GM DEALER INFRASTRUCTURE & SECURITY GUIDELINES (DISG)

The GM Dealer Infrastructure and Security Guidelines have been designed to outline the dealership technology needed to ensure seamless and reliable dealer data communications and develop customers for life through efficient and effective systems and solutions.

GM DISG Version September 2026

CONTENTS

1. Overview 2
2. Dealer Infrastructure 2
   a. Endpoints 3
      i. Hardware 3
      ii. Software 9
   b. LAN/Wi-Fi 9
      i. Local Area Network (LAN) 10
      ii. Wi-Fi 12
   c. Transport (Bandwidth) 14
3. Security 15
   a. Mandatory Security Incident Notification and Handling 15
   b. Security Guidelines 16
   c. Governance, Risk and Compliance 17
4. Glossary of Terms 18

For questions related to the GM Infrastructure and Security Guidelines, contact GMDIT at 888.337.1010. For specific Service or Parts department PC questions related to Dealership Infrastructure Guidelines, assistance can be provided by using the CXConnect portal in GlobalConnect. If additional support is needed once the CXConnect case is created, contact TCSC at 1-800-828-6860.

1. OVERVIEW

The purpose of these guidelines is to assist dealerships with implementing infrastructure and processes to provide a seamless and reliable conduit for dealership related systems, services, and security.

GM has adopted these infrastructure and security guidelines for the dealership's internal network environment in accordance with Article 5.6 of the Dealer Sales and Service Agreement. Each dealership has the responsibility to protect confidential information, ensure customer privacy and determine their own network infrastructure, security, and network configuration. For purposes of these guidelines, confidential information is defined as dealer information and data that should not be accessible to anyone without a "need to know." Each dealership must ensure the privacy and security of customer information, including confidential information held on behalf of customer or clients.

Protecting dealership data means ensuring its privacy, confidentiality, integrity, and availability. The potential consequences of a failure to ensure these include business losses, legal liability, and loss of company goodwill. Although this document is intended to provide guidance, tools, and assistance to aid dealerships in building a secure network, the responsibility to build such network is on the dealership. Dealer service providers, third parties, and General Motors cannot guarantee a secure dealer network, even if dealers follow the guidelines in this document. GM also recommends that dealerships turn to industry experts, industry, and federal guidelines and other knowledgeable resources for help with dealer data privacy and security.

United States Only: Note that these infrastructure and security standards can also apply to dealer operated Mobile Service Operations. For information related to Mobile Servicing, see the "July 2021 Mobile Service Guidebook" published in GlobalConnect (https://gcp.autopartners.net/content/7901).

2. DEALER INFRASTRUCTURE

A dealership's network infrastructure consists of the Endpoint (hardware and software) resources used to enable network connectivity, communication, operations, and management of the dealer's local area network (LAN). Network infrastructure provides the communication path and services between Dealers, service providers, GM, and end customers. Proper selection and implementation of network infrastructure are critical to ensuring network efficiency and compatibility with GM, DSP, and dealership applications/data. GM requires certain minimum selections for compatibility. GM also makes recommendations on selections for optimal performance.

Note: The infrastructure guidelines are organized as follows:

- **Operating Minimum** – The minimum acceptable systems infrastructure capability/components for conducting business with GM.
- **Operating Recommended** – The systems infrastructure capability/components that will deliver best performance and security while seeking to maximize the lifecycle of the investment.

If you are looking to purchase new infrastructure, systems, or solutions, please adhere to the specifications outlined in the "Operating Recommended" section.

A. ENDPOINTS

An endpoint is any interface/device used to communicate with systems and solutions.

I. HARDWARE

Dealership hardware is a physical device that serves the purpose of capturing dealer data (PCs, laptops, handheld devices), routing that data (routers, switches, firewalls), and providing that data when needed (servers, monitors, and peripherals).

Selection of network hardware is a critical component of managing a dealership's network. While new hardware can be a considerable capital expenditure, it is important to understand that there is also a considerable cost associated with old hardware as it can significantly hinder business operations because of speed or compatibility issues, for example.

The following section details when to purchase new hardware, guidelines for purchasing, and recommendations for purchasing desktops, laptops, and routing equipment.

Consumer-Grade versus **Enterprise-Grade**: Most computer Manufacturer's offer two different grades of computers: consumer-grade hardware intended for home and personal use, and enterprise-grade hardware intended for businesses. While the price of consumer-grade hardware may seem attractive for dealerships, oftentimes the total cost of ownership ends up being greater due to the limited functionality, higher failure rates, and more complex support.

GM estimates the life cycle of a Desktop PC, Laptop or Tablet PC on average is three (3) years.

