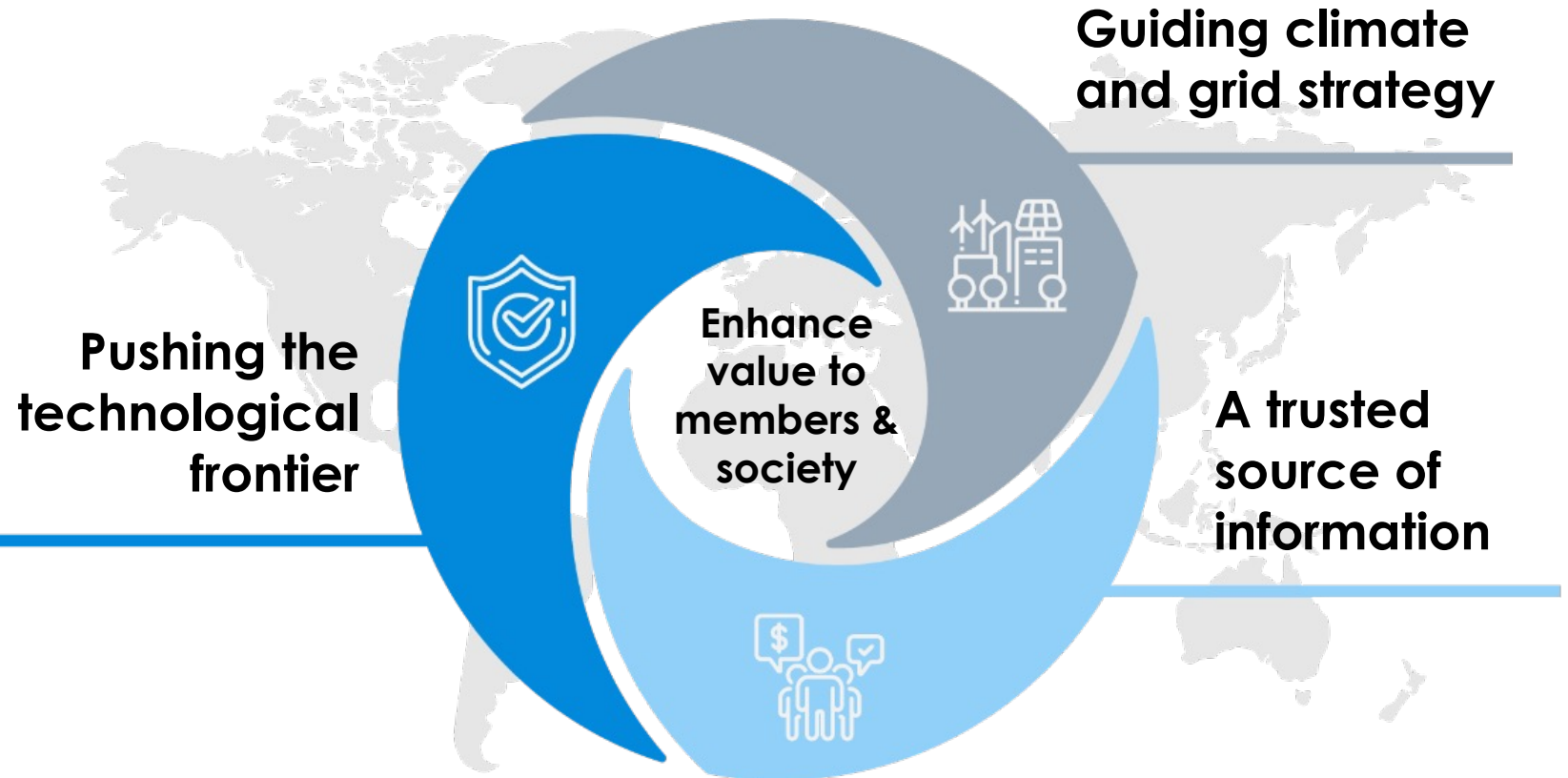
Together...Shaping the Future of Energy®

EPRI's Role

Industry, lawmakers, policymakers,
thought leaders, regulators,
financial community

Economy-wide modeling to
optimize sustainability, reliability,
and resiliency solutions

Develop and evaluate solutions
while engaging national labs,
technical partners, and
international stakeholders



Together...Shaping the Future of Energy®

EPRI Research & Development

Driving thought leadership, advanced R&D, and technology scouting and incubation to sustain a full pipeline of solutions



Technology Innovation

Nuclear
Power

Energy Supply
and Low-Carbon
Resources

Electrification
and Sustainable
Energy Strategy

Transmission and
Distribution
Infrastructure

Integrated Grid
and Energy
Services



Strategic Research

Low-Carbon
Resources

End-Use/Economy-
Wide Carbon
Reduction

Electric System
Reliability/
Resilience

Electric
System
Flexibility

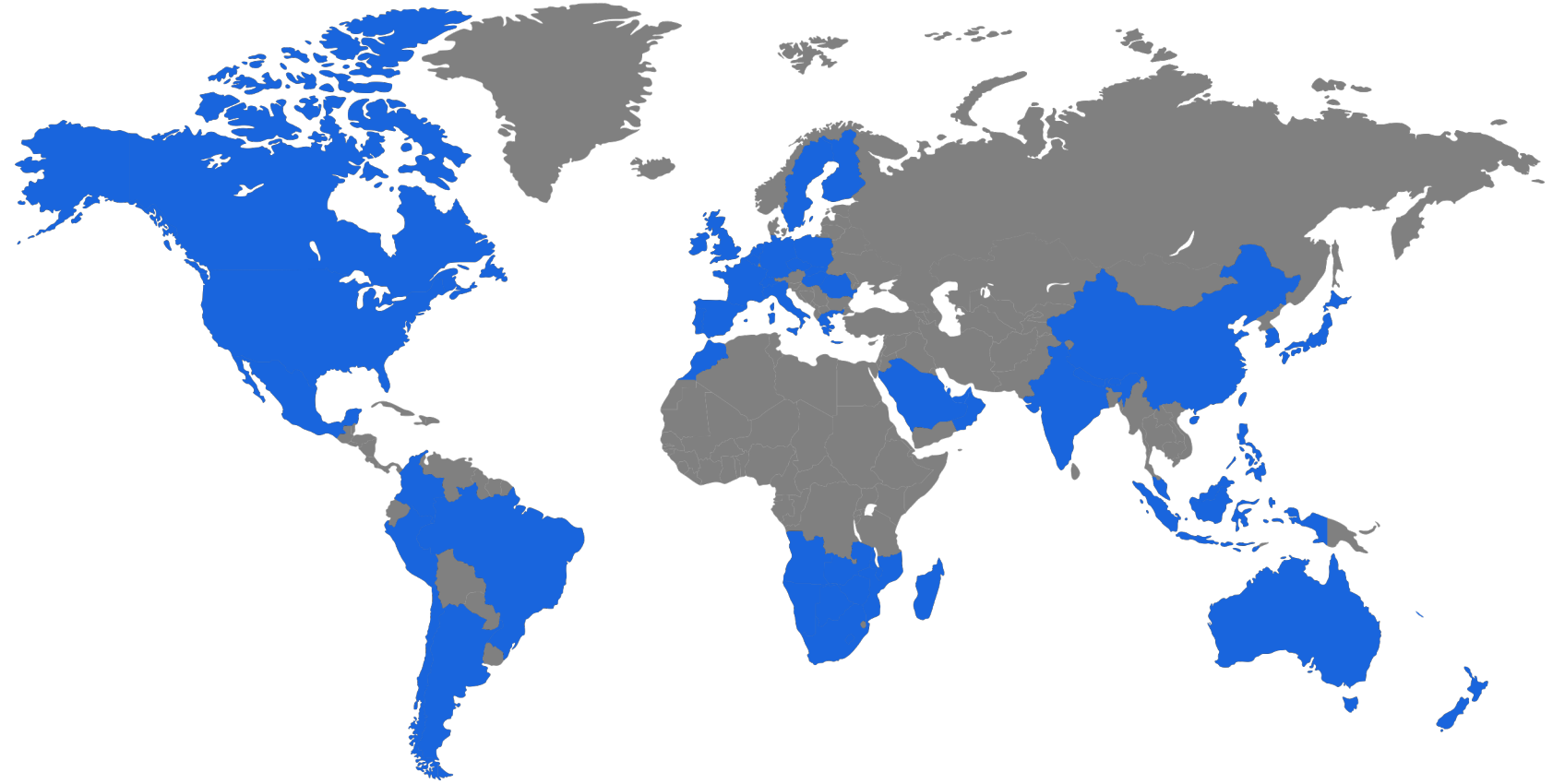
Market Transformation/
Policy/Regulatory
Education

