CYBER RESILIENCE REVIEW (CRR) AND CISA CYBER ASSESSMENTS OVERVIEW

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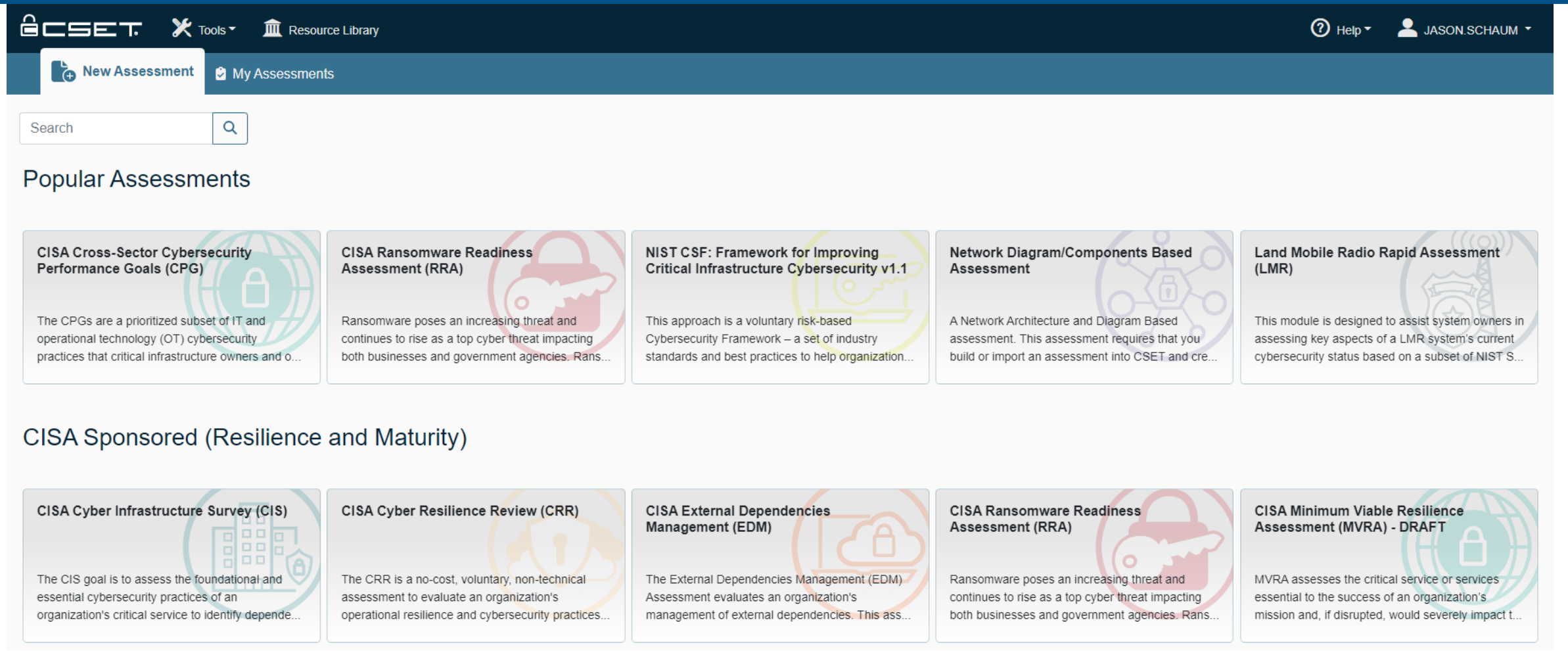
Cybersecurity Assessments

- Cyber Resilience Review (CRR - Strategic)
- External Dependencies Management (EDM - Strategic)
- Cyber Infrastructure Survey (CIS - Strategic)
- Cybersecurity Performance Goals (CPG - Tactical)
- Ransomware Readiness Assessment (RRA – Tactical)
- Vulnerability Scanning / Hygiene (CyHy - Technical)
- Validated Architecture Design Review (VADR - Technical)
- Remote Penetration Test (RPT - Technical)
- Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (RVA - Technical)

