



Self-Logging

Alex Petak Enforcement Attorney

Mishani Tamayo
Enforcement Program Coordinator

March 2, 2023

Antitrust Admonition



Texas Reliability Entity, Inc. (Texas RE) strictly prohibits persons participating in Texas RE activities from using their participation as a forum for engaging in practices or communications that violate antitrust laws. Texas RE has approved antitrust guidelines available on its website. If you believe that antitrust laws have been violated at a Texas RE meeting, or if you have any questions about the antitrust guidelines, please contact the Texas RE General Counsel.

Notice of this meeting was posted on the Texas RE website and this meeting is being held in public. Participants should keep in mind that the listening audience may include members of the press, representatives from various governmental authorities, and industry stakeholders.





Upcoming Texas RE Events





March 9, 2023

APT Cyber Tools

Targeting
ICS/SCADA Devices



March 16, 2023

Cold Weather Standards



March 29, 2023

Women's Leadership in Grid Reliability and Security Conference





Upcoming ERO Events







March 21, 2023

Spring Reliability and Security Virtual Workshop



Conference







slido

Product

Solutio

Who has heard of the Self-Logging program?

#TXRE

Joining as a participant?

Enter event code

Join an existing event









Topics to Discuss Today:

- 1. What is the Self-Logging program?
- 2. Who is the program for?
- 3. Benefits of the Self-Logging program
- 4. How to join and submit logs
- 5. How to use the program effectively





What is Self-Logging?



An Alternative to Self-Reporting

Registered Entity Logs Minimal Risk Noncompliance

- Still contains essential parts
- Submitted to Regional Entity for review and approval at least once every six months
- Rebuttable presumption appropriate for compliance exception treatment



NERC Self-Logging User Guide





Who is the Program For?

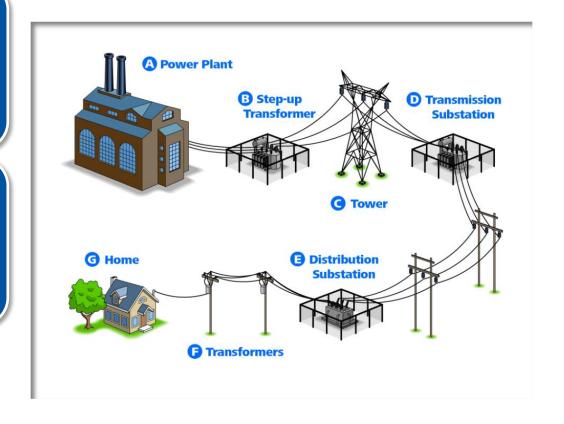




All registered entities may apply

Eligibility based on robust Compliance Program

- Identification of PNCs
- Evaluation of PNCs
- Correction of PNCs



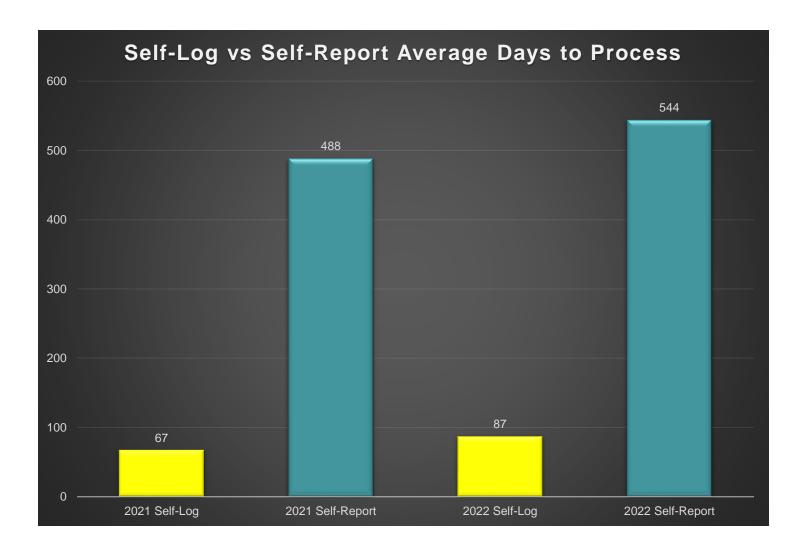




Benefits of the Program



- Presumption of compliance expectation (CE) treatment
- No need to develop a Self-Report for every issue
- Fewer (if any) requests for information (RFIs)
- No evidence submission required
- Faster processing







