

NATIONAL CYBERSECURITY STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

MAY 2024

VERSION 2



THE WHITE HOUSE
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Introduction

President Biden’s National Cybersecurity Strategy lays out a bold, affirmative vision for cyberspace to secure the full benefits of a safe and secure digital ecosystem for all Americans. Achieving the vision set forth in the Strategy involves two fundamental shifts in cyberspace: rebalancing the responsibility to defend cyberspace onto more capable actors; and realigning incentives to favor long-term investments in cybersecurity and resilience.

Implementing the National Cybersecurity Strategy (NCS) requires coordinated and collaborative action across the United States Government and American society. The National Cybersecurity Strategy Implementation Plan (NCSIP) is a roadmap for this effort, leveraging tools of national power to protect our national security, public safety, and economic prosperity. The Office of the National Cyber Director (ONCD) coordinates this work and reports to the President and to Congress on the status of implementation.

This is the second iteration of the NCSIP, building upon the first version released in July 2023. The NCSIP Version 2 describes 100 high-impact initiatives requiring executive visibility and interagency coordination that the Federal Government is pursuing to achieve the Strategy’s objectives. These initiatives carry over from, add to, and build upon the initiatives described in the first NCSIP, and advance the nation closer toward the Strategic Objectives sought in the National Cybersecurity Strategy. As with the first version, each initiative is assigned to a responsible agency with a timeline for completion. ONCD will continue to work with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to ensure funding proposals in the President’s Budget Request align with activities in the Implementation Plan.

Close collaboration with the private sector; civil society; state, local, Tribal, and territorial governments; international partners; and Congress remains essential. Agencies will continue working with interested stakeholders to implement the initiatives of this Plan and build new partnerships where possible. The Administration will continue to seek Implementation Plan initiatives based on stakeholder feedback, completion of initiatives, and assessments of their effectiveness for future versions of the Implementation Plan.

Nothing in this plan shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect the implementation of new or existing law or presidential policy.



Implementation Plan Reading Guide

The Implementation Plan is structured by pillar and strategic objective to align with the National Cybersecurity Strategy, which has five pillars and 27 strategic objectives. The fields presented for each initiative are:

Pillar – The Pillar under which the initiative falls.

Strategic Objective – The Strategic Objective associated with the initiative.

Initiative Number – A unique number associated with the specific initiative in the form of <Pillar>.<Strategic Objective>.<Initiative Number>.

Initiative Title – The title of an action that will support the overall outcome of the Strategic Objective.

Initiative Description – An explanation of the activities associated with the action.

National Cybersecurity Strategy (NCS) Reference – The specific language from the Strategy tied to the initiative.

Responsible Agency – The Federal agency responsible for leading the initiative with other stakeholders. Responsible Agencies are responsible for coordinating with Contributing Entities under their initiative and working with ONCD to resolve any differences.

Contributing Entities – Where applicable, Federal departments or agencies that have a significant role in the development and execution of the initiative, including by contributing expertise or resources, engaging in complementary efforts, or coordinating on elements of a program. This is not intended to be a comprehensive list of all agencies with equities in an initiative.

Completion Date – Estimated completion date by quarter within the United States Government fiscal year.

New Initiatives: Initiatives set in **blue boxes** are new to NCSIP version 2.

Carryover Initiatives: Initiatives set in **gray boxes** continue from NCSIP version 1.

Completed Initiatives: *Initiatives set in **green boxes** and italicized font are NCSIP version 1 initiatives with a completion date of 2Q FY24 or earlier. These are included in NCSIP version 2 to reflect the ongoing and continued progress against each initiative and to show the whole-of-government efforts intended to meet their respective Strategic Objective in the NCS.*



Roll-Up of Implementation Plan Initiatives

Pillar One: Defend Critical Infrastructure

1.1 Establish Cybersecurity Requirements to Support National Security and Public Safety

- 1.1.1 Establish an initiative on cyber regulatory harmonization*
- 1.1.2 Set cybersecurity requirements across critical infrastructure sectors*
- 1.1.3 Increase agency use of frameworks and international standards to inform regulatory alignment*
- 1.1.4 Promote adoption of cybersecurity best practices across the healthcare and public health sector*
- 1.1.5 Explore cybersecurity regulatory reciprocity pilot programs*

1.2 Scale Public-Private Collaboration

- 1.2.1 Scale public-private partnerships to drive development and adoption of secure-by-design and secure-by-default technology*
- 1.2.2 Provide recommendations for the designation of critical infrastructure sectors and SRMAs*
- 1.2.3 Evaluate how CISA can leverage existing reporting mechanisms or the potential creation of a single portal to integrate and operationalize SRMAs' sector-specific systems and processes*
- 1.2.4 Investigate opportunities for new and improved information sharing and collaboration platforms, processes, and mechanisms*
- 1.2.5 Establish a National Coordinator Office*
- 1.2.6 Establish a collaborative mechanism to coordinate cybersecurity efforts and promote best practices across the education facilities sub-sector*
- 1.2.7 Continue cybersecurity education and training through the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Utilities Service's (RUS), Rural Water Circuit Rider Program and EPA's technical assistance programs*
- 1.2.8 Continue to promote the adoption of cybersecurity best practices across the water and wastewater sector*

1.3 Integrate Federal Cybersecurity Centers

- 1.3.1 Assess and improve Federal Cybersecurity Centers' and related cyber centers' capabilities and plans necessary for collaboration at speed and scale*
- 1.3.2 Develop Federal Cybersecurity Centers and related cyber centers' taxonomy*
- 1.3.3 Increase Operational Collaboration within the Energy Sector through the development of the Energy Threat and Analysis Center (ETAC)*

1.4 Update Federal Incident Response Plans and Processes

- 1.4.1 Update the National Cyber Incident Response Plan (NCIRP)*
- 1.4.2 Issue final Cyber Incident Reporting for Critical Infrastructure Act (CIRCIA) rule*



- 1.4.3 Develop exercise scenarios to improve cyber incident response*
- 1.4.4 Draft legislation to codify the Cyber Safety Review Board (CSRB) with the required authorities*
- 1.4.5 Analyze response resources related to cyber incidents and events*

1.5 Modernize Federal Defenses

- 1.5.1 Secure unclassified Federal Civilian Executive Branch (FCEB) systems*
- 1.5.2 Modernize Federal Civilian Executive Branch (FCEB) technology*
- 1.5.3 Secure National Security Systems (NSS) at Federal Civilian Executive Branch (FCEB) agencies*
- 1.5.4 Promote and assess the expanded use of cybersecurity shared services across unclassified Federal systems*
- 1.5.5 Promote cyber supply chain risk management (C-SCRM) and encourage effective enterprise-wide sharing of supply chain risk information*



Pillar Two: Disrupt and Dismantle Threat Actors

2.1 Integrate Federal Disruption Activities

- 2.1.1 Publish an updated DoD Cyber Strategy*
- 2.1.2 Strengthen the National Cyber Investigative Joint Task Force (NCIJTF) capacity*
- 2.1.3 Expand organizational platforms dedicated to disruption campaigns*
- 2.1.4 Propose legislation to disrupt and deter cybercrime and cyber-enabled crime*
- 2.1.5 Increase speed and scale of disruption operations*
- 2.1.6 Implement the 2023 DoD Cyber Strategy*
- 2.1.7 Prevent, deter, and disrupt cybercrime and cyber-enabled crime committed by juvenile offenders*

2.2 Enhance Public-Private Operational Collaboration to Disrupt Adversaries

- 2.2.1 Identify mechanisms for increased adversarial disruption through public-private operational collaboration*
- 2.2.2 Increase collaboration between private-sector entities and Federal agencies to disrupt malicious cyber activity*

2.3 Increase the Speed and Scale of Intelligence Sharing and Victim Notification

- 2.3.1 Identify and operationalize sector-specific intelligence needs and priorities*
- 2.3.2 Remove barriers to delivering cyber threat intelligence and data to critical infrastructure owners and operators*

2.4 Prevent Abuse of U.S.-Based Infrastructure

- 2.4.1 Publish a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on requirements, standards, and procedures for Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS) providers and resellers*

2.5 Counter Cybercrime, Defeat Ransomware

- 2.5.1 Disincentivize safe havens for ransomware criminals*
- 2.5.2 Disrupt ransomware crimes*
- 2.5.3 Investigate ransomware crimes and disrupt the ransomware ecosystem*
- 2.5.4 Support private sector and state, local, Tribal, and territorial (SLTT) efforts to mitigate ransomware risk*
- 2.5.5 Support other countries' efforts to adopt and implement the global anti-money laundering/ countering the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) standards for virtual asset service providers*
- 2.5.6 Implement the International Engagement Plan to Disincentivize Safe Havens for Ransomware Criminals*
- 2.5.7 Disrupt ransomware crimes through joint operations*



Pillar Three: Shape Market Forces to Drive Security and Resilience

3.1 Hold the Stewards of Our Data Accountable

3.1.1 Update the National Privacy Research Strategy

3.2 Drive the Development of Secure IoT Devices

3.2.1 Implement Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) requirements per the Internet of Things (IoT) Cybersecurity Improvement Act of 2020

