



United Rotorcraft

Supplier CMMC Readiness

March 27, 2025

Event Agenda

- **10:00 AM Review Agenda & Introductions**
- United Rotorcraft Opening
- United Rotorcraft Presentation
- Manufacturer's Edge Project Focus
- **Break**
- Synagex Presentation
- Core Business Solutions Presentation
- Sustainment Demo
- Pricing & Final Questions
- ME Sign Up
- **12:00 PM Survey & Event Closeout**

Introductions



- Carlos Hernandez
Contracts Admin & CX Services Mgr.
- Dan Kaminski
Sr Manager of Supply Chain
- Justin Johnson
Sr Dir Safety & Quality
- Michael Knight
QA Supervisor & Exports Empowered Official

- Rob Newbold
Vice President, Client Success Team
- Jennifer Hagan-Dier
Vice President & Chief Operating Office
- Ryan Burns
Supply Chain Specialist

Presentation Agenda

- Opening
- Fundamental Questions
- Background: CMMC 2.0
- Project Overview
- Questions?
- References



Opening

Why are we doing this?

- CMMC Program is now law
- This is a flow-down requirement
- Supply chain alignment with regulations
- Avoid business interruption
- Avoid legal fees

What are we going to do?

- Provide background on CMMC
- Outline the program approach

How are we going to do it?

- Assess, Implement, Manage

When will this effort begin?

- Today. The aim is to onboard you starting by April

What we need from you

- Sign-Up for a no-cost appointment with ME by April 3rd, 2025
- Have available your DFARS compliance scorecard uploaded via the Sustainment platform by April 15, 2025
- Your cooperation

Position suppliers for success by achieving CMMC readiness for business continuity

Fundamental Questions | CUI & DFARS

What is CMMC?

- CMMC stands for Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification.
- A DoD certificate program designed to enhance the cybersecurity practices
- It is broken as a three-tiered model
 - Level 1: Foundational
 - Level 2: Advanced
 - Level 3: Expert

What is CMMC's purpose?

- Protect sensitive information
- Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI)

Which DFARS shall I pay attention to when reviewing my contract?

▪ DFARS 252.204-7021 (2025)

3rd Party CMMC certification

▪ DFARS 252.204-7012 (2017)

Safeguard CUI data using
NIST SP 800-171 security
controls

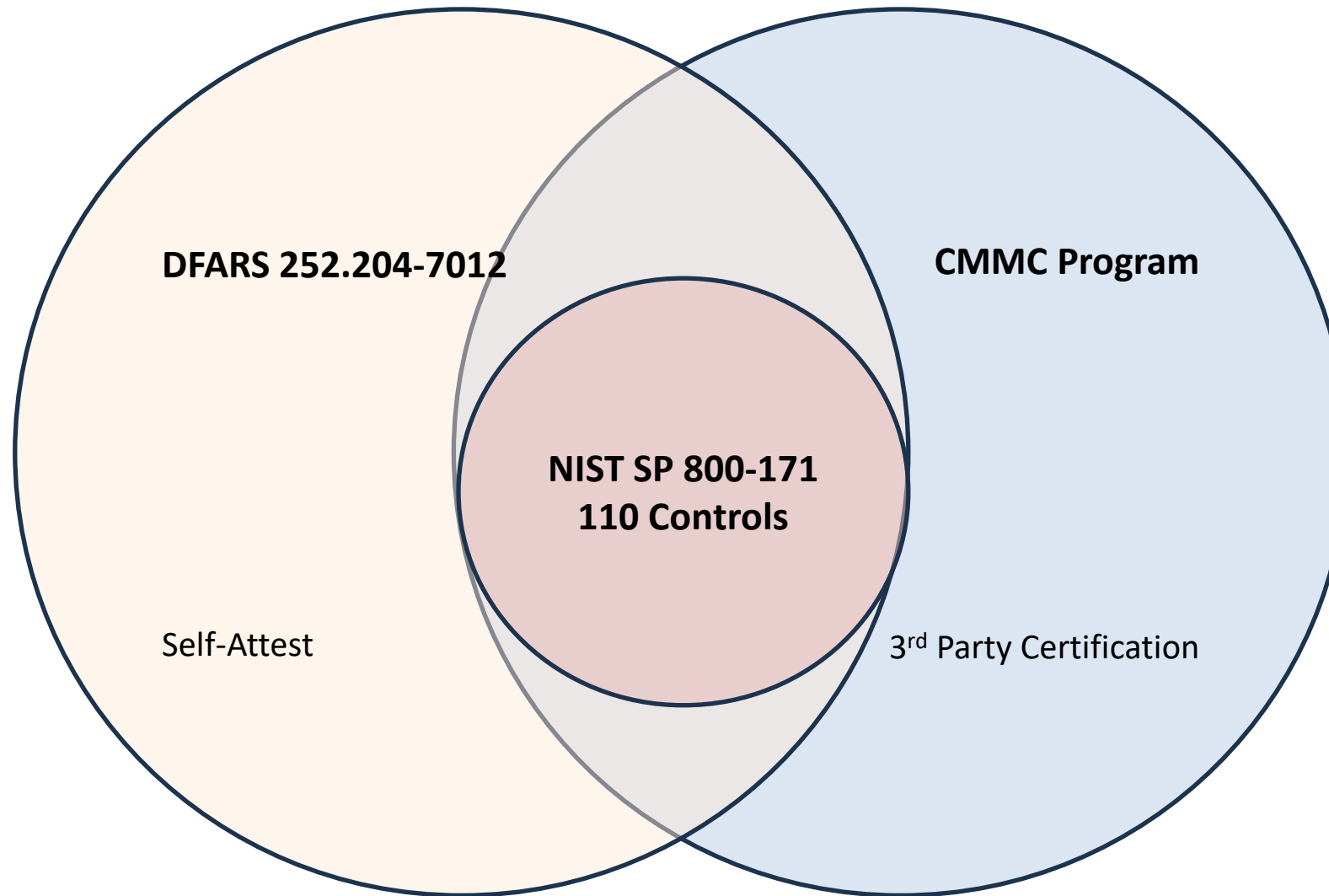
▪ DFARS 252.204-7019 (2020)