Benefits of the Program



- Gives regulators confidence that the industry is monitoring and addressing their risks
- Can assist Regional Entities in trend spotting and further show a strong compliance culture







Sli.do (#TXRE)



Slido Question

Who has submitted a self-log before?







Request to Participate in Self-Logging



Request and Review

- Registered entity requests to participate
- Texas RE reviews the request (and supporting documents)

Approval

 Texas RE sends a participation letter to the registered entity

Logging

- Registered entity submits first log using Align on date indicated in the participation approval letter
- Texas RE will notify NERC of participants





Request to Participate in Self-Logging



To Submit a Formal Request:

- (1) Complete the <u>Self-Logging Program Participation Request</u> (<u>Template</u>)
- (2) Include any documents (processes, etc.) describing your internal controls
- (3) Email Texas RE at: enforcement@texasre.org with the subject line "Request for Evaluation [Registered Entity Name]"





Self-Logging Webpage



Self-Logging Program **▼**

The self-logging program permits registered entities that possess sufficient internal controls to maintain a self-logging spreadsheet for eligible minimal risk noncompliance issues. Registered entities submit their noncompliance logs to Texas RE quarterly. There is a presumption that these self-logged, minimal risk noncompliance issues will be resolved as Compliance Exceptions.

To determine a registered entity's eligibility to self-log, Texas RE conducts a formal review of the registered entity's internal controls. To participate in the self-logging program, the registered entity must demonstrate that it has sufficiently institutionalized processes in place to identify, assess, and correct operational risks to reliability. The details regarding the evaluation process for these internal controls are described in the ERO Enterprise Self-Logging Program Document.

To be evaluated for self-logging, a registered entity should complete the Self-Logging Program Participation Request.

Documents

FERC Order Accepting NERC Compliance Filing Self-Logging Guide Compliance Exception Overview





Self-Logging Program Participation Request Template





CONFIDENTIAL

Self-Logging Questionnaire

A. Methodology to Evaluate Processes to Identify Noncompliance

 Please explain how the Entity demonstrates that it has effective processes in place for identifying possible noncompliance with Reliability Standards.

These processes include:

- a) identifying and communicating possible noncompliance with Reliability Standards.
- b) investigating the facts surrounding an identified possible noncompliance.
- if the Entity determines facts do not amount to noncompliance (e.g., follow-up, if any, for near misses).

Response:

B. Methodology to Evaluate Processes to Assess Noncompliance

 Please explain how the Entity investigates the facts surrounding an identified possible noncompliance.

Response:

2. Please explain how the Entity assesses the risk to reliability posed by a noncompliance.

These processes include:

- a) assessing risk to reliability posed by a particular noncompliance; and
- communicating reliability risk of possible noncompliance to individuals affected by the possible noncompliance.

Response:

Describe how the Entity's assessment of risk to reliability impacts its response to the noncompliance.





Self-Logging Eligibility Review Process



After Texas RE receives your formal request, template, and documents...

Texas RE May
Request
Additional
Information to
Complete the
Formal Review

Notice Provided

Formal Eligibility
Evaluation
Begins





Self-Logging Eligibility Criteria



Texas RE Will Review Your Registered Entity's:

- History with Texas RE
 - Compliance history
 - Texas RE's experience with your entity
- Evidence of effective processes for identifying possible noncompliance
- Timing and quality of self-reports
- Risk Assessment ability/quality
- Mitigation Performance
- Internal Compliance Program
- Inherent Risk Assessment
- Proposed Self-Logging procedure (optional)





Self-Logging User Guide



Self-Logging Program **▼**

The self-logging program permits registered entities that possess sufficient internal controls to maintain a self-logging spreadsheet for eligible minimal risk noncompliance issues. Registered entities submit their noncompliance logs to Texas RE quarterly. There is a presumption that these self-logged, minimal risk noncompliance issues will be resolved as Compliance Exceptions.