3.2.2 Initiate a U.S. Government IoT security labeling program

3.2.3 Research and develop cybersecurity labeling criteria to develop the smart grid of the future

3.2.4 Develop a U.S. Government IoT security labeling program

3.3 Shift Liability for Insecure Software Products and Services

3.3.1 Explore approaches to develop a long-term, flexible, and enduring software liability framework

3.3.2 Advance software bill of materials (SBOM) and mitigate the risk of unsupported software

3.3.3 Coordinated vulnerability disclosure

3.3.4 Assess the feasibility of approaches to understand open-source software security risk

3.3.5 Explore approaches to develop a long-term, flexible, and enduring software liability framework

3.4 Use Federal Grants and Other Incentives to Build in Security

3.4.1 Leverage Federal grants to improve infrastructure cybersecurity

3.4.2 Prioritize funding for cybersecurity research

3.4.3 Prioritize cybersecurity research, development, and demonstration on social, behavioral, and economic research in cybersecurity

3.5 Leverage Federal Procurement to Improve Accountability

3.5.1 Implement Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) changes required under Executive Order 14028

3.5.2 Leverage the False Claims Act to improve vendor cybersecurity

3.6 Explore a Federal Cyber Insurance Backstop

3.6.1 Assess the need for a Federal insurance response to a catastrophic cyber event



Pillar Four: Invest in A Resilient Future

4.1 Secure the Technical Foundation of the Internet

- 4.1.1 Lead the adoption of network security best practices*
- 4.1.2 Promote open-source software security and the adoption of memory-safe programming languages*
- 4.1.3 Accelerate development, standardization, and adoption of foundational Internet infrastructure capabilities and technologies*
- 4.1.4 Accelerate the development and standardization, and support the adoption, of foundational Internet infrastructure capabilities and technologies*
- 4.1.5 Collaborate with key stakeholders to drive secure Internet routing*
- 4.1.6 Implement the roadmap for the adoption of secure Internet routing techniques and technology*
- 4.1.7 Promote secure and measurable software solutions across the building blocks of cyberspace*
- 4.1.8 Promote a more secure open-source software ecosystem*

4.2 Reinvigorate Federal Research and Development for Cybersecurity

- 4.2.1 Accelerate maturity, adoption, and security of memory-safe programming languages*

4.3 Prepare for Our Post-Quantum Future

- 4.3.1 Implement National Security Memorandum-10*
- 4.3.2 Implement NSM-10 for National Security Systems (NSS)*
- 4.3.3 Standardize, and support transition to, post-quantum cryptographic algorithms*

4.4 Secure Our Clean Energy Future

- 4.4.1 Drive adoption of cyber secure-by-design principles by incorporating them into Federal projects*
- 4.4.2 Develop a plan to ensure the digital ecosystem can support and deliver the U.S. Government's decarbonization goals*
- 4.4.3 Build and refine training, tools, and support for engineers and technicians using cyber-informed engineering principles*
- 4.4.4 Implement a plan to promote a digital ecosystem that can support and deliver the U.S. Government's decarbonization goals*
- 4.4.5 Drive the development and adoption of cybersecurity principles for electric distribution and distributed energy resources (DER) in partnership with energy sector stakeholders*



4.5 Support Development of a Digital Identity Ecosystem

4.5.1 Advance research and guidance that supports innovation in the digital identity ecosystem through public and private collaboration

4.6 Develop a National Strategy to Strengthen Our Cyber Workforce

4.6.1 Publish a National Cyber Workforce and Education Strategy and track its implementation

4.6.2 Implement and report on the National Cyber Workforce and Education Strategy

4.6.3 Promote skills-based hiring practices



Pillar Five: Forge International Partnerships to Pursue Shared Goals

5.1 Build Coalitions to Counter Threats to Our Digital Ecosystem

- 5.1.1 Create interagency teams for regional cyber collaboration and coordination
- 5.1.2 Publish an International Cyberspace and Digital Policy Strategy
- 5.1.3 Strengthen Federal law enforcement collaboration mechanisms with allies and partners
- 5.1.4 Regional cyber hubs study
- 5.1.5 Implement the International Cyberspace and Digital Policy Strategy

5.2 Strengthen International Partner Capacity

- 5.2.1 Strengthen international partners' cyber capacity
- 5.2.2 Expand international partners' cyber capacity through operational law enforcement collaboration

5.3 Expand U.S. Ability to Assist Allies and Partners

- 5.3.1 Establish flexible foreign assistance mechanisms to provide cyber incident response support quickly

5.4 Build Coalitions to Reinforce Global Norms of Responsible State Behavior

- 5.4.1 Hold irresponsible states accountable when they fail to uphold their commitments

5.5 Secure Global Supply Chains for Information, Communications, and Operational Technology Products and Services

- 5.5.1 Promote the development of secure and trustworthy information and communication technology (ICT) networks and services
- 5.5.2 Promote a more diverse and resilient supply chain of trustworthy information and communication technology (ICT) vendors
- 5.5.3 Begin administering the Public Wireless Supply Chain Innovation Fund (PWSCIF)
- 5.5.4 Promulgate and amplify Cybersecurity Supply Chain Risk Management (C-SCRM) key practices across and within critical infrastructure sectors
- 5.5.5 Develop guidance for secure development and manufacturing of semiconductors
- 5.5.6 Continue to award PWSCIF grants to support the development of open and interoperable wireless networks



Implementation-Wide Initiatives

6.1 Assessing Effectiveness

6.1.1 Report progress and effectiveness on implementing the National Cybersecurity Strategy

6.1.2 Apply lessons learned to the National Cybersecurity Strategy implementation

6.1.3 Align budgetary guidance with National Cybersecurity Strategy implementation



Pillar One: Defend Critical Infrastructure

Strategic Objective 1.1: Establish Cybersecurity Requirements to Support National Security and Public Safety

Initiative Number: 1.1.1

Initiative Title: Establish an initiative on cyber regulatory harmonization

Initiative Number: 1.1.2

Initiative Title: Set cybersecurity requirements across critical infrastructure sectors

Initiative Description

Through the ongoing National Security Council (NSC)-led policymaking process, Sector Risk Management Agencies (SRMAs) and regulators will analyze the cyber risk in their industries and outline how they will use their existing authorities to establish cyber requirements that mitigate risk in their sector, account for sector-specific needs, identify gaps in authorities, and develop proposals to close them.

NCS Reference

The Federal Government will use existing authorities to set necessary cybersecurity requirements in critical sectors. Where Federal departments and agencies have gaps in statutory authorities to implement minimum cybersecurity requirements... the Administration will work with Congress to close them.

Responsible Agency: NSC

Contributing Entities: SRMAs, ONCD

Completion Date: 2Q FY25



Initiative Number: 1.1.3

Initiative Title: Increase agency use of frameworks and international standards to inform regulatory alignment

Initiative Description

The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Cybersecurity Framework (CSF) is refined, improved, and evolves over time. Updates help the performance-based Framework keep pace with technology and threat trends, integrate lessons learned, and move best practice to common practice. NIST is developing a significant update to the Framework: CSF 2.0. NIST will issue the final CSF 2.0 and provide technical assistance on alignment of regulations with international standards and the NIST CSF, as requested by Federal agencies.

NCS Reference

Regulations should be performance-based, leverage existing cybersecurity frameworks, voluntary consensus standards, and guidance – including the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA)'s Cybersecurity Performance Goals and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity...

Responsible Agency: NIST

Contributing Entities: CISA, SRMAs

Completion Date: 1Q FY25

Initiative Number: 1.1.4

Initiative Title: Promote adoption of cybersecurity best practices across the healthcare and public health sector

Initiative Description

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), as part of its sector-specific risk management plan required under National Security Memorandum-22, will continue to underscore the adoption of cybersecurity best practices across the healthcare and public health sector by implementing an HHS-wide strategy to support greater enforcement and accountability across the sector.

NCS Reference

The Federal Government will use existing authorities to set necessary cybersecurity requirements in critical sectors. Where Federal departments and agencies have gaps in statutory authorities to implement minimum cybersecurity requirements...the Administration will work with Congress to close them.

Responsible Agency: HHS

Contributing Entities: CISA

Completion Date: 1Q FY25



Initiative Number: 1.1.5

Initiative Title: Explore cybersecurity regulatory reciprocity pilot programs

Initiative Description

The Office of the National Cyber Director (ONCD), working with regulatory departments and agencies (including through the Cybersecurity Forum for Independent and Executive Branch Regulators) and building on findings from its regulatory harmonization request for information, will explore one or more regulatory harmonization and reciprocity pilot programs to establish baseline cybersecurity requirements that model approaches to harmonization and reciprocity.

NCS Reference

ONCD, in coordination with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), will lead the Administration's efforts on cybersecurity regulatory harmonization. The Cyber Incident Reporting Council will coordinate, deconflict, and harmonize Federal incident reporting requirements.

Responsible Agency: ONCD

Contributing Entities: CISA, OMB

Completion Date: 2Q FY25



Strategic Objective 1.2: Scale Public-Private Collaboration

Initiative Number: 1.2.1

Initiative Title: Scale public-private partnerships to drive development and adoption of secure-by-design and secure-by-default technology

Initiative Description

The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency will lead public-private partnerships with technology manufacturers, educators, non-profit organizations, academia, the open-source software community, and others to drive the development and adoption of software and hardware that is secure-by-design and secure-by-default. CISA, working with NIST, other federal agencies, including SRMAs, as appropriate, and the private sector will develop secure-by-design and secure-by-default principles and practices that first leverage existing and relevant international, industry, and government standards and practices. CISA will identify barriers to adoption for such principles and best practices, and will work to drive collective action to adopt these principles across the private sector. In the case that gaps between secure-by-design and secure-by-default principles and existing standards and practices are identified, CISA, NIST, NSF, and other federal agencies, including SRMAs, as appropriate, will lead open and transparent public-private partnerships to fill those gaps.

