Components of the Cybersecurity Framework

July 2018



Cybersecurity Framework Components

The Framework consists of 3 main components



Framework Core

What processes and assets need protection?

What safeguards are available?

What techniques can identify incidents?

What techniques can contain impacts of incidents?

What techniques can restore capabilities?

Function	Category	ID
Identify	Asset Management	ID.AM
	Business Environment	ID.BE
	Governance	ID.GV
	Risk Assessment	ID.RA
	Risk Management Strategy	ID.RM
	Supply Chain Risk Management	ID.SC
	Identity Management & Access Control	PR.AC
Protect	Awareness and Training	PR.AT
	Data Security	PR.DS
	Information Protection Processes & Procedures	PR.IP
	Maintenance	PR.MA
	Protective Technology	PR.PT
	Anomalies and Events	DE.AE
Detect	Security Continuous Monitoring	DE.CM
	Detection Processes	DE.DP
Respond	Response Planning	RS.RP
	Communications	RS.CO
	Analysis	RS.AN
	Mitigation	RS.MI
	Improvements	RS.IM
Recover	Recovery Planning	RC.RP
	Improvements	RC.IM
	Communications	RC.CO

Core: A Translation Layer



Senior Executives

- Broad enterprise considerations
- Abstracted risk vocabulary



Specialists in Other Fields

- Specific focus outside of cybersecurity
- Specialized or no risk vocabulary



Implementation / Operations

- Deep technical considerations
- Highly specialized vocabulary

Subcategories & Informative References

Function	Category	ID	
Identify	Asset Management	ID.AM	
	Business Environment	ID.BE	
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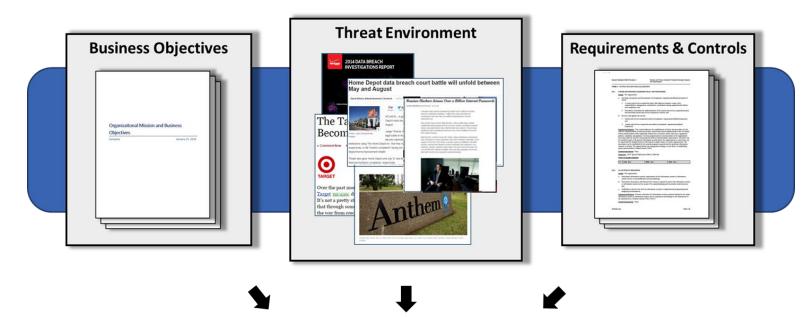
Subcategory	Informative References
ID.BE-1: The organization's role in the supply chain is identified and communicated	COBIT 5 APO08.04, APO08.05, APO10.03, APO10.04, APO10.05 ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.15.1.3, A.15.2.1, A.15.2.2 NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CP-2, SA-12
ID.BE-2: The organization's place in critical infrastructure and its industry sector is identified and communicated	COBIT 5 APO02.06, APO03.01 NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 PM-8
ID.BE-3: Priorities for organizational mission, objectives, and activities are established and communicated	COBIT 5 APO02.01, APO02.06, APO03.01 ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.2.2.1, 4.2.3.6 NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 PM-11, SA-14
ID.BE-4: Dependencies and critical functions for delivery of critical services are established	ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.11.2.2, A.11.2.3, A.12.1.3 NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CP-8, PE-9, PE-11, PM-8, SA-14
ID.BE-5: Resilience requirements to support delivery of critical services are established	COBIT 5 DSS04.02 ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.11.1.4, A.17.1.1, A.17.1.2, A.17.2.1 NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 CP-2, CP-11, SA-14

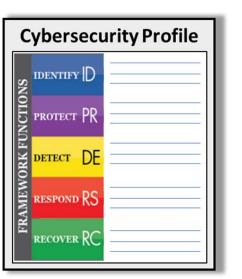
Framework Profiles

- Alignment with business requirements, risk tolerance, and organizational resources
- Enables organizations to establish a roadmap for reducing cybersecurity risk
- Used to describe current state or desired target state of cybersecurity activities



Building a Profile





Resource and Budget Decision Making

Subcategory	Priority	Gaps	Budget	Activities (Year 1)	Activities (Year 2)
1	Moderate	Small	\$\$\$		X
2	High	Large	\$\$	X	
3	Moderate	Medium	\$	Х	
	•••				
98	Moderate	None	\$\$		Reassess

...and supports on-going operational decisions, too

Resources

Where to Learn More and Stay Current

Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity and related news, information: www.nist.gov/cyberframework

Additional cybersecurity resources: http://csrc.nist.gov/

Questions, comments, ideas: cyberframework@nist.gov