Cybersecurity Evaluation Tool

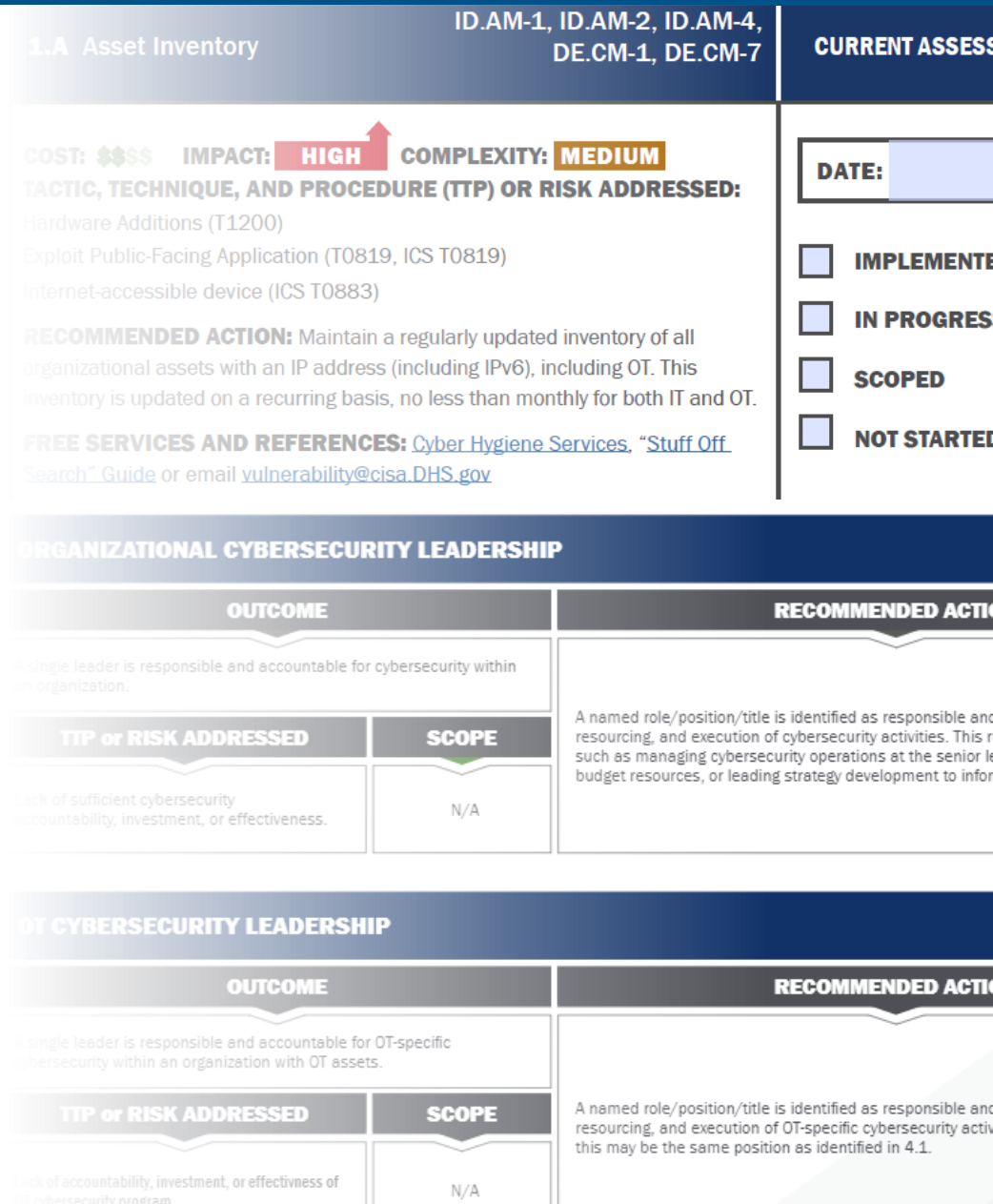


https://www.cisa.gov/downloading-and-installing-cset

Cross Sector Cyber Performance Goals (CPGs)

