



USEA-USAID Digitalization and Cyber Security Webinar Series

C2M2 Overview

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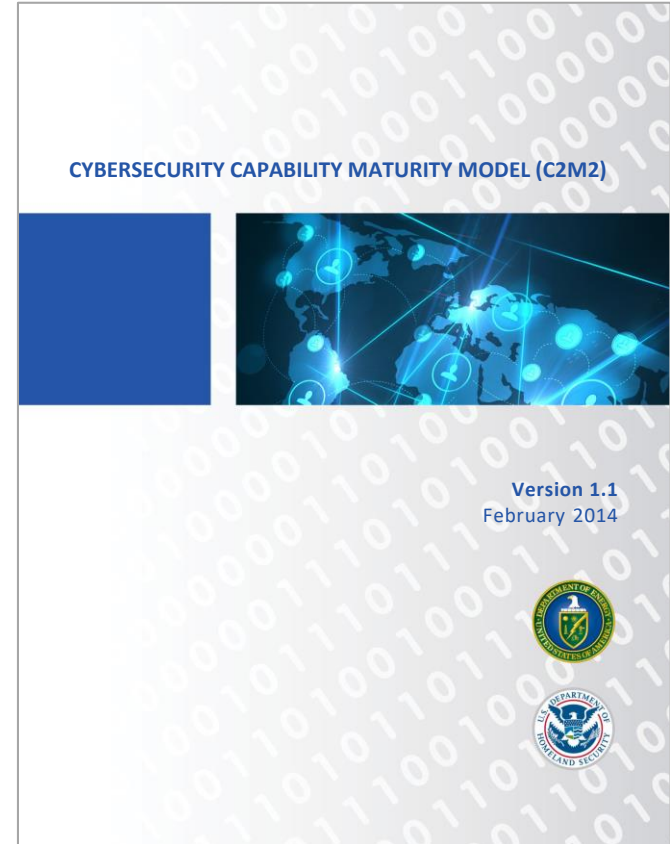
Cybersecurity Capability Maturity Model (C2M2)



Cybersecurity Capability Maturity Model (C2M2)



- Voluntary practices for building, maintaining, and maturing a cybersecurity program
- C2M2 is a model and assessment for both IT and OT
- Objectives
 - Strengthen cybersecurity capabilities
 - Consistent assessment and benchmarking
 - Share knowledge and best practices
 - Enable prioritized actions and investments
- Developed by utilities and for utilities in 2012 under the US Department of Energy, updated in 2014 (v1.1)
- New version (v2.0) to be released in 2021