Together...Shaping the Future of Energy®

EPRI's Global Presence

45 Countries

700 Energy Companies



Together...Shaping the Future of Energy®

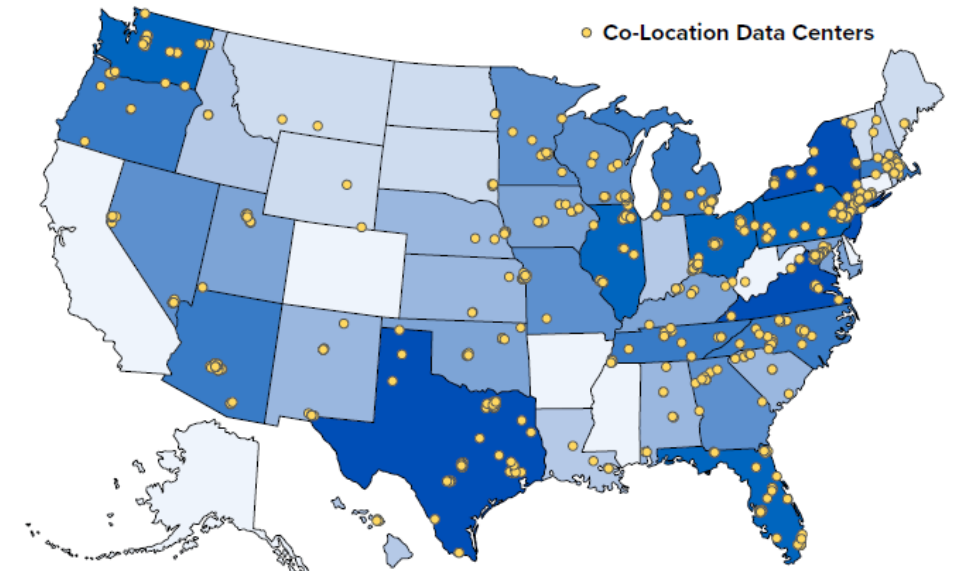


Data Centers, Simulation Centers, & DC Flex

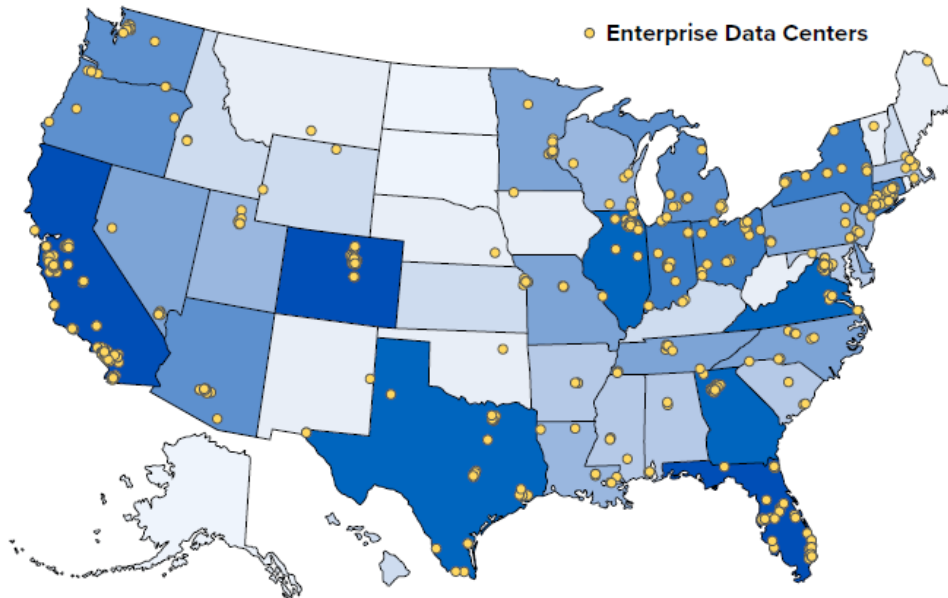
Data centers in the US

- As of March 2024, there were approximately 10,655 data centers globally; half of them, 5,381, were in the United States.

Source: EPRI Technology Innovation, [Powering Intelligence](#), May 2024

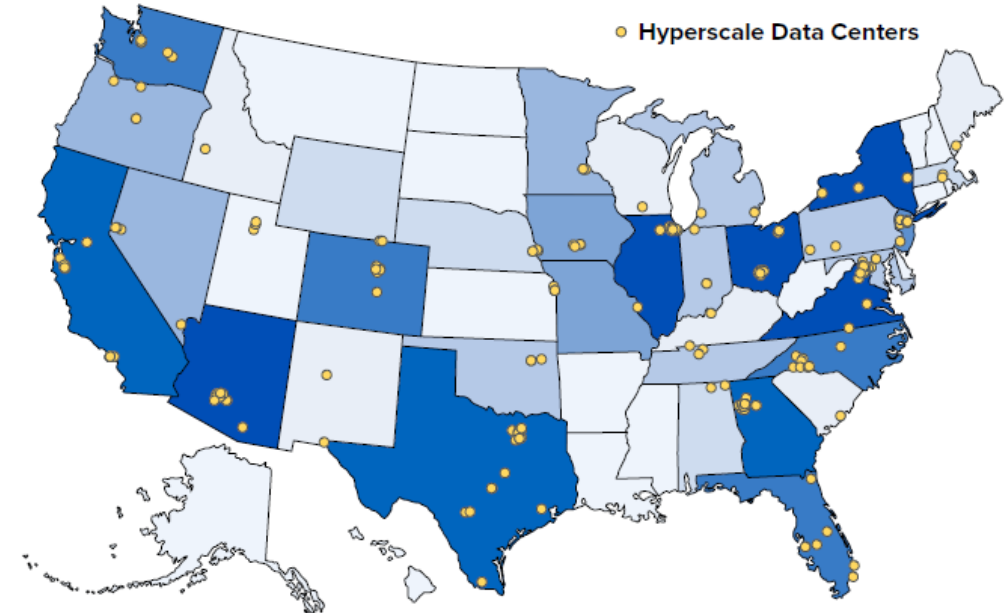


Co-Location Data Centers (number per state)



Enterprise Data Centers (number per state)

0 258

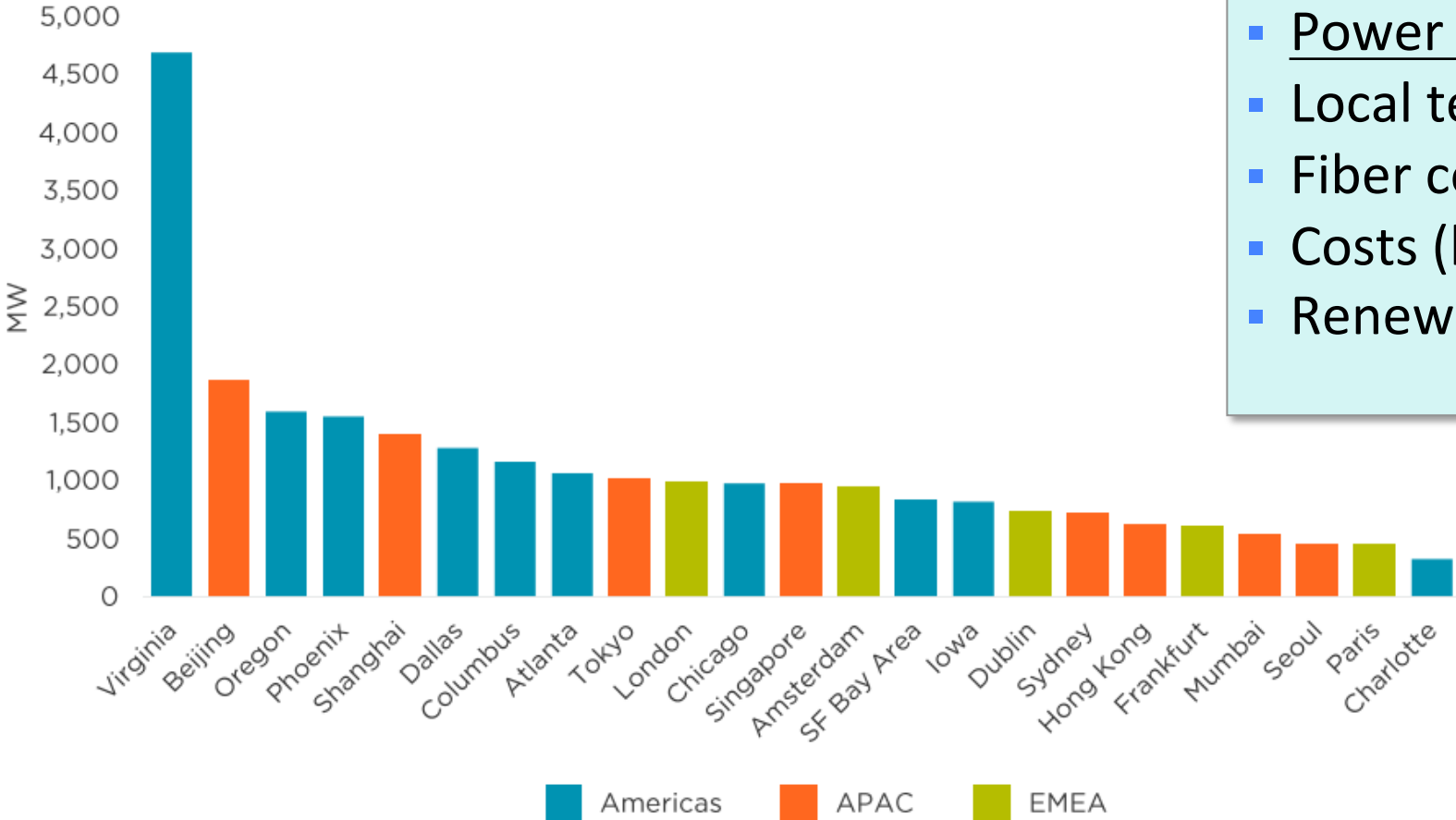


Hyperscale Data Centers (number per state)