SUPPORTED	NOT SUPPORTED
Enterprise grade hardware (PCs and Access Points)	Consumer grade hardware (PC and Access Points), Apple or Mac tablets & PCs Non-branded, built by hand or thin client PC
Intel Core i3 / i5 / i7 / i9 processors 8th generation and above Intel Core Ultra Series 1 and above AMD Ryzen 6000 Series and above	ALL Intel Core i-series 7th generation and below Processors plus AMD below Ryzen 6000, Celeron, Pentium, and Atom processors
Windows 11 Professional, 64-bit (Techline Connect) *As of 10/14/25 Windows 10 is no longer supported Windows Server 2019 Standard	All Operating Systems **except** Windows 11 Professional, 64 bit and Windows Server 2019 Standard *As of 10/14/25 Windows 10 is no longer supported All Home Operating Systems Tablets running Android or Mac operating systems

DESKTOP PC, LAPTOP, & TABLET PC'S

	Operating Minimum	Operating Recommended
Processor	Intel Core i3, i5, i7 8th Gen AMD Ryzen 6000 series & above	Intel Core i5, i7, i9 12th Gen* & above or Intel Core/Core Ultra Series 1** & above AMD Ryzen 8000 series & above
System memory (RAM)	16 GB +	32 GB +
Hard Disk Drive (HDD or SSD)	1 TB +*	2 TB +
CD / DVD Drive (Optional)	CD/DVD Combo or external drive	CD/DVD Combo or external drive
USB-A 2.0 & 3.0+	2+	2+
USB-C 3.X	1+	2+
Network Adapter	Wired: Gigabit Wireless: 802.11ac	Wired: Gigabit+ Wireless: 802.11be
Operating System	PC: Windows 11 Professional, 64-bit Server: Windows Server 2019	PC: Windows 11 Professional, 64-bitServer: Windows Server 2022 *As of 10/14/25 Windows 10 is no longer supported

*Note (Processors): *12th Generation or above have model numbers of 12000 or greater (i.e.: Intel Core i5-12500). **Series 1 or above have model numbers of 100 or greater (i.e.: Intel Core Ultra 5 Processor 125UL).*

Note (Hard Disk): For GM Parts Connect there is a very minimal amount of free disk space required, for integration plugins.

*Note (Internet Content Filters): To ensure proper function of the GM Parts Connect, internet content filters should be updated to allow *.epclink.com and *gm-partsconnect.com.*

Note (Remote Software): Use of any remote connection services, including but not limited to RDP (Windows Terminal Services), VNC, Teamviewer, ShowMyPC, Chrome Remote Desktop, etc. is not authorized or supported for GM Parts Connect users. This also includes running the application on server operating systems in Cloud hosting configurations.

Note: Tablets are handheld devices designed for mobility and accessibility. Tablets don't have the same functionality as a desktop or laptop machine. Because of this, it is highly recommended that dealerships do not replace desktop or laptop PCs with tablets, but rather augment with tablets when application and function call for greater mobility and accessibility.

For the Techline Service Technician applications (Techline Connect, GDS2, MDI Manager, MDI / MDI 2, Tech2Win, Data Bus Diagnostics Tool, J2534 Wrapper and Service Information):

- **Requires Local Windows Administrative access for software installation and updates to Windows registry**
- Refer to list of recommended firewall and security exceptions below, plus an alternative to full admin rights
- Recommend one (1) laptop for each technician performing service programming and vehicle diagnostics, otherwise, one for every two technicians
- Recommends one (1) Multiple Diagnostic Tool (MDI 2) for every Techline PC
- Recommends one (1) battery maintainer for every two (2) Multiple Diagnostic Interface (MDI) tools in use
- Recommends use of Tripp-Lite Keyspan USB to Serial adapter (Model: USA - 19HS or USA – 19HS – C) for computers without serial ports
- Recommended Service Programming USB standard Legacy Vehicles
    - FAT 32 – File Allocation 4096 (64KB)
    - Size 16 or 32 GB USB 2.0 and USB-C 3.X
- Recommended Service Programming USB for vehicles with **RPO IVD & IVE**
    - NTFS File Format
    - Size 32 GB or greater USB-C 3.X (No adapters recommended)

The area of usage should be considered when purchasing laptop or tablet PC. If device will be used in the service department, a rugged case design should be considered.

TECHLINE AND SERVICE ADVISOR VEHICLE INTERFACE APPLICATION SECURITY, FIREWALL EXCEPTIONS

The following section is required for the software listed to operate as intended. All application updates and installations must be performed from an account with local Windows administrative privileges. GM recommends using privilege management software to manage user rights without needing to give full administrator rights to an individual user. Privilege management software allows dealer IT departments to give elevated access to Techline Connect and other GM applications via various methods. For example: Elevating based on GM signed deliverables.

Firewall Exceptions for Techline Connect applications:

- Application Exceptions:
    - C:\Program Files (x86)\TechlineConnect\tlc.exe
    - C:\Program Files (x86)\Techline Connect\jre\bin\javaw.exe
    - C:\Program Files (x86)\TechlineConnect\TDMWindowsService.exe
    - C:\Program Files (x86)\General Motors\Tech2Win\bin\emulator.exe
    - C:\Program Files (x86)\GM MDI Software\GM MDI Manager\GM_MDI_Manager.exe
    - C:\Program Files (x86)\GM MDI Software\GM MDI Identification Service\GM_MDI_Ident.exe
    - C:\Program Files (x86)\Bosch\VTX-VCI\VCI Software (GM)\VCI Manager\GM_MDI_Manager.exe
    - C:\Program Files (x86)\Bosch\VTX-VCI\VCI Software (GM)\VCI Identification Service\GM_MDI_Ident.exe
    - C:\Program Files (x86)\Vibe Programming\Cuw.exe
    - C:\Program Files\TechlineConnect\TUM\TLCLauncher.exe
    - C:\Program Files\TechlineConnect\TUM\TLCLauncherAdmin.exe
    - C:\Program Files\TechlineConnect\TUM\TUM.exe
    - C:\Program Files (x86)\TechlineConnect\GDS2Shell.exe
    - C:\Program Files (x86)\TechlineConnect\TechlineConnectLaunch.exe
    - C:\Program Files (x86)\Bosch\VCI Manager Launcher (GM)\vci-manager-launcher.exe
    - C:\ProgramData\sps\sps3\nativeLib\vwp_translator.exe
    - C:\ProgramData\sps\sps3\nativeLib\summary-builder.exe
      summary-builder.exe needs to be added as a wildcard to run in any filepath
    - C:\Program Files (x86)\GM\J2534Proxy\proxy_server.exe
    - Wildcard to run anywhere: GMWaveformCapture.msi
    - C:\Program Files\GM Waveform Capture\GMWaveformCapture.exe
    - C:\Program Files\GM Waveform Capture\system\amd64\DPInst.exe
    - C:\Users\{USERID}\sps\sps3nativelibs\vcs7.exe