The Approach: Maturity Model

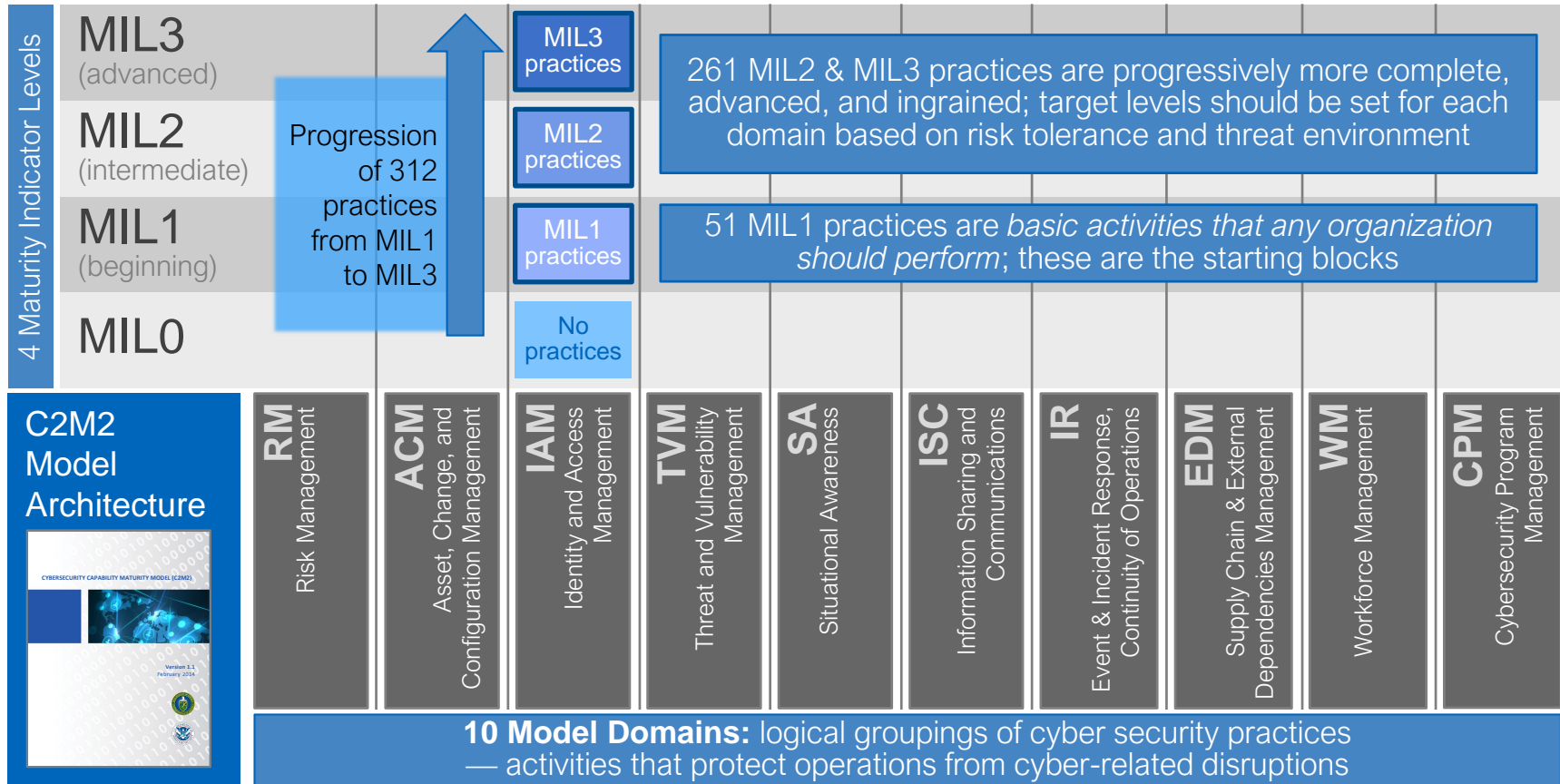


Maturity Model Definition:

- An organized way to identify competencies and areas of improvement.
- The C2M2 is used to evaluate a business unit's practices, processes, and procedures
- Focuses more on organizational practices and maturity instead of technical controls



C2M2 Architecture





4-point answer scale **The organization's performance of the practice described in the model is ...**