- A prioritized subset of 38 cybersecurity practices
- For IT and OT
- Prioritized for risk reduction
- Informed by threats observed by CISA and its government and industry partners
- Applicable across all CI sectors
- Intended to meaningfully reduce risks to both CI operatives and the American people
- Intended to supplement the NIST CSF
- Benchmark for critical infrastructure operators to measure and improve their cybersecurity maturity
- Highlights the Cost Impact and Complexity per goal
- Coached assessment with a CISA CSA or self assessment using the CSET tool

https://www.cisa.gov/cpg



DHS Cyber Resilience Review (CRR)

- A U.S. *Department of Homeland Security (DHS) initiative* intended to help the nation's critical *infrastructure providers* assess their organization's operational resilience and cybersecurity practices:
  - as it relates to a specific critical service
  - across ten foundational cybersecurity domains
  - based on the organization's unique risk profile

CRR Overview

- Interview-based assessment that evaluates an organization's operational resilience and cybersecurity practices on an organizations critical service.
- Derived from the CERT Resilience Management Model (CERT-RMM), a process improvement model developed by Carnegie Mellon University's Software Engineering Institute for managing operational resilience.
- Evaluates that maturity of an organization's capacities and capabilities in performing, planning, managing, measuring, and defining cybersecurity capabilities across the 10 domains.
- Consists of 299 questions.

10 CRR Domains

CRR Domains	
AM	Asset Management
CM	Controls Management
CCM	Configuration and Change Management
VM	Vulnerability Management
IM	Incident Management
SCM	Service Continuity Management
RM	Risk Management
EDM	External Dependencies Management
TA	Training and Awareness
SA	Situational Awareness

Protected Critical Infrastructure Information Program

Protected Critical Infrastructure Information (PCII) Program Guards Your Information

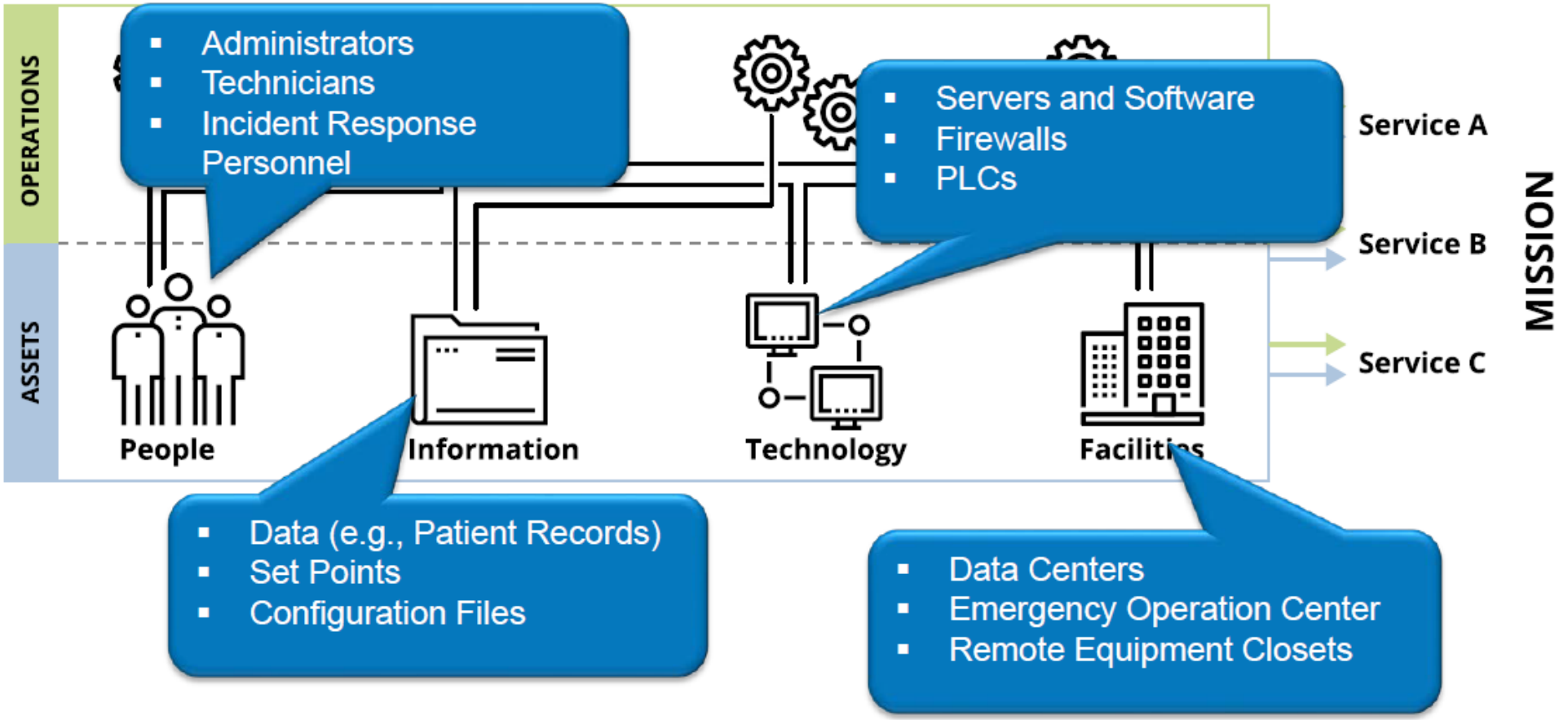
- Sensitive critical infrastructure information voluntarily given to CISA is protected by law from
  - Public release under Freedom of Information Act requests,
  - Public release under State, local, tribal, or territorial disclosure laws,
  - Use in civil litigation and
  - Use in regulatory purposes.