To determine a registered entity's eligibility to self-log, Texas RE conducts a formal review of the registered entity's internal controls. To participate in the self-logging program, the registered entity must demonstrate that it has sufficiently institutionalized processes in place to identify, assess, and correct operational risks to reliability. The details regarding the evaluation process for these internal controls are described in the ERO Enterprise Self-Logging Program Document.

To be evaluated for self-logging, a registered entity should complete the Self-Logging Program Participation Request.

Documents



FERC Order Accepting NERC Compliance Filing Self-Logging Guide Compliance Exception Overview





Eligibility Determination



Texas RE will provide formal, written notification of eligibility determination which will include:

- Whether the registered entity qualifies for Self-Logging
- The basis for Texas RE's decision
- The Reliability Standards for which the registered entity is eligible to Self-Log
- The date the first Self-Log is due





Self-Logging Process



Registered entity enters log using Align on or before submission due date

 No longer a process where Entity emails log to Texas RE Texas RE Enforcement reviews the Self-Log to ensure that the logged instances of noncompliance are:

- Adequately identified and described
- Reasonably and justifiably assessed as minimal risk
- Adequately and appropriately corrected (i.e. mitigated)





Self-Logging Schedule



Self-Logs Must be Submitted Every Six Months

- Allowed to log anytime *before* your submission due date







Guidance for Drafting Self-Log

- CE Precedent located on the <u>NERC</u> <u>Enforcement and Mitigation Page</u>
- Align for Registered Entities (training videos for using Align)
- Registered Entity User Guide







Align User Guide

Welcome to Align. Along with the Align instructional videos, this user guide will help you navigate through all of the features included in release 1. Click on a topic in the

- Accessing Align
- Release 1 Scope
- 3 Reviewing the Dashboard
- Creating a Finding
- 5 Updating a Finding
- Responding to an RFI
- **Responding to Notifications**
- Mitigating Activities

list below or in the ribbon above to begin. Shortcut: Click the #4, it will take you to Creating a Finding

- Mitigation Status Progression
- Responding to a Mitigation RFI
- Requesting a Milestone Extension
- Mitigation Plans
- (13) Scope Expansion
- The Incomplete Status
- **Completing Milestones**
- Consolidated Mitigations