Self-Assess and SPRS reporting

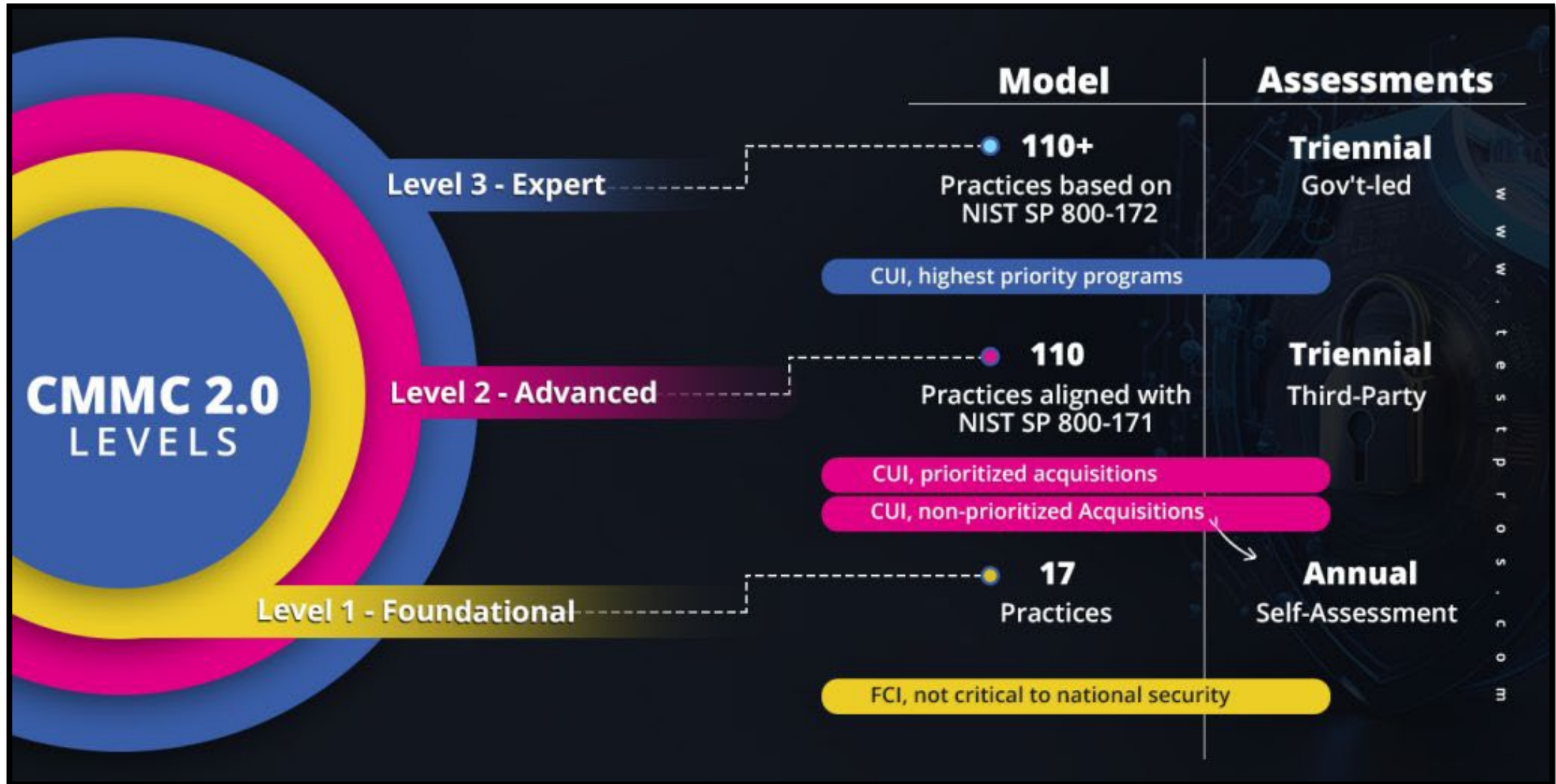
▪ DFARS 252.204-7020 (2020)