Critical Service Identification

- The CRR has a “service-oriented” approach, meaning that **one of the foundational principles of the CRR is that an organization deploys its assets (people, information, technology, and facilities) to support specific operational missions (or services)**.

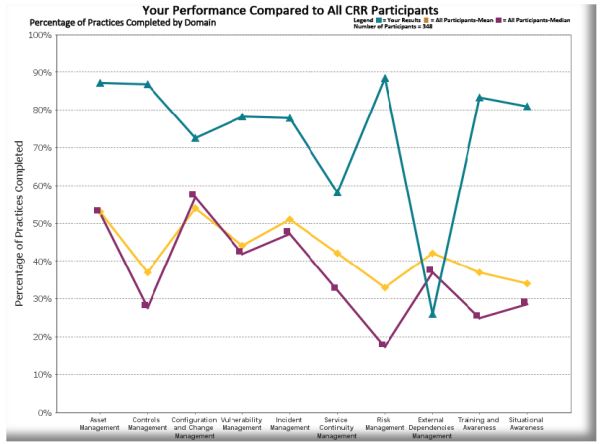
- The CRR is aligned with the delivery of core missions of organizations, labeled **Critical Services**. Critical services are sets of activities an organization carries out in the performance of a duty or in the production of a product that are so critical to the success of the organization that, if disrupted, would severely impact continued operations or success in meeting the organization’s mission. *Examples of critical services include transmission/distribution of electricity in energy providers, treatment of water/wastewater in water utilities, management of electronic health records in hospitals, ATM network operations in financial institutions, and police/fire dispatch in local governments.*
- CISA strives to align services to critical infrastructure sector functions in order to discover how an organization’s operations align to national security interests. Therefore, ideally, the identified critical service is connected to (or is a portion of) the sector functions (i.e., services) outlined in that sector’s Sector Specific Plan