0 40

Data Centers Today are Concentrated Regionally ... But are Spreading

Top Markets by Operational IT Load



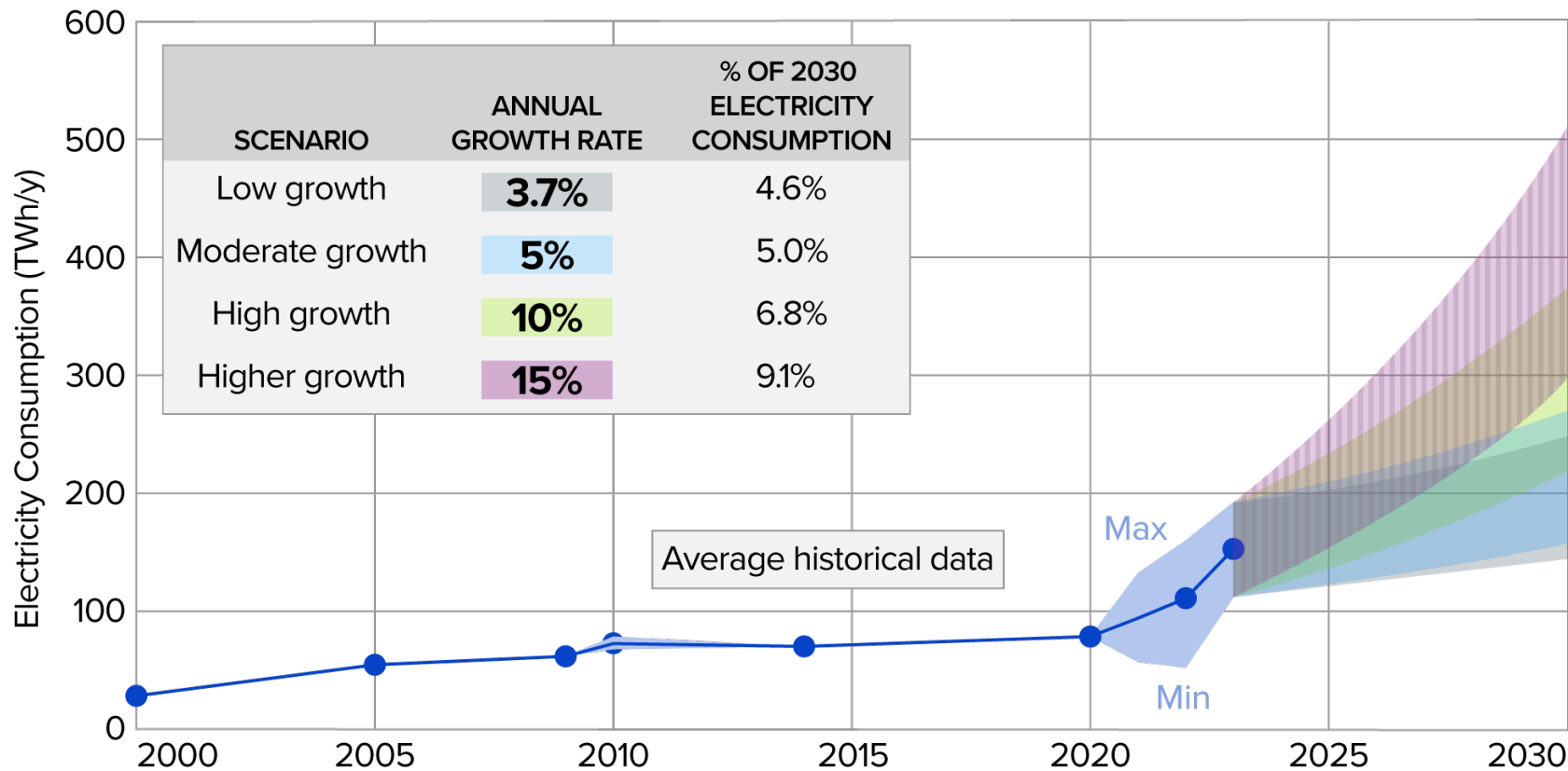
Site selection criteria:

- Power availability
- Local tech skills
- Fiber connectivity
- Costs (land, taxes, power)
- Renewable energy options

Source: Cushman & Wakefield Research, datacenterHawk, DC Byte, Structure Research

Source: [Cushman & Wakefield \(2024\)](#)

U.S. Data Center Power Demands are Growing

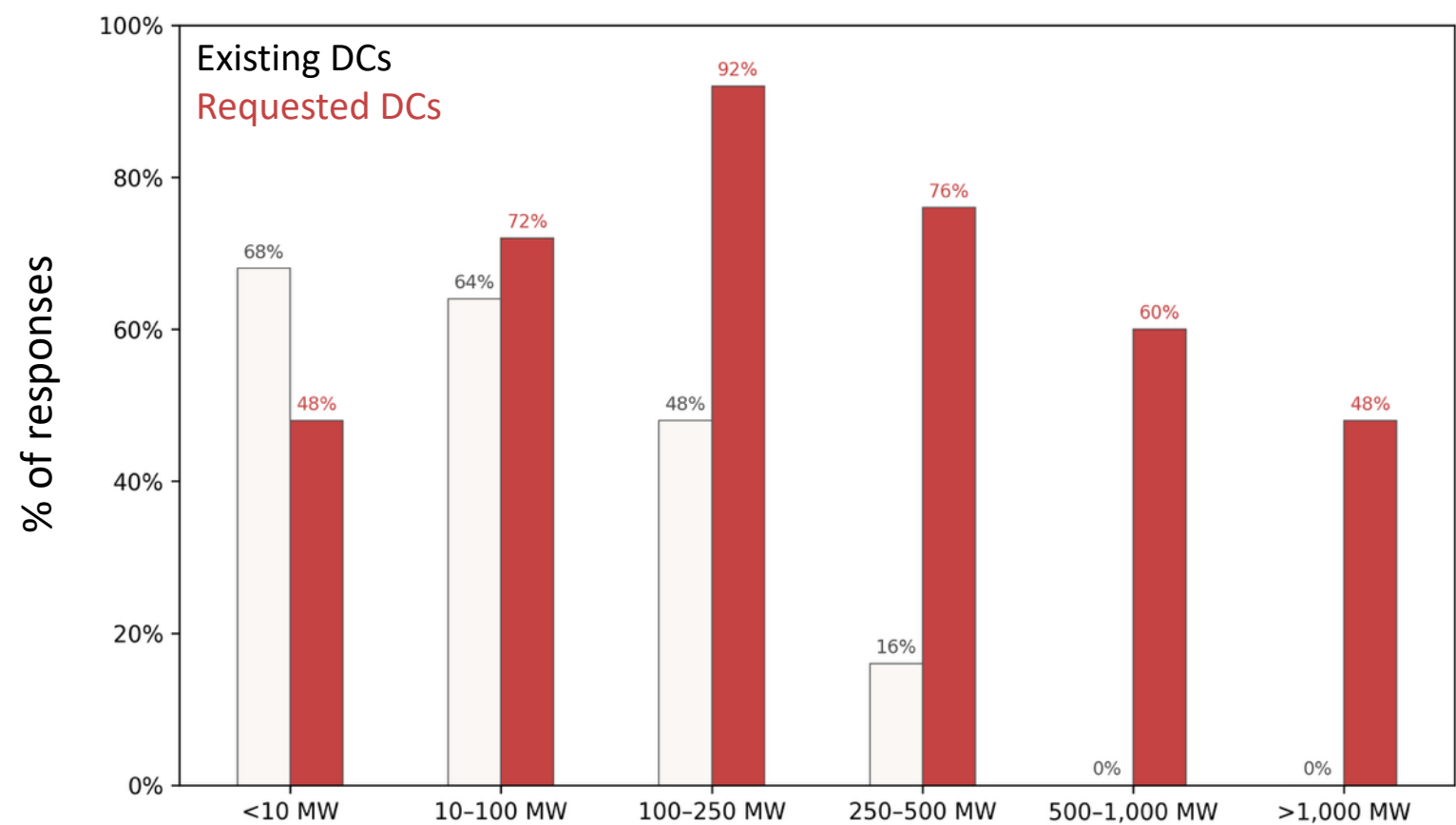


Key Themes in the Report

- History of data center load
- Drivers of recent and future growth
- Opportunities to reduce grid impacts
- Four scenarios for potential data center power demands in the U.S. through 2030

