### Comments template for Preliminary Cybersecurity Framework

Based on input from Phil Agcaoili

Submitted by: ____________________________

Date: ____________________________

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| 1 |              |           |      | 1 or 11| 95-99 or 409-436 | *There are several important steps missing for companies to Get Started (bolded).*
|    |              |           |      |        |        | 400-436 | *The concept of Scope is important—identify what assets the Framework applies to, specifically reference the use of a risk management approach and development of a list of risks (risk register).*  
|    |              |           |      |        |        |         | *Developing a roadmap and investment strategy, obtaining executive-level buy-in and funding, and ensuring Continuous Improvement are also important steps to Get Started.* | Apply simple approach to Get Started.  
|    |              |           |      |        |        |         | *Missing critical steps- Page 1 (bolded)  
|    |              |           |      |        |        |         | Step 1: Identify - Determine [scope] what critical infrastructure to protect;  
|    |              |           |      |        |        |         | Step 2: Self-Assessment - Assess current cybersecurity posture (using Security Index or ES-C2M2);  
|    |              |           |      |        |        |         | Step 3: Conduct a Risk Assessment - Use one of the mentioned risk management approaches (ISO 31000, NIST 800-39, etc.) or the simple risk management process Phil lists in the Risk Management process suggestion below to develop a Risk Register;  
|    |              |           |      |        |        |         | Step 4: Create Targets - Identify and prioritize opportunities for improvement utilizing risk management approach above and associate risks with Target objectives next to each of the 5 Framework Functions;  
|    |              |           |      |        |        |         | Step 5: Planning and Alignment - Assess progress toward the target state. Develop roadmap and investment strategy and foster communications among [and buy in from] internal and external stakeholders (senior executives and Board);  
|    |              |           |      |        |        |         | Step 6: Implement Action Plan;  
|    |              |           |      |        |        |         | Step 1 - Identify risks  
|    |              |           |      |        |        |         | Step 2 - Prioritize list of risk findings (Risk Register) and determine if you need to Remove, Reduce, Transfer, or Accept the risk  
|    |              |           |      |        |        |         | Step 3 - Establish security roadmap towards addressing identified risks  
|    |              |           |      |        |        |         | Step 4 - Obtain executive level approval and funding for roadmap  
<p>|    |              |           |      |        |        |         | Step 5 - Continuously assess program using Security Index | |</p>
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<td>*Aligned with most consultant/audit security program assessments and uses CMM *Use constructive, non-regulatory language like Security Index where we can set our own Goals or Targets *ES-C2M2 uses similar approach (embedded to assess each MIL)--Not implemented, Partially implemented, Largely implemented, Fully implemented, and Achieved--found in the ES-C2M2_Self-Evaluation_Toolkit_2of2.zip in the ES-C2M2 Report Builder spreadsheet *Tiers and Profiles is a confusing and NEW construct. We can move to this in CSF version 2.0, but let's not start here. No one raised their hands in the Raleigh workshop when we polled the group &quot;Do you know how to use Tiers and Profiles?&quot; *Suggest that NIST use a SurveyMonkey to continue to broadly poll this question. *Security [Capability Maturity Model] Index is a simple construct and broadly used already without people knowing they're using it, they just are.</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>13-26</td>
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<td>*Cross mapping allows each of the prominent, core security standards identified in the Information References to stand on its own merits and allows companies that have adopted at least one of the security standards apply the specific security standard. *H2Cross mapping allows each standard to clearly show what a company is doing to adopt/implment the Cybersecurity Framework with respect to the other security standards.</td>
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Type: E - Editorial, G - General T - Technical
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|      |      | **Without a thorough cross mapping, NIST will have put into question the thoroughness of the existing security standard if a standard in the Informative References cannot fulfill a specific Subcategory element (row).**  
**NIST will also have effectively created a new security standard without thoroughly performing the cross mappings.**  
**Missing several controls that have been known to fail such as ISO/IEC 27001:2005 A.10.9.1, A.10.9.2, A.10.9.3, and A.8.2.2 that have been identified by HISPI as controls that have consistently failed in 2012 that led to compromised protected data.** |
| 6    | 13-26| 457-477  |
|      |      | **The CSA CCM is open source material, where other cross mappings cost money, and the CSA is willing to work with NIST and US government to keep this cross mapping up to date.**  
**The CSA CCM have been updated frequently (every 6 to 18 months). The CCM applies to single and to multi-tenant entities and is based on ISO and HITRUST.**  
**CSA CCM already covers cloud which will become critical infrastructure.**  
**Phil and CSA is reconfiguring the CSA CCM to resemble the Framework by default. Release date is TBD but will be available by the end of the year.** |

1: Must ensure NIST, COBIT, CSC, and ISO cross mappings are thorough/complete mappings (there are too many "NA" entries).

Use existing cross mappings such as the CSA CCM.
New
Pages - Suggest adding a Quick Wins Section or a add a Get Started Section with Quick Wins

New
Lines

*Use breach analysis reports—Ponemon, VZ, Mandiant, SANS, HISPI, Trustwave, and Microsoft
*Approach identifies priorities
*Cost benefit obtained through adoption of a small subset of controls known to fail
*Can be different by Sector and Sub-sector, but believe that there are some universal truths on controls failures when it comes to technology controls

- The Cybersecurity Framework released to date is missing controls that already have been known to fail according to the HISPI 20 ISO 27001 top failures-A.10.9.1, A.10.9.3, A.10.9.3, and A.8.2.2 should be controls listed in the Informative References but are not. These controls have failed the most in 2012 and have led to protected personal data breaches that were reported.

******

1. Patch Applications/Systems (cited by VZDBIR, SANS, AUS, HISPI, Microsoft, TW)
2. OWASP 10 – SQL Injection/XSS (cited by OWASP, VZDBIR, HISPI, Microsoft, TW)
3. Look at your logs and detect signs of compromise/attacks (cited by VZDBIR, Mandiant, HISPI, TW)
4. Limit admin/privilege access (cited by all)
5. Continuously scan for and remediate critical security vulnerabilities (cited by VZDBIR, SANS, AUS, HISPI, and Mandiant)

Implement the Quick Wins approach. Identify what controls failed the most from breach data and analysis reports.

Start Here (CSF Quick Wins):

1. Patch Applications/Systems
2. OWASP 10 – SQL Injection/XSS
3. Look at your logs and detect signs of compromise/attacks
4. Limit admin/privilege access
5. Continuously scan for and remediate critical security vulnerabilities

NIST and/or DHS will need to do more leg work to determine what constitutes implementation, but can leverage the Security Index to help answer that question versus using Tiers and Profiles.

Framework "Adoption" should be Framework "Implementation"

Please consider supporting these suggestions by sending an email to:

adam.sedgewick@nist.gov
csfcomments@nist.gov

Please copy:
phil.agcaoili@gmail.com
Comments template for Preliminary Cybersecurity Framework

Based on input from Phil Agcaoili

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