Critical Service Identification Examples



CRR Sample Report

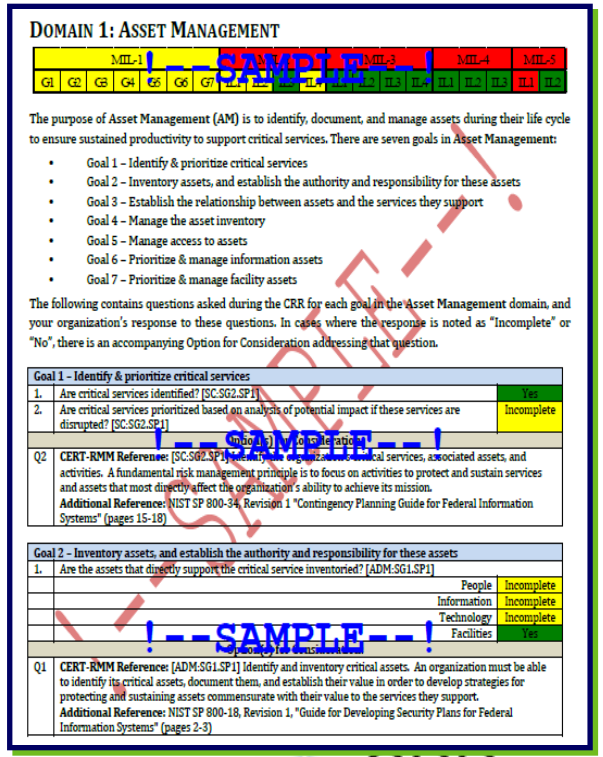
Each CRR report includes:



Comparison data with other CRR participants
**facilitated only*

A summary "snapshot" graphic, related to the **NIST Cyber Security Framework**.

Domain performance of existing cybersecurity capability and options for consideration for all responses



DOMAIN 1: ASSET MANAGEMENT

MIL-1 | MIL-2 | MIL-3 | MIL-4 | MIL-5
G1 | G2 | G3 | G4 | G5 | G6 | G7

The purpose of Asset Management (AM) is to identify, document, and manage assets during their life cycle to ensure sustained productivity to support critical services. There are seven goals in Asset Management:

- Goal 1 – Identify & prioritize critical services
- Goal 2 – Inventory assets, and establish the authority and responsibility for these assets
- Goal 3 – Establish the relationship between assets and the services they support
- Goal 4 – Manage the asset inventory
- Goal 5 – Manage access to assets
- Goal 6 – Prioritize & manage information assets
- Goal 7 – Prioritize & manage facility assets

The following contains questions asked during the CRR for each goal in the Asset Management domain, and your organization's response to these questions. In cases where the response is noted as "Incomplete" or "No", there is an accompanying Option for Consideration addressing that question.