Source: EPRI Technology Innovation, [Powering Intelligence](#), May 2024

Data Center Requests are Getting Larger (25 survey respondents)

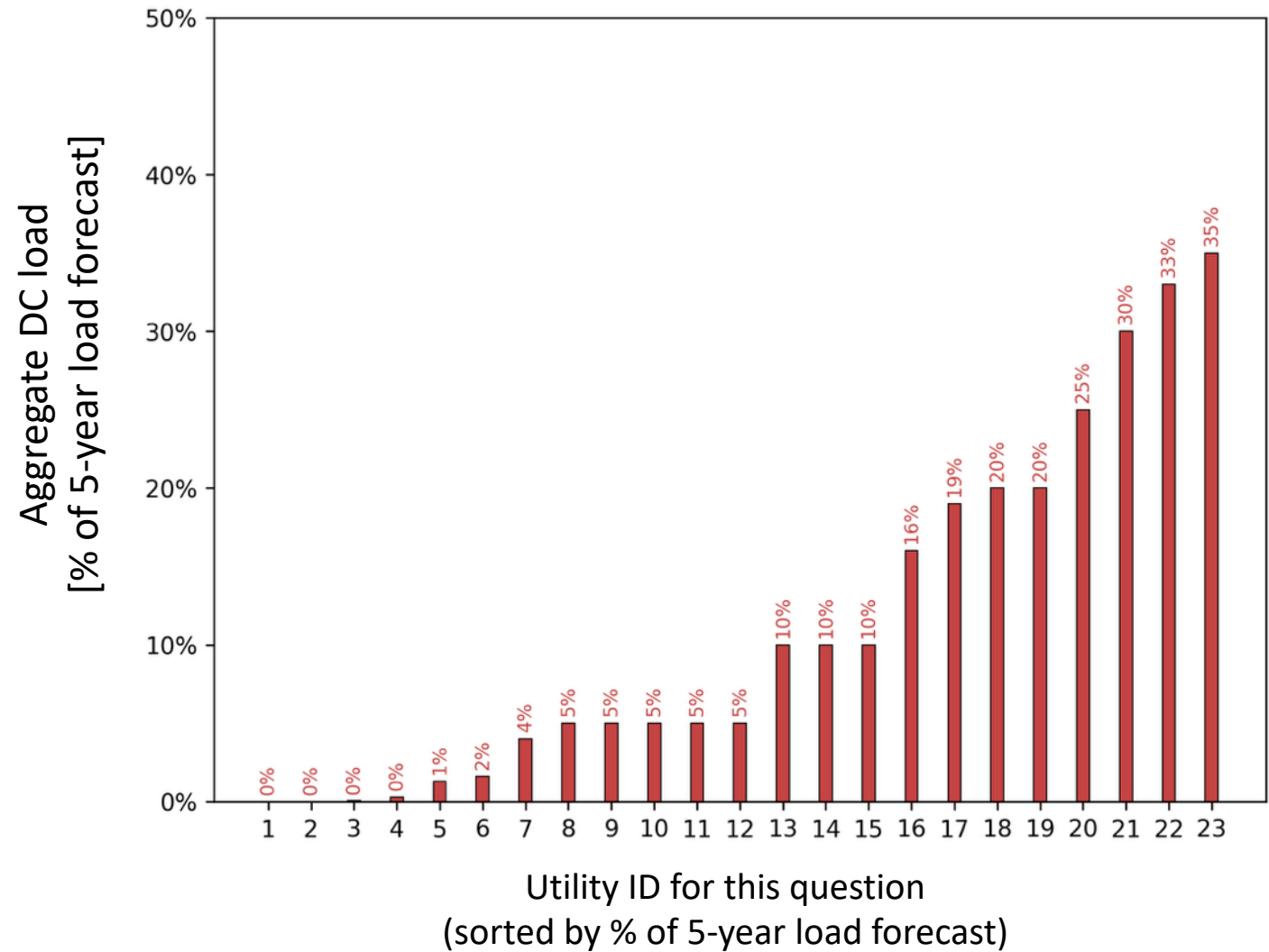


Key Points from Respondents:

- All operating data centers are <500MW
 - Most <100MW
- 60% have single requests for >500MW
- 48% have single requests for >1,000 MW

Source: “Utility Experiences and Trends Regarding Data Centers”
EPRI Load Forecasting Initiative (<https://msites.epri.com/lfi>), September 2024

Majority of responding utilities are projecting DC loads to be a significant portion of their peak load in 5-years



Out of 23 utility responses*:

- 48% predict that $\geq 10\%$ of their peak load in 5-years will come from DCs
- 26% predict that $\geq 20\%$ of their peak load in 5-years will come from DCs
- None of the utilities with aggregate DC requests $\geq 50\%$ of their present peak load are forecasting DCs as $> 35\%$ of their 5-year forecasted load

*2 utilities (out of the 25 total) did not respond to this question



Optimize Data Center Operational Flexibility to Help Strengthen the Grid



- ARIZONA, U.S.
- NORTH CAROLINA, U.S.
- PARIS, FRANCE
- VIRGINIA, U.S.
- ILLINOIS, U.S.
- TEXAS, U.S.
- LONDON, U.K.

DCFlex Workstreams


Flexible Data
Center Design

01


Transformational
Utility Programs

02


Interconnection
Practices

03


Planning &
Portfolio
Readiness

04


Distribution
Data Centers

05

The DCFlex participant panel actively collaborates with regulators, academia, and industry stakeholders – both to share leading practices and insights, and to incorporate diverse perspectives that strengthen the initiative's direction and impact.



Learn More:
dcflex.epri.com

DCFlex Participants

Developers



Hyperscalers



IPP's



ISO/RTO



Technology Providers



Advisory & Finance



Engineering & Construction



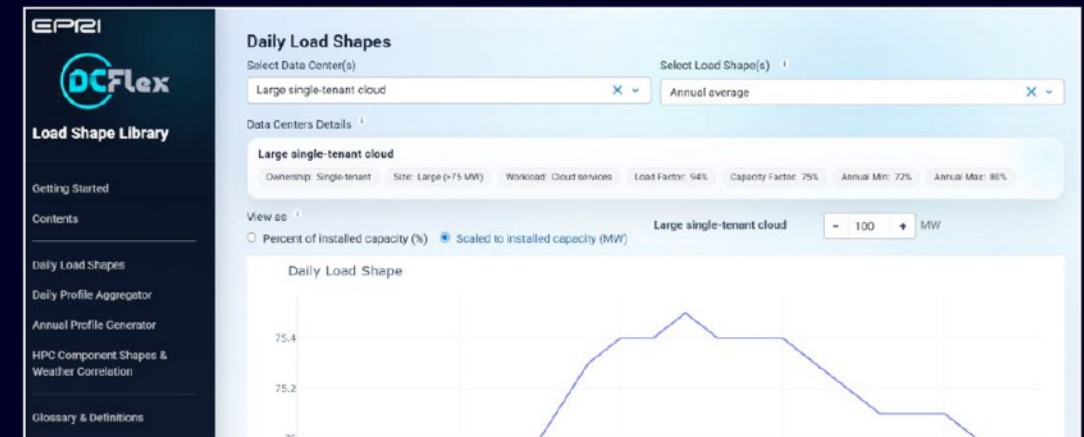
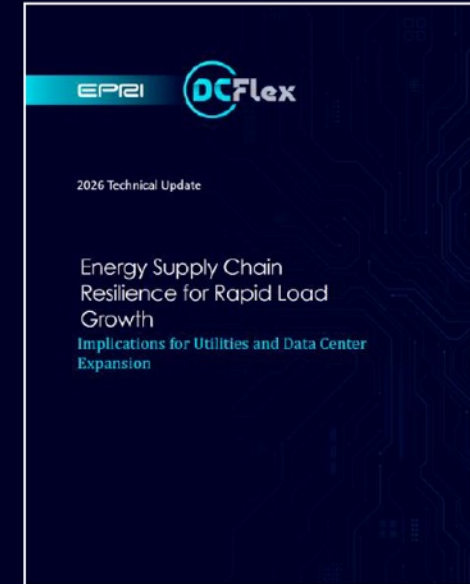
Utilities