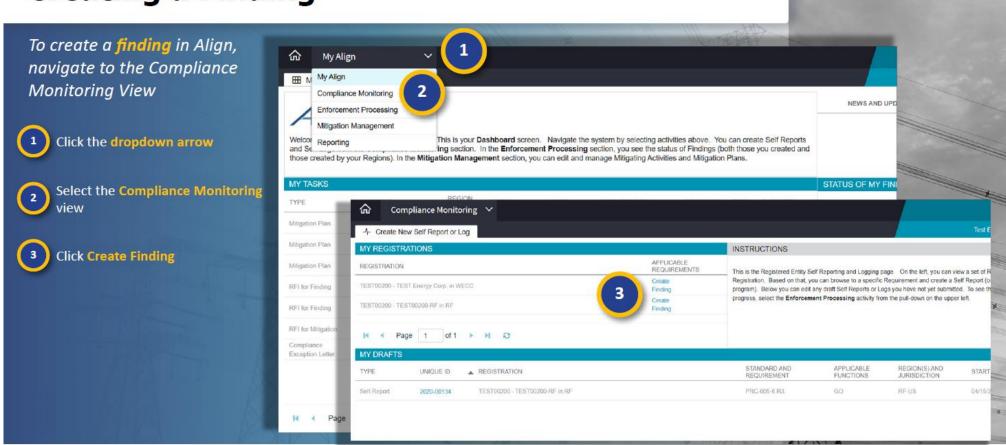






ALIGN

Creating a Finding















I4 4 Page 1 of 5 ▶ № ©



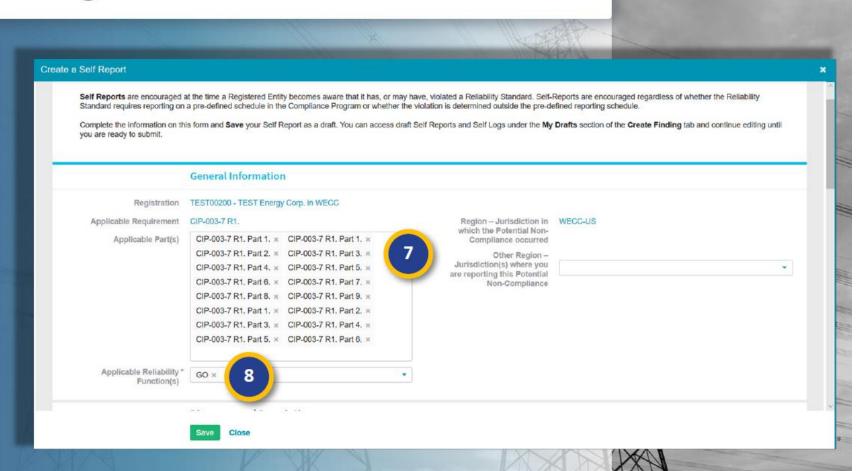
ALIGN

Creating a Finding

Ensure the Requirement
Parts and Reliability
Functions are applicable
for the Self-Report.

Remove any Parts or Functions that do not apply.

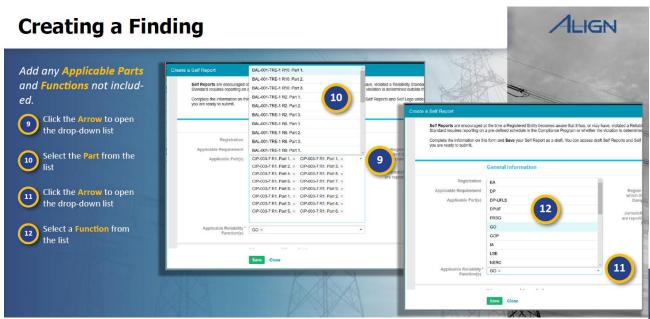
- Click X to remove
 Applicable Parts
- 8 Click X to remove any Reliability Functions