- Directories and Files
    - C:\ProgramData\TechlineConnect\TUM\
    - C:\ProgramData\TechlineConnect\TUM\ArchivedDownloads\
    - C:\ProgramData\TechlineConnect\TUM/temp/installer

- C:\ProgramData\TechlineConnect\TUM/temp/uninstaller
- C:\Users\{USERID}\TechlineConnect\TUM\logs\tum.log
- C:\Users\{USERID}\TechlineConnect\filePS
- C:\ProgramData\GDS 2\PersistentData\Downloads\CurrentRelease\
- C:\ProgramData\GDS 2\PersistentData\Downloads\DataBackups\
- C:\ProgramData\GDS 2\PersistentData\Downloads\Deliverables\
- C:\ProgramData\GDS 2\UserData\BinaryFile
- C:\ProgramData\GM\TDM\TUM Metadata
- C:\Program Files (x86)\TechlineConnect\filePS
- C:\Program Files (x86)\TechlineConnect
- C:\ProgramData\TechlineConnect
- C:\Program Files (x86)\GM\J2534Wrapper
- C:\Program Files (x86)\Bosch\VTX-VCI\VCI Software (GM)
- C:\Program Files (x86)\GM MDI Software
- C:\Program Files (x86)\General Motors\Data Bus Diagnostic Tool
- C:\Program Files (x86)\General Motors\Tech2Win
- C:\Program Files (x86)\GM\J2534Proxy\J2534Wrapper_proxy.dll
- C:\Program Files (x86)\GM\J2534Proxy\spsvcs_proxy.dll
- C:\Program Files\GM\J2534Proxy\proxy_server.exe
- C:\Program Files\GM\J2534Proxy\J2534Wrapper_proxy.dll
- C:\Program Files\GM\J2534Proxy\spsvcs_proxy.dll
- C:\ProgramData\TechlineConnect\TUM\CurrentVersions.json
- C:\ProgramData\TUM\ApplicationState.json
- C:\Users\{USERID}\sps\nativelibs\DllTzSale.dll
- C:\Users\{USERID}\sps\sps3nativelibs\ vwp-jni-vcs7.dll
- C:\Users\{USERID}\sps\sps3nativelibs\ vwp-jni-legacy.dll

- Firewall Exceptions:
  - sporef.xw.gm.com
  - galileo-api.ext.gm.com
  - gsitlc.ext.gm.com
  - tlc.gm.com
  - sps.gm.com
  - techline.gm-cdn.com
  - tlc-cdn.gm.com
  - gspas-delivery.gm-cdn.com
  - sps-info.gm.com
  - tlc-dmz-gateway.ext.gm.com
  - Service Advisor Vehicle Interface (SAVI) firewall exceptions:
  - gmdealerservices.gm.com (Port: 443)
  - api.bitbrew.com (Port: 443)
  - ota.bitbew.com (Port: 443)
  - apim.gm.com (Port: 443)
  - portal.bitbtrew.com (Port: 443)

- tla.ext.gm.com (Port: 8883 & 7000)
- time.google.com
- time1.google.com
- time2.google.com
- time3.google.com
- time4.google.com
- *epclink.com
- *gmpartsconnect.com
- julian.dnspod.net
- linen.dnspod.net

II. SOFTWARE

Software is the program or operating information used by the dealership hardware to capture, store, manipulate, and display data on network hardware. Dealerships use software to capture customer data, automate business processes for selling and servicing vehicles, and communicate with other systems or networks.

Note: When only one operating standard is listed, it is to be considered the Operating Minimum.

	Operating Minimum	Operating Recommended
Word Processing	Microsoft Word Mobile	Office 365 ProPlus
Spreadsheets	Microsoft Excel Mobile	Office 365 ProPlus
Presentation	Microsoft PowerPoint Mobile	Office 365 ProPlus
Endpoint Protection	An Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR) solution should be deployed on all computers/servers to prevent file-based malware attacks, detect malicious activity, and provide the investigation and remediation capabilities needed to respond to dynamic security incidents and alerts. The solution should be a combination of data collection, data analysis, forensics, and threat hunting, with the end goal of finding and blocking any potential security breaches as well as: • Threat Detection through static and behavioral AI engines and HIDS within the endpoint agent • Threat containment • Activity reporting and threat hunting • Log endpoint activity to a SIEM and retain logs for a rolling 400 days • Cross-platform visibility into process execution, network communications, file access, applications, DNS requests and encrypted web traffic 24x7x365 monitoring, including alerting and response to potential threats	
Web Browser*	Microsoft Edge version 92+, Google Chrome version 93+	
Microsoft Teams	Web or Mobile version for use in the Technician Service Bay. Technicians may be asked to use MS Teams while troubleshooting with Technical Assistance or Field Service Engineering.	
Reader	Current version of Adobe Reader	
System Recovery	Full Operating System Recovery Package. Ensure the PC manufacturer or reseller provides the necessary recovery software to restore the operating system in the event of a major software failure. (Note: See Business Continuity Section)	

Note (Web Browser): Global Warranty Management supports the use of EDGE. Chrome is not supported.

