Maturity and Process Capability Models and Their Use in Measuring Resilience in Critical Infrastructure Protection Sectors

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ABSTRACT

This paper provides a literature review and survey of maturity and process capability models, Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) tools and frameworks to identify strategies for assessing and measuring resilience and risk management capabilities, with a specific focus on the electricity generating sector. The focus is on the use of models such as CERT-RMM, and others, as a means of addressing challenges associated with cyber security and risk management. Foundational concepts, terminology and definitions are provided; examples of maturity and process capability models are presented and discussed, tools that enable process capability and resilience are identified, including those specific to the electricity generating sector. The evolution of models and how they have addressed challenges is presented, in addition to the characteristics and differences of models and the growth in domains where they can be used. The benefits of the application of process capability and maturity models in maintaining and enhancing resilience and cyber security protection is supported in this paper and recommendations for research opportunities that may yield further insight and measurement capabilities are offered.

Keywords: Critical Infrastructure Protection, Cyber Security, Maturity Models, Process Capability Models, Resilience, Risk Management

INTRODUCTION

Motivation

The motivation for this paper is to achieve an enhanced understanding of the evolution of maturity and process capability models, how they have influenced organizations responsible for critical infrastructure protection, and how they can serve as a means for promoting and ensuring resilience. This research was performed in the context of models that could be used in the electricity generation sector, and specifically in preparation for using the CERT-RMM model as means of evaluating maturity and process capabilities that would promote cybersecurity.
protection, risk management best practices, and service reliability. This paper and associated research also serve as an informational resource to both practitioners and researchers in the area of resilience, maturity and process capability models, critical infrastructure protection methodologies and tools, cyber security protection and information assurance.

**Paper Organization**

This paper is organized by first exploring the evolution and current state of maturity and process capability models, then addressing CIP tools and frameworks as enablers of process capability and resilience, followed by the application of process capability models in the electricity generating sector. It closes with conclusions and recommendations for future research.

**Concepts, Terms, and Definitions**

Concepts, terms, and models introduced and discussed in this paper include capability, capability maturity model, CERT-RMM, critical infrastructure, maturity, operational resilience, process, process capability, and resilience. Definitions for these are provided in the following section to provide a foundation for the discussion and review in this paper:

- **Capability:** Capability is the degree to which a process has been ingrained in the way that work is defined, executed, and managed, and where there is commitment and consistency to performing the process (Software Engineering Institute, 2010);

- **Capability Maturity Model:** The Capability Maturity Model is a model from the Software Engineering Institute at Carnegie-Mellon University that was introduced as a means of providing a more holistic assessment of a workgroup’s capability in the area of process assurance, specifically relating to software development and project management (Anderson, 2001);

- **CERT-RMM:** CERT–RMM (CERT Resilience Management Model) was developed at Carnegie Mellon University as part of the CERT program, and is a metrics foundation and framework upon which to evaluate organizations tasked with critical infrastructure protection (Caralli, Allen, Curtis, White, & Young, 2010);

- **Critical infrastructure:** Critical infrastructure as defined in Presidential Decision Directive 63 (United States White House, 1998) is the systems and assets, both physical and cyber, so vital to the nation that their incapacity or destruction would have a debilitating impact on national security, national economic security, and/or national public health and safety (USA Patriot Act, 2001);

- **Maturity:** Maturity denotes the stages of growth or evolution (Nolan, 1973). A maturity level is a well-defined evolutionary plateau toward achieving a mature software process. Five maturity levels provide the top-level structure of the CMM (Capability Maturity Model) (Paulk, Weber, Garcia, Chrissis, & Bush, 1993);

- **Operational Resilience:** Operational resilience is evident in an enterprise when it continues to carry out its mission after disruption that does not push it beyond its operational limit (Software Engineering Institute, 2010), and is the organization’s ability to adapt to risk that affects its core operational capacities. As a subset of enterprise resilience, operational resilience focuses on the organization’s ability to manage operational risk, whereas enterprise resilience encompasses additional areas of risk such as business risk (Caralli, Allen, Curtis, White, & Young, 2010, p. 846);

- **Process:** Within the context of enterprises, a process is defined as a set of internal activities performed to serve a customer (Bider, 2000); or a set of partially ordered activities intended to reach a goal (Hammer & Champy, 1993). It is a continuous
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