Not Pictured | SHELL

DC Flex Workstreams

- WS 1: Grid-Informed Flexible Data Center Design
- WS 2: Transformational Utility Programs
- WS 3: Interconnection Practices
- WS 4: Planning and Portfolio Readiness
- WS 5: Distribution-Connected Data Centers
- WS 6: Demonstrations





Real Cybersecurity Challenges

(Jason's) Top 3 Cybersecurity Challenges



Supply Chain

Digital Supply Chain

Hardware / Software Bill of Materials

Rogue or Undocumented Devices



Secure Remote Access

Employee Access

Vendor / Trusted 3rd Party Access



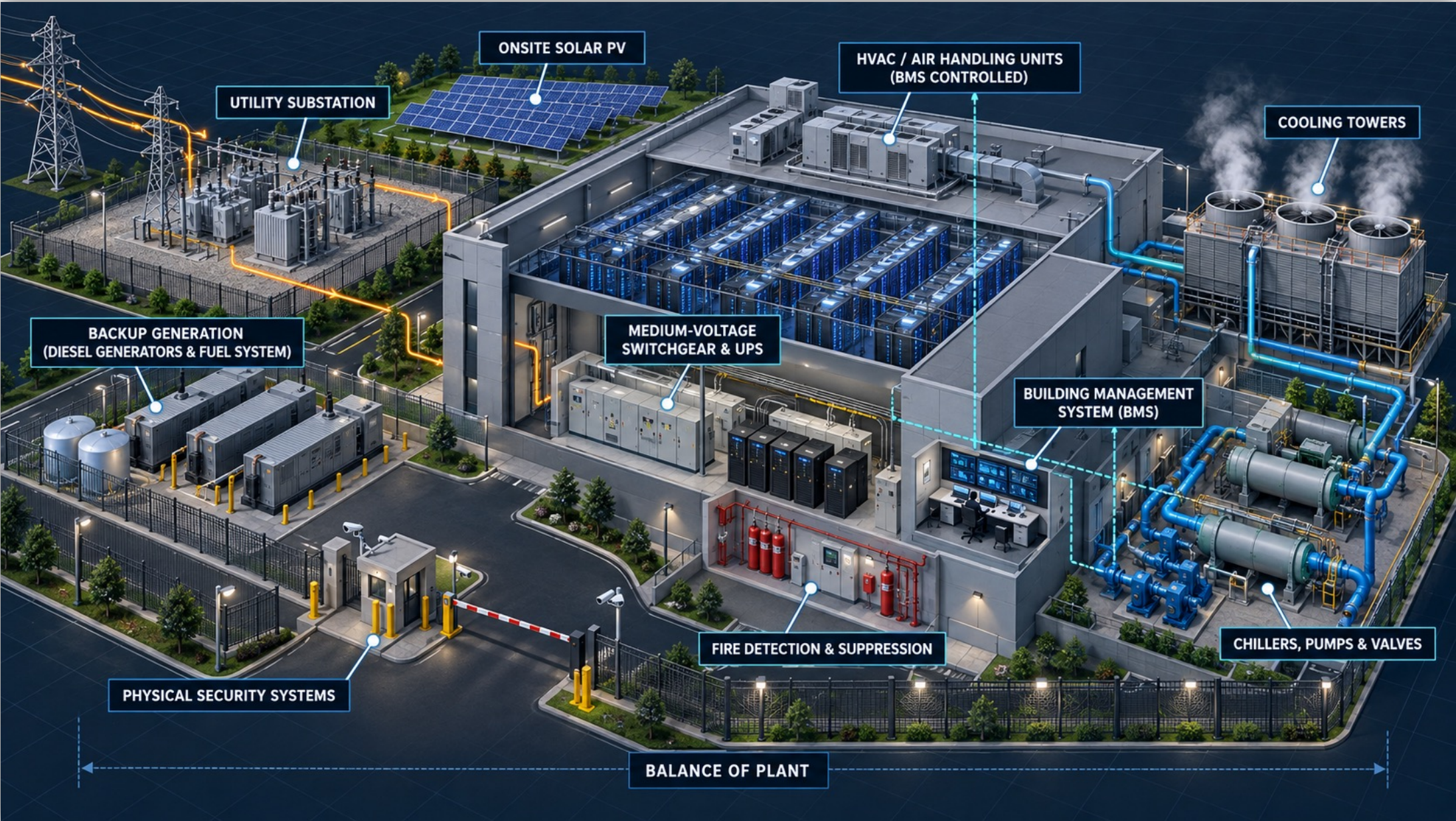
Exposure Management

Vulnerabilities

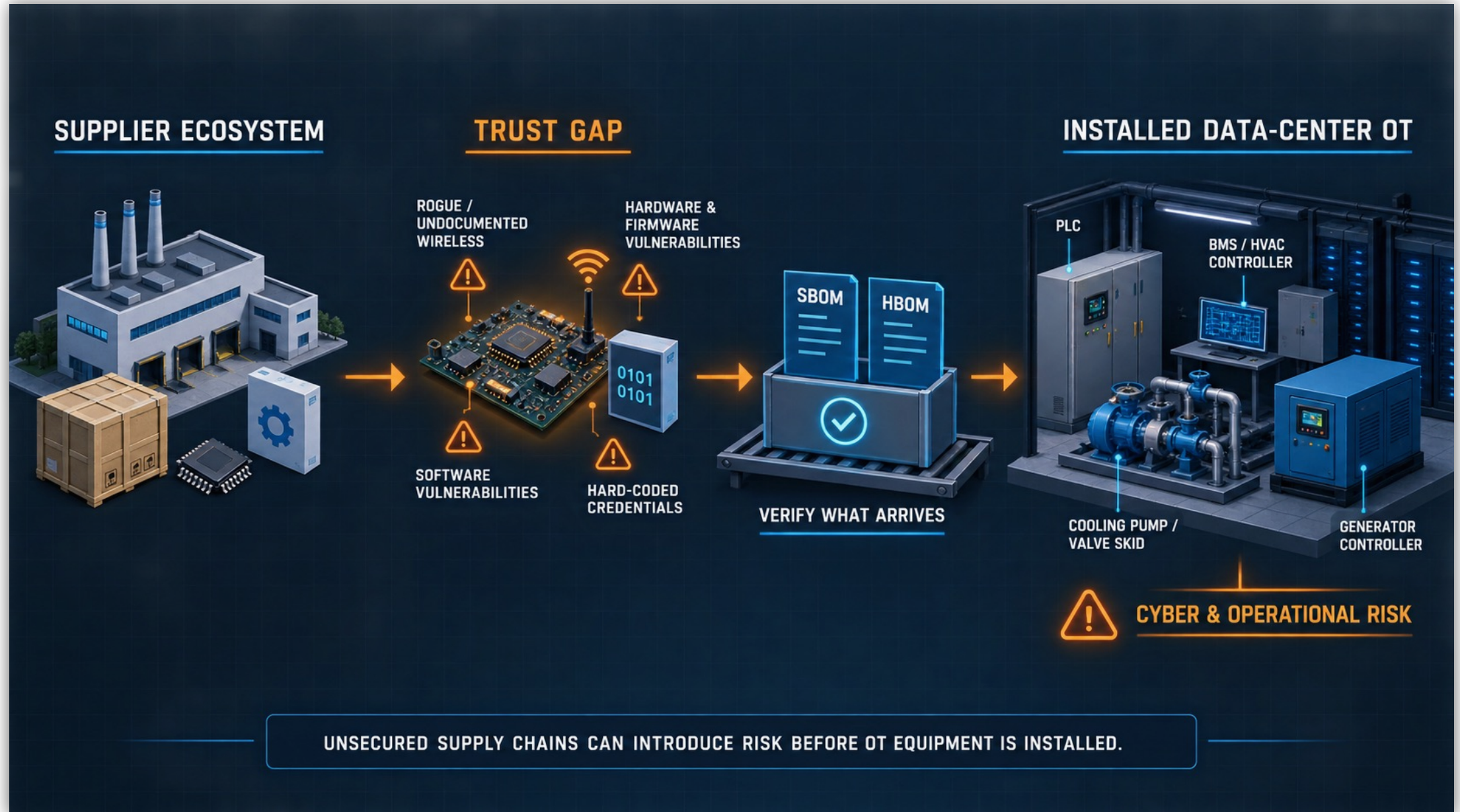
Patching

Cloud

Operational Technology Equipment at a Data Center

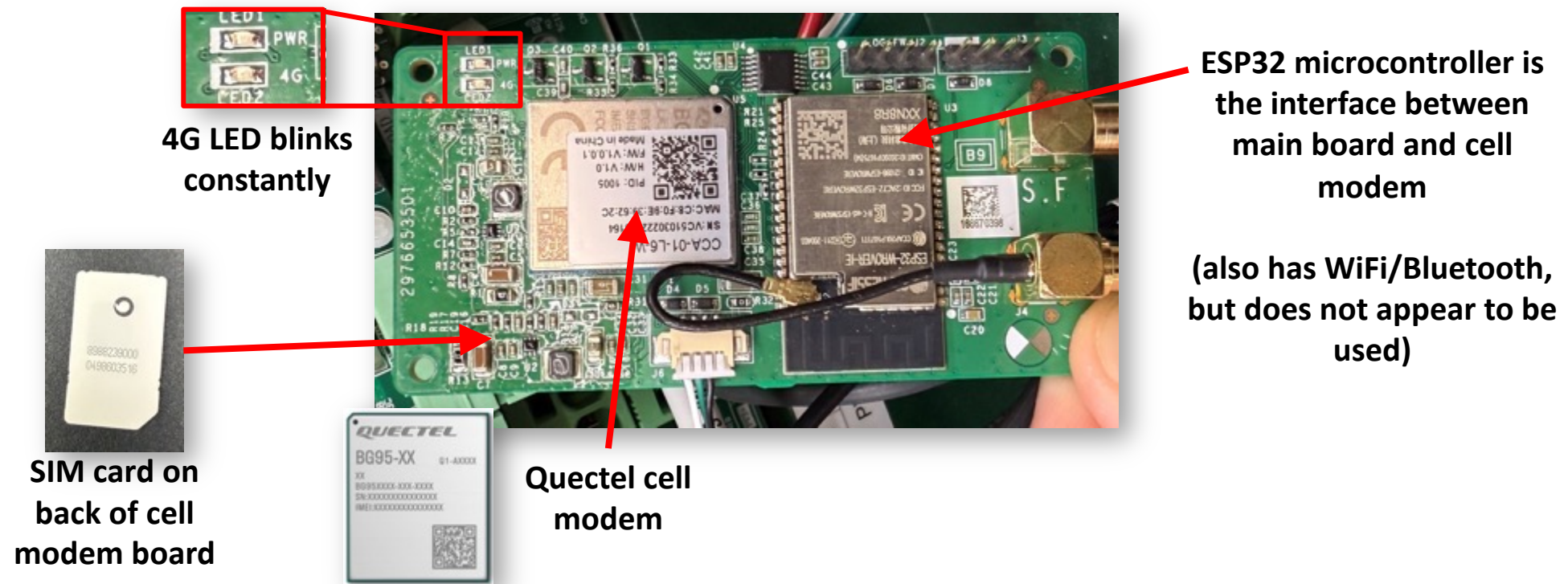


Supply Chain Attacks



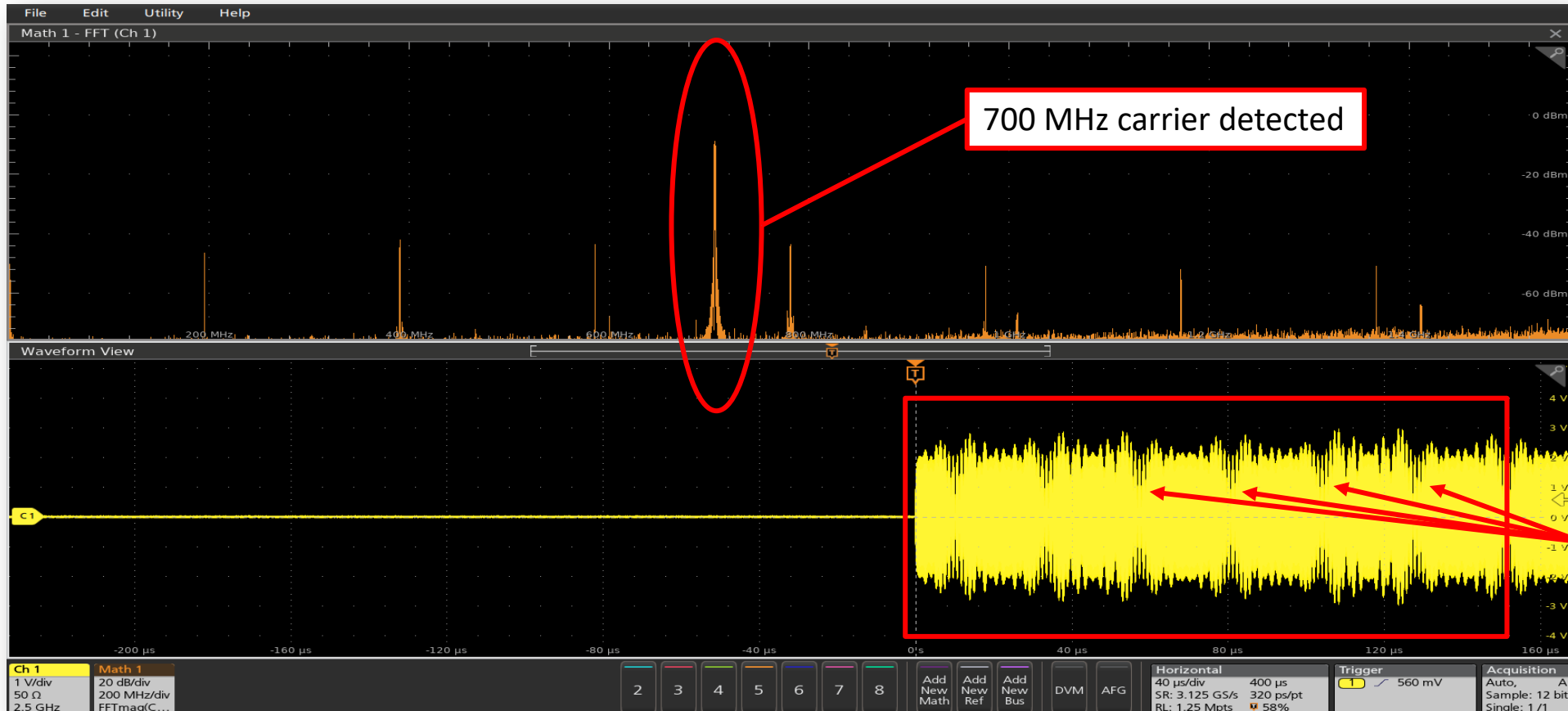
Cellular Modem – Verification of Manufacturer Claims

- Manufacturer confirmed the equipment **does not ship with a cellular modem**
 - In-house equipment contained hardware board containing a cell modem (and a WiFi/Bluetooth chip) on a single board; a SIM card was installed
