AN OFFERING IN THE BLUE CYBER SERIES:

Small Business Needs Big Cybersecurity

Version 20 July 2022

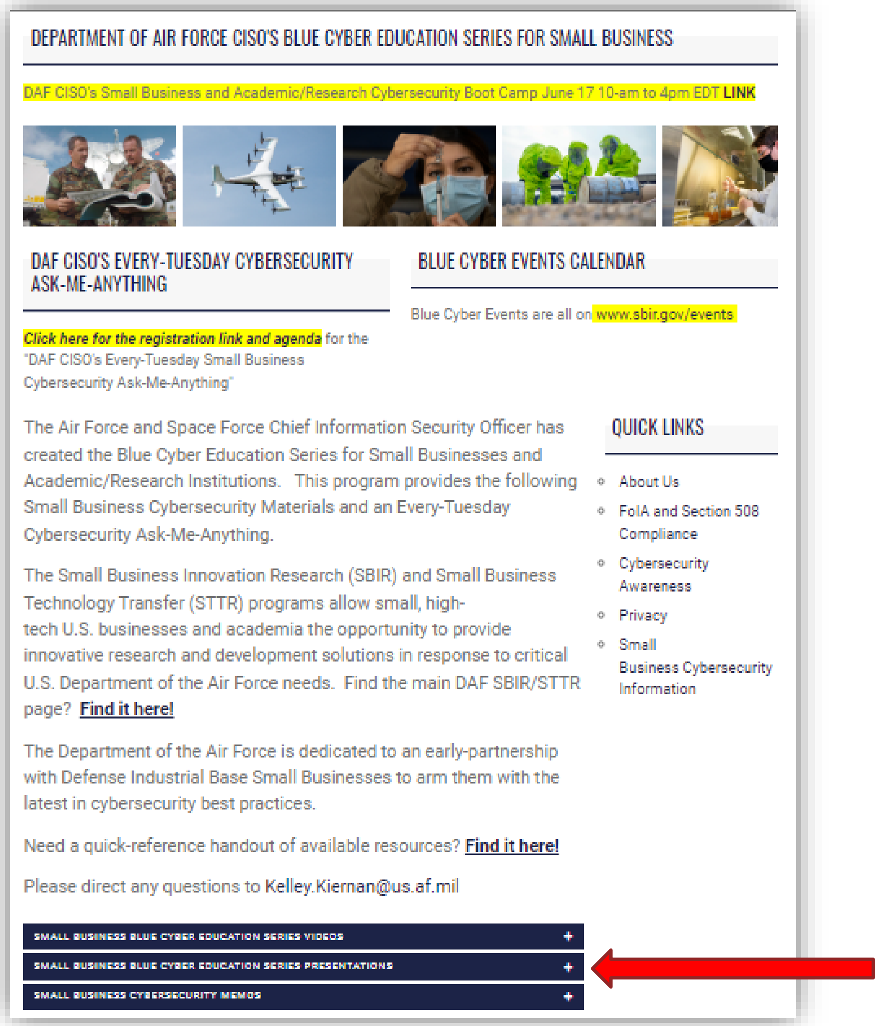
#9 in the Blue Cyber Education Series

Distribution Statement A: Approved for public release. Distribution is unlimited. Case Number: AFRL-2021-3218, 22 September 2021.

Poll

How many employees do you have in your small business or academic/research institution?

The slides are located at: www.safcn.af.mil/CISO/Small-Business-Cybersecurity-Information/



DEPARTMENT OF AIR FORCE CISO'S BLUE CYBER EDUCATION SERIES FOR SMALL BUSINESS

DAF CISO's Small Business and Academic/Research Cybersecurity Boot Camp June 17 10-am to 4pm EDT LINK

DAF CISO'S EVERY-TUESDAY CYBERSECURITY ASK-ME-ANYTHING

Click here for the registration link and agenda for the "DAF CISO's Every-Tuesday Small Business Cybersecurity Ask-Me-Anything"

BLUE CYBER EVENTS CALENDAR

Blue Cyber Events are all on www.sbir.gov/events

The Air Force and Space Force Chief Information Security Officer has created the Blue Cyber Education Series for Small Businesses and Academic/Research Institutions. This program provides the following Small Business Cybersecurity Materials and an Every-Tuesday Cybersecurity Ask-Me-Anything.

The Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) and Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) programs allow small, high-tech U.S. businesses and academia the opportunity to provide innovative research and development solutions in response to critical U.S. Department of the Air Force needs. Find the main DAF SBIR/STTR page? Find it here!

The Department of the Air Force is dedicated to an early-partnership with Defense Industrial Base Small Businesses to arm them with the latest in cybersecurity best practices.

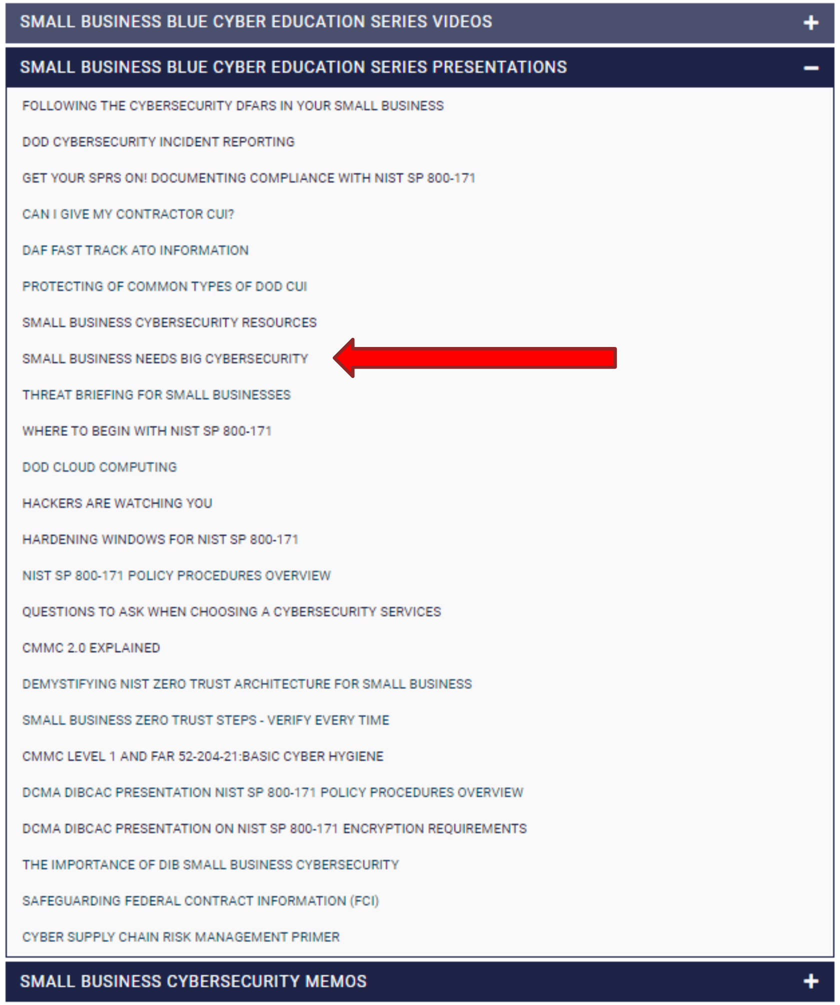
Need a quick-reference handout of available resources? Find it here!

Please direct any questions to Kelley.Kiernan@us.af.mil

QUICK LINKS

- About Us
- FoIA and Section 508 Compliance
- Cybersecurity Awareness
- Privacy
- Small Business Cybersecurity Information

SMALL BUSINESS BLUE CYBER EDUCATION SERIES VIDEOS +
SMALL BUSINESS BLUE CYBER EDUCATION SERIES PRESENTATIONS +
SMALL BUSINESS CYBERSECURITY MEMOS +



SMALL BUSINESS BLUE CYBER EDUCATION SERIES VIDEOS +
SMALL BUSINESS BLUE CYBER EDUCATION SERIES PRESENTATIONS –

FOLLOWING THE CYBERSECURITY DFARS IN YOUR SMALL BUSINESS

DOD CYBERSECURITY INCIDENT REPORTING

GET YOUR SPRS ON! DOCUMENTING COMPLIANCE WITH NIST SP 800-171

CAN I GIVE MY CONTRACTOR CUI?

DAF FAST TRACK ATO INFORMATION

PROTECTING OF COMMON TYPES OF DOD CUI

SMALL BUSINESS CYBERSECURITY RESOURCES

SMALL BUSINESS NEEDS BIG CYBERSECURITY

THREAT BRIEFING FOR SMALL BUSINESSES

WHERE TO BEGIN WITH NIST SP 800-171

DOD CLOUD COMPUTING

HACKERS ARE WATCHING YOU

HARDENING WINDOWS FOR NIST SP 800-171

NIST SP 800-171 POLICY PROCEDURES OVERVIEW

QUESTIONS TO ASK WHEN CHOOSING A CYBERSECURITY SERVICES

CMMC 2.0 EXPLAINED

DEMYSTIFYING NIST ZERO TRUST ARCHITECTURE FOR SMALL BUSINESS

SMALL BUSINESS ZERO TRUST STEPS - VERIFY EVERY TIME

CMMC LEVEL 1 AND FAR 52-204-21:BASIC CYBER HYGIENE

DCMA DIBCAC PRESENTATION NIST SP 800-171 POLICY PROCEDURES OVERVIEW

DCMA DIBCAC PRESENTATION ON NIST SP 800-171 ENCRYPTION REQUIREMENTS

THE IMPORTANCE OF DIB SMALL BUSINESS CYBERSECURITY

SAFEGUARDING FEDERAL CONTRACT INFORMATION (FCI)

CYBER SUPPLY CHAIN RISK MANAGEMENT PRIMER

Big Cybersecurity

- The “Why” for Big Cybersecurity for Small Businesses
- Execute the DFARS requirements
- Report Cyber Incidents
- Protect Controlled Unclassified Information(CUI) – and your Intellectual Property!
- Implement NIST SP 800-171
- Get your SPRS On!
- Share CUI when you are ready to protect it
- Get all the help available to the DIB Small Business community

The importance of Cybersecurity for Department of the Air Force Small Businesses

As small businesses drive innovation and support the Department of the Air Force (DAF) missions with cutting-edge technologies, it is vital we work together to protect DAF sensitive data and networks. Failure to protect our sensitive data will put service members and military missions at risk. We must match the aggressiveness of our cyber adversaries with radical teamwork to bring our small businesses up-to-speed in the most modern methods for comprehensive protection of DAF sensitive data and networks.

The DAF CISO Office Blue Cyber education series is the early partnership with the Defense Industrial Base (DIB) which enables small businesses to bake-in cybersecurity and move forward at the speed of innovation. Pairing small businesses with the most modern cyber protection methods in the industry, better positions DIB small businesses to protect sensitive information and networks just soon as they have a contract to innovate for the DAF. Small businesses are equally vulnerable to cyber threats and may have fewer resources than larger businesses with which to counter cyber threats. The key to protecting our DAF Airmen and Guardians in the exercise of their missions is getting an early start embracing our common cybersecurity and data protection goals by working together to create layered cyber defenses for the DIB small businesses.

This presentation will take you through the vital areas of cybersecurity collaboration for small businesses.

Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) and DFARS

Small Business contracts contains many FARS and DFARS, you must study them at length. These are not all of them, but these are some key security requirements.

What is a DFARS? The Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (**DFARS**) contains requirements of **law**, DoD-wide policies, delegations of Federal Acquisition Regulation (**FAR**) authorities, deviations from **FAR** requirements, and policies/procedures that have a significant effect on the public.

DFARS Clause 252.239-7010 Cloud Computing Services

FAR Clause 252.204-21 Basic Safeguarding of Covered Contractor Information Systems

DFARS Clause 252.204-7012, Safeguarding Covered Defense Information and Cyber Incident Reporting

DFARS Clause 252.204-7008 Compliance with safeguarding covered defense information controls

DFARS Clause 252.204-7019/7020 NIST SP 800-171 DoD Assessment Requirements.

DFARS Clause 252.204-7021 Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification Requirement

DFARS Clause 252.204-7021
Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification Requirement

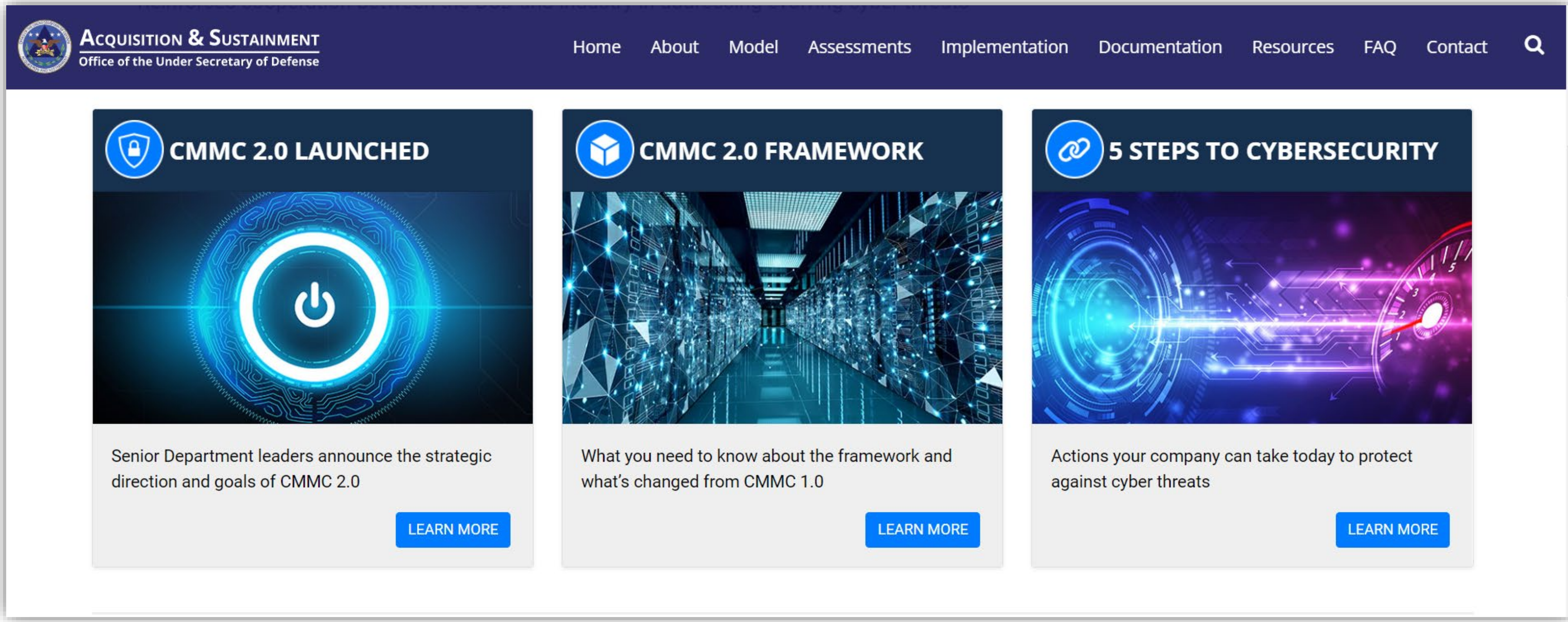
This DFARS is under review and it’s status will not be known until early 2023 at the earliest.

Until then, compliance with and full implementation of DFARS Clause 252.204-7012, “Safeguarding Covered Defense Information and Cyber Incident Reporting” is sufficient.

For more information on the new version of CMMC, see this great webinar by the DCMA Director John Ellis. https://www.preveil.com/resources/webinar-john-ellis-on-cmmc-2-0/

Stay up-to-date at www.acq.osd.mil/cmmc/

www.acq.osd.mil/cmmc



CMMC 2.0 LAUNCHED

Senior Department leaders announce the strategic direction and goals of CMMC 2.0

CMMC 2.0 FRAMEWORK

What you need to know about the framework and what's changed from CMMC 1.0

5 STEPS TO CYBERSECURITY

Actions your company can take today to protect against cyber threats

DFARS Clause 252.239-7010 — Cloud Computing Services

Applies when a cloud solution is being used to process data on the DoD's behalf or DoD is contracting with Cloud Service Provider to host/process data in a cloud

Ensures that the cloud service provider:

- **Meets requirements of the DoD Cloud Computing Security Requirements Guide**
- **Use government-related data only to manage the operational environment that supports the Government data and for no other purpose**
- **Complies with requirements for cyber incident reporting and damage assessment**

DFARS Clause 252.204-7012, Safeguarding Covered Defense Information and Cyber Incident Reporting, applies when a contractor intends to use an external cloud service provider to store, process, or transmit covered defense information in the performance of a contract. DFARS Clause 252.204-7012 requires the cloud service provider to meet security requirements equivalent to those established for the Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program (FedRAMP) Moderate baseline.

FAR Clause 52.204-21 Basic Safeguarding of Covered Contractor Information Systems

Safeguarding requirements and procedures

(1) The Contractor shall apply the following basic safeguarding requirements and procedures to protect covered contractor information systems. Requirements and procedures for basic safeguarding of covered contractor information systems shall include, at a minimum, the following security controls:

- The FAR lists 15 security controls, which are considered basic cyber hygiene

(2) *Other requirements.* This clause does not relieve the Contractor of any other specific safeguarding requirements specified by Federal agencies and departments relating to covered contractor information systems generally or other Federal safeguarding requirements for controlled unclassified information (CUI) as established by Executive Order 13556.

Flow-down the requirement

The Contractor shall include the substance of this clause, including this paragraph (c), in subcontracts under this contract (including subcontracts for the acquisition of commercial items, other than commercially available off-the-shelf items), in which the subcontractor may have Federal contract information residing in or transiting through its information system.

DFARS Clause 252.204-7012, Safeguarding Covered Defense Information and Cyber Incident Reporting

- Report cyber incidents
- Submit malicious software
- Facilitate damage assessment
- Safeguard covered defense information

What if there is a potential breach?

<u>Don't panic</u>. Cybersecurity occurs in a dynamic environment. Hackers are constantly coming up with new ways to attack information systems, and DoD is constantly responding to these threats. Even if a contractor does everything right and institutes the strongest checks and controls, it is possible that someone will come up with a new way to penetrate these measures. DoD does not penalize contractors acting in good faith. The key is to work in partnership with DoD so that new strategies can be developed to stay one step ahead of the hackers.

<u>Contact DoD immediately</u>. Bad news does not get any better with time. These attacks threaten America's national security and put service members' lives at risk. DoD has to respond quickly to change operational plans and to implement measures to respond to new threats and vulnerabilities. Contractors should report any potential breaches to DoD within 72 hours of discovery of any incident.