Flow-down requirement &
SPRS score before contract
award

Fundamental Questions | CUI & DFARS

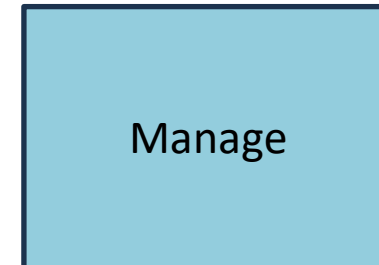


Background: CMMC 2.0

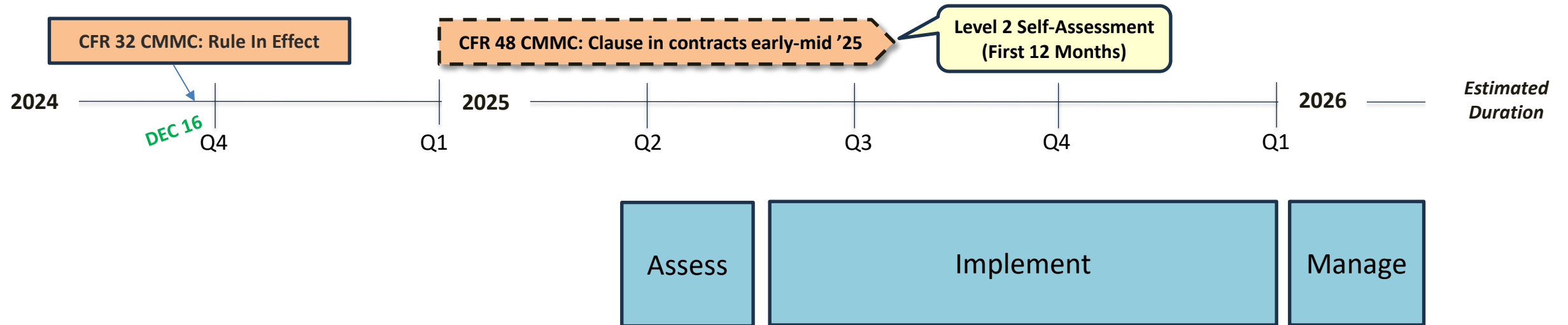


Project Overview - Approach

Key Objective



Project Overview – Timeline



Questions?

ME - **Sign Up** QR Code and Link



<https://manufacturersedge.com/cmmc-supplier-readiness-program/>

UR - **Survey** QR Code and Link



https://airmethods.co1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_8x0bpV18TjJhOgC