 - Cell modem is a Quectel BG95-M1 (an LTE Category M1 using IoT bands); it also has GPS
- Can observe attempts to establish connection to a cellular tower



Confirmation of a Cellular Modem Attempting Communication

- Cell modem antenna feed analyzed by high frequency oscilloscope with FFT capabilities
- The presence of a strong 700 MHz signal aligns with the specs of cell modem (700 MHz is the carrier frequency for CAT M1 LTE)
- This signal is only present when the equipment is powered on

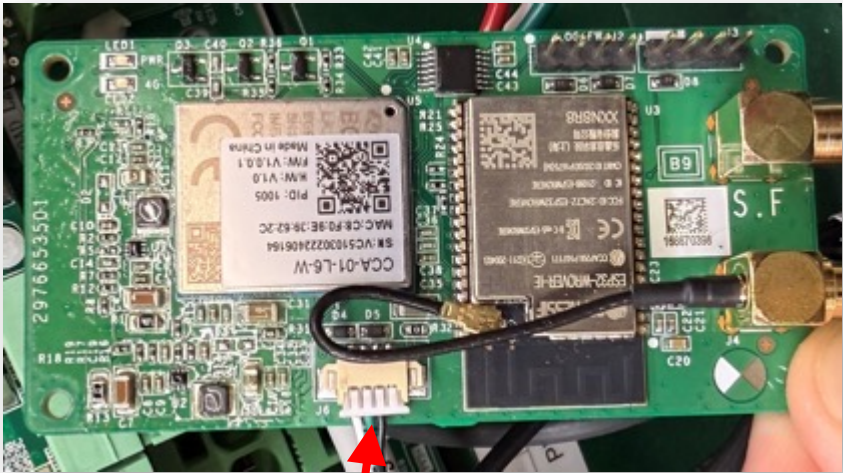


The measurement of a signal from the modem (**activity**) does not mean **connectivity** to a cellular network

Time series data exhibits modulation

Communications Between Main Controller & Cellular Board

- Suspected UART comms detected on serial lines between the main controller board and the cellular board



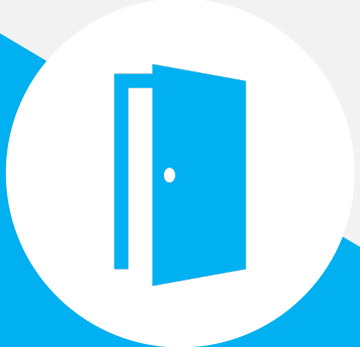
Serial data lines



Secure Remote Access Capability



Secure Remote Access – Theft, Modification, Control



Ethernet

Requires physical access to device, but has virtually no network security restrictions