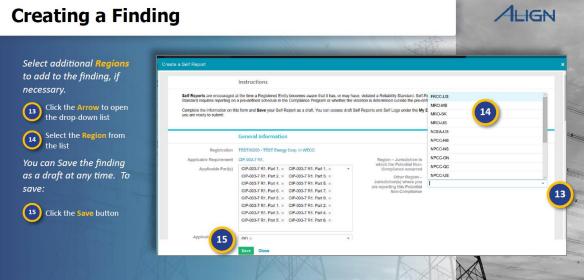








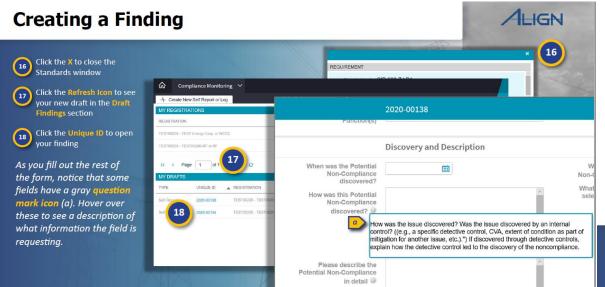


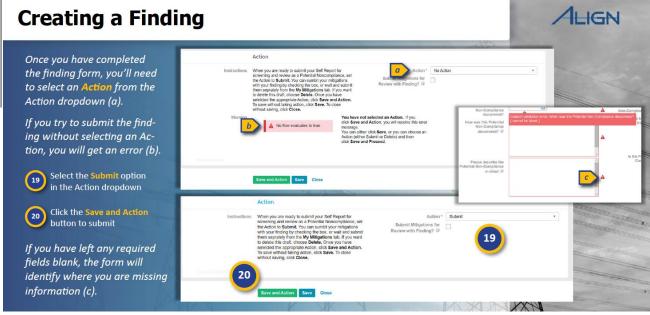


















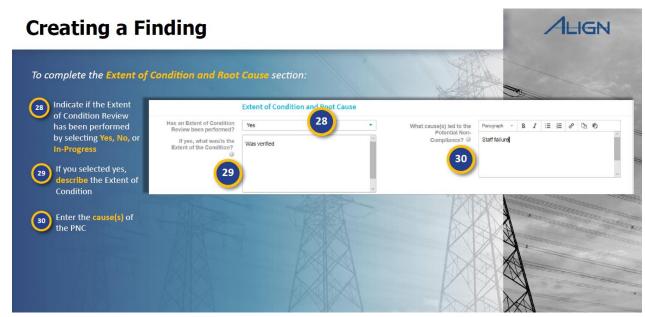
ALIGN **Creating a Finding** Scroll to the Discovery and Description section to complete the finding. Discovery and Description 21 When was the Potential Non-Compliance When did the Potential Select the Date the PNC discovered Non-Compliance start? What is the basis for your Paragraph - B $I \equiv \exists \ \mathscr{P} \ \square \ \mathfrak{S}$ How was this Potential selecting this start date? discovered? Enter an Explanation of how the PNC was of how the PNC was discovered Compliance still occurring? Please describe the Enter a Description of the PNC 23

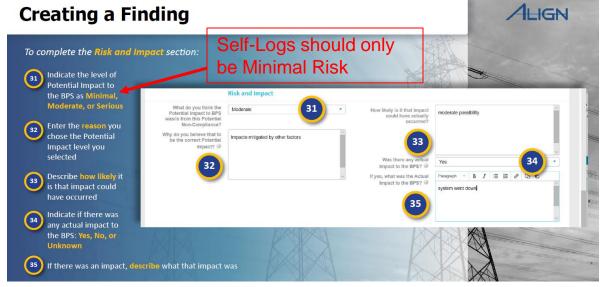
ALIGN **Creating a Finding** Select the Date the PNC started Discovery and Description Enter an Explanation why you selected the When was the Potential When did the Potential Non-Compliance start? discovered? start date How was this Potential Non-Compliance discovered? Select Yes or No if the PNC is still occurring Please describe the If you selected No, select the Date you reoccurring? in detail @ turned to compliance Is the Potential Non-Compliance still occurring? When did you return to compliance?







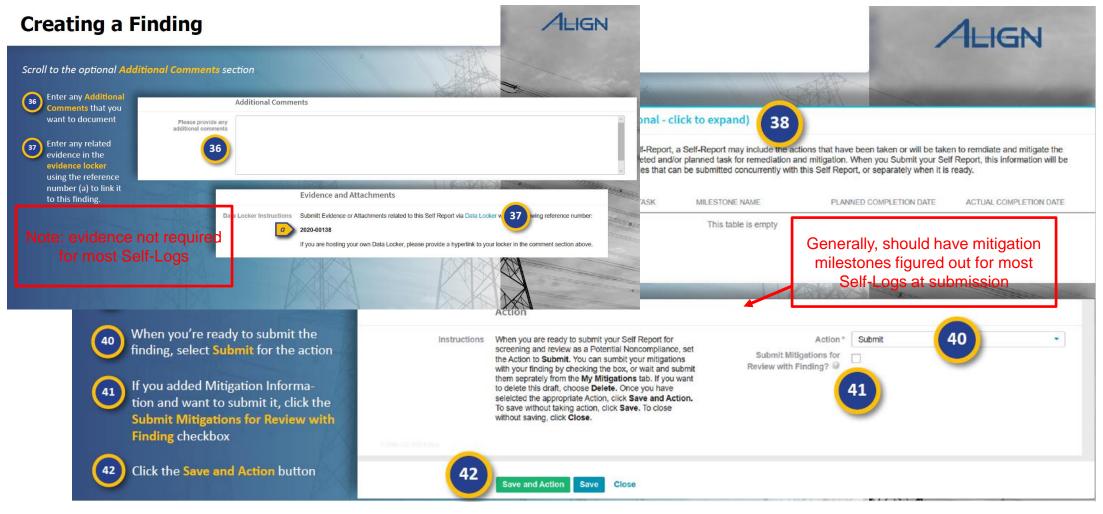


















Enter each instance into log when identified

- If multiple instances of same standard over time, possible to consolidate when processed for CE treatment
- Too many similar instances in a small amount of time may reduce chances of eligibility