<u>Be helpful and transparent</u>. Contractors must also cooperate with DoD to respond to security incidents. Contractors should immediately preserve and protect all evidence and capture as much information about the incident as possible. They should review their networks to identify compromised computers, services, data and user accounts and identify specific covered defense information that may have been lost or compromised.

What to Report to the Federal Government

DHS Definition: A cyber incident is an event that could jeopardize the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of digital information or information systems.

DFARS 7012 Definition "Cyber incident" means actions taken through the use of computer networks that result in a compromise or an actual or potentially adverse effect on an information system and/or the information residing therein.

Report all cyber incidents that may:

- result in a significant loss of data, system availability, or control of systems;
- impact a large number of victims;
- indicate unauthorized access to, or malicious software present on, critical information technology systems;
- affect critical infrastructure or core government functions; or
- impact national security, economic security, or public health and safety.

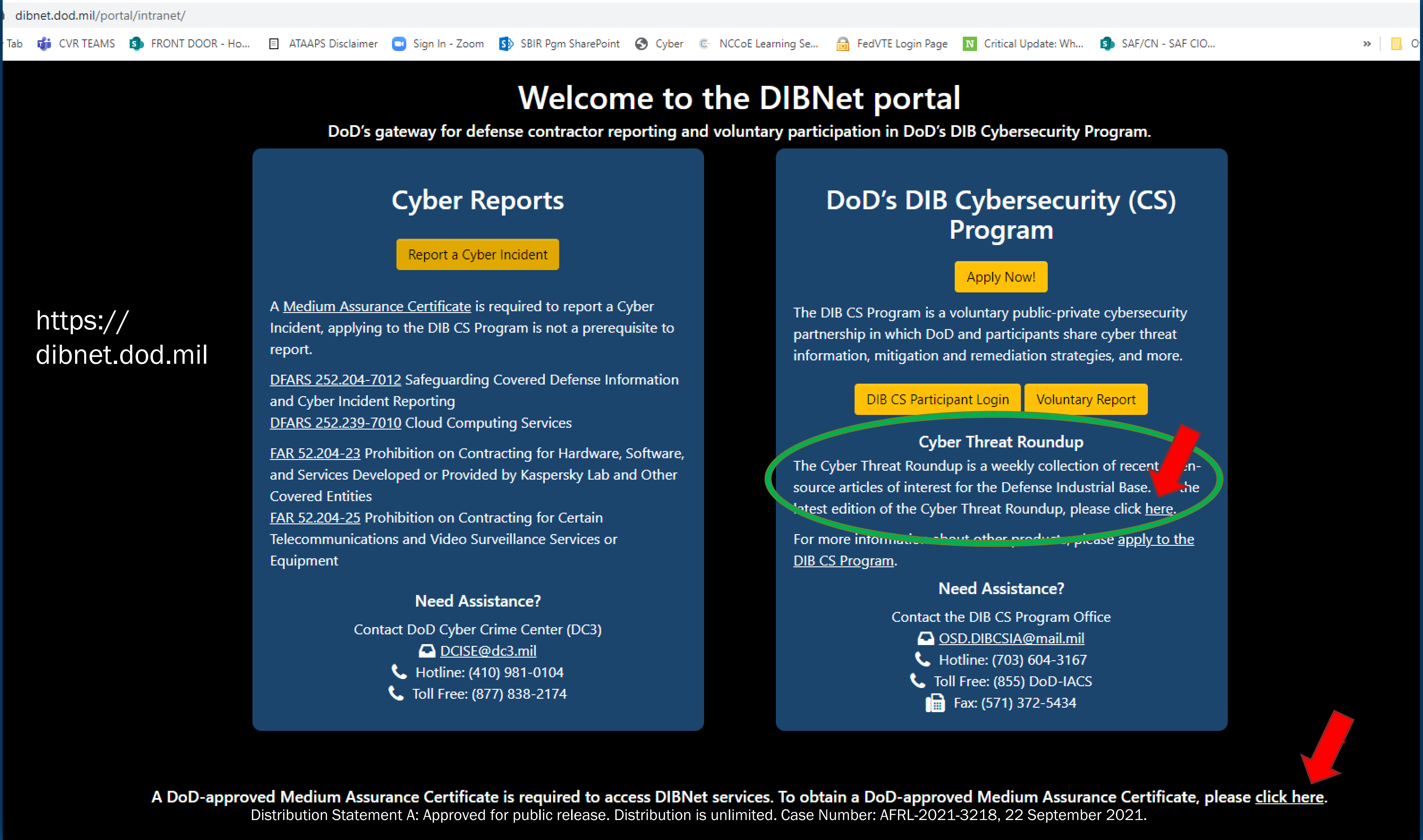
Where to report cyber incidents/malware

To report cyber incidents that affect covered defense information
Or that affect the contractor's ability to perform requirements designated as operationally critical support, the Contractor shall conduct a review for evidence of compromise and rapidly report cyber incidents to DoD at https://dibnet.dod.mil via an incident collection form (ICF).

If discovered and isolated in connection with a reported cyber incident, the contractor/ subcontractor shall submit the malicious software to the DoD Cyber Crime Center (DC3). Also, https://dibnet.dod.mil

If DoD elects to conduct a damage assessment, the Contracting Officer will be notified by the requiring activity to request media and damage assessment information from the contractor

https://
dibnet.dod.mil



Welcome to the DIBNet portal

DoD's gateway for defense contractor reporting and voluntary participation in DoD's DIB Cybersecurity Program.

Cyber Reports

Report a Cyber Incident

A Medium Assurance Certificate is required to report a Cyber Incident, applying to the DIB CS Program is not a prerequisite to report.

DFARS 252.204-7012 Safeguarding Covered Defense Information and Cyber Incident Reporting
DFARS 252.239-7010 Cloud Computing Services

FAR 52.204-23 Prohibition on Contracting for Hardware, Software, and Services Developed or Provided by Kaspersky Lab and Other Covered Entities
FAR 52.204-25 Prohibition on Contracting for Certain Telecommunications and Video Surveillance Services or Equipment

Need Assistance?

Contact DoD Cyber Crime Center (DC3)
✉ DCISE@dc3.mil
☎ Hotline: (410) 981-0104
☎ Toll Free: (877) 838-2174

DoD's DIB Cybersecurity (CS) Program

Apply Now!

The DIB CS Program is a voluntary public-private cybersecurity partnership in which DoD and participants share cyber threat information, mitigation and remediation strategies, and more.

DIB CS Participant Login Voluntary Report

Cyber Threat Roundup

The Cyber Threat Roundup is a weekly collection of recent open-source articles of interest for the Defense Industrial Base. To view the latest edition of the Cyber Threat Roundup, please click here.

For more information about other products, please apply to the DIB CS Program.

Need Assistance?

Contact the DIB CS Program Office
✉ OSD.DIBCSIA@mail.mil
☎ Hotline: (703) 604-3167
☎ Toll Free: (855) DoD-IACS
📠 Fax: (571) 372-5434

A DoD-approved Medium Assurance Certificate is required to access DIBNet services. To obtain a DoD-approved Medium Assurance Certificate, please click here.
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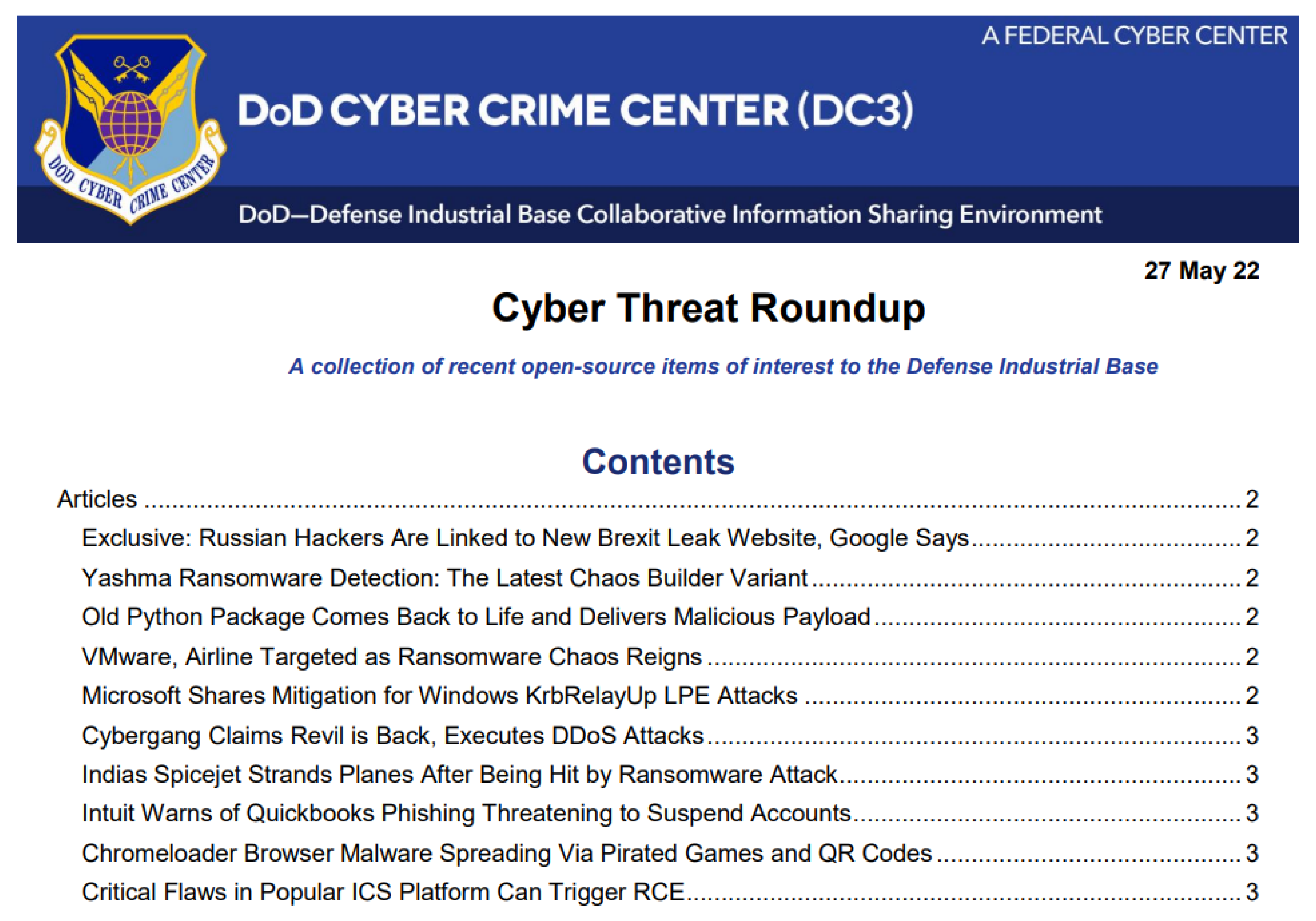

A FEDERAL CYBER CENTER

DoD CYBER CRIME CENTER (DC3)

DoD—Defense Industrial Base Collaborative Information Sharing Environment

27 May 22

Cyber Threat Roundup

A collection of recent open-source items of interest to the Defense Industrial Base

Contents

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Poll

My company uses multi-factor authentication on every computer and every app?

Safeguard Covered Defense Information (CDI)

⚡ CDI is defined as unclassified controlled technical information (CTI) or other information as described in the DOD CUI Registry

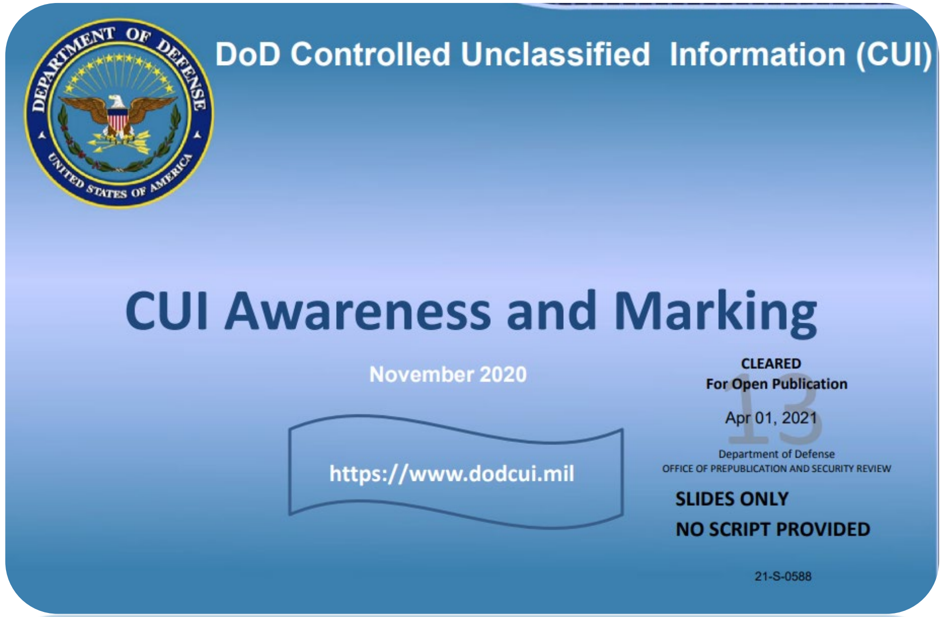
AND it is marked as CUI

OR otherwise identified in the contract and provided to the contractor by DoD in support of performance of the contract;

OR collected/developed/received/transmitted/used/ stored by the contractor in performance of contract.

Safeguard CDI: What is CUI?

The DOD CUI Registry and detailed training on what constitutes CUI is available from the DOD at this link: https://www.dodcui.mil



DoD Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI)

CUI Awareness and Marking

November 2020

https://www.dodcui.mil

CLEARED
For Open Publication

Apr 01, 2021

Department of Defense
OFFICE OF PREPUBLICATION AND SECURITY REVIEW

SLIDES ONLY
NO SCRIPT PROVIDED

21-S-0588

Safeguard CDI: What is CTI?

Controlled Technical Information (CTI) means technical information with military or space application that is subject to controls on the access, use, reproduction, modification, performance, display, release, disclosure, or dissemination.

Controlled technical information is to be marked.

The term does not include information that is lawfully publicly available without restrictions.

"Technical Information" means technical data or computer software, as those terms are defined in Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement clause 252.227-7013, "Rights in Technical Data - Noncommercial Items"

Examples of technical information include: research and engineering data, engineering drawings, and associated lists, specifications, standards, process sheets, manuals, technical reports, technical orders, catalog-item identifications, data sets, studies and analyses and related information, and computer software executable code and source code.

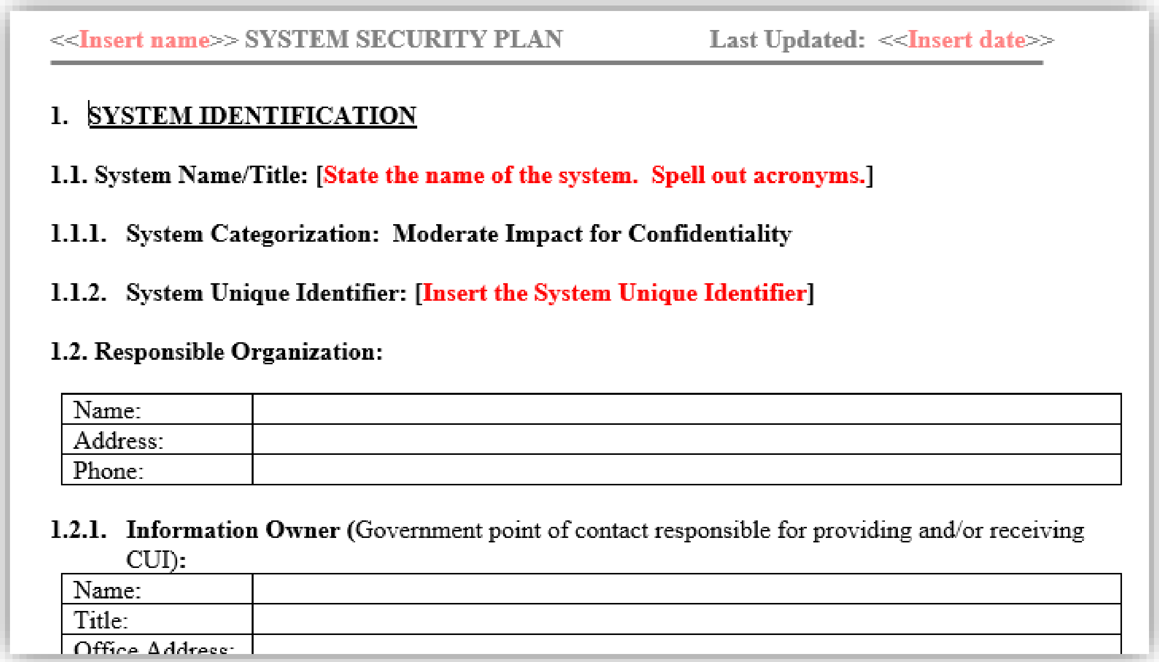
Implementation of NIST SP 800-171

Implementation of the NIST SP 800-171 involves implementing and documenting the 110 security requirements listed in the document.

- **The implementation of security requirements is recorded in a System Security Plan (NIST SP 800-171 security requirement 3.12.4) and**
- **Any un-implemented security requirement and it's interim plan to provide alternative, but equally effective, security measure is recorded in a Plan of Action with Milestones, called a POAM (NIST SP 800-171 security requirement 3.13.2)**

Help with understanding the NIST SP 800-171 security requirements is found at this link: https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/hb/2017/NIST.HB.162.pdf

NIST SP 800-171 System Security Plan (SSP)



<<Insert name>> SYSTEM SECURITY PLAN Last Updated: <<Insert date>>

1. SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION

1.1. System Name/Title: [State the name of the system. Spell out acronyms.]

1.1.1. System Categorization: Moderate Impact for Confidentiality

1.1.2. System Unique Identifier: [Insert the System Unique Identifier]

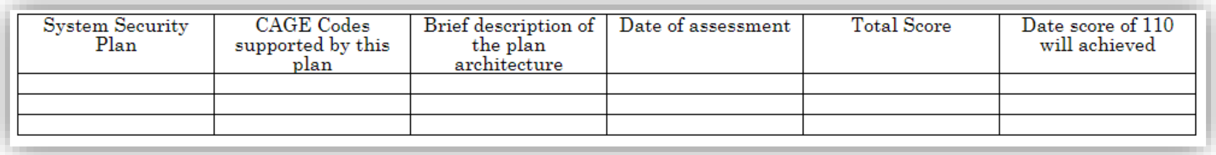
1.2. Responsible Organization:

Name:	
Address:	
Phone:	

1.2.1. Information Owner (Government point of contact responsible for providing and/or receiving CUI):

Name:	
Title:	
Office Address:	

Optional Template available on NIST.Gov



System Security Plan	CAGE Codes supported by this plan	Brief description of the plan architecture	Date of assessment	Total Score	Date score of 110 will achieved

Optional Template to record the Plan of Action on NIST.gov

Safeguard Covered Defense Information (CDI)

To safeguard covered defense information contractors/subcontractors must implement NIST SP 800-171, Protecting CUI in Nonfederal Information Systems and Organizations

The covered contractor information system shall be subject to the security requirements in National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Special Publication (SP) 800-171

- **The Contractor shall implement NIST SP 800-171, as soon as practical, but not later than December 31, 2017.**
- **The Contractor shall submit requests to vary from NIST SP 800-171 in writing to the Contracting Officer, for consideration by the DoD CIO**

DFARS Clause 252.204-7008 Compliance with safeguarding covered defense information controls

States "By submission of this offer, the Offeror represents that it will implement the security requirements specified by NIST SP 800-171, … not later than December 31, 2017.