Fully implemented

Complete

Largely implemented

Complete, but with a recognized opportunity for improvement

Partially implemented

Incomplete; there are multiple opportunities for improvement

Not implemented

Absent; the practice is not performed in the organization

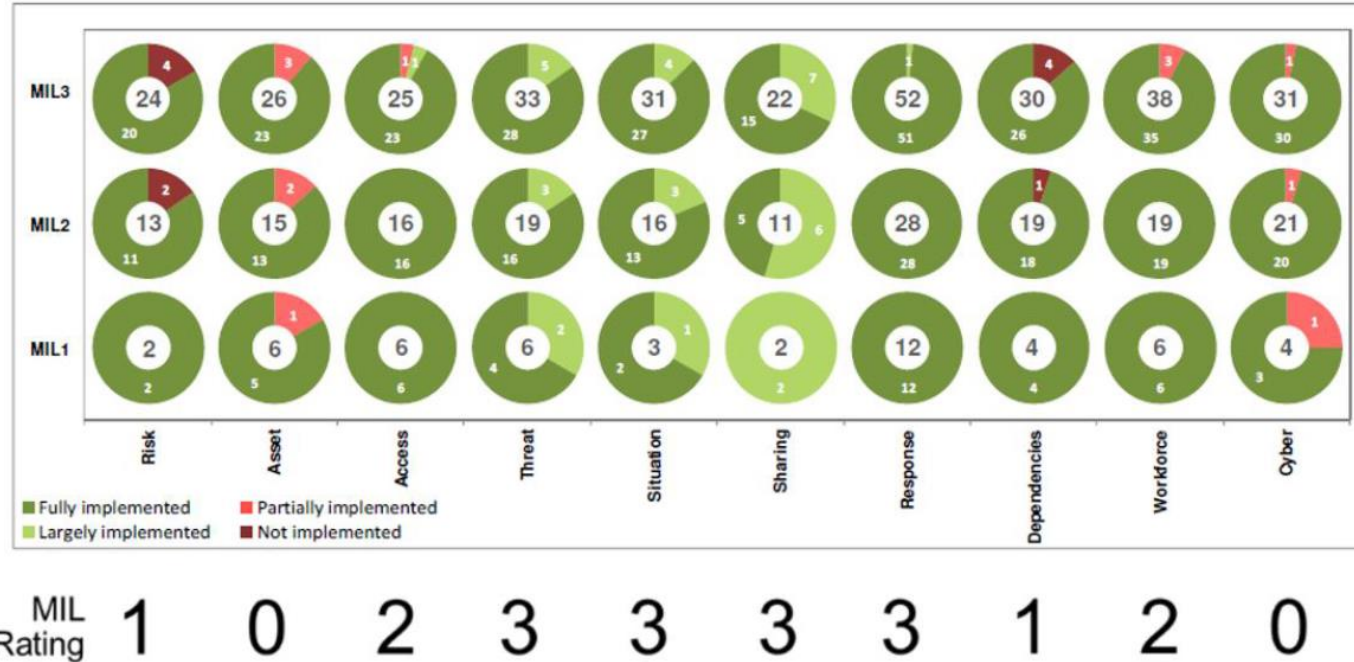


2. Control Access

MIL1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Access requirements, including those for remote access, are determined (access requirements are associated with assets and provide guidance for which types of entities are allowed to access the asset, the limits of allowed access, and authentication parameters)b. Access is granted to identities based on requirementsc. Access is revoked when no longer required
MIL2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">d. Access requirements incorporate least privilege and separation of duties principlese. Access requests are reviewed and approved by the asset ownerf. Root privileges, administrative access, emergency access, and shared accounts receive additional scrutiny and monitoring
MIL3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">g. Access privileges are reviewed and updated to ensure validity, at an organizationally defined frequencyh. Access to assets is granted by the asset owner based on risk to the functioni. Anomalous access attempts are monitored as indicators of cybersecurity events

Note that C2M2 practices have an addressing scheme to ease implementation tracking. The first practice shown is IAM-2a.

C2M2 Sample Summary Score



Using C2M2 to Implement the NIST CSF



Sector-led Guidance



- EO 13636 stated
 - *“Sector-Specific Agencies, in consultation with the Secretary and other interested agencies, shall coordinate with the Sector Coordinating Councils to review the Cybersecurity Framework and, if necessary, develop implementation guidance or supplemental materials to address sector-specific risks and operating environments.”*
- US Department of Energy worked with Sector-Coordinating Councils (ES and ONG) to draft implementation
- Provides two use-cases:
 - Generic
 - C2M2-based