B. LAN/WI-FI

A local area network (LAN) is a group of computers and associated devices connected together using shared common communications such as cable line or wireless link. Dealerships must manage a network so devices at the dealership can effectively but securely communicate and share resources.

Network management can be a difficult task for auto dealers. Dealers need to make the network available to share data as well as limit access for security purposes. Besides dealership employees, oftentimes a service provider, the OEM, and its representatives, and even customers may also need to share the network resources. Providing safe and secure access to the dealership network can be challenging.

The section that follows provides recommendations for local area network configuration and management. It also provides advice on wireless networking, dealership mobility, and customer access.

I. LOCAL AREA NETWORK (LAN)

Note: When only one operating standard is listed, it is to be considered the Operating Minimum.

	Operating Minimum	Operating Recommended
Local Area Network	Ethernet based 1 Gigabit	Ethernet based 1 Gigabit
Data Cabling*	Cat-6a+	Fiber optic cable
Equipment Location	Locked room	Locked, clean, and temperature-controlled room
	LAN wiring should terminate & equipment should be housed in a wiring closet or communications room	
IP Addressing*	Dynamic addressing (DHCP)	
Network Adapter	1 Gigabit	1 Gigabit
Traffic Switching	1 Gigabit Managed switch	1 Gigabit Managed switch
Routers/Access Points*	Enterprise-grade router. Routers should support Network Address Translation/Process Analytical Technology (NAT/PAT). Routers should also support dynamic routing using RIPv2, OSPF and BGP.	
Network Gateway	A fully managed Unified Threat Management (UTM) appliance that continually monitors threats through Intrusion Detection System "IDS" & Intrusion Prevention System "IPS" and other mechanisms. The device should also have the following features: • Mechanisms such as packet filtering, antivirus, and stateful packet inspection • Filter packets and protocols (e.g., IP, ICMP) • Antivirus scanning • Perform stateful inspection of connections • Perform proxy operations on selected applications • Report traffic allowed and denied by the security device on a regular basis (i.e., monthly) • Log inspection looking for anomalous activity to botnets or other malicious sites • Network gateway utilizes sandboxing technology to monitor and test dealership network traffic • Utilize category content filtering • Procure backup Firewall/UTM appliance. Install in high availability configuration for auto failover in the case of primary device failure.	
Security Information Event Management (SIEM)	Proactive, real-time security event monitoring that utilizes a SIEM (Security Information and Event Management) service. 24x7x365 security event monitoring and response by a SOC 2-certified Managed Security Service Provider (MSSP). The SIEM service needs to be able to notify the network administrator in the case of a security event and provide the proper documentation for compliance purposes. The ultimate purpose of a SIEM service is to aid in identifying or preventing an intrusion into your network. Immediate response to a breach can greatly reduce or prevent data loss. This includes checking for anomalous outgoing connections, including indications of Command and Control connections from internal systems to known botnets and other malicious sites. It is recommended that logs be retained for at least one year.	
Domain Name Services (DNS)	Use public DNS except when using Windows Active Directory. (In which case, having an internal DNS server is required.) At a minimum: A DNS protection solution should be implemented on endpoints and servers to secure domain name requests from endpoints. Use public DNS for non-endpoints (except when an internal DNS server is required).	

Ethernet Standard Specification	IEEE 802.3ab 1000base-T	IEEE 802.3.an 10Gbase-SX+
Redundancy	The connection of multiple switches together should use redundant links of the highest speed available, using STP or rSTP to ensure a loop-free topology.	
Backup Connection	Internet service availability is critical for dealership business. Because dealers rely on the internet to sell and service vehicles, a backup connection is recommended. When choosing a backup connection, use the following recommendations: • Use a different provider and internet technology for the backup connection. • At a minimum have a 5G/broadband backup/ failover service available. Test the wireless signal ahead of time to ensure adequate signal strength. Internet service providers, physical location, and building design are variables to signal strength at any given dealership. • STAR recommends a dedicated circuit for high availability. • STAR recommends dealerships use a gateway appliance that supports automatic failover to ensure minimal downtime. The backup service may not need to be the same speed as the primary connection but should still have enough bandwidth to support critical dealership business functions.	
Power Supply	Redundant power supplies are recommended to reduce downtime.	
Speed	1000+ Mbps	2+ Gbps
VLAN	Switches with VLAN and 802.1Q trunk technology should be used for routed networks with multiple subnets or VLANs.	
Networking Between Locations	IPSec or SSL VPN Technology should be used for encrypted, secure data transmission between dealership locations	SD-WAN
Management Protocols	Managed devices should support industry remote management standards such as Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) and Remote Network Monitoring (RMON).	
Wireless Access Points	Dual Band IEEE 802.11ac	Dual Band IEEE 802.11ax or better
Network Documentation	Labeled cables & Pictures of IT equipment from front and back stored locally and in a cloud accessible location. ISP contract information stored locally and in a cloud accessible location.	Labeled cables & Pictures of IT equipment from front and back stored in a cloud accessible location. ISP contract information stored locally and in a cloud accessible location. Network drawings completed in network diagram software depicting models, IP addresses, IP Addresses, Routing protocols, OS versions

Note (Data Cabling): Fiber optic cable is necessary in place of data cable runs when the length exceeds 328 feet (100 meters).