Log should tell a complete story

Direct relationship between cause, minimal risk, and mitigating activities

Ideally, minimal review and editing of material needed before posting as a CE





Submission Example



Description of the Noncompliance	Description of the Risk	Description of the Mitigation
Entity, as a Transmission Owner and Transmission Operator, had an issue with CIP-007-6 R5. Specifically, Entity did not implement	This issue posed a minimal risk and did not pose a serious or substantial risk to the reliability of the bulk power system. Entity	To mitigate this issue, Entity inventoried the account.
one or more documented processes that included Part 5.2 on an EACMS server.	tracks approximately 2,000 default and shared accounts, meaning this noncompliance involved less than .05% of its accounts. In addition, the device at issue uses dual-factor authentication for	To prevent recurrence of this noncompliance, Entity: 1) Conducted an extent of condition analysis and confirmed
The Entity uses multiple interfaces to review its assets on a periodic basis. On December 4, 2016, the Entity discovered a	electronic access that would have prevented most forms of unauthorized electronic access. A review of system logs did not	the noncompliance was limited to the single default generic account; and
previously unidentified and un-inventoried default generic account on the EACMS server. The Entity discovered the account	identify attempts to access the account before Entity identifying and mitigating the noncompliance.	augmented its procedures to conduct future assessments using both GUI and command line interface.
was not visible during the initial scan when an analyst used a graphical user interface (GUI), but was visible during a subsequent		Entity completed these activities on December 1, 2016.
review when a different analyst used a command line interface. The EACMS server is associated with a medium impact BES Cyber System. The EACMS server was used for application discovery and		
dependency mapping.		
Entity ran both a GUI and command line interface to ensure it had identified and inventoried all known enabled default or other		
generic account types and identified no other inaccuracies. The cause of the noncompliance was that Entity failed to realize		
relying on GUI is insufficient and would not identify all of the accounts that were present on the device.		
The noncompliance began on July 1, 2016, when the standard became mandatory and enforceable, and ended on August 4,		
2016, when the account was inventoried, approximately one month later.		







Description of the Noncompliance

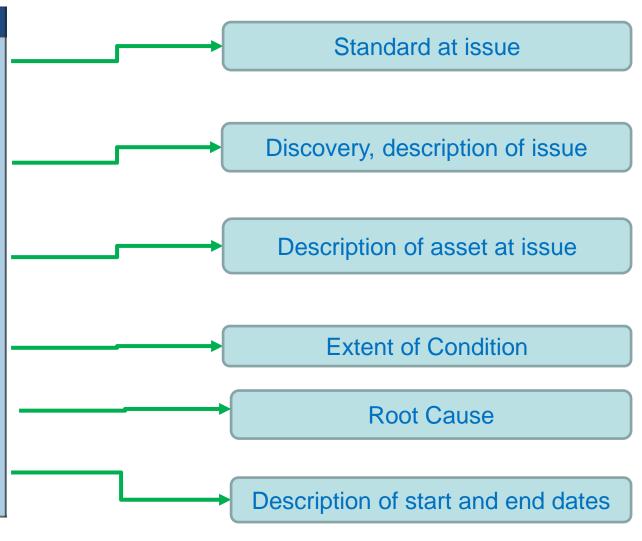
Entity, as a Transmission Owner and Transmission Operator, had an issue with CIP-007-6 R5. Specifically, Entity did not implement one or more documented processes that included Part 5.2 on an EACMS server.