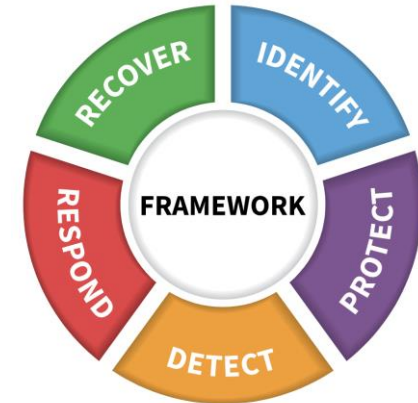
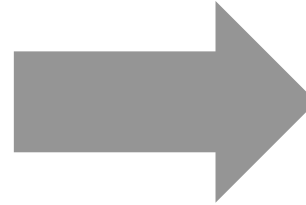
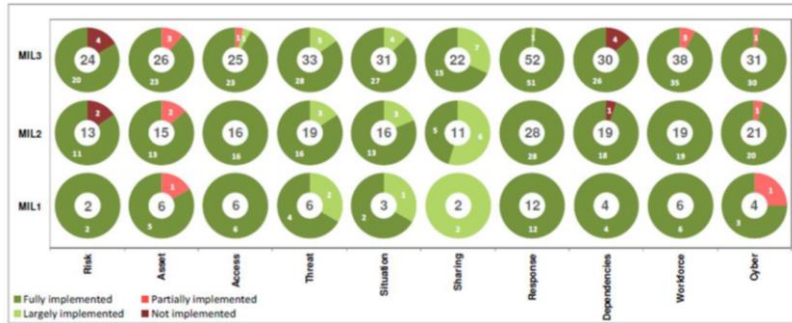
ENERGY SECTOR CYBERSECURITY FRAMEWORK IMPLEMENTATION GUIDANCE

JANUARY 2015



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
OFFICE OF ELECTRICITY DELIVERY AND ENERGY RELIABILITY

Implementing NIST CSF with C2M2



C2M2 Provides:

- Detailed technical/maturity considerations
- Assessment methodology and guidance
- Detailed scoring for measuring progress

C2M2 Does Not Provide

- Easy communication to non-cyber personnel or executives

NIST CSF Provides:

- Broad enterprise considerations (5 Functions)
- Minimal or no technical jargon
- Common lexicon to enable action across diverse stakeholders