Note (IP Addressing): In some situations, dealerships may be required to obtain a static IP from their ISP for DMS or other 3rd party vendor communications.

Note (Routers/Access Points): Change the device password at the time of installation and on an ongoing, regular basis. Keep backup configuration on file in the case of a software failure or hardware replacement.

Note: When only one operating standard is listed, it is to be considered the Operating Minimum.

	Operating Minimum	Operating Recommended
Network Standard	802.11ac with RADIUS authentication	802.11ax with RADIUS authentication
Authentication & Encryption*	WPA2 Enterprise with RADIUS authentication and AES Encryption	WPA2/WPA3 Enterprise with RADIUS authentication and AES Encryption
Wireless Coverage	Business Coverage includes: sales showroom, service drive, service shop and customer lounge. Guest Coverage includes: sales showroom, service drive, service shop and customer lounge. An access point must be within 120 feet (37 meters) of all coverage points. Access points within the sales showroom, service drive, service shop, and customer lounge should be within line-of-sight.	Business Coverage includes: sales showroom, service drive, service shop, customer lounge, service lot and vehicle lot. Guest coverage includes: sales showroom, service drive, service shop, customer lounge, service lot and vehicle lot. An access point must be within 120 feet (37 meters) of all coverage points. Access points within the sales showroom, service drive, service shop, and customer lounge should be within line-of-sight.
Wireless Hardware*	A wireless LAN controller can be used in combination with the Lightweight Access Point Protocol or Control and Provisioning of Wireless Access Points protocol (LWAPP or CAPWAP) to manage lightweight access points across the dealership network. Only enterprise-grade access points should be used. Enterprise grade access points are designed to provide roaming and other business class features (such as VLANs and/or multiple SSIDs) necessary to support the wireless devices for applications. Enterprise grade wireless access points are also designed to accommodate a higher number of connections than consumer-grade hardware.	
Network Segmentation	Dealers must ensure guest traffic, financial data, and the dealership network are segmented through VLANs or a separate Internet connection.	
SSIDs	Dealerships are recommended to use separate SSIDs for different business functions (i.e. sales, service, and administration). However, dealerships should not confuse SSIDs with network segmentation. SSIDs generally do not separate network traffic, but only provide a different way to join the network.	
Wireless Threat Detection	Continuously scan, identify, and remove any wireless threats that may be on the dealership's network.	
Customer/Guest Access	Dealerships should utilize a firewall or other mechanism to limit guest bandwidth consumption and illegal file sharing. This will prevent guest access from interfering with business operations by consuming too much bandwidth. Additionally, guest network wireless access is configured to be separate from production network and access passwords are changed every 90 days. GM encourages dealers to utilize a captive portal requiring guests to accept terms and conditions of use at the dealership. This can include content restrictions, bandwidth limitations, and usage agreements. Additionally, GM encourages that the guest network be disabled after business hours.	
Network Mobility	Utilize a wireless mesh network to ensure end users can navigate around the location without losing connection or authenticating again.	
Channel Configuration	Access points will be configured to use the following channels: • For 2.4 GHz… Channels 1, 6, or 11 ONLY. • For 5 GHz… Channels 36-64, 100-140, or 149-165.	
Network Monitoring	Monitor and report on all connected devices, bandwidth utilization, signal strength, segmentation, and security activity.	

Note (Authentication & Encryption): WPA2/WPA3 should not be confused with WPA3 standalone. Not all GM tools and equipment currently support WPA3.

Note (Wireless Hardware): Change the device password at the time of installation and on an ongoing, regular basis. Keep backup configuration on file in the case of a software failure or hardware replacement.

Service Department Notes:

- *WPA2 authentication is required for Service Advisor Vehicle Interface (SAVI) to function. SAVI is available to United States Dealerships only.*
- *SAVI requires an access point within 120 feet (37 meters) of every point within the service lane if using 2.4Ghz frequency band and 65 feet (20 meters) if using 5Ghz. Access points should within line-of-sight.*
- *The MDI, MDI 2, and SAVI tools do not support RADIUS authentication; however, it is still possible to implement WPA2 Enterprise and WPA2 pre-shared key on the same network. This can be accomplished through network segmentation. This allows for a more secure WPA2 Enterprise solution that incorporates RADIUS as an authentication mechanism.*
- *The MDI, MDI 2, and SAVI are not compatible with an open, unencrypted wireless network.*

C. TRANSPORT (BANDWIDTH)

Internet bandwidth is the amount of data that can be sent to and from the dealership, usually measured in bits per second. Most dealership software relies on the internet for data communication. Inventory information, work orders, service manuals, and vehicle data are often accessible via the internet. Additionally, GM labor times for vehicle firmware and software downloads assume a minimum speed of 40 Mbps for each active event. It is critical that the dealership procures enough bandwidth to adequately provide enough bandwidth so that employees and customers can quickly access data.

