



**Calhoun: The NPS Institutional Archive**  
**DSpace Repository**

---

Acquisition Research Program

Acquisition Research Symposium

---

2018-04-30

# Applying Cause-Effect Mapping to Assess Cybersecurity Vulnerabilities in Model-Centric Acquisition Program Environment

Reid, Jack; Rhodes, Donna

Monterey, California. Naval Postgraduate School

---

<http://hdl.handle.net/10945/58709>

---

This publication is a work of the U.S. Government as defined in Title 17, United States Code, Section 101. Copyright protection is not available for this work in the United States.

*Downloaded from NPS Archive: Calhoun*



Calhoun is the Naval Postgraduate School's public access digital repository for research materials and institutional publications created by the NPS community. Calhoun is named for Professor of Mathematics Guy K. Calhoun, NPS's first appointed -- and published -- scholarly author.

**Dudley Knox Library / Naval Postgraduate School**  
**411 Dyer Road / 1 University Circle**  
**Monterey, California USA 93943**

<http://www.nps.edu/library>



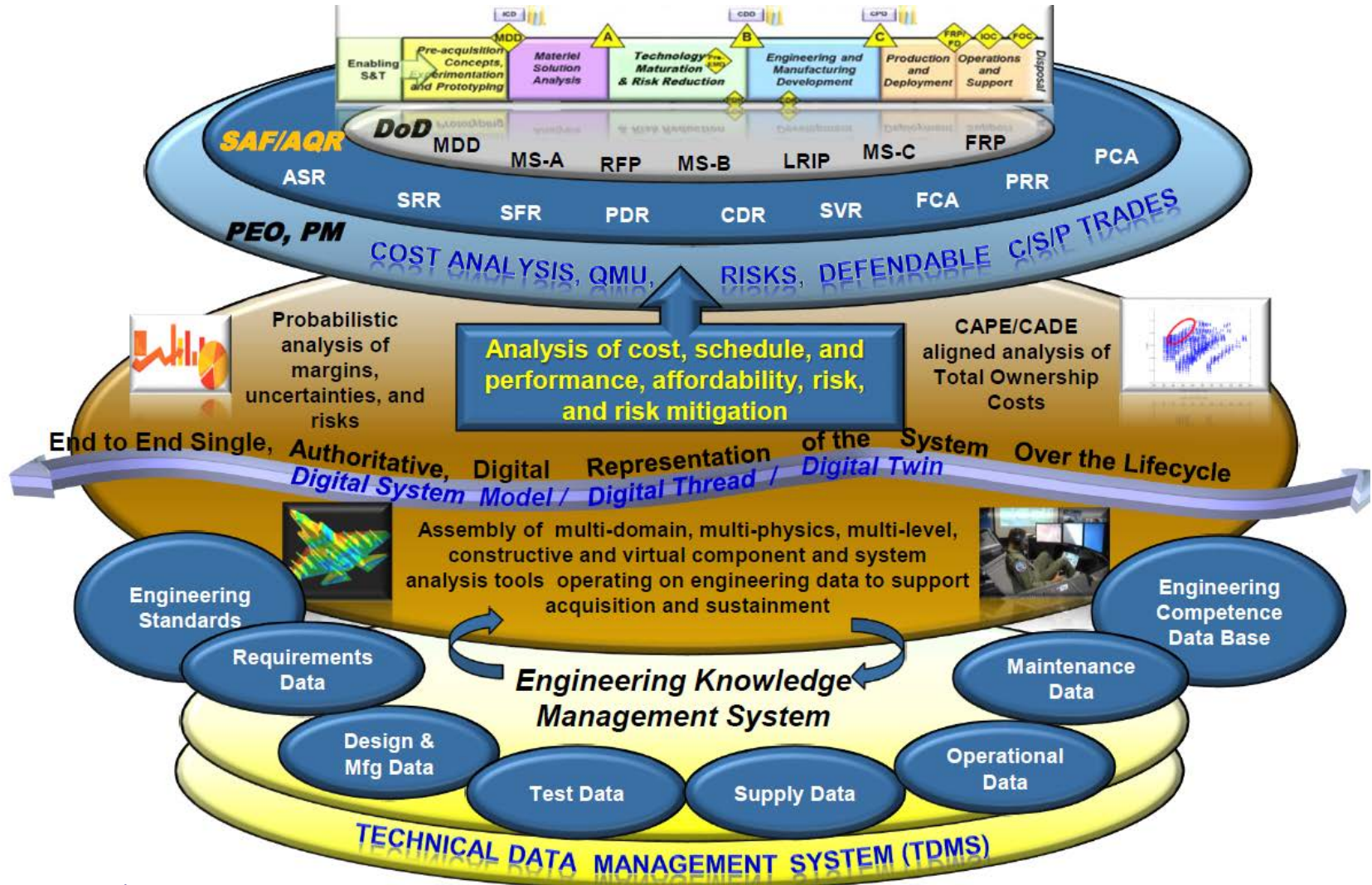
# Applying Cause-Effect Mapping to Assess Cybersecurity Vulnerabilities in Model-Centric Acquisition Program Environment

**Jack Reid, Donna Rhodes**  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
Acquisition Research Symposium  
May 9-10, 2018  
Embassy Suites Monterey Bay Seaside  
Monterey, California



ACQUISITION  
RESEARCH PROGRAM  
NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

# Model-Centric Engineering (MCE)



(Zimmerman 2015)



# MCE and Cybersecurity

## (Some) Benefits

System-level optimization  
and “authoritative source  
of truth”



Increased collaboration  
across teams



Removal of barriers between stages



## Cybersecurity Concerns

“All eggs in one basket”

More points of entry

Tampering in design can  
make its way into the field

MCE makes the program even more important

## The Telegraph

Kremlin returns to typewriters to avoid computer leaks

The Kremlin is returning to typewriters in an attempt to avoid damaging leaks from computer hardware, it has been claimed.