If the Offeror proposes to vary from any of the security requirements specified by NIST SP 800-171 …, the Offeror shall submit to the Contracting Officer, for consideration by the DoD Chief Information Officer (CIO), a written explanation of:

- **Why a particular security requirement is not applicable**
- **How an alternative but equally effective**, security measure is used to compensate for the inability to satisfy a particular requirement and achieve equivalent protection.
- **An authorized representative of the DoD CIO** will adjudicate offeror requests to vary from NIST SP 800-171 requirements in writing **prior to contract award**. Any accepted variance from NIST SP 800-171 shall be incorporated into the resulting contract.

The Requirement in DFARS Clause 252.204-7019/7020 NIST SP 800-171 DoD Assessment Requirements

In order to be considered for award, if the Offeror is required to implement NIST SP 800-171, the Offeror shall have a current assessment for each covered contractor information system that is relevant to the contract.

A Basic Assessment, which is a self-assessment assigned a low confidence level (because it is self-generated) is:

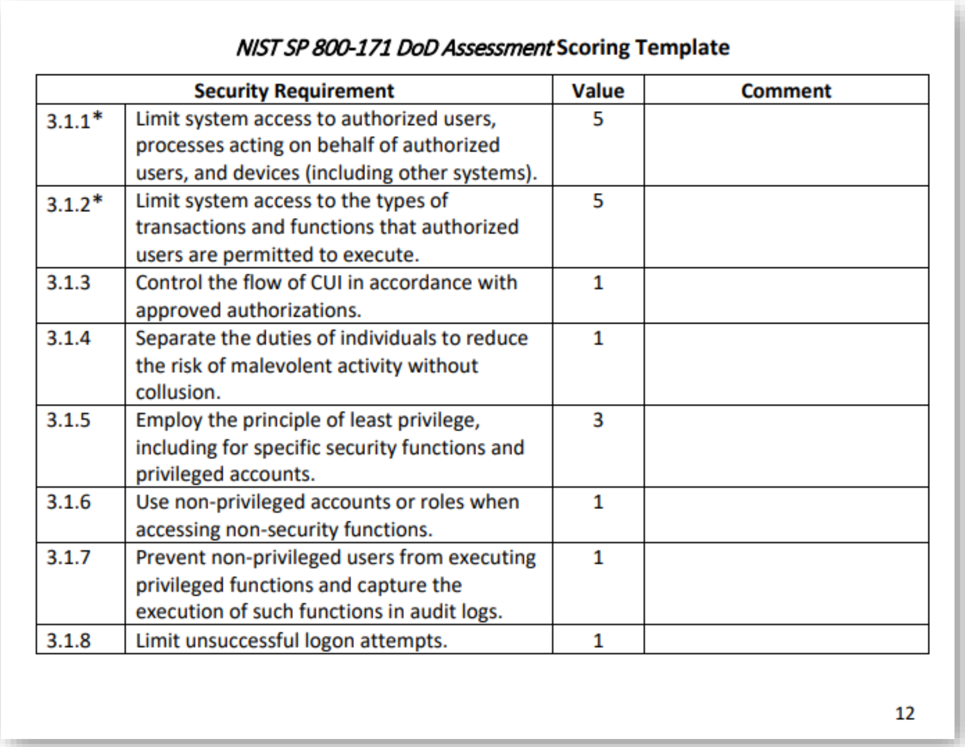
- **Based on the Contractor’s review of their system security plan(s) associated with covered contractor information system(s)**
- **Conducted in accordance with the NIST SP 800-171 DoD Assessment Methodology**

Not all of the NIST SP 800-171 security requirements are equal

The NIST SP 800-171 DoD Assessment Methodology identifies **42 security requirements** that, if not implemented, could lead to **significant exploitation of the network, or exfiltration of DoD CUI.**

These high-risk security requirements are with 5 points in the DoD scoring rubric.

- **For example**, Failure to limit system access to authorized users (Requirement 3.1.1) **renders all the other Access Control requirements ineffective, allowing easy exploitation of the network**
- **For example**, Failure to control the use of removable media on system components (Requirement 3.8.7) **could result in massive exfiltration of CUI and introduction of malware.**



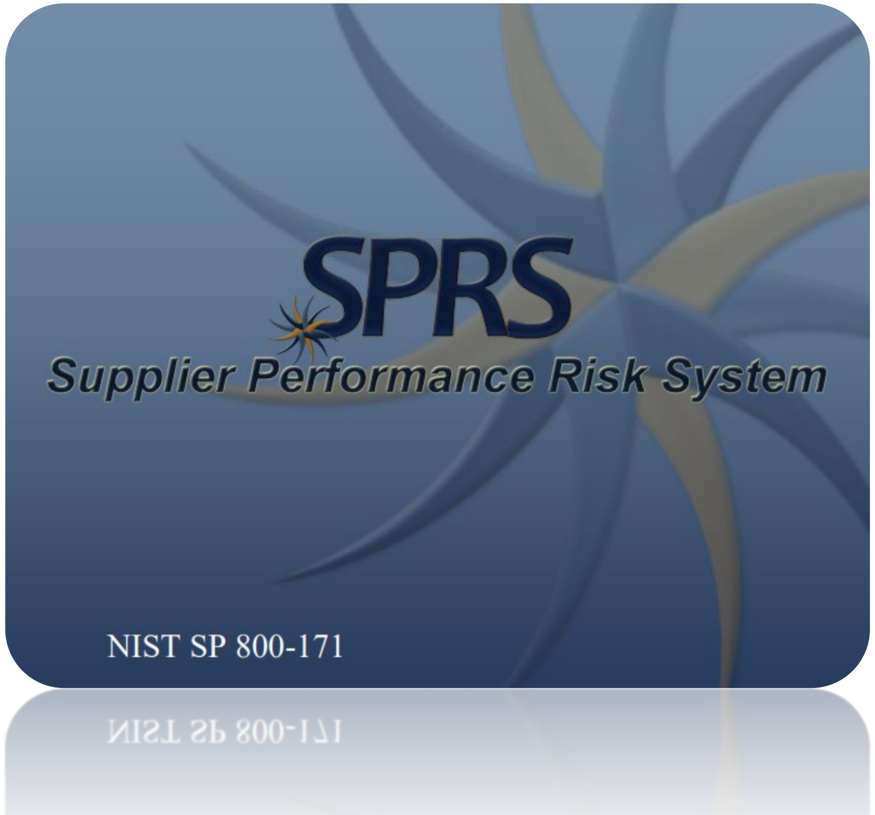
NIST SP 800-171 DoD Assessment **Scoring Template**

Security Requirement		Value	Comment
3.1.1*	Limit system access to authorized users, processes acting on behalf of authorized users, and devices (including other systems).	5	
3.1.2*	Limit system access to the types of transactions and functions that authorized users are permitted to execute.	5	
3.1.3	Control the flow of CUI in accordance with approved authorizations.	1	
3.1.4	Separate the duties of individuals to reduce the risk of malevolent activity without collusion.	1	
3.1.5	Employ the principle of least privilege, including for specific security functions and privileged accounts.	3	
3.1.6	Use non-privileged accounts or roles when accessing non-security functions.	1	
3.1.7	Prevent non-privileged users from executing privileged functions and capture the execution of such functions in audit logs.	1	
3.1.8	Limit unsuccessful logon attempts.	1	

12

DFARS Clause 252.204-7019/7020
NIST SP 800-171 DoD Assessment Requirements.

- Self-Assessment
- Submit information to SPRS.CSD.DISA.MIL
- Flow the Requirement Down
- Update your Self-Assessment



How to enter a Basic Assessment Data into SPRS

Post or email your business' summary level scores of a current NIST SP 800-171 DoD Assessment to SPRS for all covered contractor information systems relevant to the contract.

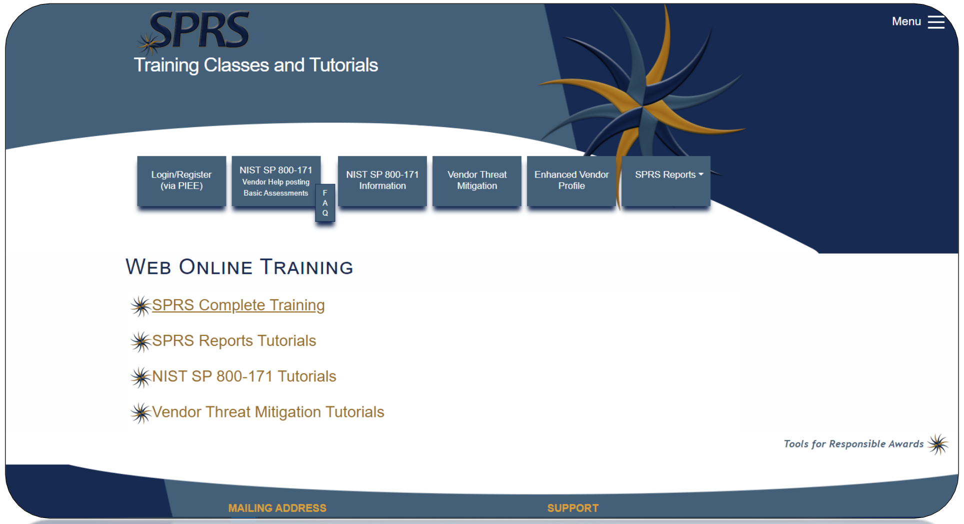
Your entry consists of

1. **A system security plan** (NIST SP 800-171 item 3.12.4) supporting the performance of a DoD contract—)

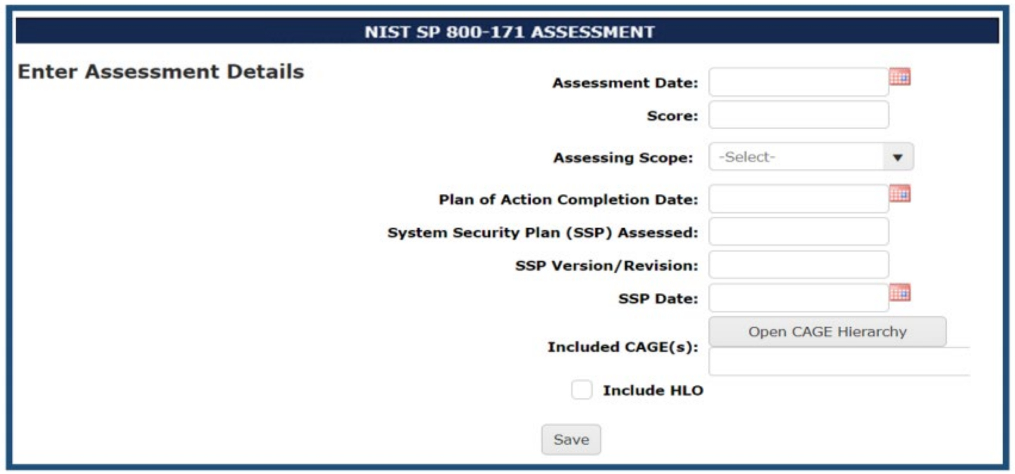
2. **Summary level score** (e.g., 95 out of 110, NOT the individual value for each requirement) using the NIST SP 800-171 DoD Assessment Methodology

3. **Date that all requirements are expected to be implemented** (i.e., a score of 110 is expected to be achieved) based on information gathered from associated plan(s) of action developed in accordance with NIST SP 800-171

The SPRS website offers numerous training videos which will help you get an account and make your entry


SPRS
Training Classes and Tutorials
Menu
Login/Register (via PIEE)
NIST SP 800-171 Vendor Help posting Basic Assessments
FAQ
NIST SP 800-171 Information
Vendor Threat Mitigation
Enhanced Vendor Profile
SPRS Reports
Web Online Training
SPRS Complete Training
SPRS Reports Tutorials
NIST SP 800-171 Tutorials
Vendor Threat Mitigation Tutorials
Tools for Responsible Awards
MAILING ADDRESS
SUPPORT

How to enter a Basic Assessment Data into SPRS



NIST SP 800-171 ASSESSMENT

Enter Assessment Details

Assessment Date:

Score:

Assessing Scope: -Select-

Plan of Action Completion Date:

System Security Plan (SSP) Assessed:

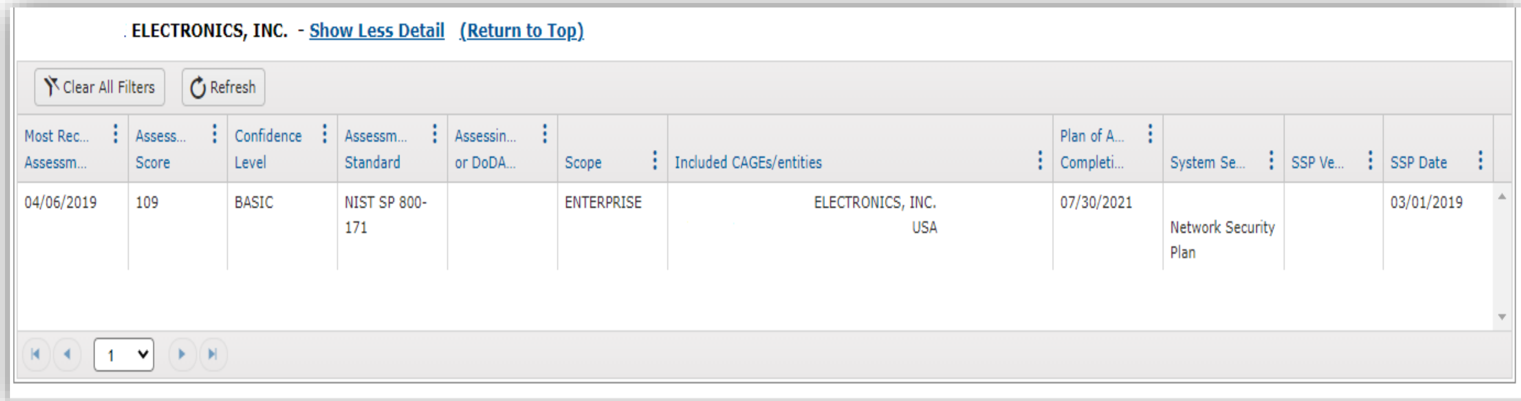
SSP Version/Revision:

SSP Date:

Included CAGE(s):

□ Include HLO

SPRS Basic Assessment data entry fields



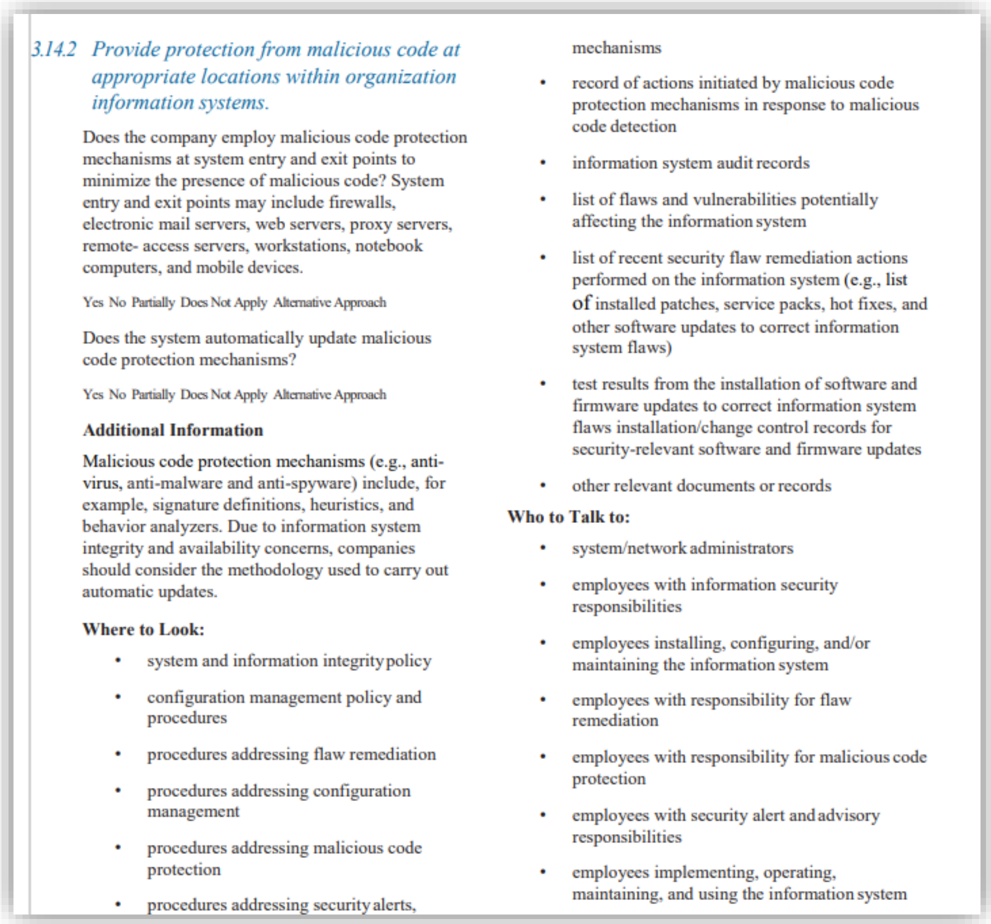
ELECTRONICS, INC. - Show Less Detail (Return to Top)

Most Rec... Assessm...	Assess... Score	Confidence Level	Assessm... Standard	Assessin... or DoDA...	Scope	Included CAGEs/entities	Plan of A... Completi...	System Se...	SSP Ve...	SSP Date
04/06/2019	109	BASIC	NIST SP 800-171		ENTERPRISE	ELECTRONICS, INC. USA	07/30/2021	Network Security Plan		03/01/2019

Example output
of SPRS Basic Assessment

You Have Help with the NIST MEP Handbook

NIST Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) Handbook will walk you through all 110 requirements and provide a list of process and policy documents you would create to have a robust CUI protection program



3.14.2 Provide protection from malicious code at appropriate locations within organization information systems.

Does the company employ malicious code protection mechanisms at system entry and exit points to minimize the presence of malicious code? System entry and exit points may include firewalls, electronic mail servers, web servers, proxy servers, remote- access servers, workstations, notebook computers, and mobile devices.