The Entity uses multiple interfaces to review its assets on a periodic basis. On December 4, 2016, the Entity discovered a previously unidentified and un-inventoried default generic account on the EACMS server. The Entity discovered the account was not visible during the initial scan when an analyst used a graphical user interface (GUI), but was visible during a subsequent review when a different analyst used a command line interface. The EACMS server is associated with a medium impact BES Cyber System. The EACMS server was used for application discovery and dependency mapping.

Entity ran both a GUI and command line interface to ensure it had identified and inventoried all known enabled default or other generic account types and identified no other inaccuracies.

The cause of the noncompliance was that Entity failed to realize relying on GUI is insufficient and would not identify all of the accounts that were present on the device.

The noncompliance began on July 1, 2016, when the standard became mandatory and enforceable, and ended on August 4, 2016, when the account was inventoried, approximately one month later.



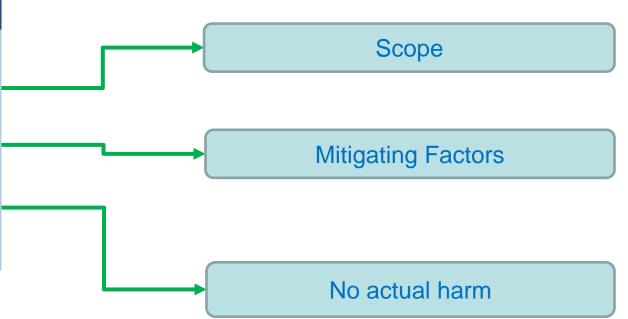






Description of the Risk

This issue posed a minimal risk and did not pose a serious or substantial risk to the reliability of the bulk power system. Entity tracks approximately 2,000 default and shared accounts, meaning this noncompliance involved less than .05% of its accounts. In addition, the device at issue uses dual-factor authentication for electronic access that would have prevented most forms of unauthorized electronic access. A review of system logs did not identify attempts to access the account before Entity identifying and mitigating the noncompliance.









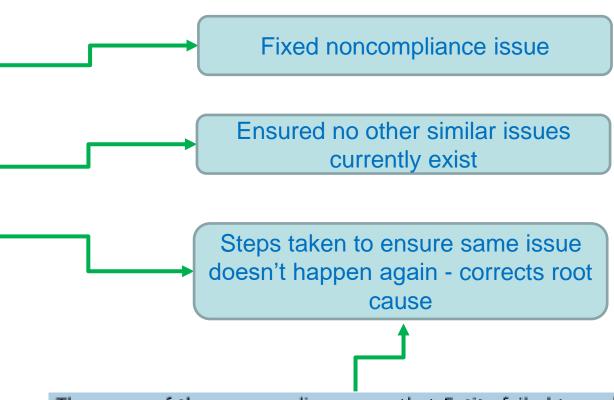
Description of the Mitigation

To mitigate this issue, Entity inventoried the account.

To prevent recurrence of this noncompliance, Entity:

- Conducted an extent of condition analysis and confirmed the noncompliance was limited to the single default generic account; and
- augmented its procedures to conduct future assessments using both GUI and command line interface.

Entity completed these activities on December 1, 2016.



The cause of the noncompliance was that Entity failed to realize relying on GUI is insufficient and would not identify all of the accounts that were present on the device.







Examples of What Cannot Be Logged:



- Noncompliance posing moderate or greater risk
- Loss of load
- Instability to the BPS
- Uncontrolled separation
- Cascading blackouts
- Vegetation contacts causing extended outages
- Systemic or significant performance failures
- Intentional or willful acts/omissions
- Gross negligence





What Not to Log



More *Nuanced* Examples of What Cannot Be Logged:

- If reasonable experts could disagree on the risk
- If there is a compliance history with the same root cause where previous mitigation should have prevented reoccurrence







Self-Logging Challenges



Examples of Challenges with Self-Logs:

No preventative mitigation activities

Lack of discovery information

Only listing "human error" as a root cause

Too many similar cases filed in a short period





Contact





Alex Petak
alex.petak@texasre.org
(512) 583-4913



Mishani Tamayo mishani.tamayo@texasre.org (512) 583-4993