Dealer Network Size	Operating Minimum	Operating Recommended
Small **(1 - 30 Endpoints)**	Sales Showroom: 15 + Mbps Guest Lounge: 10 + Mbps Service Drive: 15 + Mbps Service Garage: 45 + Mbps *Administration/Other: 15 + Mbps Vehicle Lot: 10 + Mbps *Total (Up/Down): 100 + Mbps*	Dynamically balance bandwidth based on active data requests through redundant ISP Connections. Business groups should be prioritized in the following order, if applicable: 1. Service Garage 2. Sales Showroom 3. Service Drive 4. Administration/Other 5. Guest Lounge & Vehicle Lot *Total (Up/Down): 200 + Mbps*
Medium **(31 - 80 Endpoints)**	Sales Showroom: 30 + Mbps Guest Lounge: 15 + Mbps Service Drive: 25 + Mbps Service Garage: 90 + Mbps *Administration/Other: 30 + Mbps Vehicle Lot: 10 + Mbps *Total (Up/Down): 200 + Mbps*	Dynamically balance bandwidth based on active data requests through redundant ISP Connections. Business groups should be prioritized in the following order, if applicable: 1. Service Garage 2. Sales Showroom 3. Service Drive 4. Administration/Other 5. Guest Lounge & Vehicle Lot *Total (Up/Down): 300 + Mbps*
Large **(81+ Endpoints)**	Sales Showroom: 45 + Mbps Guest Lounge: 20 + Mbps Service Drive: 35 + Mbps Service Garage: 140 + Mbps *Administration/Other: 45 + Mbps Vehicle Lot: 15 + Mbps *Total (Up/Down): 300 + Mbps*	Dynamically balance bandwidth based on active data requests through redundant ISP Connections. Business groups should be prioritized in the following order, if applicable: 1. Service Garage 2. Sales Showroom 3. Service Drive 4. Administration/Other 5. Guest Lounge & Vehicle Lot *Total (Up/Down): 1 + Gbps*

Note (Administration/Other): Administration/Other consists of business groups such as: finance and purchasing, information technology, supply chain, etc.

Note: Dealerships can both allocate and limit bandwidth through modern gateways/access point configuration settings.

Note: GM recommends that dealerships also maintain on-demand backup Internet connectivity. GM recommends a backup or failover circuit in the event your primary goes down or if you choose to balance your traffic over two

connections to streamline efficiency. It is recommended the backup internet connection should be at least the same speed as primary connection if possible When considering a backup connection, it is wise to make sure it comes from not only a different provider, but from a different backbone, as well.

- *Inefficient bandwidth may result in unreliable or slow performance and may negatively affect GM application speed and functionality.*
- *Internet speed and performance can be greatly impacted by virus, spyware, and malware malicious infiltrations.*
- *Bandwidth-dependent activities not related to dealer/GM communications can greatly impact Internet performance as well. Examples of these activities are non-business Internet usage, i.e. video/audio downloads/uploads, gaming, file-sharing, etc.*
- *DMS communication requirements can also utilize significant amounts of bandwidth. Each dealer solution should consider the overall Internet utilization requirements for each area of the dealership. Additionally, dealers should develop Internet usage Guidelines for their employees that address non-dealership business Internet usage.*

3. SECURITY

A. MANDATORY SECURITY INCIDENT NOTIFICATION AND HANDLING

Under Article 5.6 of the Dealer Sales and Service Agreement ("Electronic Communications, Data Interchange, and Electronic Transactions"), Dealer has agreed to comply with the GM Dealer Infrastructure and Security Guidelines. Any Dealer who would like assistance can contact a GM Dealer Information Technology (DIT) agent calling 1-888-337-1010, prompt 4.

Dealer must adhere to the following required process in the event of a Security Incident, which includes:

1. Dealer will take appropriate actions to contain, prevent, mitigate, and rectify a confirmed Security Incident and provide all reasonable cooperation, information, and resources that GM requests to investigate the confirmed Security Incident.

2. Unless otherwise required by law, Dealer must send an email to the Cyber Incident Center at Cyber@GM.com promptly and without undue delay, preferably within twenty-four (24), but no later than seventy-two (72) hours after discovering or otherwise becoming aware of a confirmed Security Incident. Dealer must provide GM (i) prompt updates of any new material information and (ii) regular periodic updates until completion of the Security Incident investigation.

3. In cases where Dealer has IT assets that connect to GM networks, GM may detect a Security Incident emanating from or destined to Dealer's IT assets. Within twenty-four (24) hours of being notified by GM of a potential Security Incident, an initial investigation must be performed by Dealer.

4. Within two weeks of completion of a Security Incident investigation, Dealer must provide GM with an executive summary, which is to be emailed to Cyber@GM.com, and include:
    a. Description of the Security Incident.
    b. Timeline of the Security Incident indicating when significant events related to the security incident occurred.
    c. Suspected perpetrators of the Security Incident.

d. The infrastructure or information affected.

5. Upon notification from a Dealer of a Security Incident, GM may request security protocols be implemented to preserve operational integrity.