Yes No Partially Does Not Apply Alternative Approach

Does the system automatically update malicious code protection mechanisms?

Yes No Partially Does Not Apply Alternative Approach

Additional Information

Malicious code protection mechanisms (e.g., anti-virus, anti-malware and anti-spyware) include, for example, signature definitions, heuristics, and behavior analyzers. Due to information system integrity and availability concerns, companies should consider the methodology used to carry out automatic updates.

Where to Look:

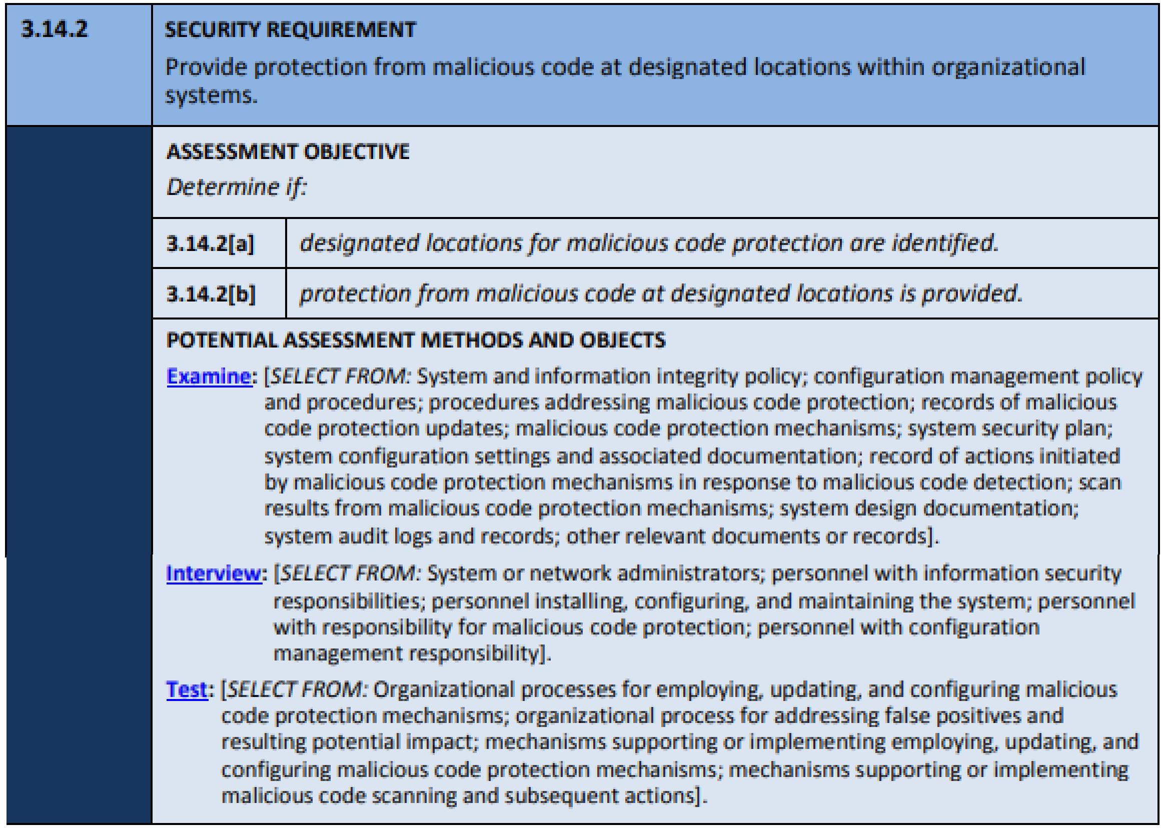
- system and information integrity policy
- configuration management policy and procedures
- procedures addressing flaw remediation
- procedures addressing configuration management
- procedures addressing malicious code protection
- procedures addressing security alerts, mechanisms
- record of actions initiated by malicious code protection mechanisms in response to malicious code detection
- information system audit records
- list of flaws and vulnerabilities potentially affecting the information system
- list of recent security flaw remediation actions performed on the information system (e.g., list of installed patches, service packs, hot fixes, and other software updates to correct information system flaws)
- test results from the installation of software and firmware updates to correct information system flaws installation/change control records for security-relevant software and firmware updates
- other relevant documents or records

Who to Talk to:

- system/network administrators
- employees with information security responsibilities
- employees installing, configuring, and/or maintaining the information system
- employees with responsibility for flaw remediation
- employees with responsibility for malicious code protection
- employees with security alert and advisory responsibilities
- employees implementing, operating, maintaining, and using the information system

You Have Help with NIST SP 800-171A, Assessing Security Requirements for CUI

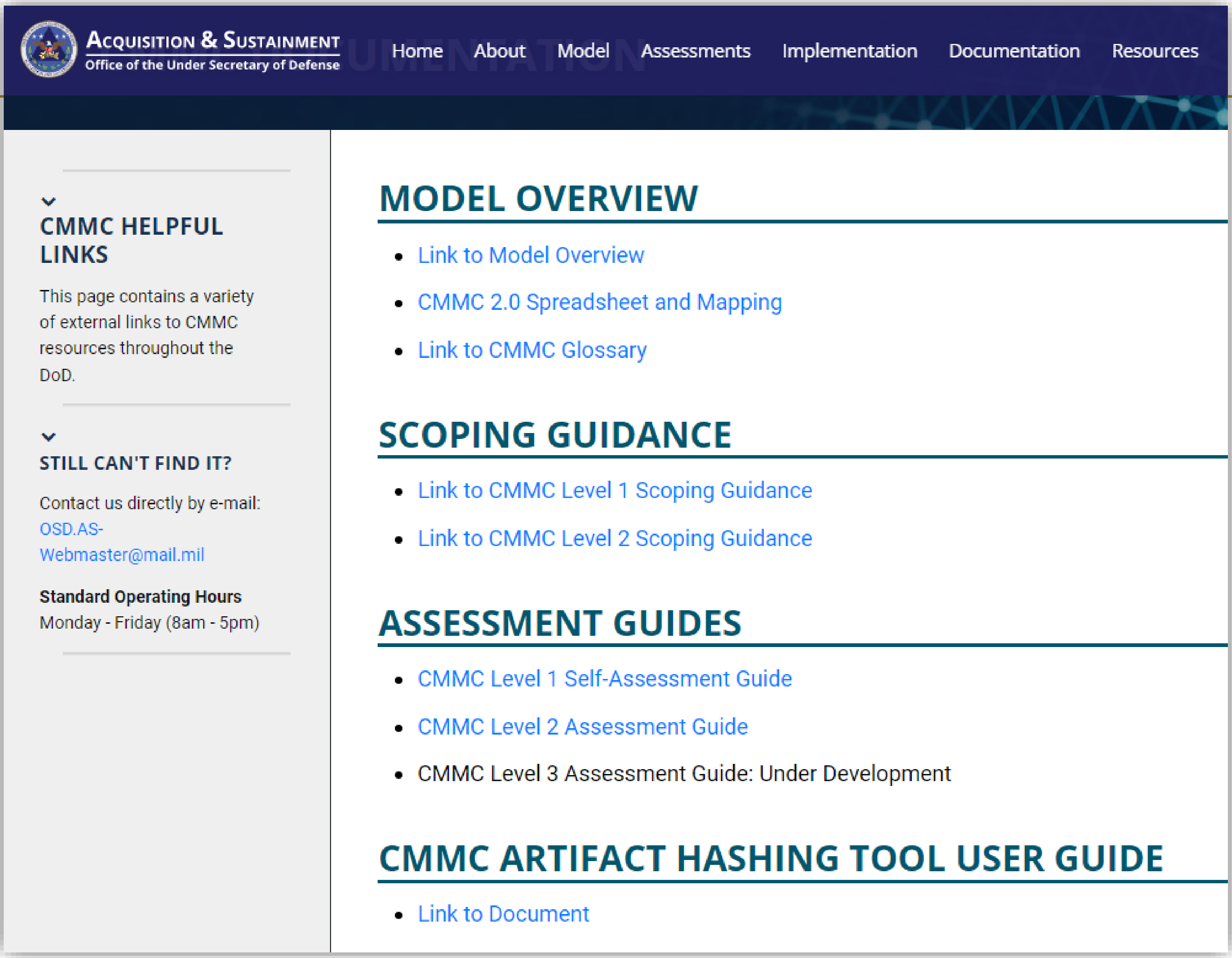
- The NIST SP 800-171A provides nonfederal organizations with assessment procedures and a methodology that can be employed to conduct assessments of the CUI security requirements.
- The assessment procedures are flexible and can be customized to the needs of the organizations and the assessors conducting the assessments.



3.14.2	**SECURITY REQUIREMENT** Provide protection from malicious code at designated locations within organizational systems.	
	ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVE *Determine if:*	
	3.14.2[a]	*designated locations for malicious code protection are identified.*
	3.14.2[b]	*protection from malicious code at designated locations is provided.*
	POTENTIAL ASSESSMENT METHODS AND OBJECTS Examine: [*SELECT FROM:* System and information integrity policy; configuration management policy and procedures; procedures addressing malicious code protection; records of malicious code protection updates; malicious code protection mechanisms; system security plan; system configuration settings and associated documentation; record of actions initiated by malicious code protection mechanisms in response to malicious code detection; scan results from malicious code protection mechanisms; system design documentation; system audit logs and records; other relevant documents or records]. Interview: [*SELECT FROM:* System or network administrators; personnel with information security responsibilities; personnel installing, configuring, and maintaining the system; personnel with responsibility for malicious code protection; personnel with configuration management responsibility]. Test: [*SELECT FROM:* Organizational processes for employing, updating, and configuring malicious code protection mechanisms; organizational process for addressing false positives and resulting potential impact; mechanisms supporting or implementing employing, updating, and configuring malicious code protection mechanisms; mechanisms supporting or implementing malicious code scanning and subsequent actions].	

New Documentation Guides

https://www.acq.osd.mil/cmmc



Acquisition & Sustainment
Office of the Under Secretary of Defense
Home
About
Model
Assessments
Implementation
Documentation
Resources

CMMC HELPFUL LINKS

This page contains a variety of external links to CMMC resources throughout the DoD.

STILL CAN'T FIND IT?

Contact us directly by e-mail: OSD.AS-Webmaster@mail.mil

Standard Operating Hours
Monday - Friday (8am - 5pm)

MODEL OVERVIEW

- Link to Model Overview
- CMMC 2.0 Spreadsheet and Mapping
- Link to CMMC Glossary

SCOPING GUIDANCE

- Link to CMMC Level 1 Scoping Guidance
- Link to CMMC Level 2 Scoping Guidance

ASSESSMENT GUIDES

- CMMC Level 1 Self-Assessment Guide
- CMMC Level 2 Assessment Guide
- CMMC Level 3 Assessment Guide: Under Development

CMMC ARTIFACT HASHING TOOL USER GUIDE

- Link to Document

Why NIST SP 800-171 - Protecting CUI in Nonfederal Information Systems and Organizations?

The NIST SP 800-171 was written using performance-based security requirements to enable contractors to use systems and practices they already have in place to process, store, or transmit CUI.

- It eliminates unnecessary specificity and includes only those security requirements necessary to provide adequate protection.
- Though most requirements in NIST SP 800-171 are about policy, process, and configuring IT securely, some require security-related software or additional hardware.

Can I give my contractor CUI?
DFARS 7012 “Adequate Security” quote

red added for emphasis

… (b) *Adequate security*. The Contractor shall provide adequate security on all covered contractor information systems. To provide adequate security, the Contractor **shall implement, at a minimum, the following information security protections:**

…

(1) For covered contractor information systems that are part of an Information Technology (IT) service or system operated on behalf of the Government, the following security requirements apply:

(i) Except as provided in paragraph (b)(2)(ii) of this clause, the covered contractor information system **shall be subject to the security requirements in National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Special Publication (SP) 800-171,** “Protecting Controlled Unclassified Information in Nonfederal Information Systems and Organizations” in effect at the time the solicitation is issued or as authorized by the Contracting Officer.

(ii)(A) The Contractor **shall implement NIST SP 800-171, as soon as practical, but not later than December 31, 2017.** …

Answer today:
Can I give my contractor CUI? You need to ask.

Yes, if:

- The decision to share CUI is a risk-based decision based upon a conversation with the contractor regarding if they are ready to provide adequate protection to DoD CUI.
- There is not a cut and dried answer rubric.
- CUI protection is a shared responsibility between the DoD and industry.
- Adequate security will vary depending on the nature and sensitivity of the information on any given non-DoD information system.

See DFARS 252.204-7012 “Safeguarding Covered Defense Information and Cyber Incident Reporting, December 2019,” “Section b”, for a description of “Adequate Security”

If you need help with this decision, please contact your Program or Wing cybersecurity office. Also, Kelley Kiernan from the DAF CISO Office is available to talk with you. Keep your contracting officer informed of your activities.

This question is being studied across the DOD – check back for an updated answer

Discuss with the contractor their readiness to provide adequate protection for DOD CUI

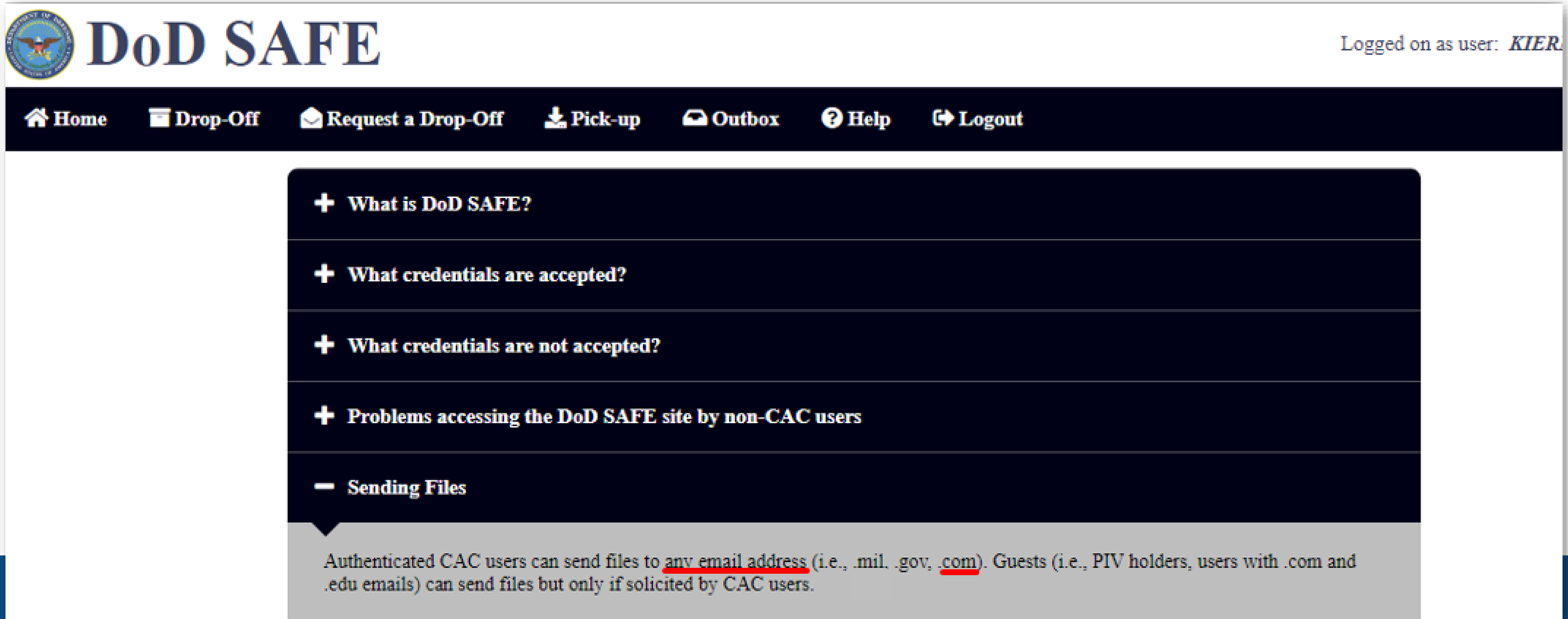
Risk-Based Decision Questions

- Review the contractor’s System Security Plan and associated POAM
  - Are all 42, 5-point weighted security requirements implemented with no POAM?
  - Are all 14, 3-point weighted security requirements implemented with no POAM?
- Is the CUI that the DAF is considering sharing with the contractor in a sensitive category such as these categories? NOFORN, FED ONLY, NOCON, DL ONLY, REL TO [USA, LIST], DISPLAY ONLY, Attorney-Client, Attorney-WP or otherwise sensitive?
- Is the CUI that the DAF is considering sharing with the contractor mission-essential?
- Is the CUI the DAF is considering sharing with the contractor appropriate for research?
- Have you rejected the use of synthetic data in this contract?
- Apply these questions to contractor-created CUI and the government-provided CUI

DOD SAFE creates potential exposure

DOD Safe will let a CAC-holder send CUI to any email address. You must ask contractors if they are ready to provide adequate protection to any CUI sent via DOD SAFE and be satisfied with the answer you receive.

- Contractors who are not ready to protect CUI should not accept CUI



+ What is DoD SAFE?

+ What credentials are accepted?

+ What credentials are not accepted?