NCS Reference

The Federal Government will also deepen operational and strategic collaboration with software, hardware, and managed service providers with the capability to reshape the cyber landscape in favor of greater security and resilience.

Responsible Agency: CISA

Contributing Entities: NIST, NSF, SRMAs

Completion Date: 4Q FY24

Initiative Number: 1.2.2

Initiative Title: Provide recommendations for the designation of critical infrastructure sectors and SRMAs



Initiative Number: 1.2.3

Initiative Title: Evaluate how CISA can leverage existing reporting mechanisms or the potential creation of a single portal to integrate and operationalize SRMAs' sector-specific systems and processes

Initiative Description

The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency will work with SRMAs to understand where gaps exist in information sharing and understand requirements for an interoperable system for information exchange among SRMAs and other federal partners. Where SRMAs do not have robust information sharing capabilities already in place, CISA will work with them to develop a process to mature their capabilities.

NCS Reference

In partnership with the private sector, CISA and SRMAs will explore technical and organizational mechanisms to enhance and evolve machine-to-machine sharing of data.

Responsible Agency: CISA

Contributing Entities: DOJ, FBI, NSA, SRMAs

Completion Date: 3Q FY24

Initiative Number: 1.2.4

Initiative Title: Investigate opportunities for new and improved information sharing and collaboration platforms, processes, and mechanisms

Initiative Description

The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency will lead a cross-sector effort to review public-private collaboration mechanisms. SRMAs, in coordination with CISA as appropriate, will represent the activities in their sectors such as Sector Coordinating Councils, Information Sharing and Analysis Centers (ISACs), Information Sharing and Analysis Organizations (ISAOs), emerging sector collaboration initiatives, and other entities to deliver to CISA for the development of a maturity model for public-private collaboration.

NCS Reference

Building on decades of experience collaborating with ISACs and ISAOs, the Federal Government will work with these and other groups to develop a shared vision of how this model should evolve.

Responsible Agency: CISA

Contributing Entities: SRMAs

Completion Date: 1Q FY26



Initiative Number: 1.2.5

Initiative Title: Establish a National Coordinator Office¹

Initiative Description

The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, in accordance with National Security Memorandum-22, will establish a National Coordinator Office to serve as the single point of contact for supporting all SRMAs. The office will coordinate the provision of CISA resources to support SRMAs, depending on SRMA capabilities. CISA will work with each SRMA to define its needs and priorities for support from the office, to include evaluating options and opportunities for shared services, and use this information to update CISA's services catalog, as necessary.

NCS Reference

The Federal Government will continue to enhance coordination between CISA and other SRMAs, invest in the development of SRMA capabilities, and otherwise enable SRMAs to proactively respond to the needs of critical infrastructure owners and operators in their sectors.

Responsible Agency: CISA

Contributing Entities: SRMAs, NSC

Completion Date: 4Q FY25

Initiative Number: 1.2.6

Initiative Title: Establish a collaborative mechanism to coordinate cybersecurity efforts and promote best practices across the education facilities sub-sector

Initiative Description

The Department of Education (Education), as part of its subsector-specific risk management plan required under National Security Memorandum-22, will establish formal cybersecurity coordination mechanisms, including a Government Coordinating Council to promote cybersecurity best practices with state, local, Tribal, and territorial entities across the education facilities sub-sector.

NCS Reference

Defending critical infrastructure against adversarial activity and other threats requires a model of cyber defense that emulates the distributed structure of the Internet. We will realize this distributed, networked model by developing and strengthening collaboration between defenders through structured roles and responsibilities and increased connectivity enabled by the automated exchange of data, information, and knowledge.

Responsible Agency: Education

Contributing Entities: GSA, CISA

¹ This initiative from NCSIP version 1 now reflects new policy outlining the role of the National Coordinator for the Security and Resilience of Critical Infrastructure and its attendant responsibilities.



Completion Date: 4Q FY24

Initiative Number: 1.2.7

Initiative Title: Continue cybersecurity education and training through the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Utilities Service's (RUS) Rural Water Circuit Rider Program and EPA's technical assistance programs

Initiative Description

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) will coordinate with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), as the SRMA for the water sector and as part of the water and wastewater sector-specific risk management plan required under National Security Memorandum-22, to work with partners to expand the USDA RUS Rural Water Circuit Rider Program to include water systems cybersecurity technical assistance, education, and training.

NCS Reference

Defending critical infrastructure against adversarial activity and other threats requires a model of cyber defense that emulates the distributed structure of the Internet. We will realize this distributed, networked model by developing and strengthening collaboration between defenders through structured roles and responsibilities and increased connectivity enabled by the automated exchange of data, information, and knowledge.

Responsible Agency: USDA

Contributing Entity: EPA

Completion Date: 1Q FY26

Initiative Number: 1.2.8

Initiative Title: Continue to promote the adoption of cybersecurity best practices across the water and wastewater sector

Initiative Description

The Environmental Protection Agency, as part of its sector-specific risk management plan required under National Security Memorandum-22, will promote the adoption of cybersecurity best practices at drinking water and wastewater utilities and support state cybersecurity programs by providing technical assistance in the form of cybersecurity assessments, subject-matter expert consultations, and training, as well as through guidance on cybersecurity best practices.

NCS Reference

...SRMAs support individual owners and operators in their respective sectors who are responsible for protecting the systems and assets they operate.

Responsible Agency: EPA

Contributing Entities: CISA

Completion Date: 1Q FY25



Strategic Objective 1.3: Integrate Federal Cybersecurity Centers

Initiative Number: 1.3.1

Initiative Title: *Assess and improve Federal Cybersecurity Centers' and related cyber centers' capabilities and plans necessary for collaboration at speed and scale*

Initiative Number: 1.3.2

Initiative Title: Develop Federal Cybersecurity Centers and related cyber centers' taxonomy

Initiative Description

The Office of the National Cyber Director will work with interagency partners to develop a taxonomy for clarifying and classifying the responsibilities of Federal Cybersecurity Centers and related cyber centers to inform integration efforts.

NCS Reference

The Federal Government must coordinate the authorities and capabilities of the departments and agencies that are collectively responsible for supporting the defense of critical infrastructure.

Responsible Agency: ONCD

Contributing Entities: OMB

Completion Date: 1Q FY25

Initiative Number: 1.3.3

Initiative Title: Increase Operational Collaboration within the Energy Sector through the development of the Energy Threat and Analysis Center (ETAC)

Initiative Description

The Department of Energy (DOE) will continue the Energy Threat and Analysis Center (ETAC) program and expand the number of public and private energy stakeholders engaged with the ETAC.

NCS Reference

Operational collaboration models at SRMAs, such as the Department of Energy (DOE)'s Energy Threat Analysis Center (ETAC) pilot ... provide opportunities to enable timely, actionable, and relevant information sharing directly with private sector partners in their respective sectors.

Responsible Agency: DOE

Completion Date: 1Q FY25



Strategic Objective 1.4: Update Federal Incident Response Plans and Processes

Initiative Number: 1.4.1

Initiative Title: Update the National Cyber Incident Response Plan (NCIRP)

Initiative Description

The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, in coordination with ONCD, will lead a process to update the National Cyber Incident Response Plan (NCIRP) – which is subordinate to Presidential Policy Directive 41 – to strengthen processes, procedures, and systems to more fully realize the policy that “a call to one is a call to all.” The NCIRP update will also include clear guidance to external partners on the roles and capabilities of Federal agencies in incident response and recovery.

NCS Reference

...CISA will lead a process to update the subordinate National Cyber Incident Response Plan (NCIRP)...

Responsible Agency: CISA

Contributing Entities: DOJ, FBI, SRMAs, USSS, ONCD

Completion Date: 1Q FY25

Initiative Number: 1.4.2

Initiative Title: Issue final Cyber Incident Reporting for Critical Infrastructure Act (CIRCIA) rule

Initiative Description

The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency will consult with SRMAs, the Department of Justice (DOJ), and other Federal agencies to implement CIRCIA. CISA will publish the CIRCIA Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Final Rule per the statutory requirements, and develop the processes to advance effective actioning of incident reports to include sharing of incident reports with appropriate agencies.

NCS Reference

CISA will consult with SRMAs, DOJ, and other Federal agencies during the CIRCIA rule-making and implementation process...

Responsible Agency: CISA

Contributing Entities: DOJ, FBI, SRMAs, USSS

Completion Date: 4Q FY25



Initiative Number: 1.4.3

Initiative Title: *Develop exercise scenarios to improve cyber incident response*

Initiative Number: 1.4.4

Initiative Title: *Draft legislation to codify the Cyber Safety Review Board (CSRB) with the required authorities*

Initiative Number: 1.4.5

Initiative Title: Analyze response resources related to cyber incidents and events

Initiative Description

The Office of the National Cyber Director, working with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), will conduct case studies to analyze predictable and anomalous resources used in responses to previous cyber incidents with Federal cyber response agencies, including CISA and FBI.

NCS Reference

When Federal assistance is required, the Federal Government must present a unified, coordinated, whole-of-government response.

Responsible Agency: ONCD

Contributing Entities: FEMA

Completion Date: 2Q FY25



Strategic Objective 1.5: Modernize Federal Defenses

Initiative Number: 1.5.1

Initiative Title: Secure unclassified Federal Civilian Executive Branch (FCEB) systems

Initiative Description

The Office of Management and Budget, in coordination with CISA, will develop a plan of action to secure unclassified FCEB systems through collective operational defense and to foster expanded use of centralized shared services, enterprise license agreements, and software supply chain risk mitigation.