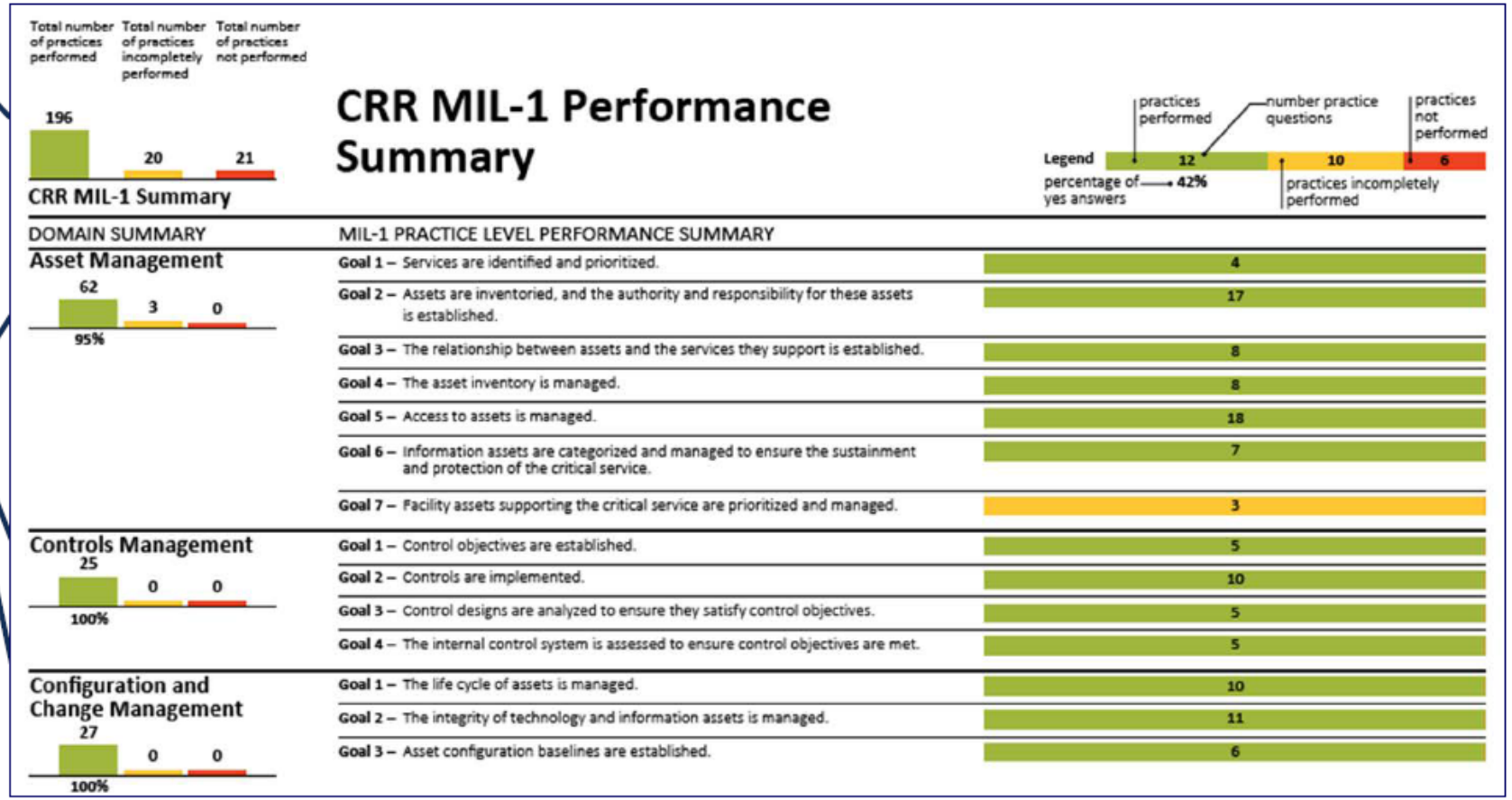
Goal 1 – Identify & prioritize critical services		
1.	Are critical services identified? [SC:SG2.SP1]	Yes
2.	Are critical services prioritized based on analysis of potential impact if these services are disrupted? [SC:SG2.SP1]	Incomplete
	Option(s) for Consideration	
Q2	**CERT-RMM Reference:** [SC:SG2.SP1] Identify and prioritize critical services, associated assets, and activities. A fundamental risk management principle is to focus on activities to protect and sustain services and assets that most directly affect the organization's ability to achieve its mission. **Additional Reference:** NIST SP 800-34, Revision 1 "Contingency Planning Guide for Federal Information Systems" (pages 15-18)	

Goal 2 – Inventory assets, and establish the authority and responsibility for these assets		
1.	Are the assets that directly support the critical service inventoried? [ADM:SG1.SP1]	
	People	Incomplete
	Information	Incomplete
	Technology	Incomplete
	Facilities	Yes
	Option(s) for Consideration	
Q1	**CERT-RMM Reference:** [ADM:SG1.SP1] Identify and inventory critical assets. An organization must be able to identify its critical assets, document them, and establish their value in order to develop strategies for protecting and sustaining assets commensurate with their value to the services they support. **Additional Reference:** NIST SP 800-18, Revision 1, "Guide for Developing Security Plans for Federal Information Systems" (pages 2-3)	