References

- 9/11 Commission Report: <https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/GPO-911REPORT/summary>
- 14 NIST Families: <https://www.cnc-west.com/j-j-machining-nist-800-171-compliance-is-here-this-aerospace-manufacturer-is-on-the-front-lines-of-cyber-security/>
- Understanding the 14 NIST control families: <https://www.kelsercorp.com/blog/14-nist-control-families>
- CFR 32 and CFR 48: [https://www.govconwire.com/2024/08/govcon-expert-payam-pourkhomami-analyzes-differences-between-cfr-32-and-cfr-48/#:~:text=While%20CFR%2032%20provides%20the,for%20short\)%20comes%20into%20play.](https://www.govconwire.com/2024/08/govcon-expert-payam-pourkhomami-analyzes-differences-between-cfr-32-and-cfr-48/#:~:text=While%20CFR%2032%20provides%20the,for%20short)%20comes%20into%20play.)
- CFR 32 and 48 Timeline: <https://redspin.com/resource-center/infographics/>
- NIST 800-171 vs. 800-53: <https://www.encompassconsultants.com/article-posts/nist-800-171-vs-800-53-why-theyre-different-comparison>
- CIO About CMMC: <https://dodcio.defense.gov/CMMC/about/>
- CMMC 2.0 Levels: <https://testpros.com/articles/cmmc-preparedness-through-nist-sp-800-171-revision-3/>
- CFR 32 and CFR 48 Timeline and Projections: https://www.linkedin.com/posts/redspin-inc_its-been-a-long-road-for-cmmc-with-milestones-activity-7274448457401012224-dlqy
- NIST SP 800-171 Controls chart: <https://www.getpeerless.com/complete-guide-nist-800-171>
- NIST Definition of SSP: <https://www.pivotpointsecurity.com/ssp-for-cmmc-compliance/>

CMMC Readiness

APPENDICES

NIST SP 800-171 vs CMMC 2.0

| | NIST 800-171 | CMMC (v2.0) |
|----------------|---|--|
| Type | Framework | Certification Program |
| Implemented By | National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) | Department of Defense (DoD) |
| Applicability | Voluntary | Mandatory for DoD contractors handling CUI Based On NIST 800-171 Controls |
| Focus | Security Controls for CUI | Cybersecurity Maturity Levels Contractual requirements enforced by DoD |

NIST SP 800-171 vs NIST 800-53

| Feature | NIST 800-171 | NIST 800-53 |
|----------------------|--|---|
| Applicability | Non-federal organizations handling CUI | Federal agencies and contractors operating federal systems |
| Focus | Protecting the confidentiality of CUI in non-federal systems | Comprehensive security for federal information systems |
| Control Families | 14 control families | 18 control families |
| Number of Controls | Fewer controls compared to 800-53 | Over 1,000 controls with three different baselines |
| Compliance Levels | Uniform level of compliance | Categorized into low, moderate, and high impact levels |
| Implementation | Mostly used by private sector companies, universities, and contractors | Primarily used by government entities and federal contractors |
| Scope of Information | Primarily CUI | All federal information and systems |
| Purpose | Standardizing the process of handling CUI | Protecting government information from cyberattacks |
| Compliance Evidence | Self-assessment and documentation | Formal assessments and continuous monitoring |
| Updates | Periodically updated to reflect changes in the cybersecurity landscape | Regularly updated to include latest security practices |

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)

