CUI/CMMC/ITAR COMPLIANCE FOR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

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THE SENTINELS OF YOUR IT GALAXY

AGENDA

- Why this Matters
- What is CUI?
- What is CMMC?
- What is ITAR?
- Practical steps
- Q&A

WHY THIS MATTERS

- We don’t want Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI) falling into the wrong hands.
- If you are not in compliance, the Federal Government can cancel your contracts.
- Increasing cybersecurity requirements
- Government contract eligibility
- Protect sensitive information
- Avoid penalties and business risk

WHAT IS CUI?

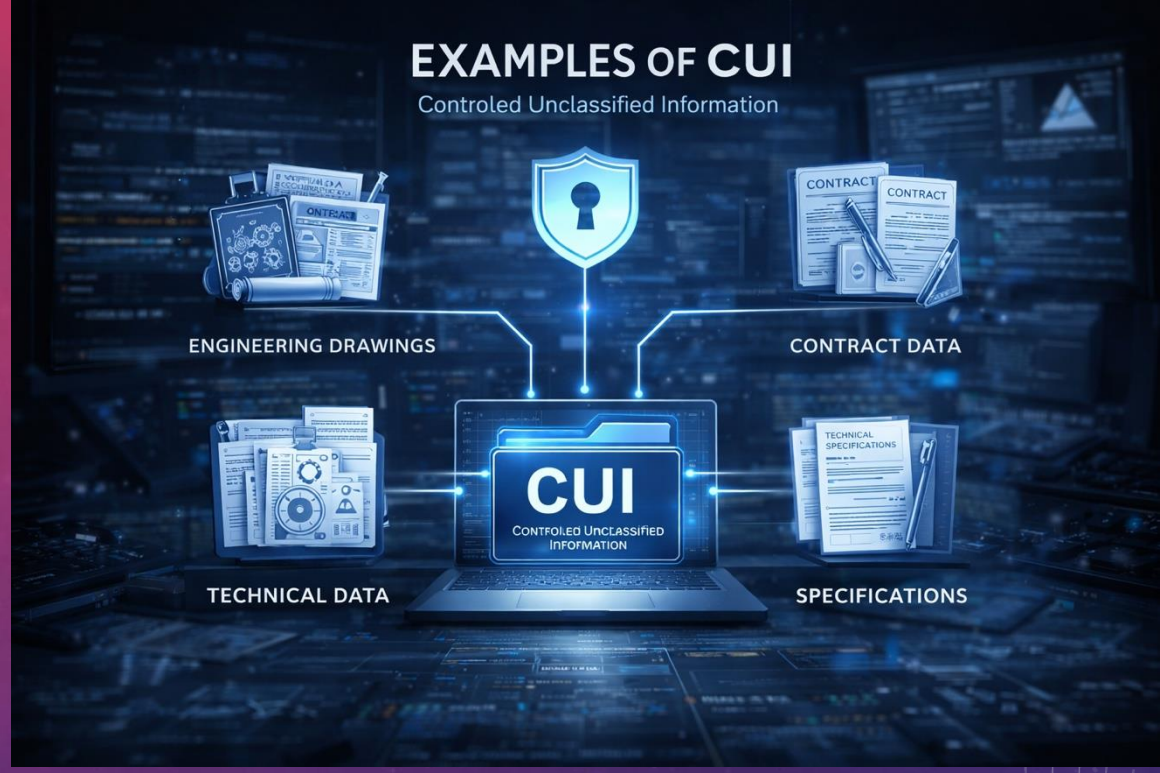
- Controlled Unclassified Information
- Sensitive but not classified
- Defined by U.S. Government
- Assets must be properly handled and protected.

WHAT IS CUI

- Two Levels
  - NIST 800-171
    - Your company has Controlled Unclassified Information
    - 110 Security Controls.
    - 90% of Government Contractors are at this level.
  - NIST 800-172
    - 145 Security Controls
    - Your company has High-Value Department of Defense Contracts.

EXAMPLES OF CUI

- Intellectual Property
  - Engineering drawings
  - Technical data
  - Contracts and Specifications.
  - Export-controlled information.
- Anything Confidential/Proprietary



WHAT IS CMMC?

- Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification
- Department of Defense (DoD) requirement
- Ensures contractors protect CUI
- Framework to maintain good Cyber Hygiene.
- Three Levels

WHAT IS CMMC?

- Three Levels
  - Level 1 Basic Safeguards
    - Handle Federal Contract Information, but not any Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI).
  - Level 2 CUI
    - Required when you have CUI.
    - Comply with NIST 800-171
  - Level 3 High-Sensitivity CUI
    - High-value CUI
    - Comply with NIST 800-172

WHAT IS ITAR?

- International Traffic in Arms Regulations
  - Controls export of defense-related data
  - Applies to physical + digital sharing
  - Strict penalties for violations

WHAT IS ITAR?

- Register with the U.S. State Department (DDTC).
- Identify and Control ITAR-Regulated Items.
- Obtain Export Licenses When Required.
- Restrict Access and Screen Parties.
- Maintain Compliance Program (Training, Records, Audits).

ITAR EXAMPLES

- Defense designs
- Military components
- Sharing with foreign nationals
- Cloud storage considerations

CUI VS CMMC VS ITAR

- They are kissing cousins.
  - CUI: The data
  - CMMC: The cybersecurity standard and maintenance framework
  - ITAR: Export control law
- They often overlap

COMMON CHALLENGES

- Significant gaps between the current state of your IT Cybersecurity and the compliance requirements.
- Not knowing where data resides
- Over-sharing access
- Lack of user training
- Legacy systems

PRACTICAL STEPS

- Start with a Gap Analysis
  - Create a baseline of the current state of your Cybersecurity and Information Technology.
  - Compare that against the requirements of CUI/CMMC/ITAR
- Create a plan to close any Gaps.
- Prepare for the Third Party Audit
- Pass the audit and become certified.

WHAT AUDITORS LOOK FOR

- Policies and procedures
- Access control
- Incident response
- Evidence of implementation

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- This is about protecting sensitive info
- Compliance = business opportunity
  - Barrier to entry.
- Get started now.
  - You don’t want to risk cancellation of your Federal Government Contracts.

QUESTIONS?


why
when
who
where
what
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QUESTIONS
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THANK YOU!

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