B. SECURITY GUIDELINES

GM recommends dealers follow these security guidelines. Additional guidelines for dealership security include security documentation published by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), Standards of Technology in Automotive Retail (STAR), SANS.org, ISO 27001, ISO 27002, and the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA).

The **Base Security Guidelines** in this section represent the minimum set of security controls, consistent with current industry standards, that should be in place, and properly functioning throughout the Dealership environments to reasonably protect information and prevent disruption from cyber incidents.

1 – Governance

1.1. Assign roles and responsibility for security within the organization (e.g., CISO).
1.2. Implement and maintain an Information Security Policy (ISP), and related standards, guidelines, and procedures, for employees, and external parties (e.g., contractors, affiliates, suppliers, partners).
1.3. Conduct security training and awareness campaigns.
1.4. Develop and maintain guidelines for identifying, registering, and managing IT assets throughout their lifecycles to remain current with all relevant assets and their owners (e.g., assets owned, leased inventory).

2 – Identity and Access Management

2.1. Establish procedures for account management (e.g., User Accounts, Privileged Accounts, Service Accounts, and guest, temporary and application accounts).
2.2. Implement and maintain standard processes for account provisioning/deprovisioning (onboarding, offboarding, cross-boarding).
2.3. Grant access based on the "Need to Know" principle, periodically review permissions for continued need and applicability, and revoke when no longer required (e.g., separation, termination, transfer).
2.4. Require use of a strong password/passphrase that adheres to current industry standards for accounts (e.g., length, complexity, reuse, expiration, change default passwords).
2.5. Implement and enforce Multi-Factor Authentication ("MFA") for all Privileged Accounts, Remote Access (e.g., VPN, VDI), and all users of internet-facing applications.
2.6. Assign user access permissions based on the principle of separation of duties.
2.7. For walkup kiosks and other public digital interfaces, cached data should be cleared after 5 minutes of inactivity.
2.8. Each User Account is assigned to and used by only one individual.

3 – Systems Security & Hardening

3.1. Ensure default security configuration settings are changed when installing or updating commercial off-the-shelf software ("COTS"), and hardware (e.g., printers, network devices, IoT devices).
3.2. Ensure all versions of operating systems and application software are current, and that security patches are regularly applied.
3.3. Protect devices from viruses and malware (e.g., up-to-date anti-malware, up-to-date anti-virus industry standard software).
3.4. Apply email filtering to identify and block unauthorized sources.
3.5. Install anti-phishing/spam protection software, where possible, and establish a process to report phishing.
3.6. Remove/disable unnecessary network access points, ports, and protocols.
3.7. Maintain a vulnerability management program based on current industry standards.
3.8. Require, when developing software, secure coding practices, including static and dynamic code scans, and digital signatures.

4 – Information Protection

4.1. Encrypt GM sensitive data in transmission, temporary storage locations, and at rest.
4.2. Ensure GM information is logically or physically segregated from other tenant's data in a multi-tenant environment.
4.3. Restrict the use of removable media (e.g., USB, external hard drives) when possible.

5 – Physical Security

5.1. Implement and monitor physical access controls at ingress/egress points, where possible (e.g., door locks, alarms, badge readers, surveillance cameras).
5.2. Ensure only authorized personnel are allowed access to restricted/sensitive areas.
5.3. Establish procedures for handling visitor access to company facilities.

6 – Business Continuity Management and Disaster Recovery

6.1. Publish, periodically test, and maintain a Business Continuity/Disaster Recovery Plan.
6.2. Ensure that third parties providing vital or critical services have proper contingency plans in place.
6.3. Perform regular data backups, periodically test restoration procedures, and ensure mechanisms are in place to provide redundancy (e.g., stored off-site, offline, or in the cloud).

7 – Security Monitoring and Incident Detection

7.1. Monitor intelligence sources and media for potential cybersecurity breaches.
7.2. Utilize detection and response technologies to identify potential cybersecurity events and resolve appropriately.
7.3. Publish, periodically test, and maintain a comprehensive, step-by-step Incident Response Plan ("IRP") to respond, resolve, and recover from a Security Incident.
7.4. Establish communication protocols with internal/external stakeholders, and if required, applicable law enforcement agencies.

8 – Network Security

8.1 Configure network security device settings to the most restrictive values and remove default values.
8.2 Restrict access to internal network and only allow access by authorized accounts.
8.3 Configure firewall rules and routers to restrict communications between untrusted networks.
8.4 Ensure corporate networks are segmented, including separation of any guest networks.
8.5 Secure wireless networks (i.e., remove default administrator accounts, enforce use of strong passwords, and implement encryption capabilities based on current industry Wi-Fi standards).
8.6 Log and monitor network traffic for anomalous behavior, if possible.
8.7 Identify and remove unauthorized personnel, connections, devices, and software.

C. GOVERNANCE, RISK AND COMPLIANCE

Dealers must comply with all federal, state, local, and industry regulations for financial and retail institutions, such as GLBA, PCI, etc. Dealers should designate an employee to be in charge of security policies, procedures and FTC required paperwork. The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA) requires that financial institutions regularly perform a Risk Assessment to identify foreseeable risks. It is recommended that each dealership consult with their legal counsel for information related to all applicable laws and compliance.

