

Consideration of Issues and Directives

Project 2016-02 Modifications to CIP Standards

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Issue or Directive	Source	Consideration of Issue or Directive		
After consideration of the comments received on this issue, we conclude that the adoption of controls for transient devices used at Low Impact BES Cyber	FERC Order 822, Paragraph	The Project 2016-02 Standard Drafting Team (SDT) revised the Attachment 1 of CIP-003-TCA to mitigate the risk of malware propagation to the BES through low impact BES Cyber		
Systems, including Low Impact Control Centers, will provide an important enhancement to the security posture of the bulk electric system by reinforcing the defense-in-depth nature of the CIP Reliability Standards at all impact levels. Accordingly, we direct that NERC,	32; issued January 21, 2016	Systems. Attachment 1 contains and outlines the required sections of a Responsible Entity's cyber security plan(s) for its low impact BES Cyber Systems per Requirement R2. Previously, cyber		
pursuant to section 215(d)(5) of the FPA, develop modifications to the CIP Reliability Standards to provide mandatory protection for transient devices used at Low Impact BES Cyber Systems based on the risk posed to bulk electric system reliability. While NERC has flexibility in the manner in which it addresses the Commission's concerns, the proposed modifications should be designed to effectively address the risks posed by transient devices to Low Impact BES Cyber Systems in a manner that is consistent with the risk-based approach reflected in the CIP version 5 Standards.		security plan(s) were required to address four subject matter areas: (1) cyber security awareness; (2) physical security controls; (3) electronic access controls; and (4) Cyber Security Incident response. In keeping with the stakeholder approved approach to incorporate all the requirements applicable to assets containing low impact BES Cyber Systems into one standard, the SDT expanded CIP-003-6 Attachment 1 to include a fifth area: "Transient Cyber Asset and Removable Media Malicious Code Mitigation Plan(s)". Requiring the Responsible Entity to develop and implement these plans will provide higher assurance against the propagation of malware from transient devices. The plan approach for TCAs is		



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		consistent with the existing requirement structure applicable to lows and accommodates the risk level of the assets.		
		Additionally, the SDT revised the definition of a Transient Cyber Asset (TCA). The revised definition of a TCA ensures the applicability of security controls, provides clarity, and accommodates the use of the term for all impact levels: high, medium and low. The revised definition will allow entities to deploy one program to manage TCAs across multiple impact levels.		
		The revised definition of a Transient Cyber Asset (TCA) is:		
		A Cyber Asset that is:		
		 capable of transmitting or transferring executable code; not included in a BES Cyber System; not a Protected Cyber Asset (PCA) associated with high or medium impact BES Cyber Systems; and directly connected (e.g., using Ethernet, serial, Universal Serial Bus, or wireless including near field or Bluetooth communication) for 30 consecutive calendar days or less to a: BES Cyber Asset, network within an Electronic Security Perimeter containing high or medium impact BES Cyber Systems, or PCA associated with high or medium impact BES Cyber Systems. 		



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		Examples of Transient Cyber Assets include, but are not limited to, Cyber Assets used for data transfer, vulnerability assessment, maintenance, or troubleshooting purposes.		
		As proposed, Section 5 of Attachment 1 of CIP-003-TCA mandates that entities have malware protection on Transient Cyber Assets (both entity and vendor-managed) and for Removable Media.		
		The SDT determined that it was necessary to distinguish between the specific protections for: (i) Transient Cyber Assets managed by the Responsible Entity, (ii) Transient Cyber Assets managed by a party other than the Responsible Entity (e.g. vendors or contractors), and (iii) Removable Media.		
		For Transient Cyber Assets managed by the Responsible Entity, Section 5 requires Responsible Entities to use one or a combination of the following methods to mitigate the introduction of malicious code: antivirus software, application whitelisting, or some other method.		
		The SDT recognized that entities manage these devices in two fundamentally different ways. Some entities maintain a preauthorized inventory of transient devices (i.e., manage in an ongoing manner) while others have a checklist for transient devices prior to connecting them to a BES Cyber System (i.e., manage in an on-demand manner). The drafting team acknowledges both methods are effective and Section 5 permits either form of management. Because of the higher		



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		frequency in which these entity-managed devices are used, the controls required for these devices are more specific. For Transient Cyber Assets managed by a party other than the Responsible Entity, Section 5 requires the Responsible Entity to review and verify the malware mitigation mechanism(s) used by the third party prior to connecting the Transient Cyber Asset (per Transient Cyber Asset capability). For Removable Media, Section 5 requires entities to use methods to detect malicious code and mitigate the threat of detected malicious code prior to connecting to a low impact BES Cyber System.		