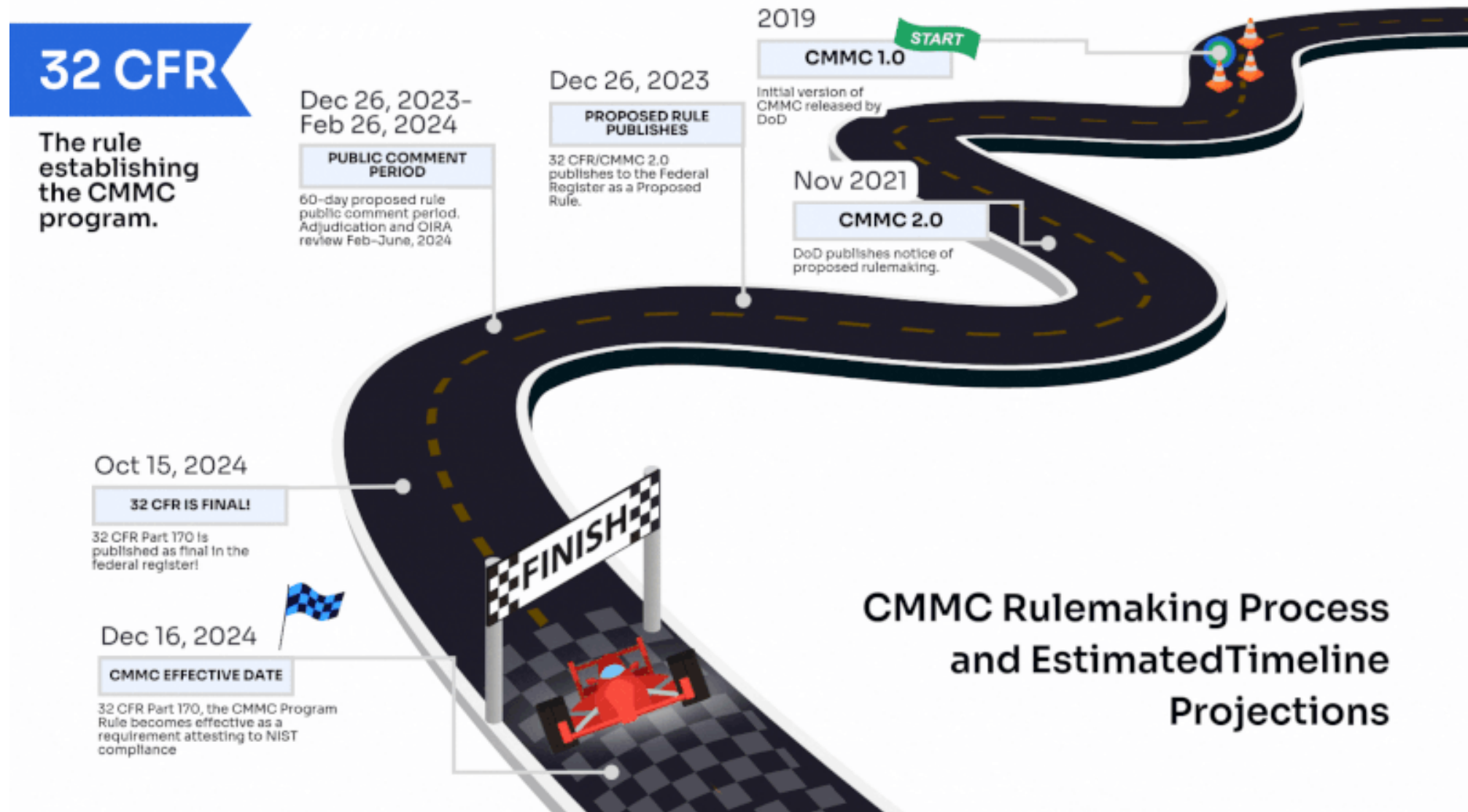
CFR 32: Blueprint for CMMC Implementation

The foundation for CMMC, CFR 32 provides the comprehensive framework for the CMMC program. It is the cornerstone outlining CMMC as a three-tiered model: Level 1, 2 and 3