NIST CSF Does Not Provide

- Assessment methodology
- Scoring guidance

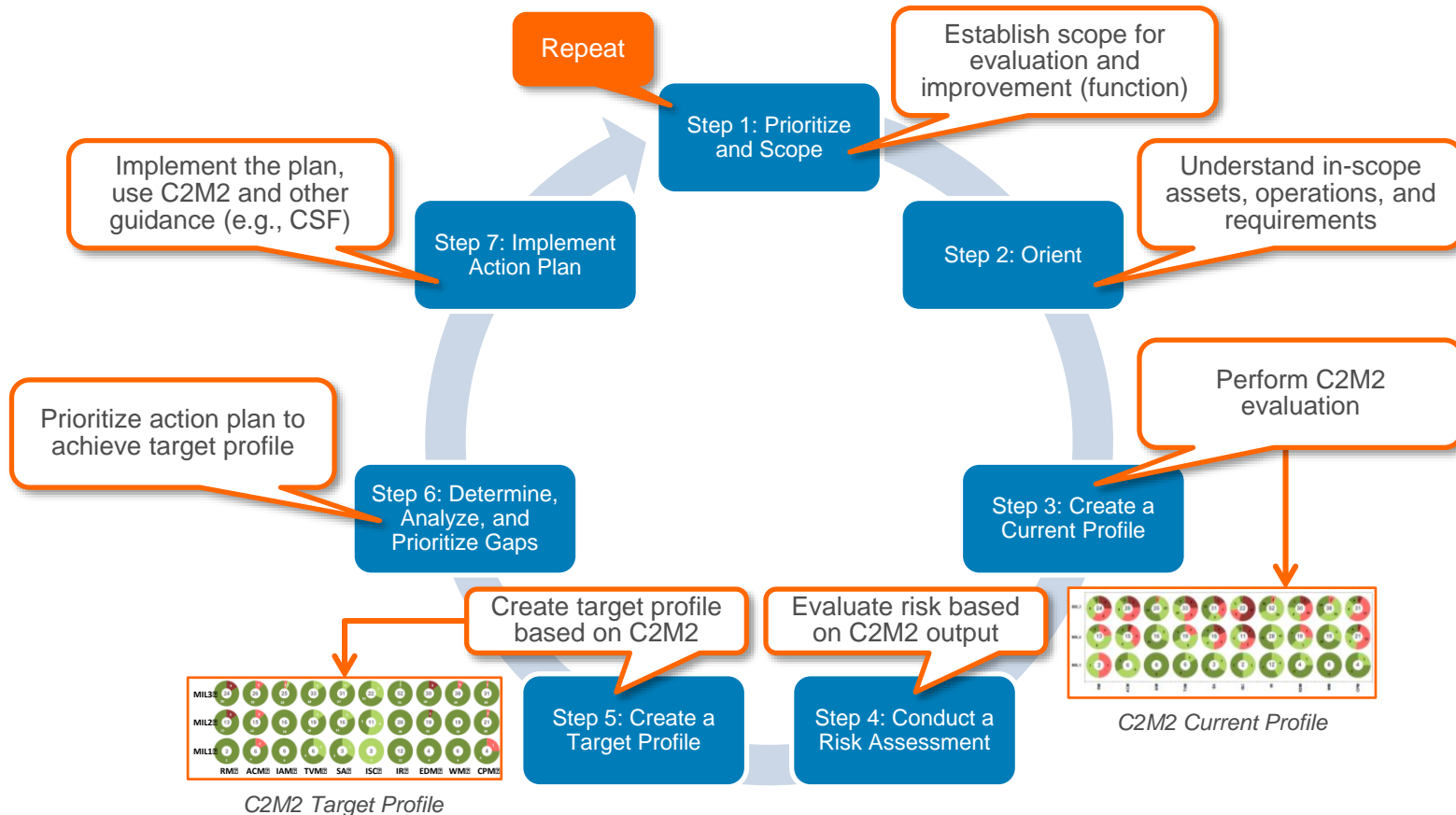
C2M2-CSF Mapping



Framework Core			C2M2 Practices		
Function	Category	Subcategory	MIL 1	MIL 2	MIL3
PROTECT (PR)	Access Control (AC): Access to assets and associated facilities is limited to authorized users, processes, or devices, and to authorized activities and transactions.	PR.AC-1: Identities and credentials are managed for authorized devices and users	IAM-1a IAM-1b IAM-1c	IAM-1d IAM-1e IAM-1f	RM-1c IAM-1g
		PR.AC-2: Physical access to assets is managed and protected	IAM-2a IAM-2b IAM-2c	IAM-2d IAM-2e IAM-2f	IAM-2g
		PR.AC-3: Remote access is managed	IAM-2a IAM-2b IAM-2c	IAM-2d IAM-2e IAM-2f	IAM-2g
		PR.AC-4: Access permissions are managed, incorporating the principles of least privilege and separation of duties		IAM-2d	
		PR.AC-5: Network integrity is protected, incorporating network segregation where appropriate	CPM-3a	CPM-3b CPM-3c	CPM-3d

- Subcategory granularity varies across the CSF
- One subcategory may map to multiple C2M2 practices
- Per the guidance, performing the C2M2 maps to the entire CSF
 - Cybersecurity architecture is a notable sticky area
- Overlap of C2M2 practices across both the Framework Core and Implementation Tiers