+ Problems accessing the DoD SAFE site by non-CAC users

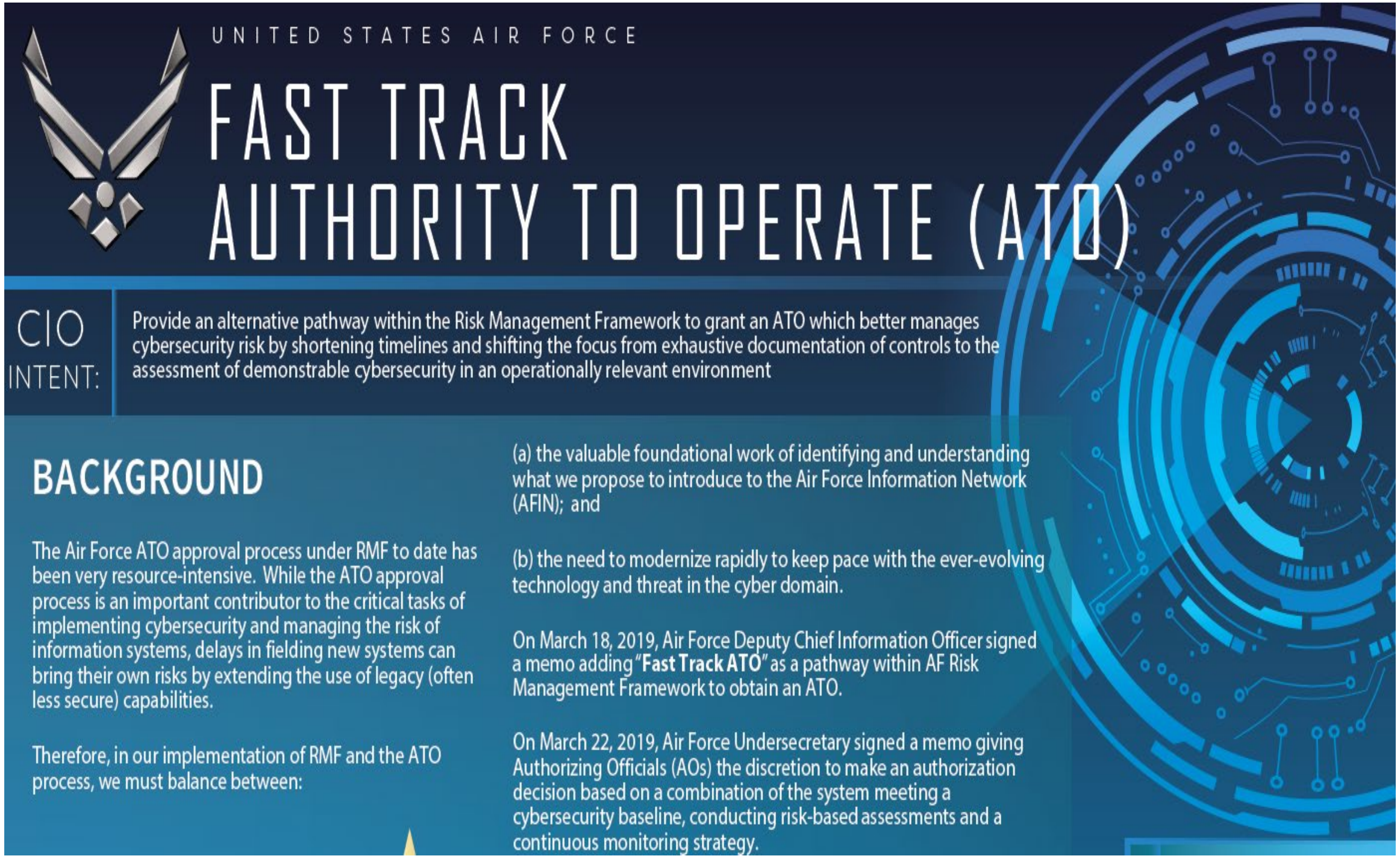
− Sending Files

Authenticated CAC users can send files to any email address (i.e., .mil, .gov, .com). Guests (i.e., PIV holders, users with .com and .edu emails) can send files but only if solicited by CAC users.

What is an Authorization to Operate?

An ATO is the official management decision given by a senior organizational official to authorize operation of an information system and to explicitly accept the risk to organizational operations (including mission, functions, image, or reputation), organizational assets, individuals, other organizations, and the Nation based on the implementation of an agreed-upon set of security controls.

ATOs often have conditions and assumptions, which must be continuously monitored by the Program Office which applied for the ATO.



UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

FAST TRACK AUTHORITY TO OPERATE (ATO)

CIO INTENT: Provide an alternative pathway within the Risk Management Framework to grant an ATO which better manages cybersecurity risk by shortening timelines and shifting the focus from exhaustive documentation of controls to the assessment of demonstrable cybersecurity in an operationally relevant environment

BACKGROUND

The Air Force ATO approval process under RMF to date has been very resource-intensive. While the ATO approval process is an important contributor to the critical tasks of implementing cybersecurity and managing the risk of information systems, delays in fielding new systems can bring their own risks by extending the use of legacy (often less secure) capabilities.

Therefore, in our implementation of RMF and the ATO process, we must balance between:

(a) the valuable foundational work of identifying and understanding what we propose to introduce to the Air Force Information Network (AFIN); and

(b) the need to modernize rapidly to keep pace with the ever-evolving technology and threat in the cyber domain.

On March 18, 2019, Air Force Deputy Chief Information Officer signed a memo adding "**Fast Track ATO**" as a pathway within AF Risk Management Framework to obtain an ATO.

On March 22, 2019, Air Force Undersecretary signed a memo giving Authorizing Officials (AOs) the discretion to make an authorization decision based on a combination of the system meeting a cybersecurity baseline, conducting risk-based assessments and a continuous monitoring strategy.

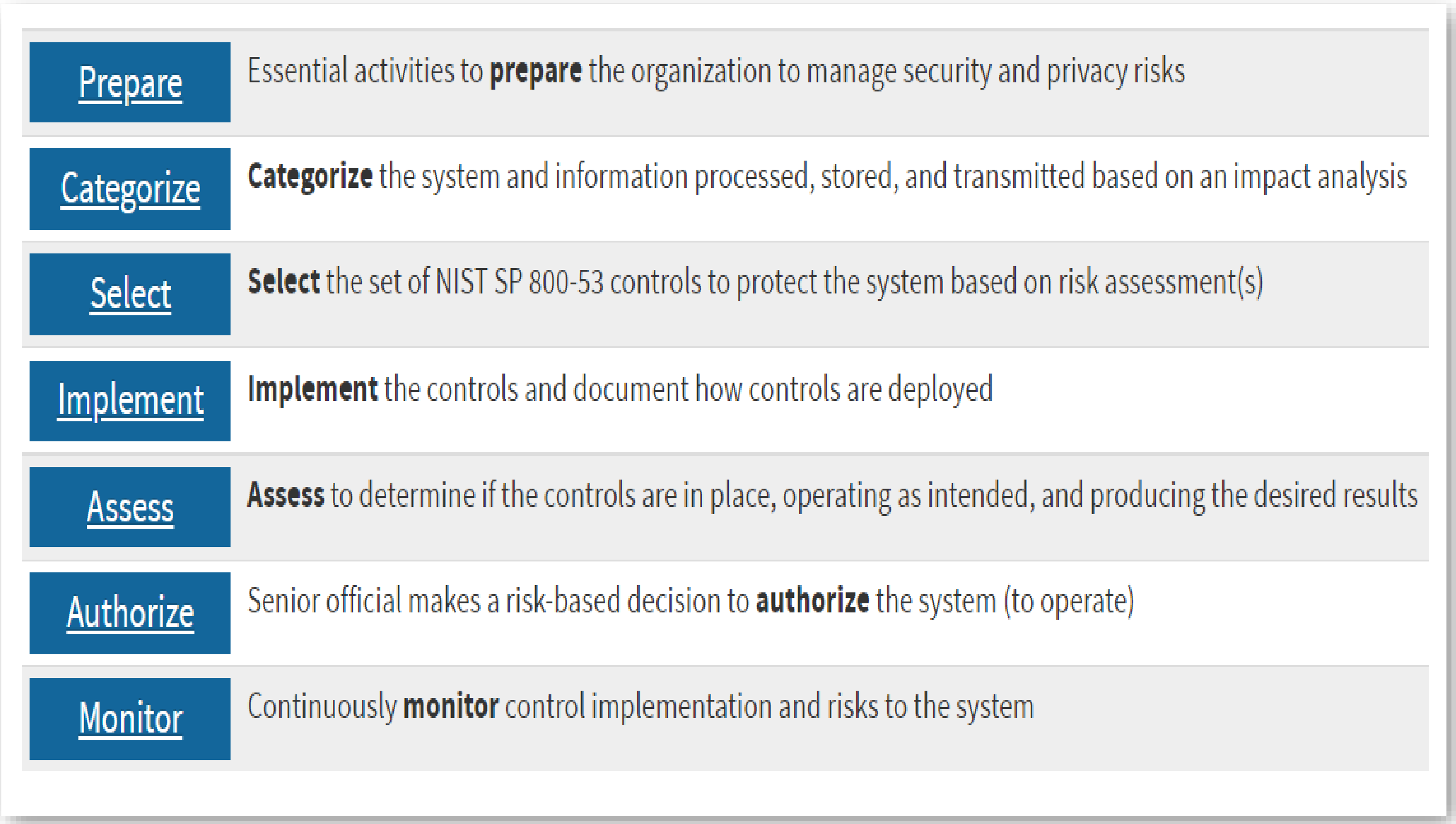
The Fast Track Authorization to Operate (ATO) allows the AO to make an authorization decision based on the review of

- a Cybersecurity Baseline,
- a Threat-Risk Assessment (e.g. penetration test), and
- an Information System Continuous Monitoring Strategy.

Let’s start at the beginning:
Risk Management Framework (RMF)

- The Risk Management Framework (RMF) is criteria that describe processes for the architecture, security and monitoring of United States government IT systems.
- Created by the Department of Defense, the RMF was adopted by all US federal information systems in 2010. The RMF has been documented by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and it serves as the foundation for federal data security strategy.
- RMF requires secure data governance systems and performance of threat modeling to identify cyber risk areas.

RMF Steps



Prepare	Essential activities to **prepare** the organization to manage security and privacy risks
Categorize	**Categorize** the system and information processed, stored, and transmitted based on an impact analysis
Select	**Select** the set of NIST SP 800-53 controls to protect the system based on risk assessment(s)
Implement	**Implement** the controls and document how controls are deployed
Assess	**Assess** to determine if the controls are in place, operating as intended, and producing the desired results
Authorize	Senior official makes a risk-based decision to **authorize** the system (to operate)
Monitor	Continuously **monitor** control implementation and risks to the system

Fast Track accelerates RMF steps “Select” through “Authorize” by focusing on operationally relevant risk identification, and ensuring threat-informed risk assessments for DAF systems and missions. The objective being the integration of the Acquisition, Test, and Operations communities in assessing and determining system and mission risk to better inform mission owners.

Additionally, Fast Track ATO is for managing risk for the life-cycle of a system; not a one and done. **The job does not end when the ATO is issued, it only begins…**

Do I need an ATO?

Maybe not…

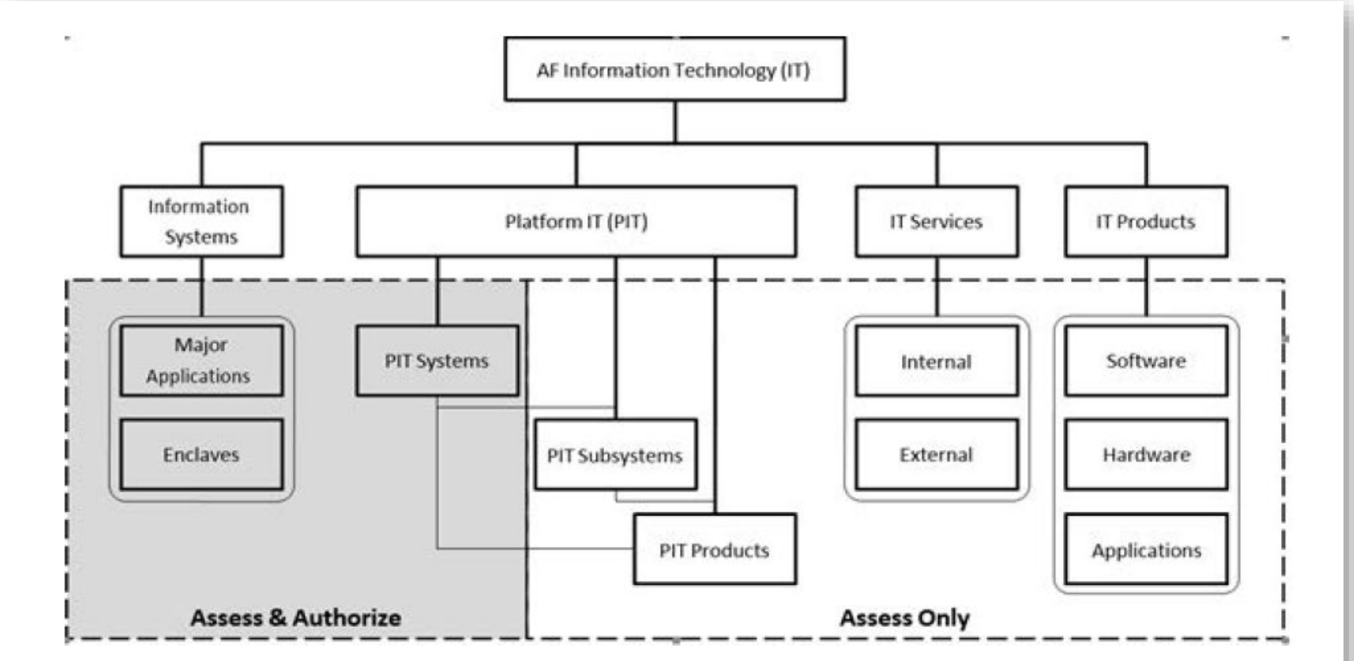


Figure 1: DAF Information Technology (IT)

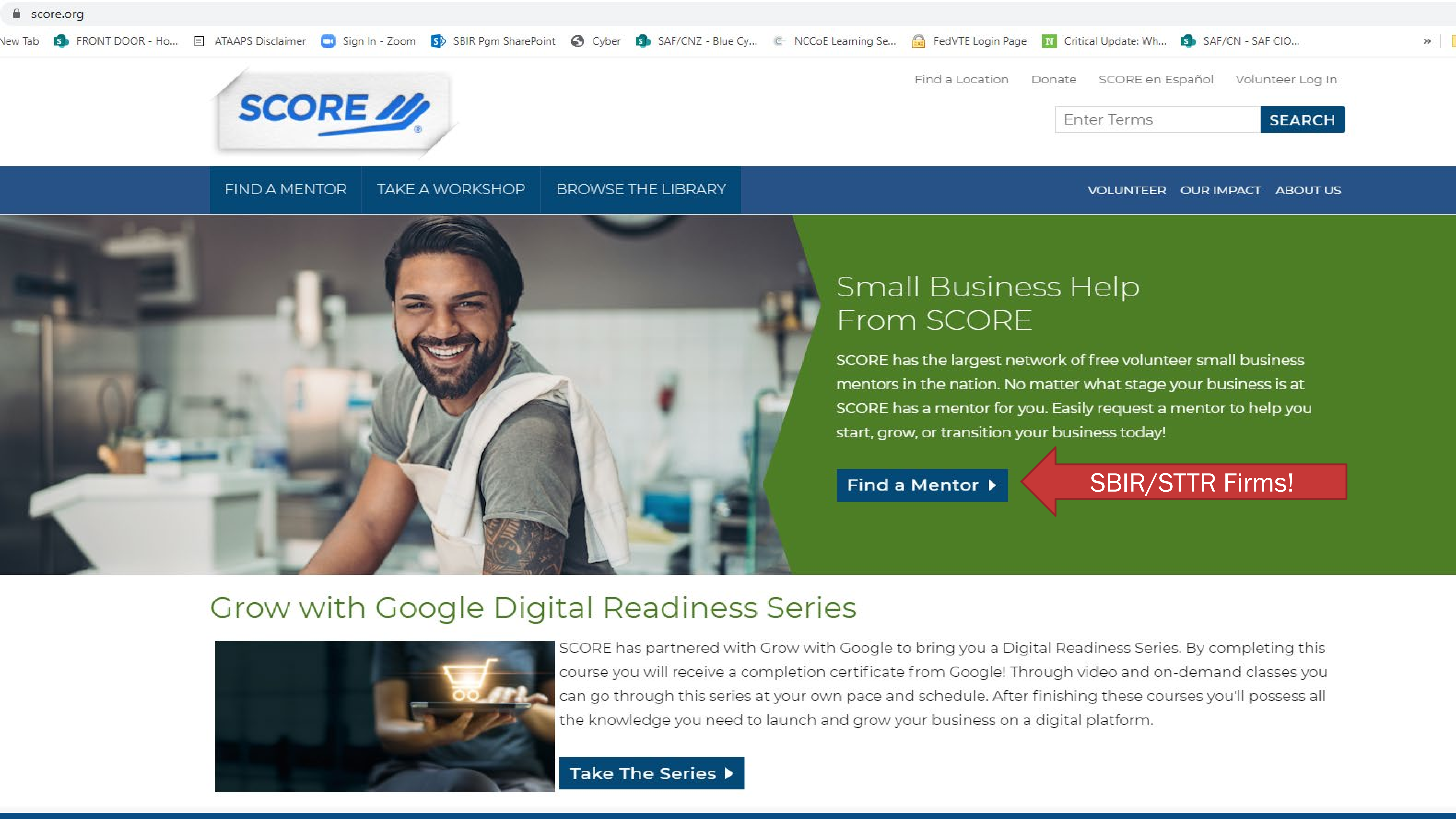
Reference: AFI 17-101, Fig.1.1. DAF IT Categories

If the Program is proposing an internal or external IS service, such as a web-based application or SaaS, the AO will decide

IT below the system level (Single Purpose IT Products or Devices, PIT Subsystems, PIT Products, IT Products, and IT Services) **or** if the IS in an internal or external IS service, the AO has discretion to simply approve for use.

Poll

I need help with implementing cybersecurity for my Small Business or Academic/Research Institution?



Small Business Help From SCORE

SCORE has the largest network of free volunteer small business mentors in the nation. No matter what stage your business is at SCORE has a mentor for you. Easily request a mentor to help you start, grow, or transition your business today!