Wi-Fi / Bluetooth

Requires access to vicinity (“outside the fence”), but default or weak passwords can be brute forced in hours or days



Cellular

Accessible from anywhere; high security for drive-by bad actors, but the bad actor who installed the device already knows how to gain access

Common Access Plane: Once inside the device, command and control can be easy (through Web-based or Modbus commands)

Exposure Management



Lessons Learned for OT Systems

Vulnerabilities, Configurations, and Cyber Hardening



No apparent, effective protections against credential guessing (lockout, throttling, alerting)

Security posture assumes trusted deployment environments

Outdated firmware can increase attack vectors due to identified vulnerabilities

Wireless Access Expands Beyond the Fence Line



WiFi/Bluetooth require proximity; cellular removes geographical constraints

Wireless channels increase exposure to drive-by, insider, and staged attacks

Undocumented Communications Undermine Trust Assumptions



Manufacturer security assurances cannot be validated without full hardware transparency

Hidden and undocumented connectivity increases supply chain, installation, and lifecycle security risk

Wireless communications can create a bypass to monitored channels



Mitigating an Evolving Cyber Threat Landscape

AI-AIDED VULNERABILITY DISCLOSURE: OT-RELEVANT SIGNALS

Platform data shows AI expanding what researchers can test, discover, and submit. The data below is not an OT-only count.

VALID AI VULNERABILITY REPORTS

210%

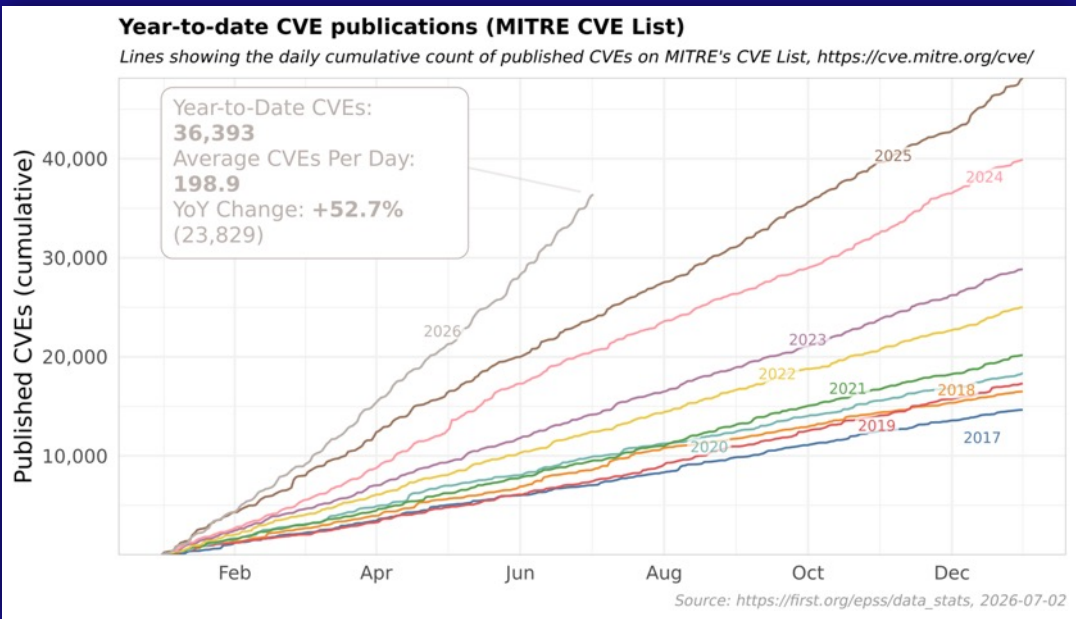
year-over-year growth

HackerOne reports that valid AI vulnerability reports grew 210% in 2025.

Prompt-injection reports rose 540%, its fastest-growing AI attack vector.

Source: HackerOne, Hacker-Powered Security Report 2025

INDEXED GROWTH IN VULN REPORTS



MICROSOFT CLOUD + AI SIGNALS

180

new vulnerabilities Microsoft says researchers proactively discovered in cloud and AI.

600+

vulnerability submissions in Microsoft's 2025 Zero Day Quest for Copilot and Cloud.

17M

dollars Microsoft paid in 2025 to 344 researchers across its bounty programs.

Sources: Microsoft Secure Future Initiative, Apr. 2025; Microsoft Bounty Program, Aug. 2025.

OT IMPLICATION | Windows-based engineering workstations, SCADA/DCS servers, and their supporting services face a faster discovery and disclosure cycle.

Cybersecurity Budgets and Spend

~\$3.2M

Average annual cyber budget (1.0% of revenue)

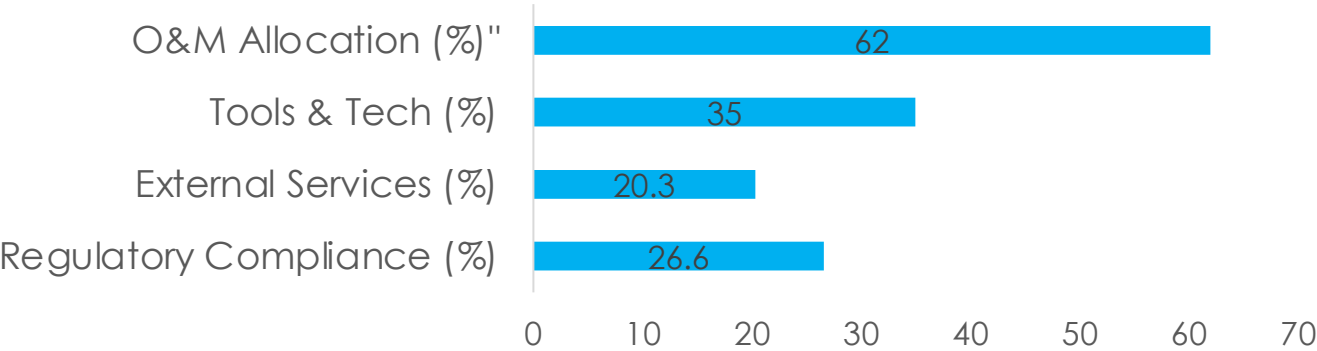
2.5×

Increase vs. 0.4% of revenue in 2022

Average Annual Cyber Security Revenue ~\$3.2
Million USD,



■ OT Cyber ■ IT Cyber



Budget composition

35% OT share of cyber spend, up from 33% in 2022.