NCS Reference

OMB, in coordination with CISA, will develop a plan of action to secure FCEB systems through collective operational defense, expanded availability of centralized shared services, and software supply chain risk mitigation.

Responsible Agency: OMB

Contributing Entities: CISA, NIST, ONCD

Completion Date: 2Q FY24

Initiative Number: 1.5.2

Initiative Title: Modernize Federal Civilian Executive Branch (FCEB) technology

Initiative Description

The Office of Management and Budget will lead development of a multi-year lifecycle plan to accelerate FCEB technology modernization, prioritizing Federal efforts on eliminating legacy systems which are costly to maintain and difficult to defend.

NCS Reference

OMB will lead development of a multi-year lifecycle plan to accelerate FCEB technology modernization, prioritizing Federal efforts on eliminating legacy systems which are costly to maintain and difficult to defend.

Responsible Agency: OMB

Contributing Entities: GSA, CISA, ONCD

Completion Date: 4Q FY24



Initiative Number: 1.5.3

Initiative Title: Secure National Security Systems (NSS) at Federal Civilian Executive Branch (FCEB) agencies

Initiative Description

The National Security Agency (NSA), in fulfilling the responsibilities of the National Manager for National Security Systems, will develop and execute a plan to address the security of NSS at FCEB agencies.

NCS Reference

The Director of the NSA, as the National Manager for NSS, will coordinate with OMB to develop a plan for NSS at FCEB agencies that ensures implementation of the enhanced cybersecurity requirements of NSM-8.

Responsible Agency: NSA

Contributing Entities: OMB, ONCD

Completion Date: 4Q FY24

Initiative Number: 1.5.4

Initiative Title: Promote and assess the expanded use of cybersecurity shared services across unclassified Federal systems

Initiative Description

The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), in coordination with OMB and ONCD, will inventory high-value, cost-effective cybersecurity shared services that reduce risk across unclassified FCEB systems, and identify opportunities to more efficiently understand and execute key shared services, both by leveraging best practices and addressing process-oriented challenges.

NCS Reference

OMB, in coordination with CISA, will develop a plan of action to secure FCEB systems through collective operational defense, expanded availability of centralized shared services, and software supply chain risk mitigation.

Responsible Agency: CISA

Contributing Entities: NIST, OMB, ONCD

Completion Date: 4Q FY25



Initiative Number: 1.5.5

Initiative Title: Promote cyber supply chain risk management (C-SCRM) and encourage effective enterprise-wide sharing of supply chain risk information

Initiative Description

The General Services Administration (GSA) will facilitate government-wide access to and use of multi-component, supply chain risk illumination and assessment tools, with associated professional analytic support services, to enable identification, assessment, mitigation, and continuous monitoring of various supply chain risks and protect against adversarial threats. These investments will promote C-SCRM, including assessing the impacts of Post-Quantum Cryptography on the supply chain.

NCS Reference

We will continue to build Federal cohesion through focused action across the Federal Government...These efforts will build on prior programs and prioritize actions that advance a whole-of-government approach to defending FCEB information systems.

Responsible Agency: GSA

Contributing Entities: OMB

Completion Date: 1Q FY25



Pillar Two: Disrupt and Dismantle Threat Actors

Strategic Objective 2.1: Integrate Federal Disruption Activities

Initiative Number: 2.1.1

Initiative Title: Publish an updated DoD Cyber Strategy

Initiative Number: 2.1.2

Initiative Title: Strengthen the National Cyber Investigative Joint Task Force (NCIJTF) capacity

Initiative Description

The NCIJTF will strengthen its capacity to coordinate takedown and disruption campaigns with greater speed, scale, and frequency.

NCS Reference

The NCIJTF, as a multi-agency focal point for coordinating whole-of-government disruption campaigns, will expand its capacity to coordinate takedown and disruption campaigns with greater speed, scale, and frequency.

Responsible Agency: FBI

Contributing Entities: DOJ

Completion Date: 4Q FY25



Initiative Number: 2.1.3

Initiative Title: Expand organizational platforms dedicated to disruption campaigns

Initiative Description

The Department of Justice will increase the volume and speed of disruption campaigns against cybercriminals, nation-state adversaries, and associated enablers (e.g., money launderers) by expanding its organizational platforms dedicated to such threats and increasing the number of qualified attorneys dedicated to cyber work.

NCS Reference

To increase the volume and speed of these integrated disruption campaigns, the Federal Government must further develop technological and organizational platforms that enable continuous, coordinated operations.

Responsible Agency: DOJ

Completion Date: 1Q FY25

Initiative Number: 2.1.4

Initiative Title: Propose legislation to disrupt and deter cybercrime and cyber-enabled crime

Initiative Number: 2.1.5

Initiative Title: Increase speed and scale of disruption operations

Initiative Description

The National Cyber Investigative Joint Task Force, law enforcement agencies, U.S. Cyber Command, NSA, and other elements of the intelligence community will lead the development of a menu of options for coordinating and executing disruption operations to increase the speed and scale of these operations.

NCS Reference

To increase the volume and speed of these integrated disruption campaigns, the Federal Government must further develop technological and organizational platforms that enable continuous, coordinated operations.

Responsible Agency: FBI

Completion Date: 2Q FY24



Initiative Number: 2.1.6

Initiative Title: Implement the 2023 DoD Cyber Strategy

Initiative Description

The Department of Defense (DoD) will complete the implementation guidance for the 2023 DoD Cyber Strategy and, through short to mid-term initiatives aligned to the four lines of effort identified in the Strategy, make progress to achieve its vision. The initiatives will address challenges posed by nation-states and other malicious actors whose capabilities or campaigns pose a strategic-level threat to the United States and its interests. DoD will also assess the effectiveness of the Strategy and identify policy, capabilities, and resource constraints.

NCS Reference

...DoD will develop an updated departmental cyber strategy aligned with the National Security Strategy, National Defense Strategy, and this National Cybersecurity Strategy.

Responsible Agency: DoD

Completion Date: 3Q FY25

Initiative Number: 2.1.7

Initiative Title: Prevent, deter, and disrupt cybercrime and cyber-enabled crime committed by juvenile offenders

Initiative Description

The Department of Justice will collaborate with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and, as appropriate, federal, state, local, tribal and territorial governments, international and industry partners, to develop a whole-of-society approach consistent with the CSRB's recommendations from its review of Lapsus\$. This approach will seek to enhance existing U.S. Government programs and policies to improve prevention, deterrence, and redirection of juvenile cybercrime offenders and disruption of future malicious cyber activity conducted by juvenile offenders.

NCS Reference

To increase the volume and speed of these integrated disruption campaigns, the Federal Government must further develop technological and organizational platforms that enable continuous, coordinated operations.

Responsible Agency: DOJ

Contributing Entities: DHS, FBI

Completion Date: 1Q FY25



Strategic Objective 2.2: Enhance Public-Private Operational Collaboration to Disrupt Adversaries

Initiative Number: 2.2.1

Initiative Title: *Identify mechanisms for increased adversarial disruption through public-private operational collaboration*

Initiative Number: 2.2.2

Initiative Title: Increase collaboration between private-sector entities and Federal agencies to disrupt malicious cyber activity

Initiative Description

The Office of the National Cyber Director, in collaboration with Federal agencies, will identify policies that support effective collaboration, and enhance the speed and utility of collaboration between private sector entities and Federal agencies.

NCS Reference

Effective disruption of malicious cyber activity requires more routine collaboration between the private sector entities that have unique insights and capabilities and the Federal agencies that have the means and authorities to act.

Responsible Agency: ONCD

Contributing Entities: DoD, DOJ, CISA, FBI, NSA, USSS

Completion Date: 2Q FY25



Strategic Objective 2.3: Increase the Speed and Scale of Intelligence Sharing and Victim Notification

Initiative Number: 2.3.1

Initiative Title: Identify and operationalize sector-specific intelligence needs and priorities

Initiative Description

Consistent with the requirement set forth in the Fiscal Year 2021 National Defense Authorization Act Section 9002(c)(1), the National Security Council will lead a policymaking process to establish an agreed-upon approach for SRMAs to identify sector-specific intelligence needs and priorities.

NCS Reference

SRMAs, in coordination with CISA, law enforcement agencies, and the CTIIC will identify intelligence needs and priorities within their sector and develop processes to share warnings, technical indicators...

Responsible Agency: NSC

Contributing Entities: DHS, DOJ, ODNI, CIA, CISA, FBI, NSA, SRMAs, USSS

Completion Date: 1Q FY25

Initiative Number: 2.3.2

Initiative Title: Remove barriers to delivering cyber threat intelligence and data to critical infrastructure owners and operators

Initiative Description

Leveraging the deliverables and lessons learned from Executive Order (EO) 13636, Section 4 implementation, the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI) will, in coordination with DOJ and DHS, review policies and procedures for sharing cyber threat intelligence with critical infrastructure owners and operators and evaluate the need for expanding clearances and intelligence access to enable this.

NCS Reference

The Federal Government will also review declassification policies and processes to determine the conditions under which extending additional classified access and expanding clearances is necessary to provide actionable intelligence...