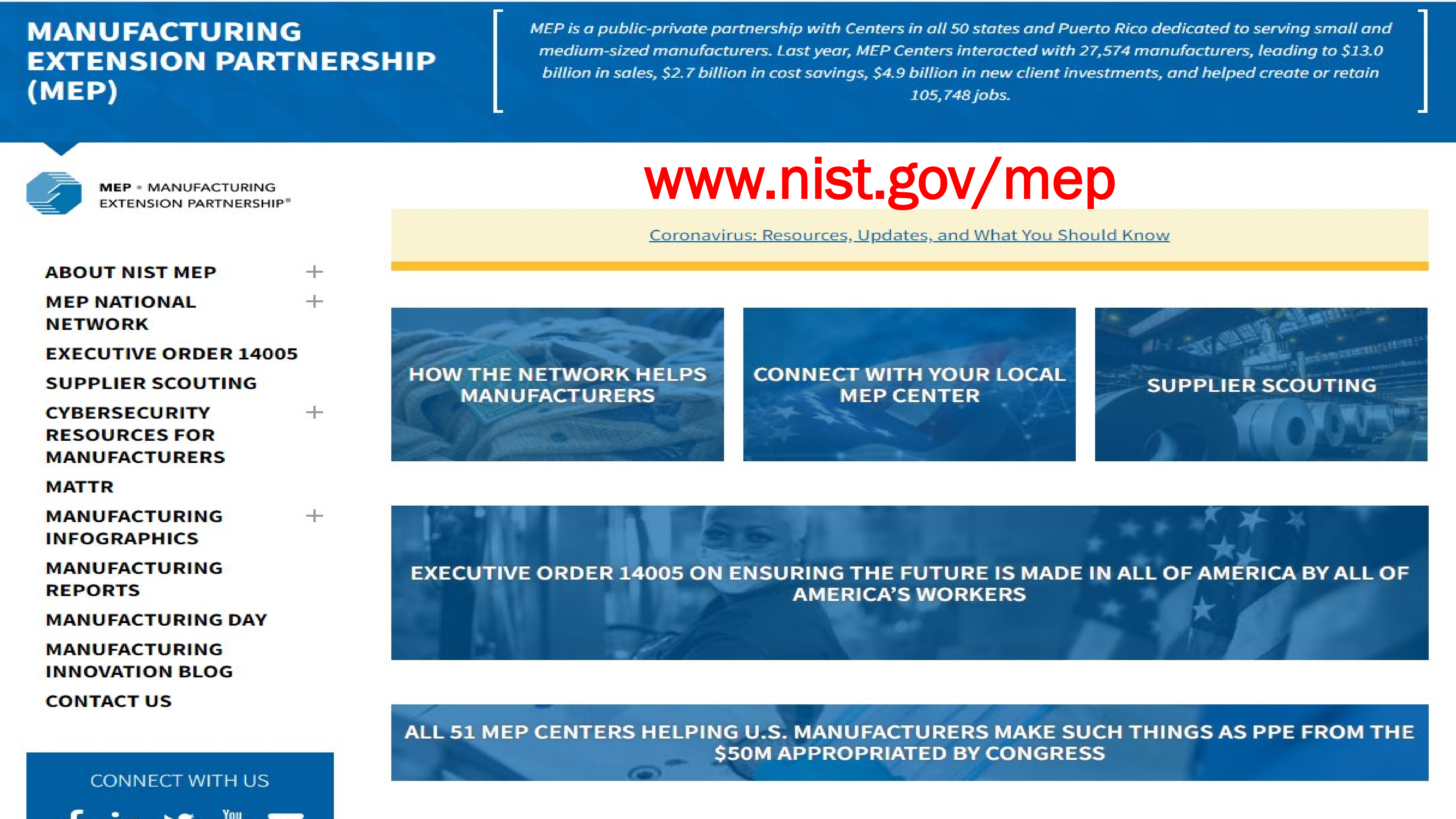
Find a Mentor ▸

SBIR/STTR Firms!

Grow with Google Digital Readiness Series

SCORE has partnered with Grow with Google to bring you a Digital Readiness Series. By completing this course you will receive a completion certificate from Google! Through video and on-demand classes you can go through this series at your own pace and schedule. After finishing these courses you'll possess all the knowledge you need to launch and grow your business on a digital platform.

Take The Series ▸



MANUFACTURING EXTENSION PARTNERSHIP (MEP)

MEP is a public-private partnership with Centers in all 50 states and Puerto Rico dedicated to serving small and medium-sized manufacturers. Last year, MEP Centers interacted with 27,574 manufacturers, leading to $13.0 billion in sales, $2.7 billion in cost savings, $4.9 billion in new client investments, and helped create or retain 105,748 jobs.

MEP • MANUFACTURING EXTENSION PARTNERSHIP®

www.nist.gov/mep

Coronavirus: Resources, Updates, and What You Should Know

HOW THE NETWORK HELPS MANUFACTURERS

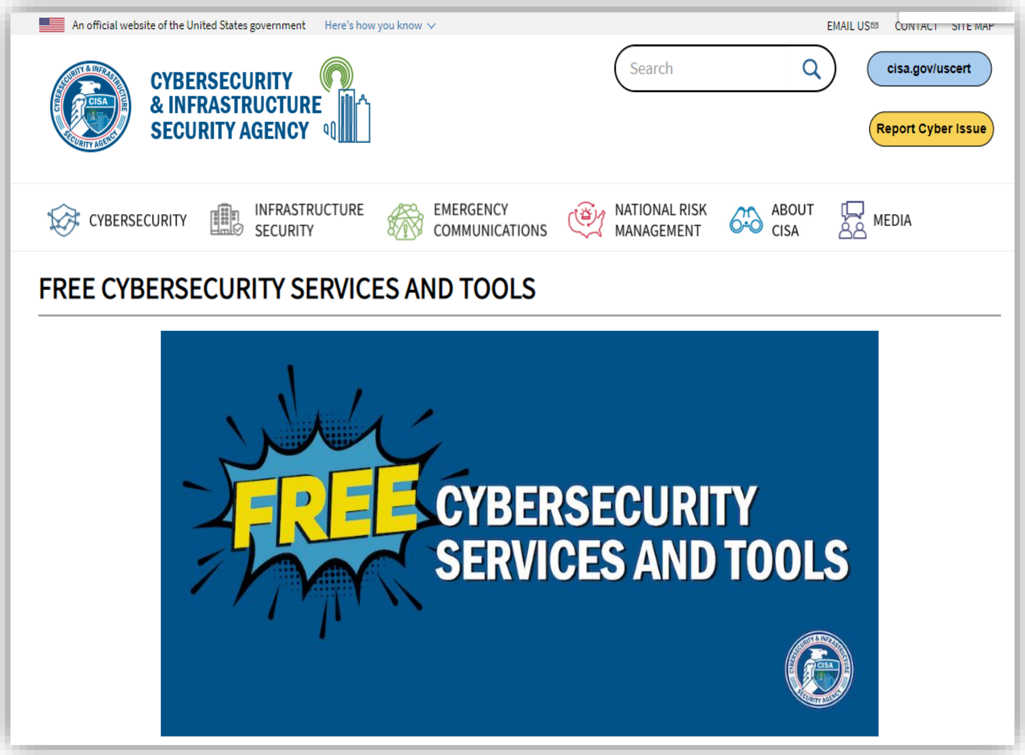
CONNECT WITH YOUR LOCAL MEP CENTER

SUPPLIER SCOUTING

EXECUTIVE ORDER 14005 ON ENSURING THE FUTURE IS MADE IN ALL OF AMERICA BY ALL OF AMERICA'S WORKERS

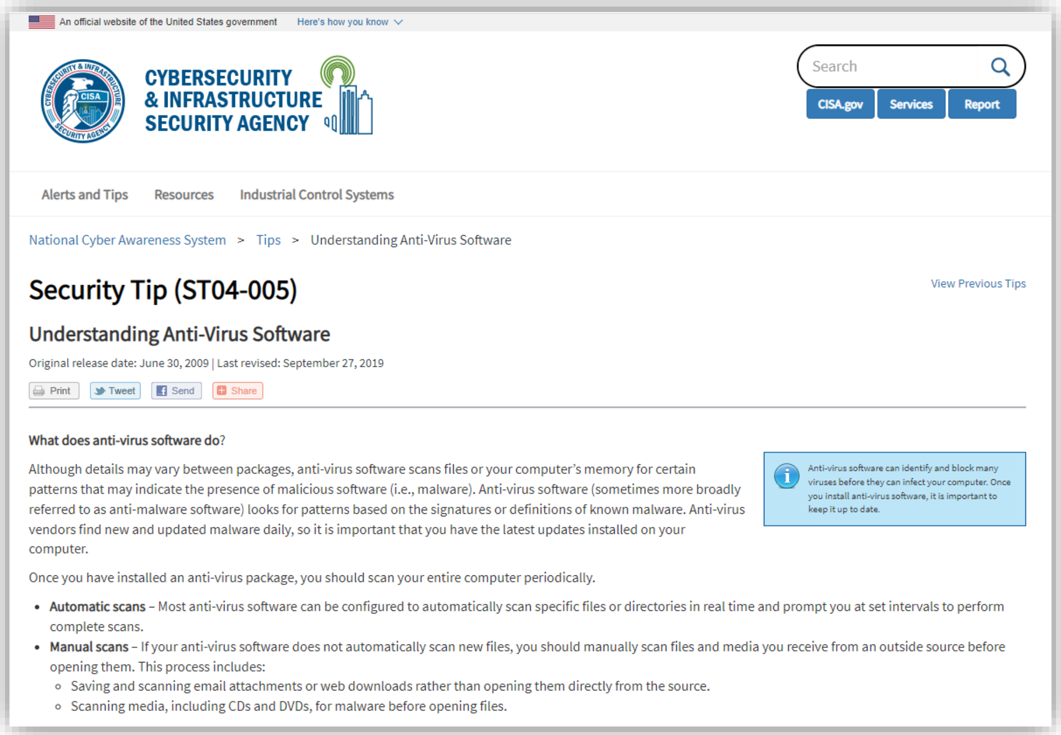
ALL 51 MEP CENTERS HELPING U.S. MANUFACTURERS MAKE SUCH THINGS AS PPE FROM THE $50M APPROPRIATED BY CONGRESS

When it’s time to get strong anti-virus



FREE CYBERSECURITY SERVICES AND TOOLS

www.cisa.gov/free-cybersecurity-services-and-tools


An official website of the United States government
Here's how you know
CYBERSECURITY & INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY
Search
CISA.gov
Services
Report
Alerts and Tips
Resources
Industrial Control Systems
National Cyber Awareness System > Tips > Understanding Anti-Virus Software
View Previous Tips
Print
Tweet
Send
Share

Security Tip (ST04-005)

Understanding Anti-Virus Software

Original release date: June 30, 2009 | Last revised: September 27, 2019

What does anti-virus software do?

Anti-virus software can identify and block many viruses before they can infect your computer. Once you install anti-virus software, it is important to keep it up to date.

Although details may vary between packages, anti-virus software scans files or your computer’s memory for certain patterns that may indicate the presence of malicious software (i.e., malware). Anti-virus software (sometimes more broadly referred to as anti-malware software) looks for patterns based on the signatures or definitions of known malware. Anti-virus vendors find new and updated malware daily, so it is important that you have the latest updates installed on your computer.

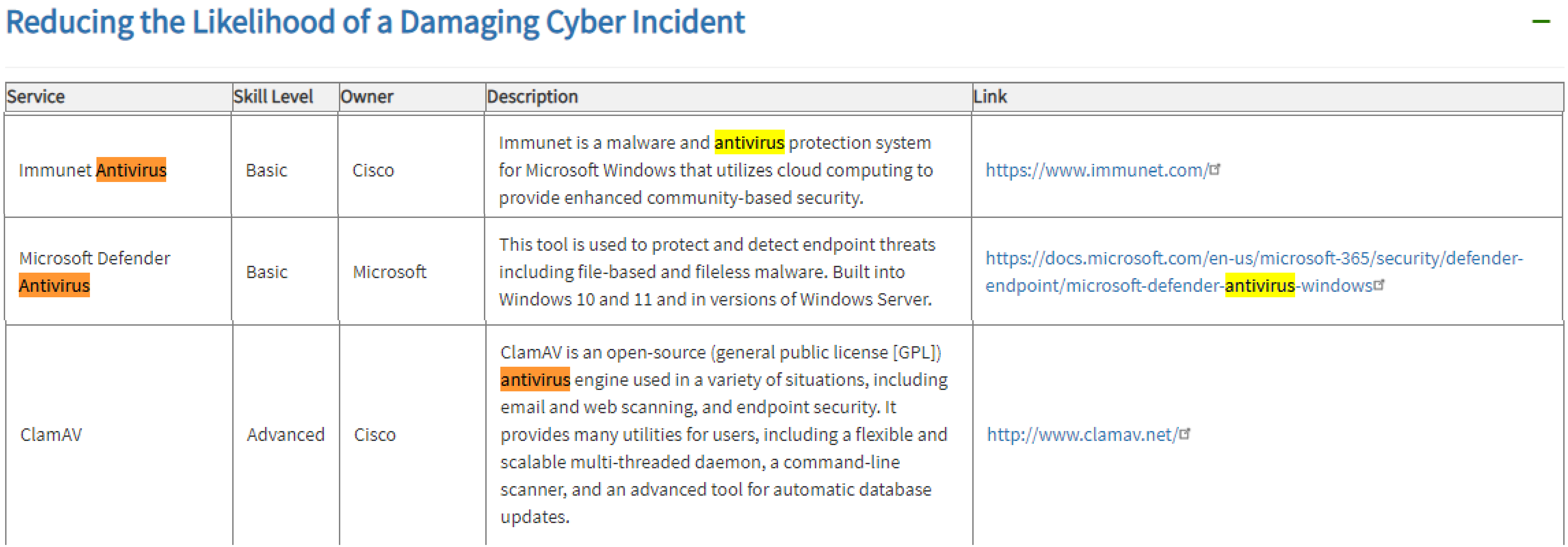
Once you have installed an anti-virus package, you should scan your entire computer periodically.

- **Automatic scans** – Most anti-virus software can be configured to automatically scan specific files or directories in real time and prompt you at set intervals to perform complete scans.
- **Manual scans** – If your anti-virus software does not automatically scan new files, you should manually scan files and media you receive from an outside source before opening them. This process includes:
  - Saving and scanning email attachments or web downloads rather than opening them directly from the source.
  - Scanning media, including CDs and DVDs, for malware before opening files.

www.cisa.gov/uscert/ncas/tips/ST04-005

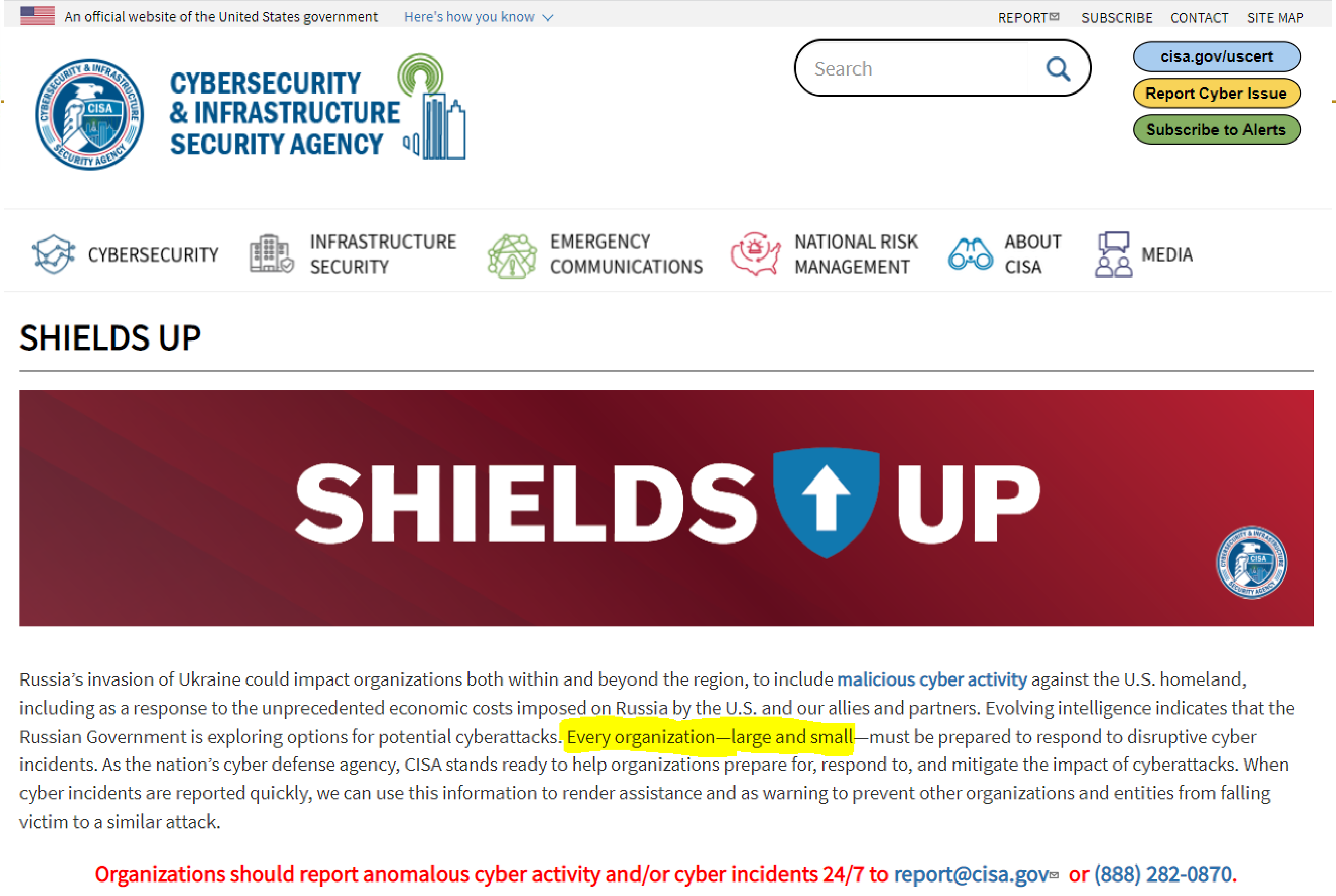
https://www.cisa.gov/free-cybersecurity-services-and-tools

When it’s time to get strong anti-virus



Reducing the Likelihood of a Damaging Cyber Incident

Service	Skill Level	Owner	Description	Link
Immunet Antivirus	Basic	Cisco	Immunet is a malware and antivirus protection system for Microsoft Windows that utilizes cloud computing to provide enhanced community-based security.	https://www.immunet.com/
Microsoft Defender Antivirus	Basic	Microsoft	This tool is used to protect and detect endpoint threats including file-based and fileless malware. Built into Windows 10 and 11 and in versions of Windows Server.	https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/defender-endpoint/microsoft-defender-antivirus-windows
ClamAV	Advanced	Cisco	ClamAV is an open-source (general public license [GPL]) antivirus engine used in a variety of situations, including email and web scanning, and endpoint security. It provides many utilities for users, including a flexible and scalable multi-threaded daemon, a command-line scanner, and an advanced tool for automatic database updates.	http://www.clamav.net/



SHIELDS UP

Russia's invasion of Ukraine could impact organizations both within and beyond the region, to include malicious cyber activity against the U.S. homeland, including as a response to the unprecedented economic costs imposed on Russia by the U.S. and our allies and partners. Evolving intelligence indicates that the Russian Government is exploring options for potential cyberattacks. Every organization—large and small—must be prepared to respond to disruptive cyber incidents. As the nation's cyber defense agency, CISA stands ready to help organizations prepare for, respond to, and mitigate the impact of cyberattacks. When cyber incidents are reported quickly, we can use this information to render assistance and as warning to prevent other organizations and entities from falling victim to a similar attack.