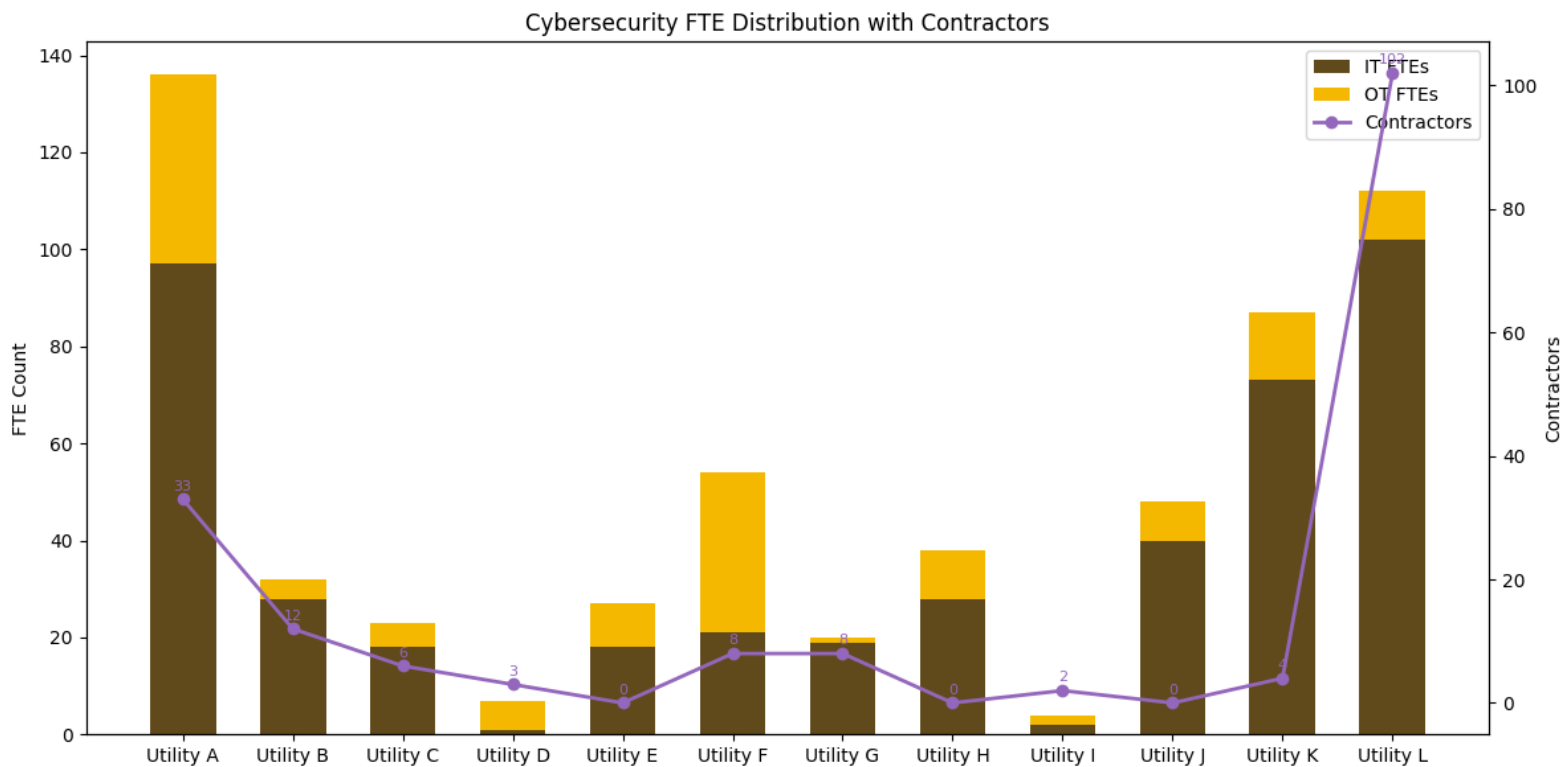
OT vs. IT allocation

OT share: 35.5% | IT share: 64.5%. OT security is no longer a blind spot, with budgets aligning to converged IT/OT threat models.

Source: EPRI, epri.com/research/programs/112046/results/3002032597

FTE Distribution Highlights IT Dominance and Contractor Reliance

Cybersecurity FTE distribution with contractors, across utilities



Source: EPRI, epri.com/research/programs/112046/results/3002032597

IT FTEs dominate over OT

In almost every utility, IT FTEs are the majority of cybersecurity staff; OT FTEs are present but often under 20 — the ongoing challenge of building specialized OT capacity.

Contractor reliance is uneven

Utility L and Utility A report over 100 contractors while many report zero — two distinct models: contractor-heavy surge capacity, or in-house employees.

Small utilities lean on FTEs

For smaller and mid-sized utilities, contractor counts are near zero.

The Baseline

Digital asset management starts with knowing what we have.

Digital Asset Management

Know what you have. Walkdowns. Process
+ Data Model. Tooling. [1]

Technology Debt

Modernization needed.

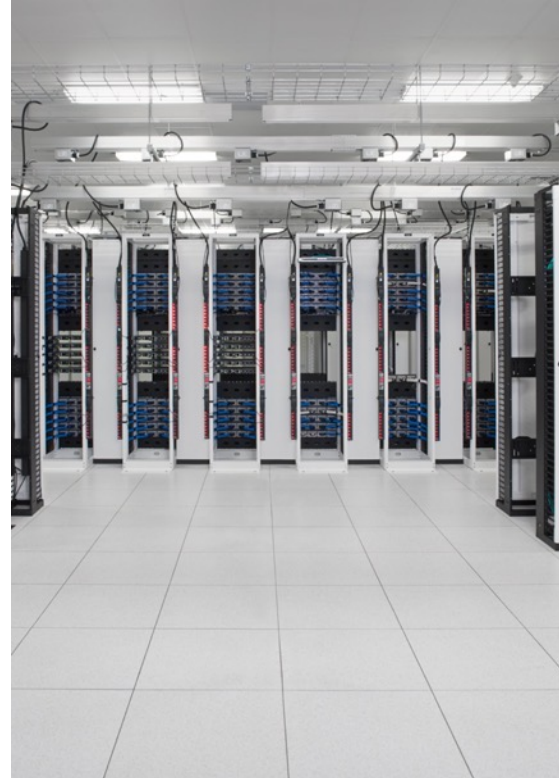
Hardening

Remove unused ports/service, change
defaults.

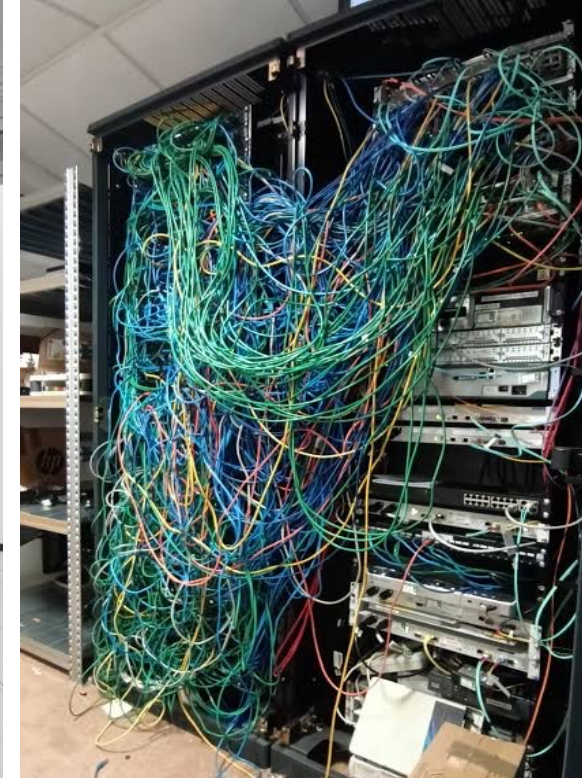
Applied Baseline Controls

Standard cybersecurity controls across all
sites and assets.

HOW WE DESCRIBE IT



WHAT WE REALLY HAVE



The gap between the described environment and field reality is where risk and effort accumulate.

[1] <https://www.epri.com/research/programs/112046/results/3002032603>

Mitigations



Accurate asset inventory.



Walkdown and investigation for situational awareness.



Develop a plan.

Remove or disable unutilized wireless communication.
Document and secure existing wireless communication that is being used.



Develop a process to inspect new technologies for undocumented wireless communication during commissioning.



Develop a process for site turnover from 3rd parties, integrators, or vendors.



Recap & Conclusions

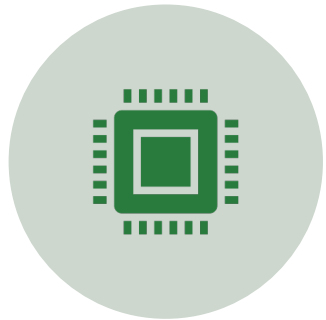
The Future of Energy Infrastructure



Supply chain constraints will force a larger reliance on global supply.



Critical infrastructure equipment and controls will be managed with cloud services. AI-supported attacks will continue.



Additional required buildout to meet AI inference and training demand will drive a bow wave of increased security issues.



Continued near-term and long-term shortage of OT cyber security staff.

Compounding to increased cybersecurity risk for *Energy* and *Data Center* assets

What We've Covered

And What You've Learned

01

Data Centers

Load is growing fast!



02

Data Center OT Cyber Risk

Cyber risk is real and proven.



03

Cyber Risk Mitigation

Visibility, access control, and hardening baseline controls are paramount.



04

Planning and Preparation

Planning for growth with increased cyber capabilities is critical



About the Presenter



jhollern@epri.com

Jason Hollern is a Technical Executive in the Digitalization Area within the Generation Sector at the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI).

Mr. Hollern's current research areas include industrial control system (ICS) cyber security and artificial intelligence. He also leads the cross-sector cyber security research and coordination between Energy Delivery and Customer Solutions, Generation and Low-Carbon Resources, and Nuclear cyber security programs. He has led generation-specific cyber security research and development at EPRI since 2017.

At EPRI, he leads a multi-disciplinary team of engineers and researchers to provide applied solutions and processes to the energy sector that help to digitally transform the industry. These solutions and processes help the energy transformation, increase overall sector reliability and resiliency, and provide a benefit to the public.

Prior to joining EPRI, Mr. Hollern was an engineering supervisor for cyber security at AREVA Inc. He led a team focused on cyber security engineering solutions and services for more than half of the U.S. nuclear fleet, implemented parts of the North American Electric Reliability Corporation – Critical Infrastructure Protection (NERC CIP) compliance program, and worked with international power plants to implement cyber security processes and tools around the world.

Mr. Hollern previously worked with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Industrial Control System – Cyber Emergency Response Team (ICS-CERT) in incident response and vulnerability mitigation. He was also an engineer at the Idaho National Laboratory's (INL) Control Systems Security Program and in the Safeguards and Security Program.

EPRI Resources



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[DC Flex](#)



[Cyber Security for
Generation Assets](#)



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