Sector-led Guidance



Where to start? MIL 1 Controls



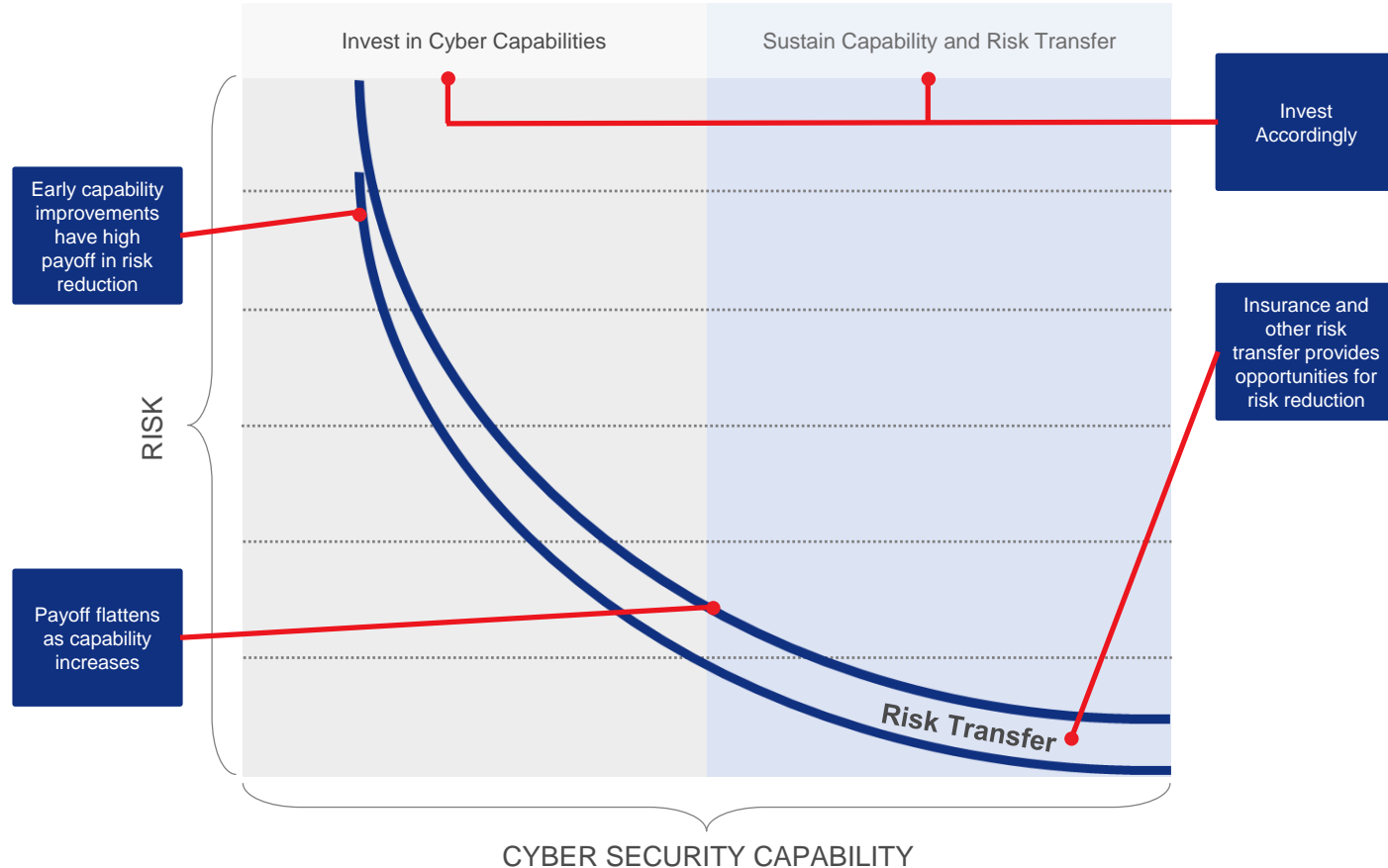
- Begin with C2M2 MIL1 practices (the basics)
- There are 51 C2M2 MIL1 practices
- Ensure you record notes to capture ideas and rationale
- Axio offers a free Rapid Start MIL 1 assessment