Organizations should report anomalous cyber activity and/or cyber incidents 24/7 to report@cisa.gov or (888) 282-0870.

NSA Cybersecurity Services

Protective DNS/
Secure Web Gateway

Vulnerability Scanning
and Mitigation

Threat Intelligence
Collaboration

Contact NSA DIB Defense

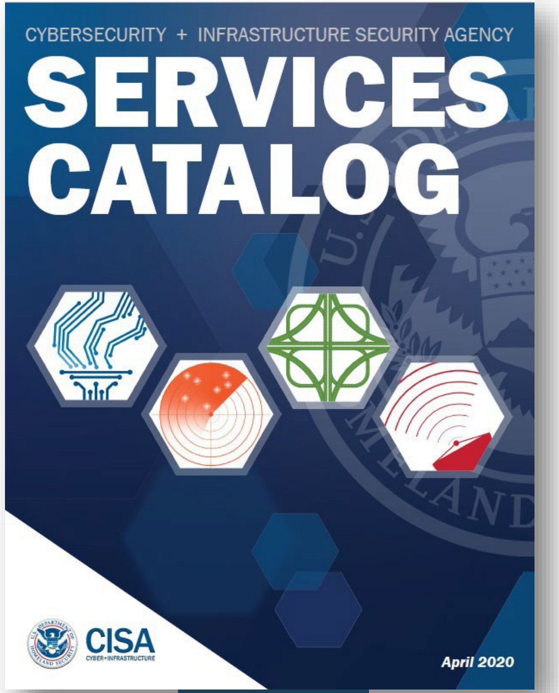
CYBERCENTER.NSA.GOV
@NSACYBER
DIB_DEFENSE@CYBER.NSA.GOV

TLP:WHITE

Cybersecurity Services

CISA Cybersecurity Services

- Vulnerability Scanning
- Remote Penetration Testing
- Phishing Campaign Assessment
- Web Application Scanning
- External Dependencies Management
- Cyber Resilience Review
- & more



CYBERSECURITY + INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY

SERVICES CATALOG

CISA

April 2020

For more information on these services, visit

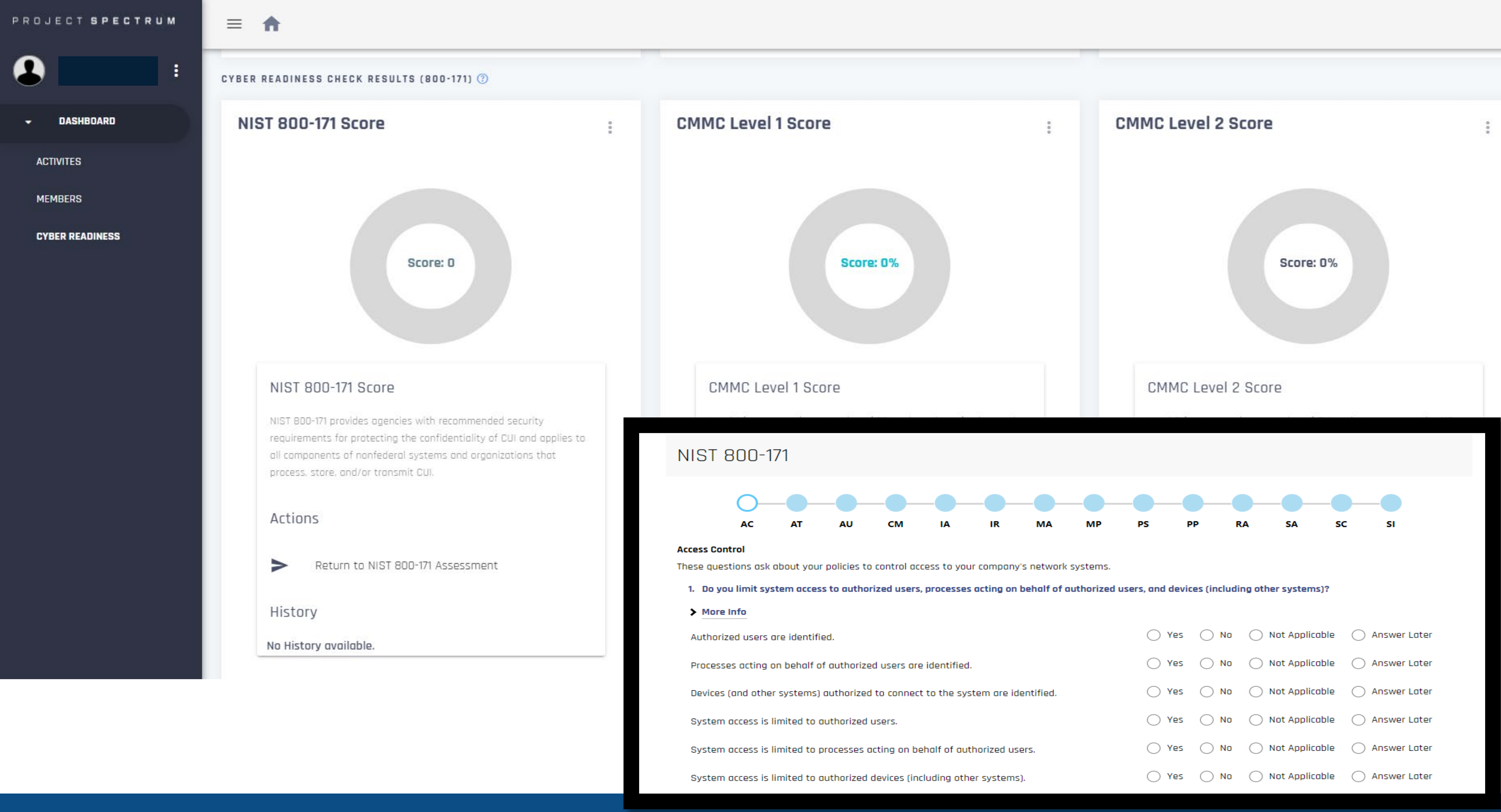
www.cisa.gov/publication/cisa-services-catalog

-or

https://www.cisa.gov/cyber-resource-hub

Poll

Have you sought small business cybersecurity resources from your state?



CYBER READINESS CHECK RESULTS (800-171)

NIST 800-171 Score

Score: 0

CMMC Level 1 Score

Score: 0%

CMMC Level 2 Score

Score: 0%

NIST 800-171 Score

NIST 800-171 provides agencies with recommended security requirements for protecting the confidentiality of CUI and applies to all components of nonfederal systems and organizations that process, store, and/or transmit CUI.

Actions

Return to NIST 800-171 Assessment

History

No History available.

CMMC Level 1 Score

CMMC Level 2 Score

NIST 800-171

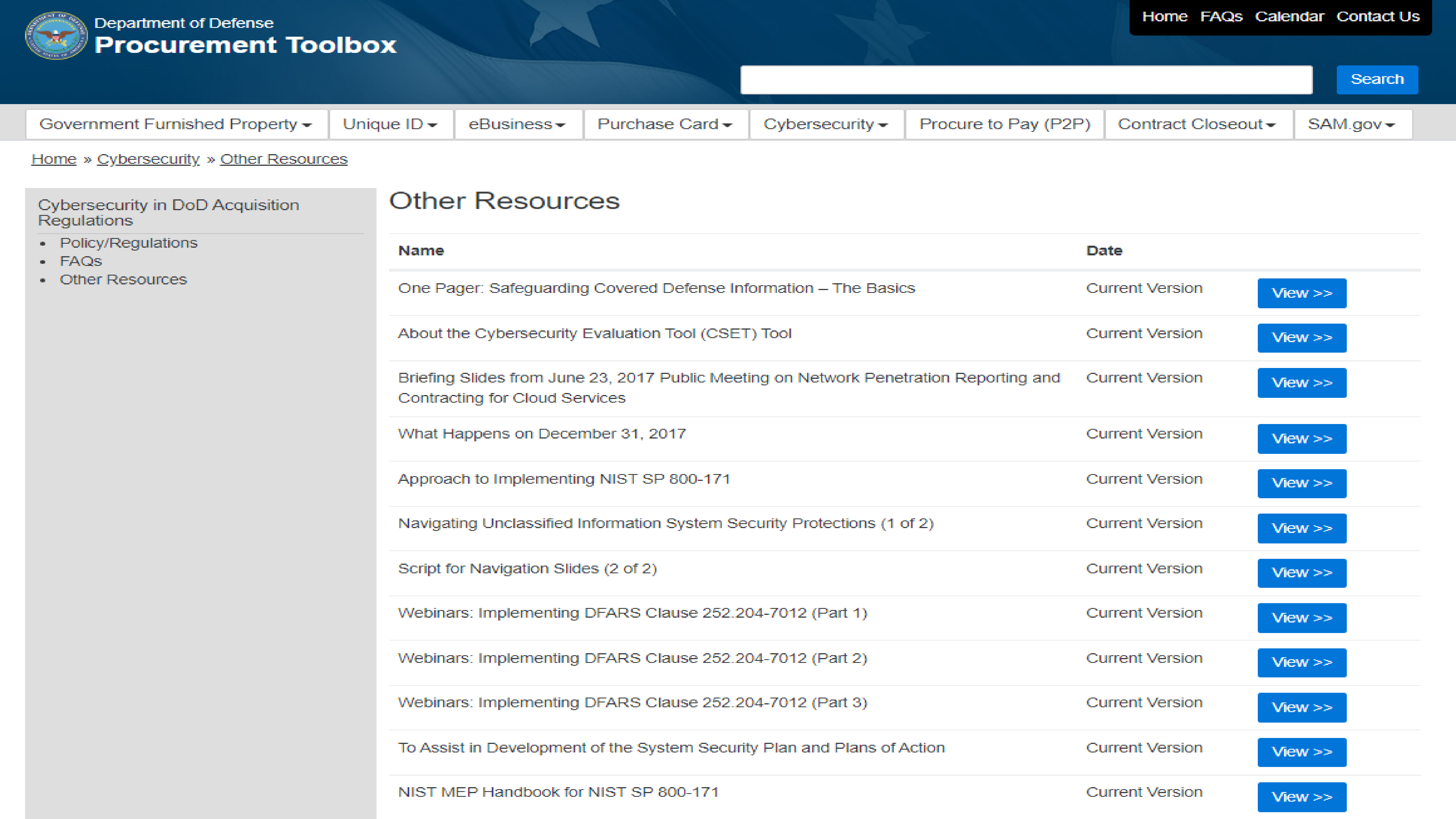
Access Control

These questions ask about your policies to control access to your company's network systems.

1. **Do you limit system access to authorized users, processes acting on behalf of authorized users, and devices (including other systems)?**

> More Info

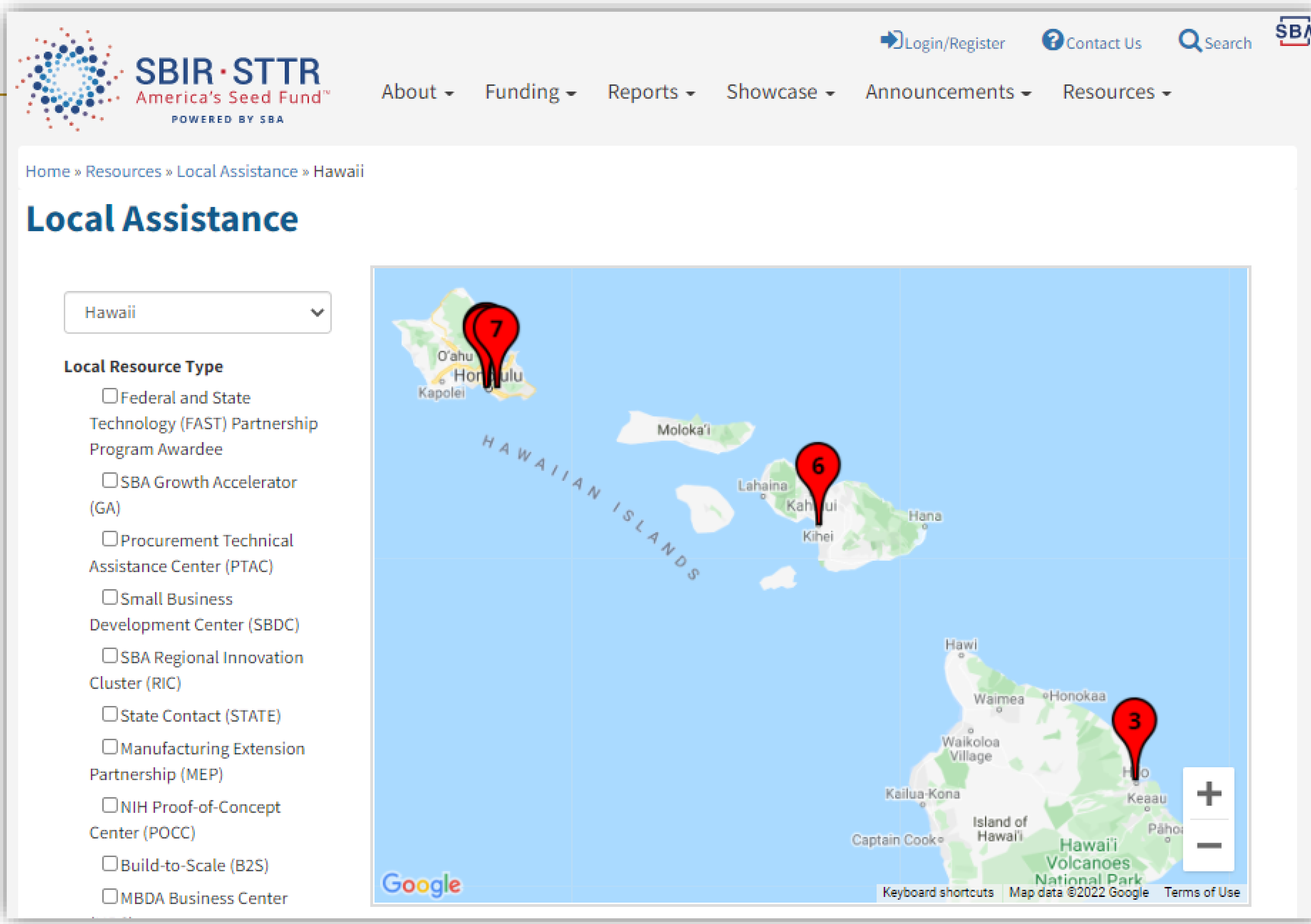
Authorized users are identified.	○ Yes	○ No	○ Not Applicable	○ Answer Later
Processes acting on behalf of authorized users are identified.	○ Yes	○ No	○ Not Applicable	○ Answer Later
Devices (and other systems) authorized to connect to the system are identified.	○ Yes	○ No	○ Not Applicable	○ Answer Later
System access is limited to authorized users.	○ Yes	○ No	○ Not Applicable	○ Answer Later
System access is limited to processes acting on behalf of authorized users.	○ Yes	○ No	○ Not Applicable	○ Answer Later
System access is limited to authorized devices (including other systems).	○ Yes	○ No	○ Not Applicable	○ Answer Later



Other Resources

Name	Date	
One Pager: Safeguarding Covered Defense Information – The Basics	Current Version	View >>
About the Cybersecurity Evaluation Tool (CSET) Tool	Current Version	View >>
Briefing Slides from June 23, 2017 Public Meeting on Network Penetration Reporting and Contracting for Cloud Services	Current Version	View >>
What Happens on December 31, 2017	Current Version	View >>
Approach to Implementing NIST SP 800-171	Current Version	View >>
Navigating Unclassified Information System Security Protections (1 of 2)	Current Version	View >>
Script for Navigation Slides (2 of 2)	Current Version	View >>
Webinars: Implementing DFARS Clause 252.204-7012 (Part 1)	Current Version	View >>
Webinars: Implementing DFARS Clause 252.204-7012 (Part 2)	Current Version	View >>
Webinars: Implementing DFARS Clause 252.204-7012 (Part 3)	Current Version	View >>
To Assist in Development of the System Security Plan and Plans of Action	Current Version	View >>
NIST MEP Handbook for NIST SP 800-171	Current Version	View >>

www.sbir.gov/local-assistance



Home » Resources » Local Assistance » Hawaii

Local Assistance

Hawaii

Local Resource Type

□ Federal and State Technology (FAST) Partnership Program Awardee

□ SBA Growth Accelerator (GA)

□ Procurement Technical Assistance Center (PTAC)

□ Small Business Development Center (SBDC)

□ SBA Regional Innovation Cluster (RIC)

□ State Contact (STATE)

□ Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP)

□ NIH Proof-of-Concept Center (POCC)

□ Build-to-Scale (B2S)

□ MBDA Business Center

Distribution Statement A: Approved for public release. Distribution is unlimited. Case Number: AFRL-2021-2735, 18 Aug 2021.