CFR 48: Implementing CMMC in Federal Acquisitions

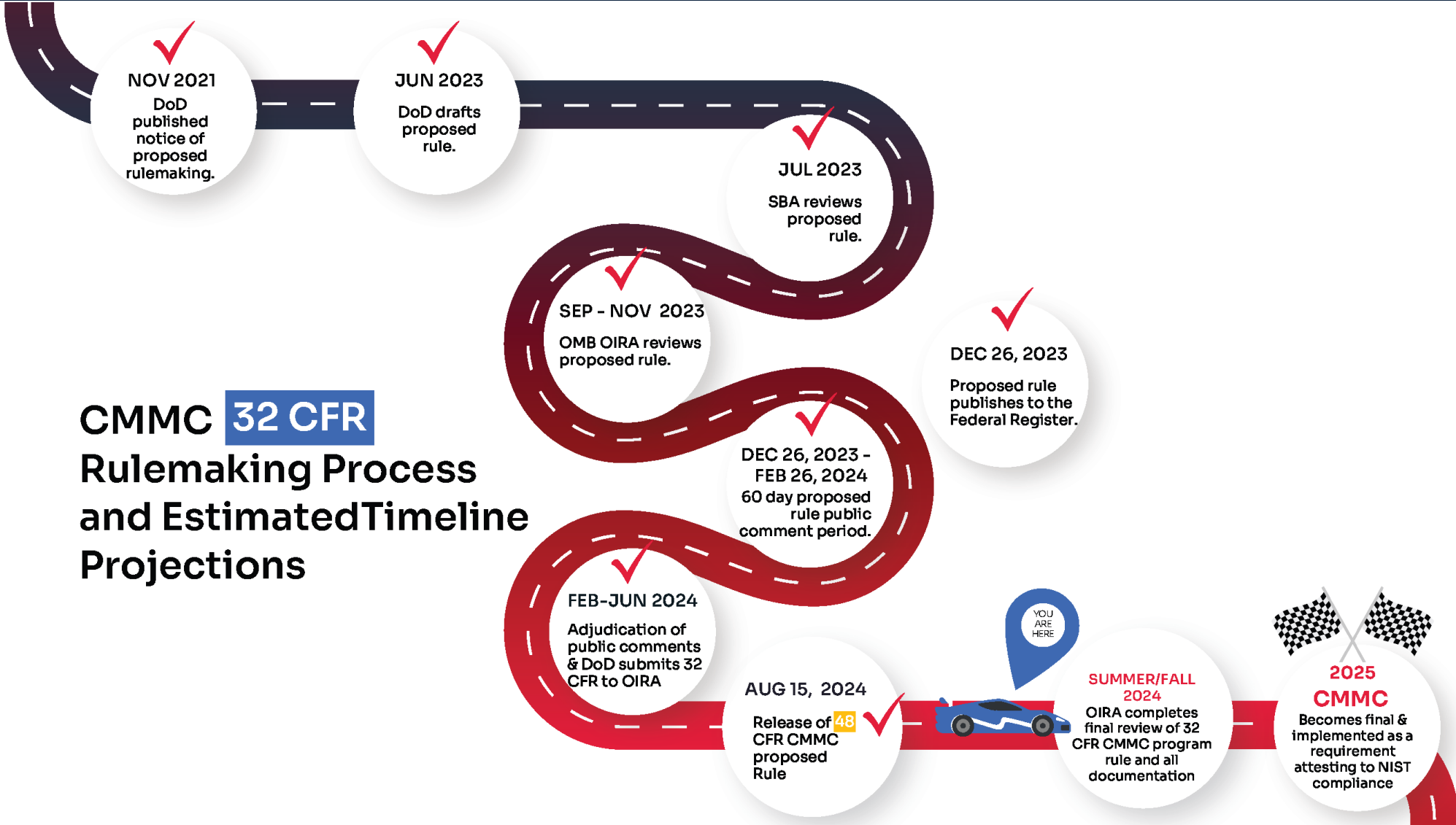
Facilitates the inclusion of the DFARS 252.204-7021 clause in defense contracts, making CMMC requirements enforceable contractual obligations. All federal contract clauses and provisions are codified in Title 48 of the CFR.