PCI Security Standards: https://www.pcisecuritystandards.org
Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act: http://www.ftc.gov/privacy/privacyinitiatives/glbact.html

4. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Authentication – The act of establishing or confirming the identification credentials of a person or system.

Availability – Ensures that information is accessible when and where it is needed.

Confidentiality – Ensures that information is not disclosed to anyone who is not authorized.

Encryption – The conversion of digital information into a format unreadable to anyone except those possessing a "key" through which the encrypted information is converted back into its original form (decryption), making it readable again.

Firewall – Software or hardware that, after checking information coming into a computer from the Internet or an external network, either blocks the transmission or allows it to pass through, depending on the pre-set firewall settings, preventing access by hackers and malicious software; often offered through computer operating systems.
Integrity – Ensures that information is correct or accurate to the degree anticipated by those who use it. It also ensures that information has not been changed and has not been exposed to unauthorized modification. **Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS)** – Hardware or software product that gathers and analyzes information from various areas within a computer or a network to identify possible security breaches, which include both intrusions (attacks from outside the organizations) and misuse (attacks from within the organizations.)

Intrusion Prevention System(s) (IPS) – System(s) which can detect an intrusive activity and can also attempt to stop the activity, ideally before it reaches its targets.

IP Address – A unique identifier in the form of a numerical label assigned to each device, such as a personal computer or server, participating in a network, such as the Internet.

Local Area Network (LAN) – A computer network that links devices within a building or group of adjacent buildings. A "local" network.

Malware – Short for malicious software. Software that disrupts or damages a computer's operation, gathers sensitive or private information, or gains access to private computer systems. Malware may include botnets, viruses, worms, Trojans, keyloggers, spyware, adware, and rootkits.

- Botnet – a network of private computers, each of which is called a "bot," infected with malicious software (malware) and controlled as a group without the owners' knowledge for nefarious and, often, criminal purposes.
- Virus – has a reproductive capacity to transfer itself from one computer to another spreading infections between online devices.
- Worm – replicates itself over and over within a computer.
- Trojan – gives an unauthorized user access to a computer.
- Spyware – quietly sends information about a user's browsing and computing habits back to a server that gathers and saves data.
- Adware – malware that allows popup ads on a computer system, ultimately taking over a user's Internet browsing.
- Rootkit – opens a permanent "back door" into a computer system; once installed, a rootkit will allow more and more viruses to infect a computer as various hackers find the vulnerable computer exposed and attack.

Multi Factor Authentication (MFA) – Authentication which requires users to prove their identity by providing at least two pieces of evidence across three main categories: something you know, something you have, or something you are.

Network – A collection of computers interconnected by communication channels that allow sharing of resources (hardware, data, and software) and information.

Patch – An update to an operating system, application, or other software issued specifically to correct particular problems with the software.
Penetration Testing – A test methodology in which assessors, typically working under specific constraints, attempt to circumvent or defeat the security features of an information system

Phishing – Sending emails that attempt to fraudulently acquire personal information, such as usernames, passwords, social security numbers, and credit card numbers, by masquerading as a trustworthy entity, such as a popular social website, financial site, or online payment processor; often directs users to enter details at a fake website whose look and feel are almost identical to the legitimate one.

Privileged Account – Accounts which allow users to define and manage access with the ability to alter the core behavior (administrative privileges) of IT Resources.

Remote Access – Accessing systems housing Information inside a Party's computing environment directly from outside of that Party's computing environment.

Security Incident – A breach or imminent breach of IT security defenses that may have a negative impact. These impacts may include, but are not limited to; fraudulent activity, unauthorized disclosure, unauthorized modification, identified vulnerabilities and intrusions or incidents of impaired or denied availability to the computing and communications environment.

Server – A computer program or physical computer that services other computers over a local network or the Internet; network servers typically are configured with additional processing, memory, and storage capacity; specific to the Web, a Web server is a computer program (housed in a computer) that serves requested HTML pages or files.

Service Account – Accounts used by systems or applications to interact with other applications or the operating system, run batch jobs or scripts, or provide access to other applications. For the purpose of this policy, accounts that can be used interactively are considered User Accounts and not Service Accounts.

Spam – The use of electronic messaging systems to send unsolicited bulk messages (usually advertising or other irrelevant posts) to large lists of email addresses indiscriminately.

Spyware – A type of malware (malicious software) installed on computers that collects information about users without their knowledge; can collect Internet surfing habits, user logins and passwords, bank or credit account information, and other data entered into a computer; often difficult to remove, it can also change a computer's configuration resulting in slow Internet connection speeds, a surge in pop-up advertisements, and un-authorized changes in browser settings or functionality of other software.

USB (Universal Serial Bus) Flash Drive – A data storage device that is typically removable (plugged into a USB/Universal Serial Bus port on a personal computer) and rewritable, and physically much smaller than a floppy disk.

USB (Universal Serial Bus) Port – A single, standardized way to connect devices (modems, printers, scanners, digital cameras, etc.) to a personal computer.

User Accounts – All user and administrative accounts used for interactive logons (i.e., user ID and passwords).

Vulnerability – Weakness in an information system, system security procedures, internal controls, or implementation that could be exploited or triggered by a threat source.

Wi-Fi – Technology that allows an electronic device (personal computer, video game console, smartphone, tablet, digital audio player) to exchange data wirelessly (using radio waves) over a computer network.