Responsible Agency: ODNI

Contributing Entities: DoD, DHS, DOJ, NSA, FBI, NSC, ONCD

Completion Date: 3Q FY24



Strategic Objective 2.4: Prevent Abuse of U.S.-Based Infrastructure

Initiative Number: 2.4.1

Initiative Title: Publish a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on requirements, standards, and procedures for Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS) providers and resellers



Strategic Objective 2.5: Counter Cybercrime, Defeat Ransomware

Initiative Number: 2.5.1

Initiative Title: Disincentivize safe havens for ransomware criminals

Initiative Number: 2.5.2

Initiative Title: Disrupt ransomware crimes

Initiative Number: 2.5.3

Initiative Title: Investigate ransomware crimes and disrupt the ransomware ecosystem

Initiative Number: 2.5.4

Initiative Title: Support private sector and state, local, Tribal, and territorial (SLTT) efforts to mitigate ransomware risk

Initiative Description

The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, in coordination with the JRTF (co-chaired by CISA and FBI), SRMAs, and other stakeholders, will offer resources such as training, cybersecurity services, technical assessments, pre-attack planning, and incident response to critical infrastructure organizations, SLTT, and other high-risk targets of ransomware to reduce the likelihood of impact and the scale and duration of impacts when they occur.

NCS Reference

Given ransomware's impact on key critical infrastructure services, the United States will employ all elements of national power to counter the threat along four lines of effort... (3) bolstering critical infrastructure resilience to withstand ransomware attacks...

The Joint Ransomware Task Force (JRTF)... will provide support to private sector and SLTT efforts to increase their protections against ransomware.

Responsible Agency: CISA

Contributing Entities: FBI, SRMAs, USSS, NSC

Completion Date: 1Q FY25



Initiative Number: 2.5.5

Initiative Title: Support other countries' efforts to adopt and implement the global anti-money laundering/countering the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) standards for virtual asset service providers

Initiative Description

The Department of the Treasury will lead government stakeholders, including DOJ, the Department of State (State), and other interagency participants, and will work with international partners bilaterally and through the Treasury-led delegation to the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) to accelerate global adoption and implementation of anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) standards and supervision for virtual asset service providers, including disrupting providers that enable laundering of ransomware payments. The United States will continue to draft and contribute to Recommendation 15-related publications, including planned materials for publication in early and mid-2024. This includes providing technical assistance to low-capacity countries and encouraging other FATF members to provide similar support.

NCS Reference

...the United States will support implementation of international AML/CFT standards globally to mitigate the use of cryptocurrencies for illicit activities...

Responsible Agency: Treasury

Contributing Entities: DOJ, State, USSS, NSC

Completion Date: 4Q FY24



Initiative Number: 2.5.6

Initiative Title: Implement the International Engagement Plan to Disincentivize Safe Havens for Ransomware Criminals

Initiative Description

The Department of State, in coordination with the Joint Ransomware Task Force (co-chaired by FBI and CISA), will continue to work with the DOJ and other U.S. interagency and international partners and stakeholders to implement the International Engagement Plan to Disincentivize Safe Havens for Ransomware Criminals.

NCS Reference

Given ransomware's impact on key critical infrastructure services, the United States will employ all elements of national power to counter the threat along four lines of effort: (1) leveraging international cooperation to...isolate those countries that provide safe havens for criminals...

Responsible Agency: State

Contributing Entities: DHS, DOJ, Treasury, CISA, FBI, NSA, ODNI, NSC

Completion Date: 4Q FY24

Initiative Number: 2.5.7

Initiative Title: Disrupt ransomware crimes through joint operations

Initiative Description

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, in coordination with the Joint Ransomware Task Force (co-chaired by FBI and CISA), will continue to work with Federal, international, and private sector partners to carry out joint disruption operations against the ransomware ecosystem, and disseminate threat advisories to the private sector.

NCS Reference

Given ransomware's impact on key critical infrastructure services, the United States will employ all elements of national power to counter the threat along four lines of effort: (1) leveraging international cooperation to disrupt the ransomware ecosystem...; (2) investigating ransomware crimes and using law enforcement and other authorities to disrupt ransomware infrastructure and actors; ...and (4) addressing the abuse of virtual currency to launder ransom payments...

The Joint Ransomware Task Force (JRTF)... will coordinate, deconflict, and synchronize existing interagency efforts to disrupt ransomware operations...

Responsible Agency: FBI

Contributing Entities: DOJ, CISA, NSA, USSS

Completion Date: 1Q FY25



Pillar Three: Shape Market Forces to Drive Security and Resilience

Strategic Objective 3.1: Hold the Stewards of Our Data Accountable

Initiative Number: 3.1.1

Initiative Title: Update the National Privacy Research Strategy

Initiative Description

The Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) will work with the National Science Foundation (NSF), NIST, and other Privacy Research & Development (R&D) Interagency Working Group partners to develop a strategy to prioritize research investments to prevent adverse privacy effects arising from information processing, including R&D of privacy-protecting information systems and standards, and large-scale data analytics.

NCS Reference

Securing personal data is a foundational aspect to protecting consumer privacy in a digital future. Data-driven technologies have transformed our economy and offer convenience for consumers.

Responsible Agency: OSTP

Contributing Entities: NSF, NIST

Completion Date: 1Q FY25



Strategic Objective 3.2: Drive the Development of Secure IoT Devices

Initiative Number: 3.2.1

Initiative Title: *Implement Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) requirements per the Internet of Things (IoT) Cybersecurity Improvement Act of 2020*

Initiative Number: 3.2.2

Initiative Title: *Initiate a U.S. Government IoT security labeling program*

Initiative Number: 3.2.3

Initiative Title: Research and develop cybersecurity labeling criteria to develop the smart grid of the future

Initiative Description

The U.S. Department of Energy in collaboration with the National Labs and industry partners will research and develop criteria for cybersecurity labeling for smart meters and power inverters, both essential components of the clean, smart grid of the future.

NCS Reference

...the Administration will continue to advance the development of IoT security labeling...

Responsible Agency: DOE

Contributing Entities: NIST, NSC

Completion Date: 1Q FY25

Initiative Number: 3.2.4

Initiative Title: Develop a U.S. Government IoT security labeling program

Initiative Description

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) will complete a proceeding to develop a voluntary IoT cybersecurity labeling program, whereby compliant devices and products would be authorized to display a “U.S. Cyber Trust Mark.”

NCS Reference

...the Administration will continue to advance the development of IoT security labeling...

Responsible Agency: FCC

Completion Date: 3Q FY24



Strategic Objective 3.3: Shift Liability for Insecure Software Products and Services

Initiative Number: 3.3.1

Initiative Title: *Explore approaches to develop a long-term, flexible, and enduring software liability framework*

Initiative Number: 3.3.2

Initiative Title: Advance software bill of materials (SBOM) and mitigate the risk of unsupported software

Initiative Description

In order to collect data on the usage of unsupported software in critical infrastructure, the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency will work with key stakeholders, including SRMAs, to identify and reduce gaps in SBOM scale and implementation. CISA will also explore requirements for a globally-accessible database for end-of-life/end-of-support software and convene an international staff-level working group on SBOM.

NCS Reference

...the Administration will promote the further development of SBOMs; and develop a process for identifying and mitigating the risk presented by unsupported software that is widely used or supports critical infrastructure.

Responsible Agency: CISA

Completion Date: 2Q FY25



Initiative Number: 3.3.3

Initiative Title: Coordinated vulnerability disclosure

Initiative Description

The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency will work to build domestic and international support for an expectation of coordinated vulnerability disclosure among public and private entities, across all technology types and sectors, including through the creation of an international vulnerability coordinator community of practice. This will include supporting international institutions, including international Computer Emergency Response Teams and other community-driven organizations, to build global awareness and capacity around coordinated vulnerability disclosure.

NCS Reference

To further incentivize the adoption of secure software development practices, the Administration will encourage coordinated vulnerability disclosure across all technology types and sectors...

Responsible Agency: CISA

Contributing Entities: State

Completion Date: 4Q FY25

Initiative Number: 3.3.4

Initiative Title: Assess the feasibility of approaches to assess open-source software security risk

Initiative Description

The Department of Homeland Security, through the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency and in consultation with the open-source community, and as recommended by the Cyber Safety Review Board review of Log4j, will explore the feasibility of various approaches to assess open-source software security risk, including an open-source software security risk assessment center. This work will build on CISA's Open-Source Software Security Roadmap and draw from Executive Order 14028 and NIST software security and quality guidance, tools, and resources. This initiative will also consider critical open-source dependencies, contributions back to such dependencies, investments in open-source software security, and a plan for software maintenance support for critical services.

NCS Reference

Markets impose inadequate costs on – and often reward – those entities that introduce vulnerable products or services into our digital ecosystem. Too many vendors ignore best practices for secure development, ship products with insecure default configurations or known vulnerabilities, and integrate third-party software of unvetted or unknown provenance.

Responsible Agency: DHS

Contributing Entities: CISA, NIST

Completion Date: 4Q FY25



Initiative Number: 3.3.5

Initiative Title: Explore approaches to develop a long-term, flexible, and enduring software liability framework

Initiative Description

The Office of the National Cyber Director will continue to engage stakeholders interested in software liability policy and further develop proposals to establish a liability regime for software products and services. Through a series of workshops, ONCD will seek feedback on proposals from civil society, business, and academia. ONCD will also review legal authorities related to software liability pursuant to completed legal symposia.

NCS Reference

To begin to shape standards of care for secure software development, the Administration will drive the development of an adaptable safe harbor framework to shield from liability companies that securely develop and maintain their software products and services...The Administration will work with Congress and the private sector to develop legislation establishing liability for software products and services.

