

# Plan of Action and Milestones (POA&M) Training Session



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# Objectives

- Provide guidance for developing effective POA&Ms.
- Discuss partnership role of the OCIO.
- Improve understanding of the difference between program and system level POA&M.
- Review exercise that demonstrates the possible types of POA&Ms, as well as review documentation requirements.
- Provide open forum for discussion.



# What is a POA&M?

Plan of Actions and Milestones

A POA&M is a management tool for tracking the mitigation of cyber security program and system level findings/weaknesses.



## Sources of POA&Ms

Where do POA&Ms come from?

- External findings (e.g., HSS, IG, GAO, Site Office reviews, etc.)
- ➤ Internal findings (e.g., In-house self-assessments, peer reviews, etc.)
- ➤ Certification & Accreditation (C&A) Activities (e.g., Failed certification tests, etc.)



#### What is not a POA&M?

A POA&M is not an Action Tracking Plan.

 A POA&M is not a Corrective Action Plan, or CAP.

- ➤ CAP provides specific information as to remediation of findings/weaknesses.
- ➤ CAP includes a determination of causal factors and trends.



# Corrective Action Plan, or CAP

- CAPs are required for all POA&Ms with corrective actions that require more than one (1) year to complete.
- At a minimum, CAPS must include:
  - > Root cause analysis
  - Mitigation/resolution alternatives and associated risk analyses
  - Recurrence prevention strategies
- CAPs for findings identified by HSS must comply with guidance established/directed by that organization.
  - ➤ DOE O 470.2B, Independent Oversight and Performance Assurance Program

#### Drivers

- FISMA, Title III, Information Security
- OMB M-02-01, Guidance for Preparing and Submitting Security Plans of Action and Milestones
- DOE 205.1A, Department of Energy Cyber Security Management
- DOE M 205.1-5, Cyber Security Process Requirements Manual
- Senior DOE Management PCSPs



# **Business Purpose**

- Effective Data Analysis Consistent, aggregated information is an effective management tool.
  - Showcase systematic successes and problems.
  - Snapshot of program and system level status.
  - Assists with timely resolution of findings and prioritization of resources.
  - > Enhance C&A efforts.
- POA&M information impacts internal and congressional scorecards.
- OMB requires Federal agencies to report all system and program deficiency information quarterly.





# Partnership

#### OCIO is a partner in the POA&M process.

- > We view our office as a resource to assist with issues or questions.
- ➤ We are open to suggestions. You are welcome to contact the OCIO directly if you have suggestions or questions, but please coordinate communications with your POC.
- ➤ You can benefit from information that we have learned as a result of *partnering* with other organizations internal and external to DOE.



# Baseline Requirements

- A POA&M must be developed for each program and system level finding/weakness as identified by:
  - Office of Health, Safety, and Security (HSS)
  - General Accounting Office (GAO)
  - Office of Inspector General (IG)
  - Internal program and system reviews/selfassessments
  - C&A Activities



# Baseline Requirements

- Each POA&M and its associated milestone(s) must have a scheduled completion date that reflects a *reasonable* time period for completion of a remediation activity. *Findings/weaknesses identified by the GAO and IG are generally expected to be completed within 1 year. Reference DOE O 224.3, Audit Resolution and Follow-up Program.*
- Per OMB, changes cannot be made to the original description of the finding/weakness, milestones, scheduled completion dates, or source. Exception to the rule does exist.
- Reported closure of the finding/weakness and/or milestones must be validated by independent party – not the individual(s) directly responsible for the closure.



# Baseline Requirements

- The following information must be reported on the POA&M when a finding/weakness and/or milestone is completed:
  - > Name and title of individual performing verification
  - Date of verification
- All completed milestones must be verified by an independent before weakness closure.
- All completed findings/weaknesses must remain on POA&M report for a period of 1 year from the date of verification.



# Exception to the Rule

- Changes cannot be made to original POA&M content unless:
  - Changes are fully supported by documentation as required by the originating source (i.e., internal or external) of the finding/weakness. Changes must be coordinated with your specific Data Call POC.
  - ➤ Detail of any changes must be noted in Comment column.



# Program vs. System Level

#### Program Level POA&M

- ➤ A program level finding/weakness addresses identified cyber security weaknesses or deficiencies that impact the entire cyber security program.
- For example,
  - Lack of effective password policy across all platforms.
  - Lack of formalized risk assessment process.
  - Lack of approved PCSP



# Program vs. System Level

#### System Level POA&M

- ➤ A system level finding/weakness addresses an identified weakness associated with an information system with a defined accreditation boundary or a single System Security Plan (SSP).
- > For example,
  - System X does not comply with stated password characteristic requirements.
  - No formal risk assessment documentation exists for System X.
  - System X does not have a required contingency plan



- POA&Ms are required for findings/weaknesses associated with unclassified and classified systems operated by DOE or DOE contractors.
- System level and program level findings/weaknesses must be documented and divided into two (2) separate templates.
- All applicable cells in the POA&M template for findings/ weaknesses must be completed.
- All findings/weaknesses must be associated with at least one milestone.



- All findings/weaknesses and milestones must have a Scheduled Completion Date; TBD is not acceptable. Utilize comment field if there is additional information concerning the completion date.
- The Scheduled Completion Date must provide adequate time for verification activities.
- Columns on the standard POA&M template cannot be changed or deleted.



- Organization can add columns to the RIGHT of the standard template.
- All POA&M data call submissions are to be considered OUO and must be encrypted. Do not send POA&M data call responses to Cyber Security Mailbox.
- If the organization does not have any program or system level POA&Ms, then report this status as directed.
- Cyber Security Reporting Dates:
  - > 8/01/XXXX 10/31/XXXX
  - ➤ 11/01/XXXX 1/31/XXXX
  - > 2/1/XXXX 4/30/XXXX
  - ➤ 5/1/XXXX 7/31/XXXX



 POA&M information must be consistent with information submitted in quarterly Cyber Security Internal Report Cards and Information Security (Metrics) Data Calls.

#### > Examples include:

- Number of findings/weaknesses reported on the Report Card must be consistent with the number of findings/weaknesses reported on the POA&M.
- Number of operational systems needing C&A and/or certification testing as reported on the Information Security data call must be represented by one or more POA&Ms.
- Number of findings/weaknesses over 90 days as reported on the Information Security data call must be consistent with POA&M information.
- Number of findings/weaknesses not COMPleted as scheduled and reported on the Report Card must be consistent with POA&M information.



## POA&Ms for Classified Findings/ Weaknesses

- Do not submit POA&Ms with classified information.
- Do not document the system name, finding/weakness description, weakness category, or milestone descriptions. "See Report" must be entered in these fields.
- Do notate the following information:
  - Classification Level
  - Identified Source
  - Audit Report Number
  - > Exhibit 300 or 53 information
  - Site Location and POC Name
  - Resources Required
  - Milestone Number
  - Scheduled and Actual Completion Dates



# Hands-On Exercise

#### Program Review/Self Assessment

**Assessment Objective:** Determine if 100% of remote access connections that access SUI/PII utilize 2-factor authentication where one of the factors is provided by a physical device separate from the computer gaining access.

**Assessment Method:** Interview and Examine.

**Expected Outcome:** All remote connections (100%) accessing SUI/PII must successfully authenticate to the system using 2-factor authentication before access to such information is granted.

**Actual Result:** Only 45% of remote connections accessing SUI/PII are using 2-factor authentication.

**Evaluation:** Fail.



# Questions?



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