CFR 32 & 48 Timeline and Projections



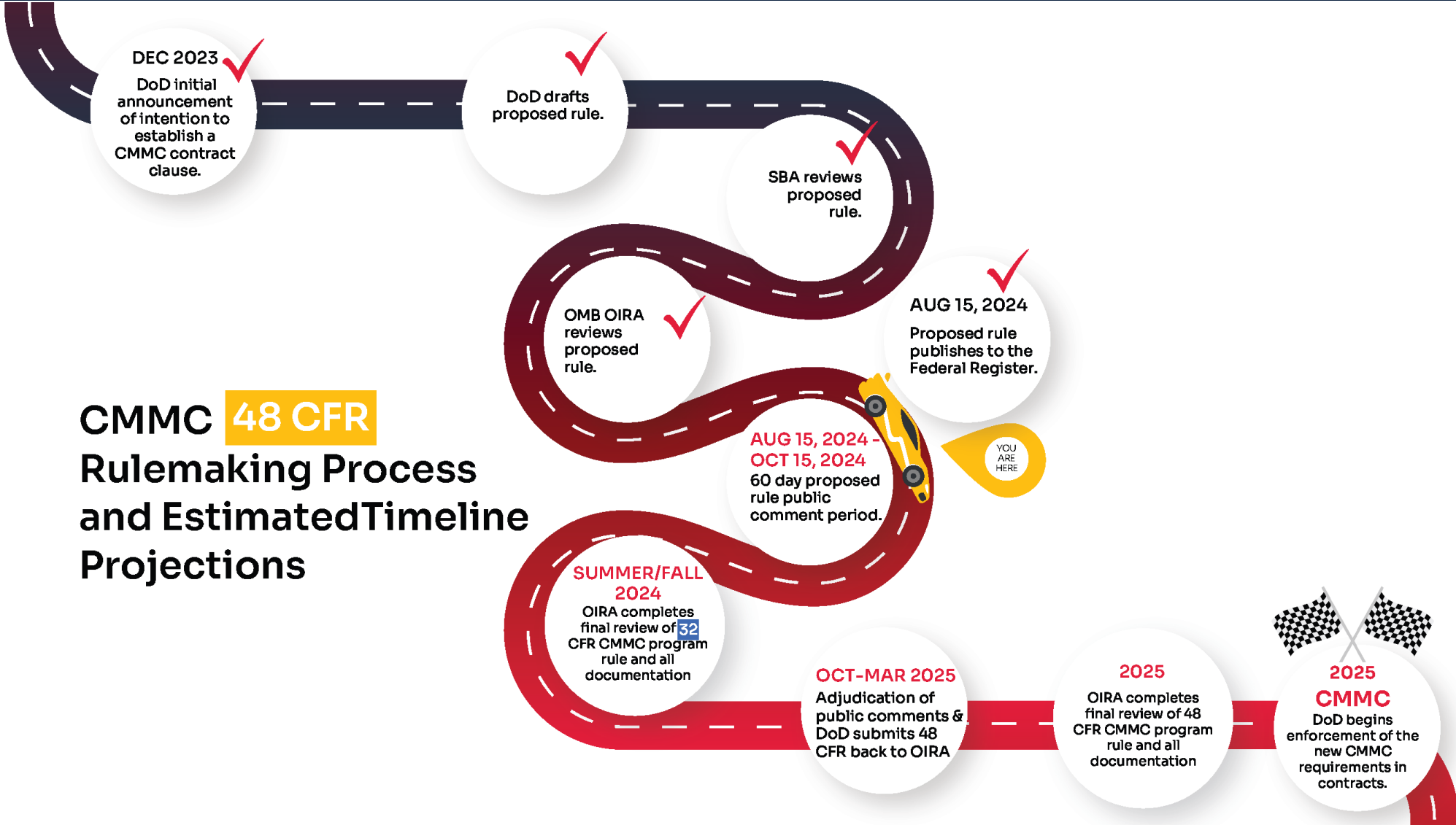
CFR 32 Timeline

CMMC 32 CFR Rulemaking Process and Estimated Timeline Projections

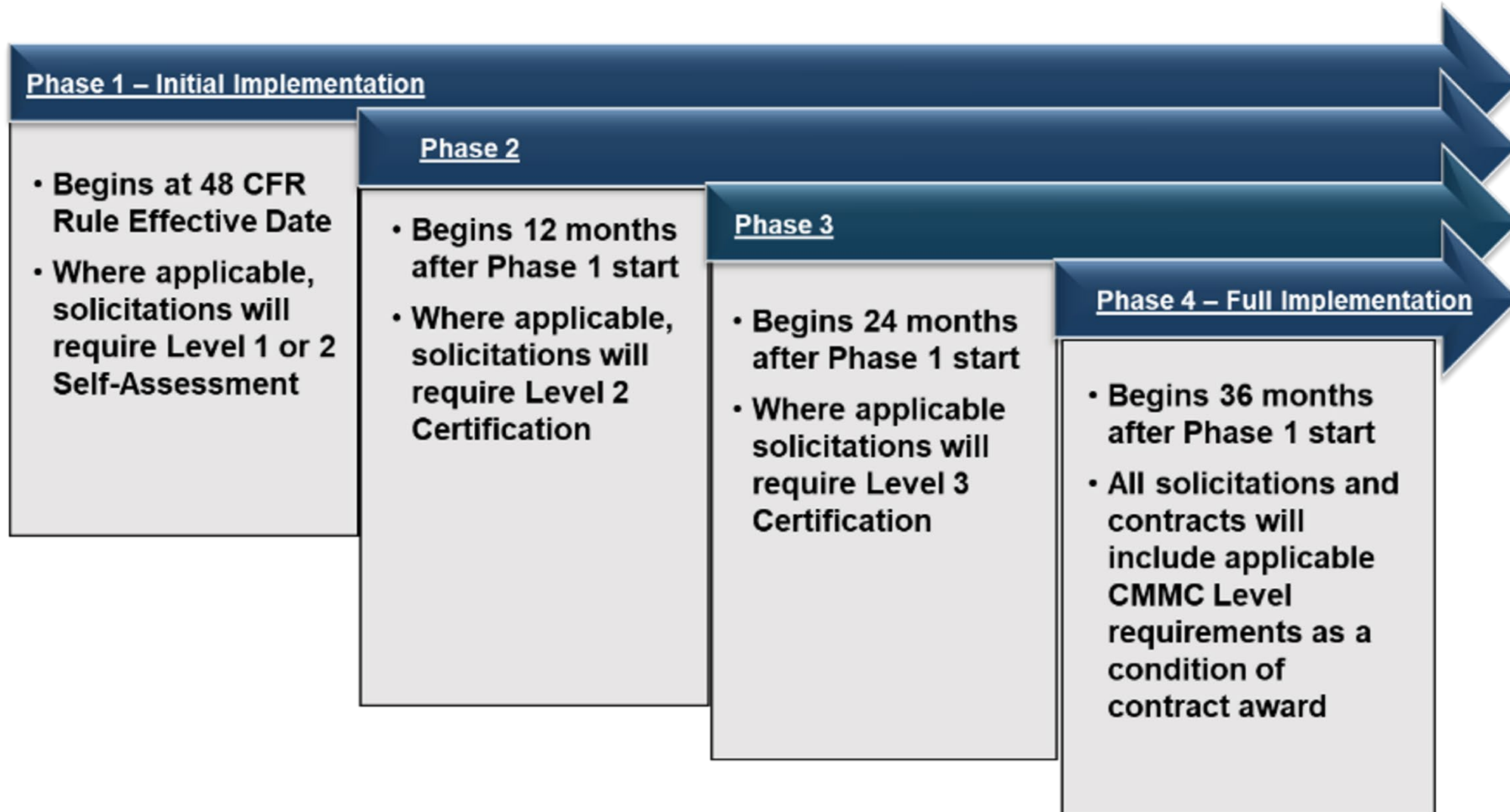


CFR 48 Timeline

CMMC 48 CFR Rulemaking Process and Estimated Timeline Projections



CFR 48 Timeline (Continued)



Project Overview - Context

The CMMC Program provides assessments at three levels, each incorporating security requirements from existing regulations and guidelines.

Level 1: Basic Safeguarding of FCI

▪ Requirements:

- Annual self-assessment and annual affirmation of compliance with the 15 security requirements in FAR clause 52.204-21.

Level 2: Broad Protection of CUI

▪ Requirements:

- Either a self-assessment or a C3PAO assessment every three years, as specified in the solicitation.
- Decided by the type of information processed, transmitted, or stored on the contractor or subcontractor information systems.
- Annual affirmation, verify compliance with the 110 security requirements in NIST SP 800-171 Revision 2.

Level 3: Higher-Level Protection of CUI Against Advanced Persistent Threats

▪ Requirements:

- Achieve CMMC Status of Final Level 2.
- Undergo an assessment every three years by the Defense Contract Management Agency's Defense Industrial Base Cybersecurity Assessment Center (DIBCAC).
- Provide an annual affirmation verifying compliance with the 24 identified requirements from NIST SP 800-172.

Background: NIST SP 800-171

Example of Control Descriptions



The goal is to checkmark these 14 control families over the course of the program

NIST 800 171 Families

FOR CYBER SECURITY

1

Access Control

Governs who has access to the company's network and how they can access the network.

2

Awareness & Training

All employees must complete a dedicated annual cybersecurity awareness training; some in specialized roles may also need additional training and certifications.

3

Audit & Accountability

The business must maintain system audit records to support the monitoring, analysis, investigation and reporting of unapproved cyber activity, including the ability to generate reports.

4

Configuration Management