Responsible Agency: ONCD

Completion Date: 2Q FY25



Strategic Objective 3.4: Use Federal Grants and Other Incentives to Build in Security

Initiative Number: 3.4.1

Initiative Title: Leverage Federal grants to improve infrastructure cybersecurity

Initiative Number: 3.4.2

Initiative Title: Prioritize funding for cybersecurity research

Initiative Number: 3.4.3

Initiative Title: Prioritize cybersecurity research, development, and demonstration on social, behavioral, and economic research in cybersecurity

Initiative Description

Through grant awards in Fiscal Year 2024, the National Science Foundation will invest in increasing understanding of individual and societal impacts on cybersecurity, and the impacts of cybersecurity on individuals and society, through research in cyber economics, human factors, information integrity, and related topics.

NCS Reference

The Federal Government will also prioritize funding for cybersecurity research, development, and demonstration (RD&D) programs aimed at strengthening critical infrastructure cybersecurity and resilience.

Responsible Agency: NSF

Completion Date: 4Q FY24



Strategic Objective 3.5: Leverage Federal Procurement to Improve Accountability

Initiative Number: 3.5.1

Initiative Title: Implement Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) changes required under Executive Order 14028

Initiative Description

The Office of Management and Budget, acting through the Office of Federal Procurement Policy, will work with the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council to propose changes to the FAR required under EO 14028. Through the release of draft rules (cybersecurity incident reporting, standardizing cybersecurity contract requirements and secure software) public comment will be considered before the changes are finalized.

NCS Reference

EO 14028, “Improving the Nation’s Cybersecurity,” expands upon this approach, ensuring that contract requirements for cybersecurity are strengthened and standardized across Federal agencies.

Responsible Agency: OMB

Completion Date: 1Q FY24

Initiative Number: 3.5.2

Initiative Title: Leverage the False Claims Act to improve vendor cybersecurity

Initiative Description

The Department of Justice will expand efforts to identify, pursue, and deter knowing failures to comply with cybersecurity requirements in Federal contracts and grants with the aim of building resilience, increasing vulnerability disclosures, reducing the competitive disadvantage for responsible vendors, and recovering damages for affected Federal programs and agencies.

NCS Reference

The Civil Cyber-Fraud Initiative (CCFI) uses DOJ authorities under the False Claims Act to pursue civil actions against government grantees and contractors who fail to meet cybersecurity obligations. The CCFI will hold accountable entities or individuals that put U.S. information or systems at risk by knowingly providing deficient cybersecurity products or services, knowingly misrepresenting their cybersecurity practices or protocols, or knowingly violating obligations to monitor and report cyber incidents and breaches.

Responsible Agency: DOJ

Completion Date: 4Q FY25



Strategic Objective 3.6: Explore a Federal Cyber Insurance Backstop

Initiative Number: 3.6.1

Initiative Title: Assess the need for a Federal insurance response to a catastrophic cyber event



Pillar Four: Invest in a Resilient Future

Strategic Objective 4.1: Secure the Technical Foundation of the Internet

Initiative Number: 4.1.1

Initiative Title: Lead the adoption of network security best practices

Initiative Number: 4.1.2

Initiative Title: Promote open-source software security and the adoption of memory-safe programming languages

Initiative Number: 4.1.3

Initiative Title: Accelerate development, standardization, and adoption of foundational Internet infrastructure capabilities and technologies



Initiative Number: 4.1.4

Initiative Title: Accelerate the development and standardization, and support the adoption, of foundational Internet infrastructure capabilities and technologies

Initiative Description

The National Institute of Standards and Technology will collaborate with the interagency, industry, academia, and other communities to address Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) and Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6) security gaps by driving development, commercialization, and adoption of international standards.

NCS Reference

The Internet is critical to our future but retains the fundamental structure of its past...We must take steps to mitigate the most urgent of these pervasive concerns such as Border Gateway Protocol vulnerabilities, unencrypted Domain Name System requests, and the slow adoption of IPv6... Preserving and extending the open, free, global, interoperable, reliable, and secure Internet requires sustained engagement in standards development processes to instill our values and ensure that technical standards produce technologies that are more secure and resilient.

Responsible Agency: NIST

Completion Date: 4Q FY24

Initiative Number: 4.1.5

Initiative Title: Collaborate with key stakeholders to drive secure Internet routing

Initiative Description

The Office of the National Cyber Director, in conjunction with key stakeholders and appropriate Federal Government entities, will develop a roadmap to increase the adoption of secure Internet routing techniques and technology by: (1) identifying security challenges; (2) exploring approaches and options to address Internet routing and BGP security concerns; (3) identifying and informing the development of best practices; (4) identifying needed research and development; and (5) identifying barriers to adoption and alternate mitigation approaches.

NCS Reference

The Internet is critical to our future but retains the fundamental structure of its past. ...We must take steps to mitigate the most urgent of these pervasive concerns such as Border Gateway Protocol vulnerabilities, unencrypted Domain Name System requests, and the slow adoption of IPv6... Preserving and extending the open, free, global, interoperable, reliable, and secure Internet requires sustained engagement in standards development processes to instill our values and ensure that technical standards produce technologies that are more secure and resilient.

Responsible Agency: ONCD

Contributing Entities: DOJ, CISA, FCC, NIST, NSA, NTIA, OSTP

Completion Date: 3Q FY24



Initiative Number: 4.1.6

Initiative Title: Implement the roadmap for the adoption of secure Internet routing techniques and technology

Initiative Description

The Office of the National Cyber Director, in coordination with key stakeholders and appropriate federal government entities, will promote federal government and private sector adoption of secure Internet routing techniques and technology, such as Border Gateway Protocol Resource Public Key Infrastructure Route Origin Authorization (RPKI ROA), in alignment with the defined metrics and milestones identified in the roadmap developed under NCSIP initiative 4.1.5.

NCS Reference

We must take steps to mitigate the most urgent of these pervasive concerns such as Border Gateway Protocol vulnerabilities, unencrypted Domain Name System requests, and the slow adoption of IPv6. Such a “clean up” effort to reduce systemic risk requires identification of the most pressing of these security challenges, further development of effective security measures, and close collaboration between public and private sectors to reduce our risk exposure without disrupting the platforms and services built atop this infrastructure. The Federal Government will...[partner] with stakeholders to develop and drive adoption of solutions that will improve the security of the Internet ecosystem and support research to understand and address reasons for slow adoption.

Responsible Agency: ONCD

Contributing Entities: DOJ, ODNI, CISA, NIST, NSA, NTIA, FCC, OMB

Completion Date: 3Q FY25



Initiative Number: 4.1.7

Initiative Title: Promote secure and measurable software solutions across the building blocks of cyberspace

Initiative Description

The Office of the National Cyber Director will convene public and private sector experts to identify cybersecurity approaches that may eliminate classes of vulnerabilities at scale by securing the building blocks of cyberspace, including programming languages, hardware architectures, and formal methods.

NCS Reference

Many of the technical foundations of the digital ecosystem are inherently vulnerable...Such a “clean-up” effort to reduce systemic risk requires identification of the most pressing of these security challenges, further development of effective security measures, and close collaboration between public and private sectors to reduce our risk exposure without disrupting the platforms and services built atop this infrastructure.

Responsible Agency: ONCD

Contributing Entities: CISA, NSA

Completion Date: 4Q FY24

Initiative Number: 4.1.8

Initiative Title: Promote a more secure open-source software ecosystem

Initiative Description

The Office of the National Cyber Director, through the Open-Source Software Security Initiative (OS3I), will continue to lead and promote open-source software security across the Federal government, and work with the OSS community to strengthen the OSS ecosystem. Through the OS3I Working Group, chaired by ONCD, OS3I members will continue to convene the OSS community, advance the progress toward converting to memory safe programming languages, and promote investments to secure OSS ecosystems.

NCS Reference

The Federal Government will lead by ensuring that its networks have implemented these and other security measures while partnering with stakeholders to develop and drive adoption of solutions that will improve the security of the Internet ecosystem and support research to understand and address reasons for slow adoption.

Responsible Agency: ONCD

Contributing Entities: DoD, CISA, NSF, OMB

Completion Date: 1Q FY25



Strategic Objective 4.2: Reinvigorate Federal Research and Development for Cybersecurity

Initiative Number: 4.2.1

Initiative Title: Accelerate maturity, adoption, and security of memory-safe programming languages



Strategic Objective 4.3: Prepare for Our Post-Quantum Future

Initiative Number: 4.3.1

Initiative Title: Implement National Security Memorandum-10

Initiative Description

The Office of Management and Budget and the National Manager for National Security Systems, in coordination with ONCD, will continue to prioritize implementation of National Security Memorandum-10 and transitioning vulnerable public networks and systems to quantum-resistant cryptography-based environments, focusing first on Federal information systems and NSS. OMB will work with NIST to develop complementary mitigation strategies to provide cryptographic agility in the face of unknown future risks.

NCS Reference

The Federal Government will prioritize the transition of vulnerable public networks and systems to quantum-resistant cryptography-based environments and develop complementary mitigation strategies to provide cryptographic agility in the face of unknown future risks.

Responsible Agency: OMB

Contributing Entities: NSA, ONCD

Completion Date: 1Q FY25



Initiative Number: 4.3.2

Initiative Title: Implement NSM-10 for National Security Systems (NSS)

Initiative Description

Implement the transition of NSS to quantum-resistant cryptography.

NCS Reference

The Federal Government will prioritize the transition of vulnerable public networks and systems to quantum-resistant cryptography-based environments and develop complementary mitigation strategies to provide cryptographic agility in the face of unknown future risks.