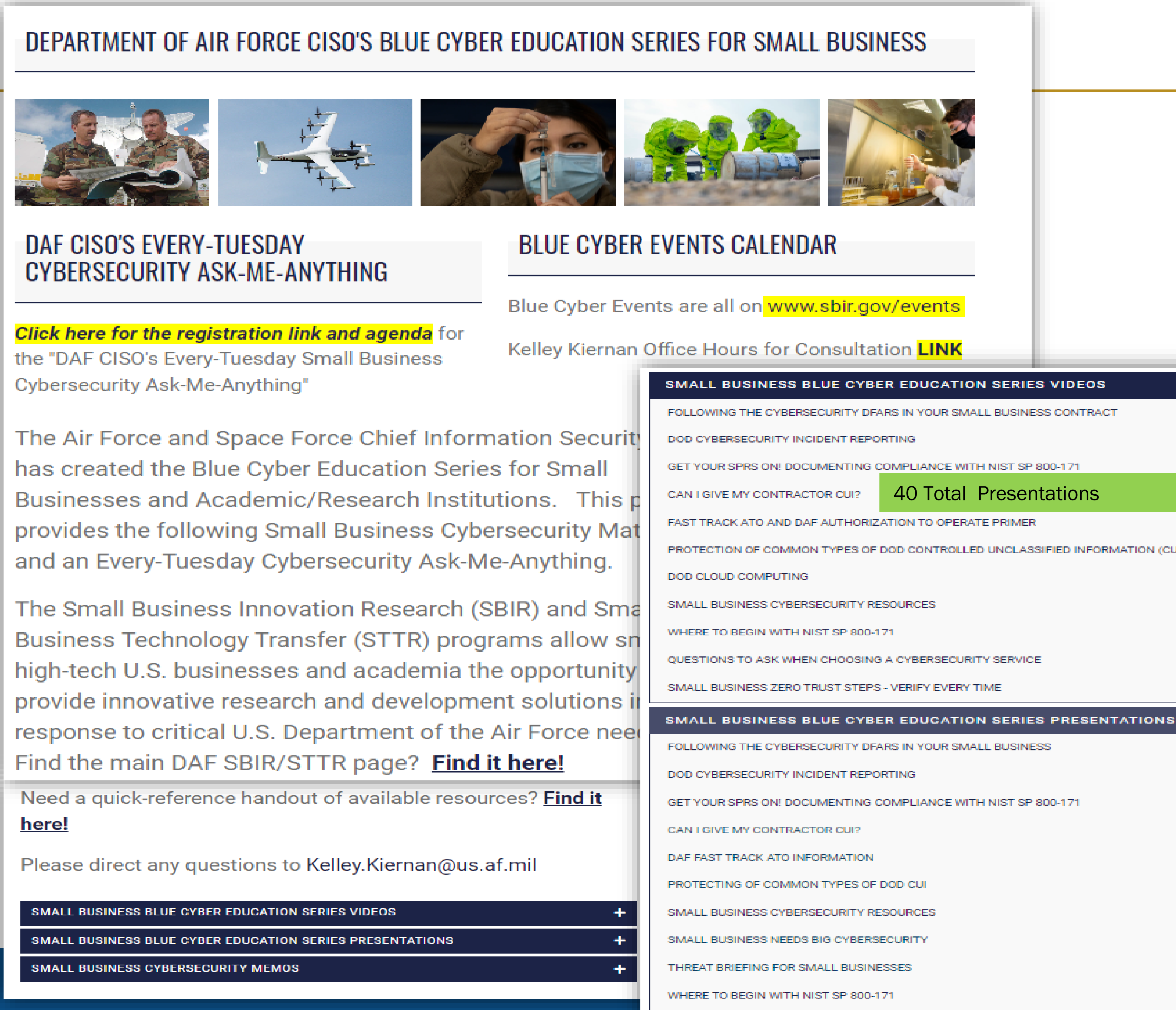
The Blue Cyber Education Series for Small Businesses on the DAF CISO webpage

www.safcn.af.mil/CISO/Small-Business-Cybersecurity-Information/

Daily Office Hours for answering/researching your questions about Small Business cybersecurity and data protection!

Every Tuesday 1pm EST, dial in for the Small Business Cybersecurity Ask-Me-Anything. Register in advance for this Zoom Webinar:

https://www.zoomgov.com/webinar/register/WN_6Gz84TQGRvm6YHMSVyE0Qg



DEPARTMENT OF AIR FORCE CISO'S BLUE CYBER EDUCATION SERIES FOR SMALL BUSINESS

DAF CISO'S EVERY-TUESDAY CYBERSECURITY ASK-ME-ANYTHING

Click here for the registration link and agenda for the "DAF CISO's Every-Tuesday Small Business Cybersecurity Ask-Me-Anything"

BLUE CYBER EVENTS CALENDAR

Blue Cyber Events are all on www.sbir.gov/events

Kelley Kiernan Office Hours for Consultation **LINK**

The Air Force and Space Force Chief Information Securit has created the Blue Cyber Education Series for Small Businesses and Academic/Research Institutions. This p provides the following Small Business Cybersecurity Mat and an Every-Tuesday Cybersecurity Ask-Me-Anything.

The Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) and Sma Business Technology Transfer (STTR) programs allow sm high-tech U.S. businesses and academia the opportunity provide innovative research and development solutions i response to critical U.S. Department of the Air Force nee Find the main DAF SBIR/STTR page? **Find it here!**

Need a quick-reference handout of available resources? **Find it here!**

Please direct any questions to Kelley.Kiernan@us.af.mil

SMALL BUSINESS BLUE CYBER EDUCATION SERIES VIDEOS +

SMALL BUSINESS BLUE CYBER EDUCATION SERIES PRESENTATIONS +

SMALL BUSINESS CYBERSECURITY MEMOS +

SMALL BUSINESS BLUE CYBER EDUCATION SERIES VIDEOS

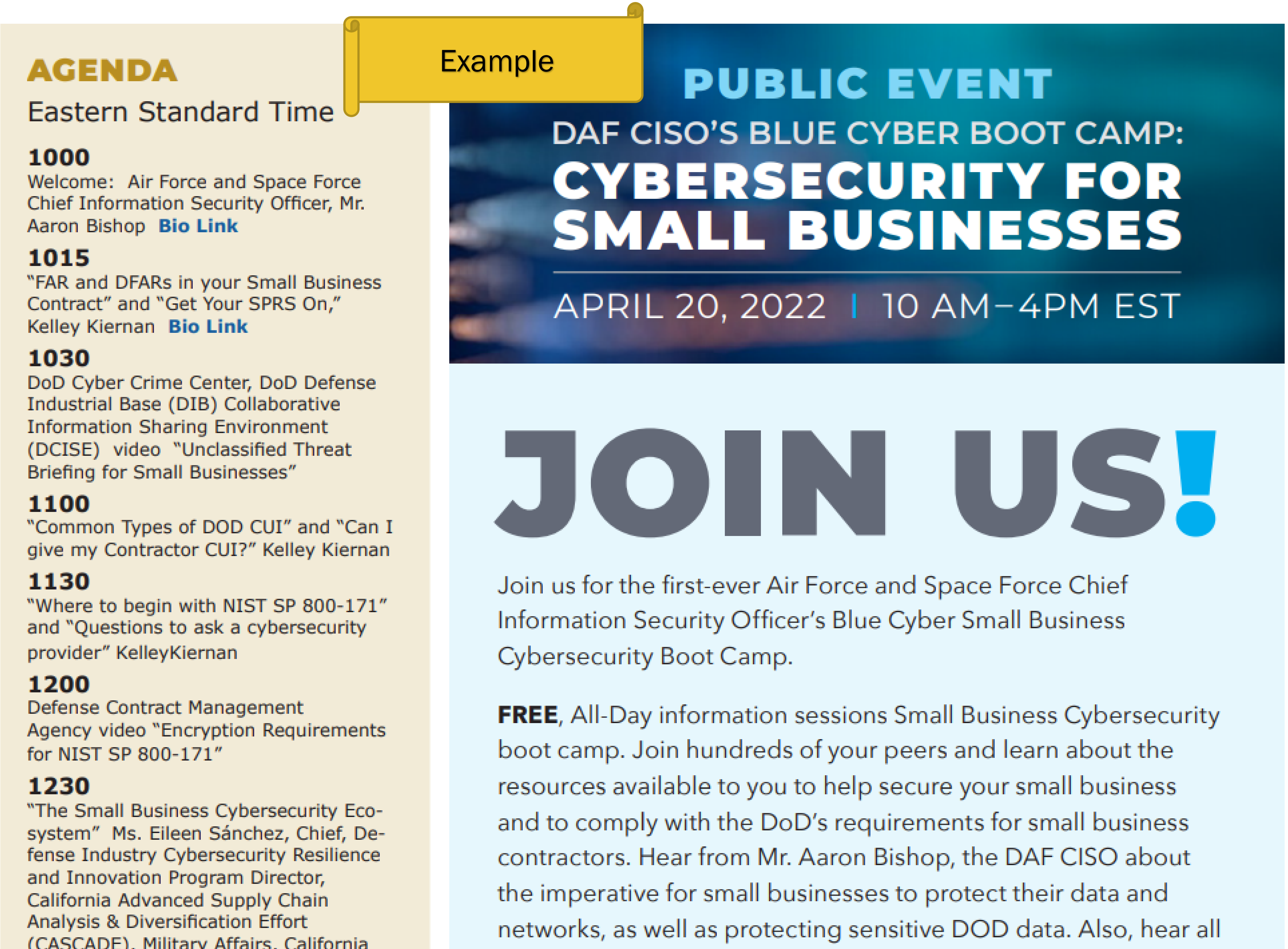
- FOLLOWING THE CYBERSECURITY DFARS IN YOUR SMALL BUSINESS CONTRACT
- DOD CYBERSECURITY INCIDENT REPORTING
- GET YOUR SPRS ON! DOCUMENTING COMPLIANCE WITH NIST SP 800-171
- CAN I GIVE MY CONTRACTOR CUI?
- FAST TRACK ATO AND DAF AUTHORIZATION TO OPERATE PRIMER
- PROTECTION OF COMMON TYPES OF DOD CONTROLLED UNCLASSIFIED INFORMATION (CU
- DOD CLOUD COMPUTING
- SMALL BUSINESS CYBERSECURITY RESOURCES
- WHERE TO BEGIN WITH NIST SP 800-171
- QUESTIONS TO ASK WHEN CHOOSING A CYBERSECURITY SERVICE
- SMALL BUSINESS ZERO TRUST STEPS - VERIFY EVERY TIME

40 Total Presentations

SMALL BUSINESS BLUE CYBER EDUCATION SERIES PRESENTATIONS

- FOLLOWING THE CYBERSECURITY DFARS IN YOUR SMALL BUSINESS
- DOD CYBERSECURITY INCIDENT REPORTING
- GET YOUR SPRS ON! DOCUMENTING COMPLIANCE WITH NIST SP 800-171
- CAN I GIVE MY CONTRACTOR CUI?
- DAF FAST TRACK ATO INFORMATION
- PROTECTING OF COMMON TYPES OF DOD CUI
- SMALL BUSINESS CYBERSECURITY RESOURCES
- SMALL BUSINESS NEEDS BIG CYBERSECURITY
- THREAT BRIEFING FOR SMALL BUSINESSES
- WHERE TO BEGIN WITH NIST SP 800-171

Example



AGENDA

Eastern Standard Time

1000
Welcome: Air Force and Space Force Chief Information Security Officer, Mr. Aaron Bishop **Bio Link**

1015
"FAR and DFARs in your Small Business Contract" and "Get Your SPRS On," Kelley Kiernan **Bio Link**

1030
DoD Cyber Crime Center, DoD Defense Industrial Base (DIB) Collaborative Information Sharing Environment (DCISE) video "Unclassified Threat Briefing for Small Businesses"

1100
"Common Types of DOD CUI" and "Can I give my Contractor CUI?" Kelley Kiernan

1130
"Where to begin with NIST SP 800-171" and "Questions to ask a cybersecurity provider" KelleyKiernan

1200
Defense Contract Management Agency video "Encryption Requirements for NIST SP 800-171"

1230
"The Small Business Cybersecurity Ecosystem" Ms. Eileen Sánchez, Chief, Defense Industry Cybersecurity Resilience and Innovation Program Director, California Advanced Supply Chain Analysis & Diversification Effort (CASCADE), Military Affairs, California

PUBLIC EVENT

DAF CISO'S BLUE CYBER BOOT CAMP:

CYBERSECURITY FOR SMALL BUSINESSES

APRIL 20, 2022 | 10 AM–4PM EST

JOIN US!

Join us for the first-ever Air Force and Space Force Chief Information Security Officer's Blue Cyber Small Business Cybersecurity Boot Camp.

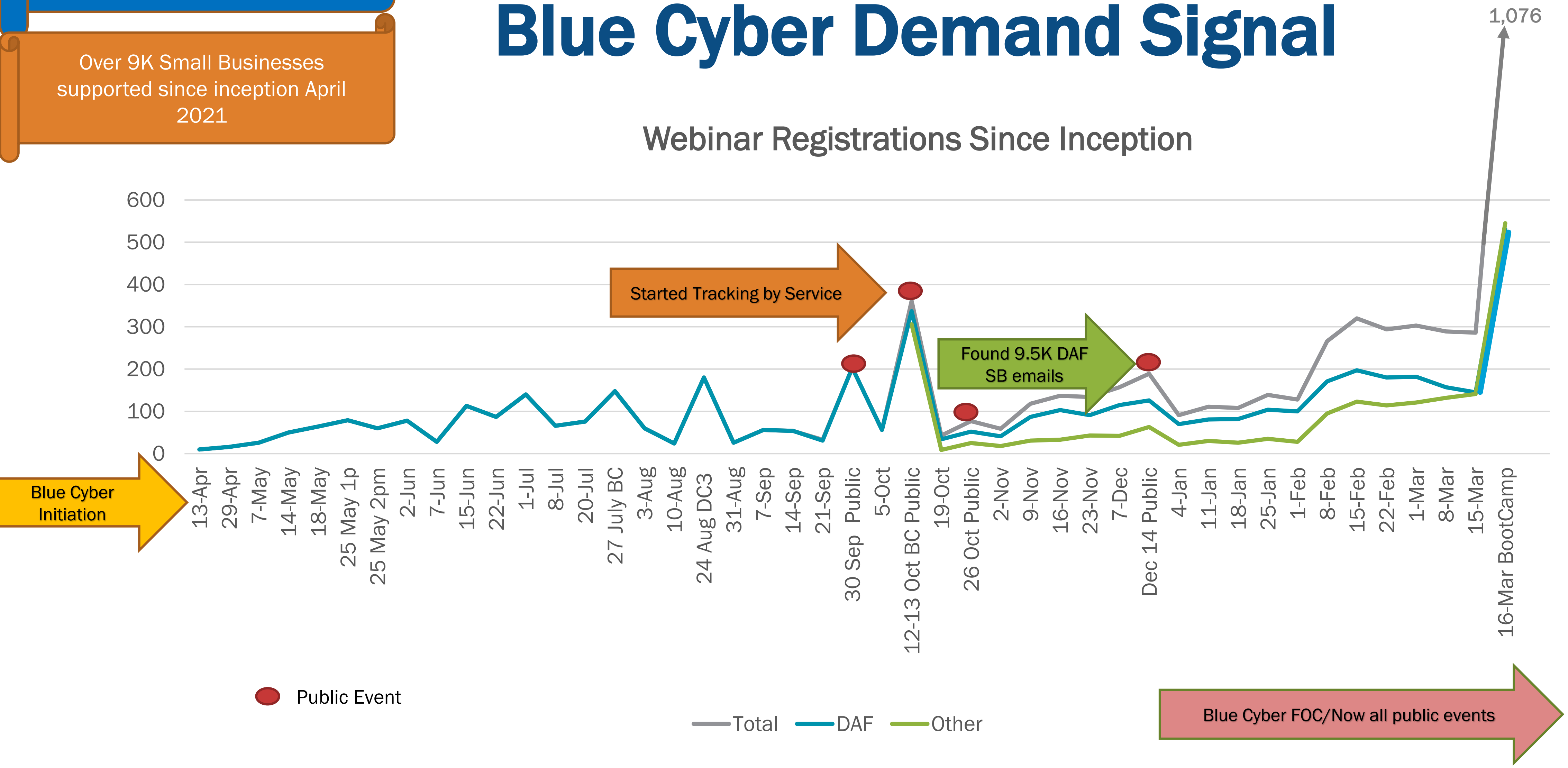
FREE, All-Day information sessions Small Business Cybersecurity boot camp. Join hundreds of your peers and learn about the resources available to you to help secure your small business and to comply with the DoD's requirements for small business contractors. Hear from Mr. Aaron Bishop, the DAF CISO about the imperative for small businesses to protect their data and networks, as well as protecting sensitive DOD data. Also, hear all

Over 5.8K Air Force/Space Force Small Businesses supported since inception April 2021

Over 9K Small Businesses supported since inception April 2021

AFWERX SBIR ★ STTR

Blue Cyber Demand Signal



Started Tracking by Service

Found 9.5K DAF SB emails

Blue Cyber Initiation

Blue Cyber FOC/Now all public events

Distribution Statement A: Approved for public release. Distribution is Unlimited. Case Number: AFRL-2022-2176 9 May 2022

Monthly Event

Everybody Handles Federal Contracting Information!

Walk Through of the FAR 52.204-21 and proposed CMMC Level 1

Tuesday, July 26 at 1-3 pm EDT

- Register here: https://www.zoomgov.com/webinar/register/WN_6Gz84TQGRvm6YHMSVyE0Qg

- The Blue Cyber Director, Kelley Kiernan will cover the 15 security requirements in the proposed CMMC Level 1 and FAR 52.204-21, which comprise basic cyber hygiene for your small business.
- More information from Kelley.Kiernan@us.af.mil

Monthly “Big” Event

AFWERX SBIR★STTR

Air Force and Space Force Cybersecurity Boot Camp

DAF CISO Small Business - Academic/Research Contractor and Potential Contractors

Monthly

- Register here: www.sbir.gov/events

- Join hundreds of your peers at the DAF CISO’s Cybersecurity Boot Camp. Come away having heard powerful speakers and learning what cybersecurity steps are necessary to protect your intellectual property and DoD Sensitive Data.
- More information from Kelley.Kiernan@us.af.mil

Kelley Kiernan
DAF SBIR/STTR Program Office, Chief Technology Officer on Detail to the DAF Chief Information Security Officer (CISO)

STATEMENT OF LIMITATION OF AUTHORITY: You are hereby notified that I do not have the authority to direct you in any way to alter your contractual obligations. Further, if the Air Force, as the result of the information obtained from discussions or emails, does desire to alter your contract requirements, changes will be issued in writing and signed by the contracting officer. You should take no action on any change unless and until you receive such a contract modification.

Any Questions?

- This briefing is not a substitute for reading the FAR and DFARS in your contract.
- This presentation and other presentations in the DAF CISO Blue Cyber Educational Series and be found on the DAF CISO webpage: https://www.safcn.af.mil/CISO/Small-Business-Cybersecurity-Information/
- Please provide questions, feedback or if you just want to talk about your cyber security /data protection questions to Kelley.Kiernan@us.af.mil
  - Daily Office Hours for answering/researching **your** questions about DAF Small Business cybersecurity and data protection!

Every Tuesday at 1pm EST, dial in for the DAF CISO Small Business Cybersecurity Ask-Me-Anything. Register in advance for this Zoom Webinar: https://www.zoomgov.com/webinar/register/WN_6Gz84TQGRvm6YHMSVyE0Qg