Performance Summary

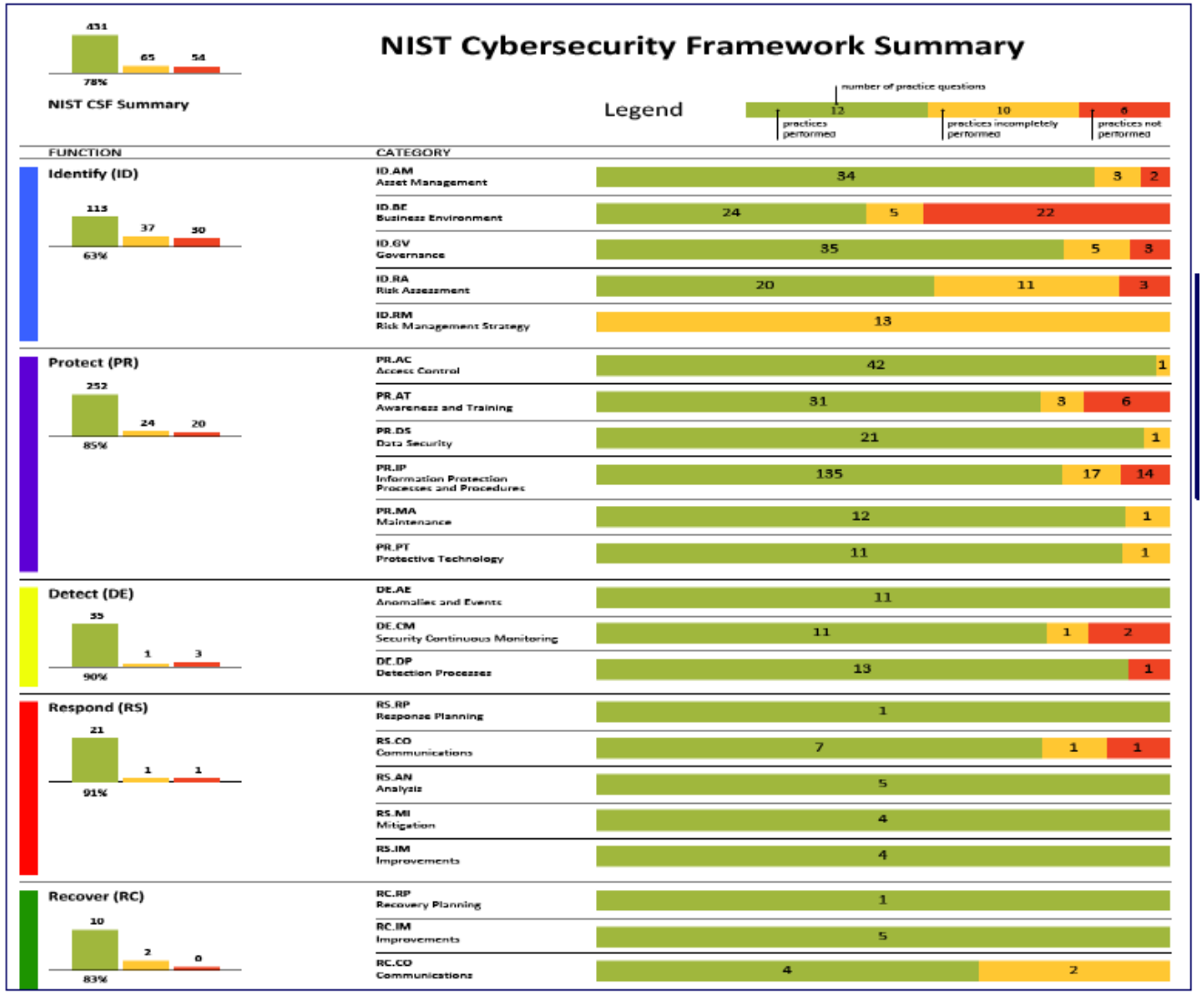
Summarizes Entire CRR at MIL1

Summarizes Practice Performance for Each Domain



CRR ASSESSMENT

NIST CSF Summary



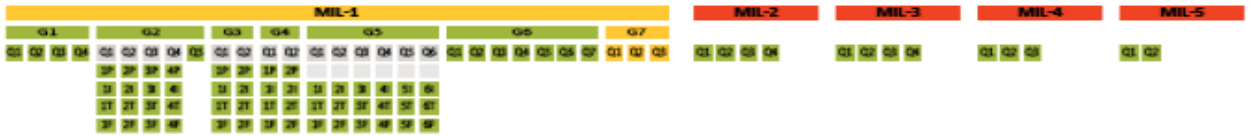
CRR ASSESSMENT

Overview of CRR Results

CYBER RESILIENCE REVIEW

Asset Management

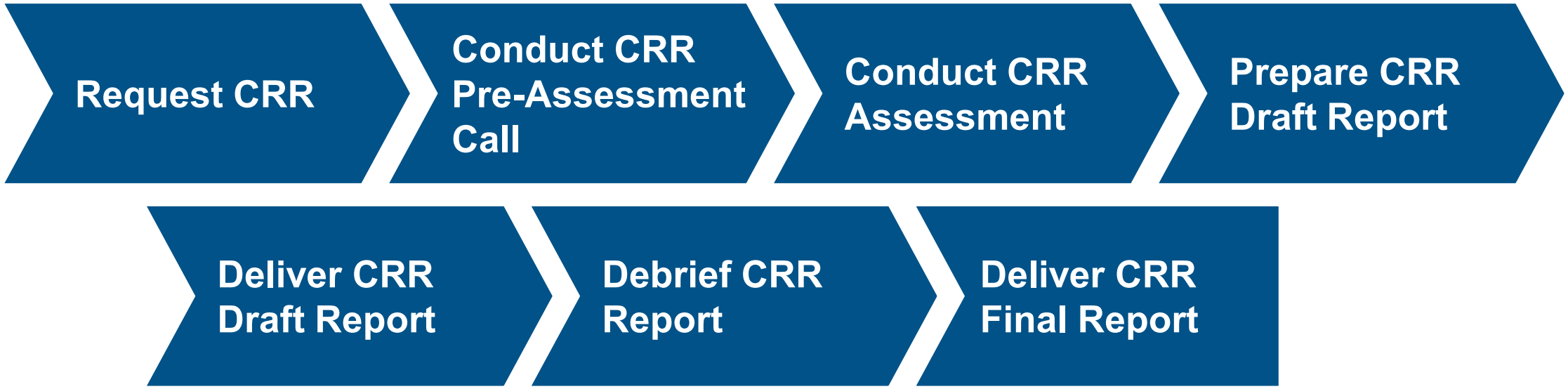
1 Asset Management



Goal 1-Services are identified and prioritized.		
1.	Are services identified? [SC:SG2.SP1]	Yes
2.	Are services prioritized based on analysis of the potential impact if the services are disrupted? [SC:SG2.SP1]	Yes
3.	Is the organization's mission, vision, values, and purpose, including the organization's place in critical infrastructure, identified, and communicated? [EF:SG1.SP1]	Yes
4.	Are the organization's mission, objectives, and activities prioritized? [EF:SG1.SP3]	Yes
Option(s) for Consideration:		
Q1	**CERT-RMM Reference** **[SC:SG2.SP1]** Identify the organization's high-value services, associated assets, and activities. A fundamental risk management principle is to focus on activities to protect and sustain services and assets that most directly affect the organization's ability to achieve its mission. **Additional References** Special Publication 800-34 "Contingency Planning for Federal Information Systems", Page 15-18 NIST CSF References: ID.BE	
Q2	**CERT-RMM Reference** **[SC:SG2.SP1]** Prioritize and document the list of high-value services that must be provided if a disruption occurs. Consideration of the consequences of the loss of high-value organizational services is typically performed as part of a business impact analysis. In addition, the consequences of risks to high-value services are identified and analyzed in risk assessment activities. The organization must consider this information when prioritizing high-value services. **Additional References** Special Publication 800-34 "Contingency Planning for Federal Information Systems", Page 16-18 NIST CSF References: ID.AM-5, ID.BE	

CRR ASSESSMENT

Getting Started - CRR Assessment Process

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