Responsible Agency: NSA

Contributing Entities: DoD, ODNI

Completion Date: 3Q FY25

Initiative Number: 4.3.3

Initiative Title: Standardize, and support transition to, post-quantum cryptographic algorithms

Initiative Description

The National Institute of Standards and Technology will finalize its process to solicit, evaluate, and standardize one or more quantum-resistant public-key cryptographic algorithms. New public-key cryptography standards will specify one or more additional unclassified, publicly-disclosed digital signature, public-key encryption, and key-establishment algorithms that are available worldwide, and are capable of protecting sensitive government information well into the foreseeable future, including after the advent of quantum computers.

NCS Reference

To balance the promotion and advancement of quantum computing against threats posed to digital systems, NSM 10, "Promoting United States Leadership in Quantum Computing While Mitigating Risks to Vulnerable Cryptographic Systems," establishes a process for the timely transition of the country's cryptographic systems to interoperable quantum-resistant cryptography.

Responsible Agency: NIST

Completion Date: 1Q FY25



Strategic Objective 4.4: Secure Our Clean Energy Future

Initiative Number: 4.4.1

Initiative Title: Drive adoption of cyber secure-by-design principles by incorporating them into Federal projects

Initiative Number: 4.4.2

Initiative Title: Develop a plan to ensure the digital ecosystem can support and deliver the U.S. Government's decarbonization goals

Initiative Number: 4.4.3

Initiative Title: Build and refine training, tools, and support for engineers and technicians using cyber-informed engineering principles

Initiative Description

The Department of Energy will work with stakeholders to build on the National Cyber-Informed Engineering Strategy to advance the training, tools, and support for engineers and technicians to enable them to design, build, and operate operational technology and control systems that are secure- and resilient-by-design.

NCS Reference

...the Administration will seize this strategic opportunity to build in cybersecurity proactively through implementation of the Congressionally-directed National Cyber-Informed Engineering (CIE) Strategy, rather than developing a patchwork of security controls after these connected devices are widely deployed.

Responsible Agency: DOE

Contributing Entities: NIST

Completion Date: 4Q FY25



Initiative Number: 4.4.4

Initiative Title: Implement a plan to promote a digital ecosystem that can support and deliver the U.S. Government’s decarbonization goals

Initiative Description

The Office of the National Cyber Director, working with the Office of Domestic Climate Policy (CPO), the Department of Energy, and interagency partners, will implement year-one activities tied to a plan to ensure that the digital ecosystem is more prepared to incorporate the novel technologies and dynamics necessary to support the clean energy transition. The plan will coordinate whole-of-government activities to integrate cybersecurity best practices into foundational technologies that drive the clean energy transition, such as batteries, inverters, and electric vehicles.

NCS Reference

As the United States makes a generational investment in new energy infrastructure, the Administration will seize this strategic opportunity to build in cybersecurity proactively through implementation of the Congressionally-directed National Cyber-Informed Engineering Strategy, rather than developing a patchwork of security controls after these connected devices are widely deployed. The Administration is coordinating the work of stakeholders across the Federal Government, industry, and SLTT to deploy a secure, interoperable network of electric vehicle chargers, zero-emission fueling infrastructure, and zero-emission transit and school buses.

Responsible Agency: ONCD

Contributing Entities: DOE, CPO, NEC, OSTP

Completion Date: 2Q FY25

Initiative Number: 4.4.5

Initiative Title: Drive the development and adoption of cybersecurity principles for electric distribution and Distributed Energy Resources (DER) in partnership with energy sector stakeholders

Initiative Description

The Department of Energy will work with industry, States, Federal regulators, and other agencies, as appropriate to develop cybersecurity baselines for electric distribution and Distributed Energy Resources.

NCS Reference

DOE will also continue to promote cybersecurity for electric distribution and distributed energy resources in partnership with industry, States, Federal regulators, Congress, and other agencies.

Responsible Agency: DOE

Completion Date: 1Q FY25



Strategic Objective 4.5: Support Development of a Digital Identity Ecosystem

Initiative Number: 4.5.1

Initiative Title: Advance research and guidance that supports innovation in the digital identity ecosystem through public and private collaboration

Initiative Description

The National Institute of Standards and Technology will advance research and guidance to continue supporting innovation in the digital identity ecosystem through public and private collaboration. This initiative may include: publishing digital identity guidelines, evaluating facial recognition and analysis technology, and publishing considerations for Attribute Validation Services.

NCS Reference

The Federal Government will encourage and enable investments in strong, verifiable digital identity solutions that promote security, accessibility and interoperability, financial and social inclusion, consumer privacy, and economic growth. Building on the NIST-led digital identity research program authorized in the CHIPS and Science Act, these efforts will include strengthening the security of digital credentials; providing attribute and credential validation services; conducting foundational research; updating standards, guidelines, and governance processes to support consistent use and interoperability; and develop digital identity platforms that promote transparency and measurement.

Responsible Agency: NIST

Contributing Entities: DHS, GSA

Completion Date: 2Q FY25



Strategic Objective 4.6: Develop a National Strategy to Strengthen Our Cyber Workforce

Initiative Number: 4.6.1

Initiative Title: Publish a National Cyber Workforce and Education Strategy and track its implementation

Initiative Number: 4.6.2

Initiative Title: Implement and report on the National Cyber Workforce and Education Strategy

Initiative Description

The Office of the National Cyber Director will continue to implement the National Cyber Workforce and Education Strategy, and report on progress toward implementation. ONCD will work with Federal partners, state, local, Tribal, and territorial governments, education agencies, academia, libraries, community-based organizations, and businesses to develop a playbook to expand cyber workforce and education ecosystems, and broaden on-ramps into cyber careers to increase the nation's capacity to meet growing demands for cyber workers.

NCS Reference

To address this challenge, ONCD will lead the development and oversee implementation of a National Cyber Workforce and Education Strategy.

Responsible Agency: ONCD

Completion Date: 4Q FY25



Initiative Number: 4.6.3

Initiative Title: Promote skills-based hiring practices

Initiative Description

The Office of the National Cyber Director, in collaboration with the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) and OMB, will work with Federal agencies to remove minimum education requirements, such as college degrees, from federal acquisition contracts, Position Descriptions, and Job Opportunity Announcements for occupations that do not have an education requirement. OPM will develop skills-based hiring assessments for use by federal departments and agencies. ONCD will encourage the private sector to promote skills-based hiring practices for cyber positions.

NCS Reference

To address this challenge, ONCD will lead the development and oversee implementation of a National Cyber Workforce and Education Strategy.

Responsible Agency: ONCD

Contributing Entities: OPM, OMB

Completion Date: 1Q FY25



Pillar Five: Forge International Partnerships to Pursue Shared Goals

Strategic Objective 5.1: Build Coalitions to Counter Threats to Our Digital Ecosystem

Initiative Number: 5.1.1

Initiative Title: Create interagency teams for regional cyber collaboration and coordination

Initiative Description

The Department of State will develop department staff knowledge and skills related to cyberspace and digital policy that can be used to establish and strengthen country and regional interagency cyber teams to facilitate coordination with partner nations.

NCS Reference

...the United States and international counterparts can advance common cybersecurity interests by sharing cyber threat information, exchanging model cybersecurity practices, comparing sector-specific expertise, driving secure-by-design principles, and coordinating policy and incident response activities.

Responsible Agency: State

Contributing Entities: Commerce, DHS, DOJ, CISA, FBI, USAID

Completion Date: 1Q FY25



Initiative Number: 5.1.2

Initiative Title: *Publish an International Cyberspace and Digital Policy Strategy*

Initiative Number: 5.1.3

Initiative Title: Strengthen Federal law enforcement collaboration mechanisms with allies and partners

Initiative Description

The FBI will develop or expand mechanisms to ensure coordination with allies and partners in efforts to increase the volume and speed of international law enforcements disruption campaigns against cybercriminals and nation-state adversaries, and associated enablers (e.g., money launderers).

NCS Reference

The United States will work with its allies and partners to develop new collaborative law enforcement mechanisms for the digital age: (1) The United States and international counterparts can advance common cybersecurity interests by sharing cyber threat information...and coordinating policy and incident response activities; and (2) the United States will... collaboratively disrupt transnational criminals and other malicious cyber actors, build the capacity of our international allies and partners,...and punish those that engage in disruptive, destructive, or destabilizing malicious cyber activity.

Responsible Agency: FBI

Contributing Entities: DHS, DoD, DOJ, State, Treasury

Completion Date: 4Q FY25

Initiative Number: 5.1.4

Initiative Title: Regional cyber hubs study

Initiative Description

The Office of the National Cyber Director will commission a study on the European Cybercrime Centre to inform the development of future cyber hubs.

NCS Reference

To extend this model, we will support efforts to build effective hubs with partners in other regions.

Responsible Agency: ONCD

Contributing Entities: DOJ, State, FBI

Completion Date: 4Q FY24



Initiative Number: 5.1.5

Initiative Title: Implement the International Cyberspace and Digital Policy Strategy

Initiative Description

The Department of State will implement the International Cyberspace and Digital Policy Strategy, and report progress of implementation. Through short to mid-term initiatives, State will promote meaningful connectivity, shape responsible state behavior in cyberspace, and enhance rights-respecting international cooperation. Through active engagement with partners, State will counter threats to cyberspace and our critical infrastructure, create and maintain secure digital ecosystems, strengthen international partner digital and cyber capacity, and develop tools to deliver digital and cyber assistance quickly and efficiently.