<https://360.axio.com>

C2M2 Quick Launch at Axio360

Target Profile Considerations

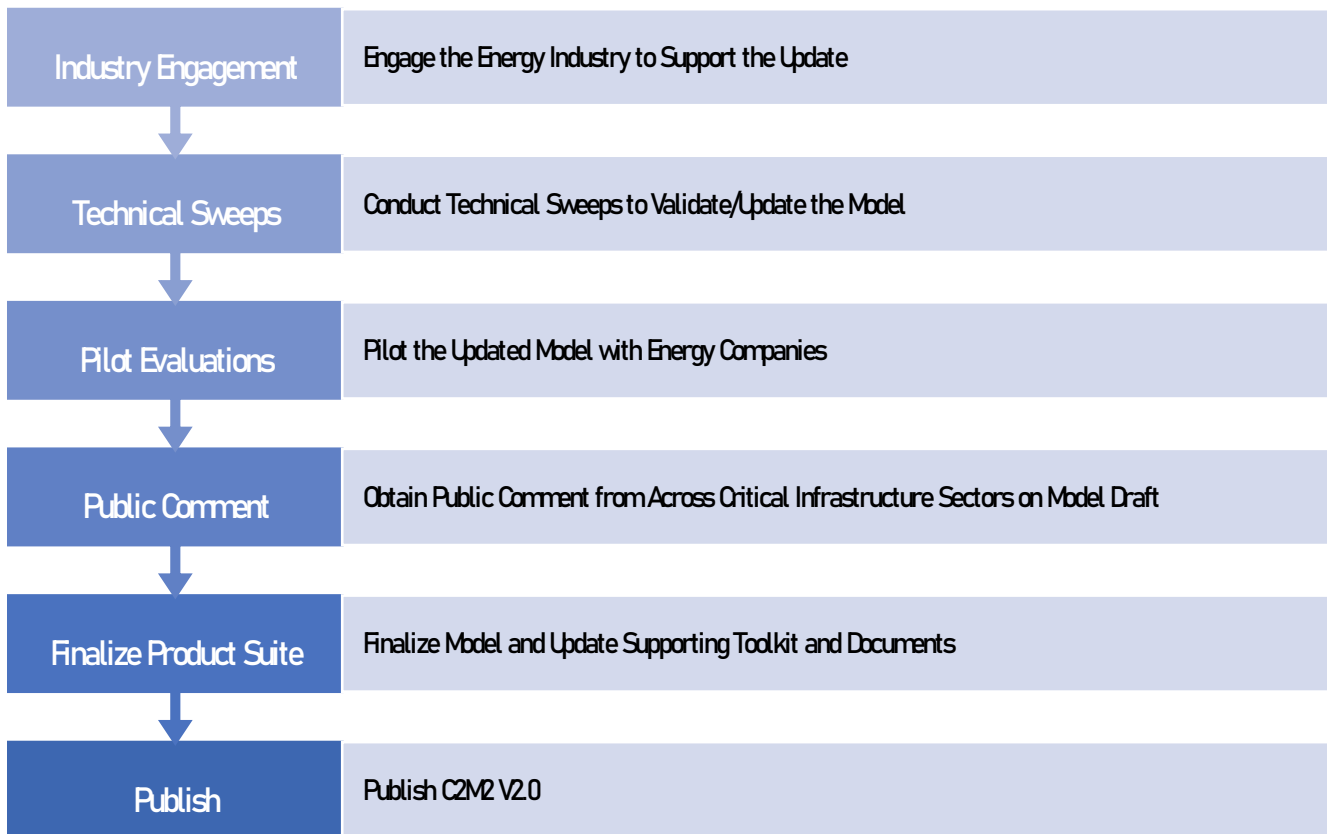


C2M2 Resources & Version 2





C2M2 - v2.0 UPDATE





- Department of Energy
 - <https://www.energy.gov/ceser/activities/cybersecurity-critical-energy-infrastructure/energy-sector-cybersecurity-0-0>
- National Institute of Standards and Technology
 - <https://www.nist.gov/cyberframework>
- Axio
 - <https://axio.com/>
 - <https://360.axio.com/>
- Facility Cybersecurity F-C2M2 Lite Assessment
 - <https://facilitycyber.labworks.org/>



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