You'll need to have a ticketing system in place for configuration management, as well as an endpoint security solution for endpoint enforcement.

5

Identification and Authentication

Planning and implementation of this process requires thoughtful network architecting, meeting minimum requirements for network access, and applicable policies.

NIST 800 171 Families

FOR CYBER SECURITY

6

Incident Response

This requires a plan ensuring timely identification of, and an adequate response to, a cybersecurity incident.

7

Maintenance

This requires the establishment of proper network and system maintenance processes, as well as a system to track and document these processes.

8

Media Protection

This provides oversight to ensure the security of all media - paper, removable, cloud based, digital - that might contain CUI, as well as protocols to limit access and control CUI dissemination

9

Personnel Security

This mandates that the business has a proper screening process for hiring new employees, including background checks. The business is also required to have a proper employee termination process, and a process for reassigned or transferred personnel.

10

Physical Protection

This addresses security of the physical facility and access to IT environments, as well as requirements around site visitors and the security of off-site worksites.

NIST 800 171 Families

FOR CYBER SECURITY

11

Risk Assessment

This addresses the identification and reduction of risk in a business environment.

12

Security Assessment

This family requires businesses to develop a SSP and POAM, and ensure they are regularly reviewed and updated.

13

System Protection

A business is required to have practices that control inappropriate data access via shared resources, create clear boundaries between publicly accessible and internal information, and ensure the security of remote access and devices.

14

System and Information Integrity

A business is required to identify, report, and remediate system errors in a timely manner, through the use of antivirus measures, network filtering, intrusion detection and prevention systems.



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