NCS Reference

...the United States will work to scale the emerging model of collaboration by national cybersecurity stakeholders to cooperate with the international community. We will expand coalitions, collaboratively disrupt transnational criminals and other malicious cyber actors, build the capacity of our international allies and partners, reinforce the applicability of existing international law to state behavior in cyberspace, uphold globally accepted and voluntary norms of responsible state behavior in peacetime, and punish those that engage in disruptive, destructive, or destabilizing malicious cyber activity.

Responsible Agency: State

Completion Date: 2Q FY25



Strategic Objective 5.2: Strengthen International Partner Capacity

Initiative Number: 5.2.1

Initiative Title: Strengthen international partners' cyber capacity

Initiative Number: 5.2.2

Initiative Title: Expand international partners' cyber capacity through operational law enforcement collaboration

Initiative Description

Federal law enforcement will increase operational collaboration with international peer and near-peer law enforcement partners, thereby increasing such partners' capacity to disrupt the most significant cyber threats at a speed and scale that matches U.S. law enforcement's own goals.

NCS Reference

We must enable our allies and partners to...build law enforcement capacity and effectiveness through operational collaboration...

Responsible Agency: DOJ

Contributing Entities: State, FBI, HSI, USSS

Completion Date: 4Q FY26



Strategic Objective 5.3: Expand U.S. Ability to Assist Allies and Partners

Initiative Number: 5.3.1

Initiative Title: Establish flexible foreign assistance mechanisms to provide cyber incident response support quickly



Strategic Objective 5.4: Build Coalitions to Reinforce Global Norms of Responsible State Behavior

Initiative Number: 5.4.1

Initiative Title: Hold irresponsible states accountable when they fail to uphold their commitments

Initiative Description

The Department of State will work through the Open-Ended Working Group to advance the framework of responsible state behavior in cyberspace and strengthen the coalition of states willing to hold malign actors responsible.

NCS Reference

The United States, as a core part of its renewed, active diplomacy, will hold irresponsible states accountable when they fail to uphold their commitments. To effectively constrain our adversaries and counter malicious activities below the threshold of armed conflict, we will work with our allies and partners to pair statements of condemnation with the imposition of meaningful consequences.

Responsible Agency: State

Contributing Entities: DoD, DOJ, FBI

Completion Date: 4Q FY25



Strategic Objective 5.5: Secure Global Supply Chains for Information, Communications, and Operational Technology Products and Services

Initiative Number: 5.5.1

Initiative Title: Promote the development of secure and trustworthy information and communication technology (ICT) networks and services

Initiative Number: 5.5.2

Initiative Title: Promote a more diverse and resilient supply chain of trustworthy information and communication (ICT) vendors

Initiative Number: 5.5.3

Initiative Title: Begin administering the Public Wireless Supply Chain Innovation Fund (PWSCIF)

Initiative Number: 5.5.4

Initiative Title: Promulgate and amplify Cybersecurity Supply Chain Risk Management (C-SCRM) key practices across and within critical infrastructure sectors

Initiative Description

Increase trust in foreign suppliers through the promulgation and amplification of C-SCRM best practices at home and abroad through a Software Supply Chain Security National Cybersecurity Center of Excellence Project.

NCS Reference

This dependency on critical foreign products and services from untrusted suppliers introduces multiple sources of systemic risk to our digital ecosystem. Mitigating this risk will require long-term, strategic collaboration between public and private sectors at home and abroad to rebalance global supply chains and make them more transparent, secure, resilient, and trustworthy.

Responsible Agency: NIST

Completion Date: 2Q FY25



Initiative Number: 5.5.5

Initiative Title: Develop guidance for secure development and manufacturing of semiconductors

Initiative Description

The National Institute of Standards and Technology, in collaboration with the interagency and the semiconductor industry, will develop guidance for securing semiconductor development and manufacturing. This will include recommendations on securing semiconductors and a Cybersecurity Framework Profile tailored to the semiconductor manufacturing industry.

NCS Reference

... Extending this model to other critical technologies will require long-term, strategic collaboration between public and private sectors at home and abroad to rebalance global supply chains and make them more secure, resilient, and trustworthy.

Responsible Agency: NIST

Contributing Entities: DoD, NSA, ONCD

Completion Date: 3Q FY25



Initiative Number: 5.5.6

Initiative Title: Continue to award PWSCIF grants to support the development of open and interoperable wireless networks

Initiative Description

The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) will continue to catalyze the development and adoption of open, interoperable, and standards-based networks through administration of the 10-year, \$1,500,000,000 PWSCIF. Through these critical investments, NTIA will strengthen supply chain resiliency, drive innovation, and foster competition.

NCS Reference

...and National Telecommunications and Information Administration's (NTIA) work to catalyze the development and adoption of open, interoperable, and standards-based networks through the Public Wireless Supply Chain Innovation Fund.

Responsible Agency: NTIA

Contributing Entities: DHS, DoD, ODNI, NIST, FCC

Completion Date: 3Q FY24



Implementation-wide Initiatives

Implementation 6.1: Assessing Effectiveness

Initiative Number: 6.1.1

Initiative Title: Report progress and effectiveness on implementing the National Cybersecurity Strategy

Initiative Description

The Office of the National Cyber Director will assess the effectiveness of this strategy, associated policy, and follow-on actions and provide the first annual report to the President, the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, and Congress.

NCS Reference

ONCD, in coordination with NSC staff, OMB, and departments and agencies, will assess the effectiveness of this strategy and report annually to the President, the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, and Congress on the effectiveness of this strategy, associated policy, and follow-on actions in achieving its goals.

Responsible Agency: ONCD

Contributing Entities: OMB

Completion Date: 3Q FY24

Initiative Number: 6.1.2

Initiative Title: Apply lessons learned to the National Cybersecurity Strategy implementation

Initiative Number: 6.1.3

Initiative Title: Align budgetary guidance with National Cybersecurity Strategy implementation



Acronyms Used

1Q	First Quarter
2Q	Second Quarter
3Q	Third Quarter
4Q	Fourth Quarter
AML	Anti-Money Laundering
BGP	Border Gateway Protocol
CCFI	Civil Cyber-Fraud Initiative
CFT	Countering the Financing of Terrorism
CHIPS	Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CIE	Cyber-Informed Engineering
CIRCA	Cyber Incident Reporting for Critical Infrastructure Act
CISA	Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency
CPO	White House Climate Policy Office
C-SCRM	Cybersecurity Supply Chain Risk Management
CSF	Cybersecurity Framework
CSRB	Cyber Safety Review Board
CTIIC	Cyber Threat Intelligence Integration Center
DER	Distributed Energy Resources
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DoD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOJ	Department of Justice
Education	Department of Education
EO	Executive Order
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ETAC	Energy Threat and Analysis Center
FAR	Federal Acquisition Regulation
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency



FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FCEB	Federal Civilian Executive Branch
FY	Fiscal Year
GSA	General Services Administration
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
HSI	Homeland Security Investigations
IaaS	Infrastructure-as-a-Service
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IoT	Internet of Things
IPv6	Internet Protocol version 6
ISAC	Information Sharing and Analysis Center
ISAO	Information Sharing and Analysis Organization
JRTF	Joint Ransomware Task Force (Co-chaired by CISA and FBI; membership includes DHS, DoD, DOJ, ODNI, State, Treasury, CIA, NSA and USSS)
NCIJTF	National Cyber Investigative Joint Task Force (Led by the FBI; membership includes CIA, CISA, NSA, USSS)
NCIRP	National Cyber Incident Response Plan
NCS	National Cybersecurity Strategy
NCSIP	National Cybersecurity Strategy Implementation Plan
NEC	National Economic Council
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
NPRM	Notice of Proposed Rulemaking
NSA	National Security Agency
NSC	National Security Council
NSF	National Science Foundation
NSM	National Security Memorandum
NSS	National Security Systems
NTIA	National Telecommunications and Information Administration
ODNI	Office of the Director for National Intelligence
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
ONCD	Office of the National Cyber Director
OPM	Office of Personnel Management



OS3I	Open-Source Software Security Initiative
OSTP	Office of Science and Technology Policy
PPD	Presidential Policy Directive
PWSCIF	Public Wireless Supply Chain Innovation Fund
R&D	Research and Development
RD&D	Research, development, and demonstration
RPKI ROA	Remote Private Key Identification Route Origin Authentication
RUS	Rural Utilities Service
SBOM	Software Bill of Materials
SLTT	State, local, Tribal, and territorial
SRMA	Sector Risk Management Agency*
State	Department of State
TMF	Technology Modernization Fund
Treasury	Department of the Treasury
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USSS	United States Secret Service

*Each critical infrastructure sector has a designated SRMA as identified in National Security Memorandum on Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience (NSM-22), and is listed below:

Chemical Sector – Department of Homeland Security

Commercial Facilities Sector – Department of Homeland Security

Communications Sector – Department of Homeland Security

Critical Manufacturing Sector – Department of Homeland Security

Dams Sector – Department of Homeland Security

Defense Industrial Base Sector – Department of Defense

Emergency Services Sector – Department of Homeland Security

Energy Sector – Department of Energy

Financial Services Sector – Department of the Treasury

Food and Agriculture Sector – Department of Agriculture and Department of Health and Human Services

Government Services and Facilities Sector – Department of Homeland Security and General Services Administration

Healthcare and Public Health Sector – Department of Health and Human Services



Information Technology Sector – Department of Homeland Security

Nuclear Reactors, Materials, and Waste Sector – Department of Homeland Security

Transportation Systems Sector – Department of Homeland Security and Department of Transportation

Water and Wastewater Systems Sector – Environmental Protection Agency