Cyber-  
case st

Logan D.  
Robert P



Boeing production p  
ransomware attack

*The widespread and devastating cyberat*

By Nick Statt | @nickstatt | Mar 28, 2018, 7:23pm EDT

Convicted in  
Trade Secrets  
Bloomberg

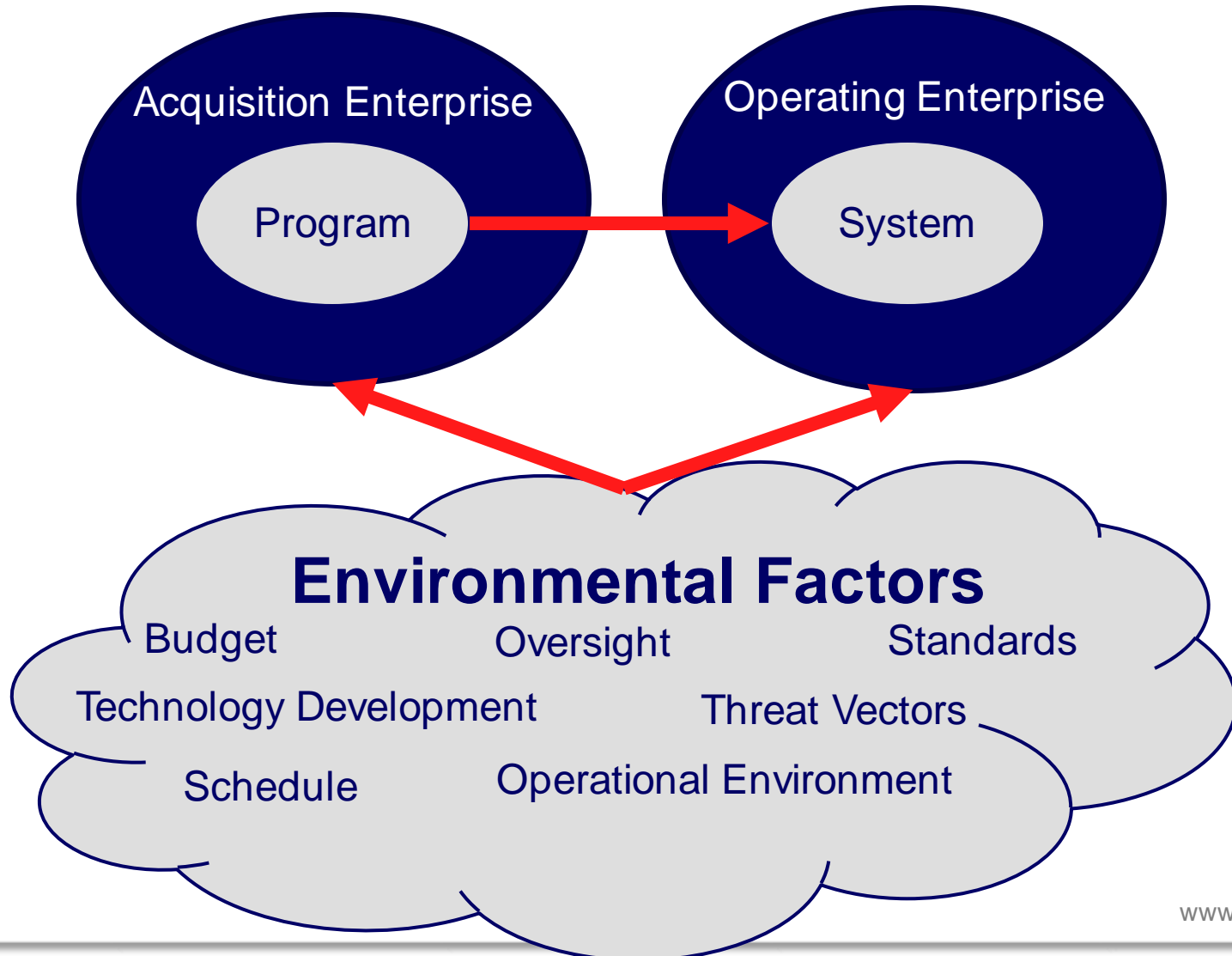
# Motivating Questions

MCE introduces vulnerabilities beyond cybersecurity

1. What are program managers doing now in the face of external hazards and uncertainties?
2. How can they be prepared to tackle the new vulnerabilities that MCE introduces in the **program**?

These general questions led us to a focus on cybersecurity

# Program vs System





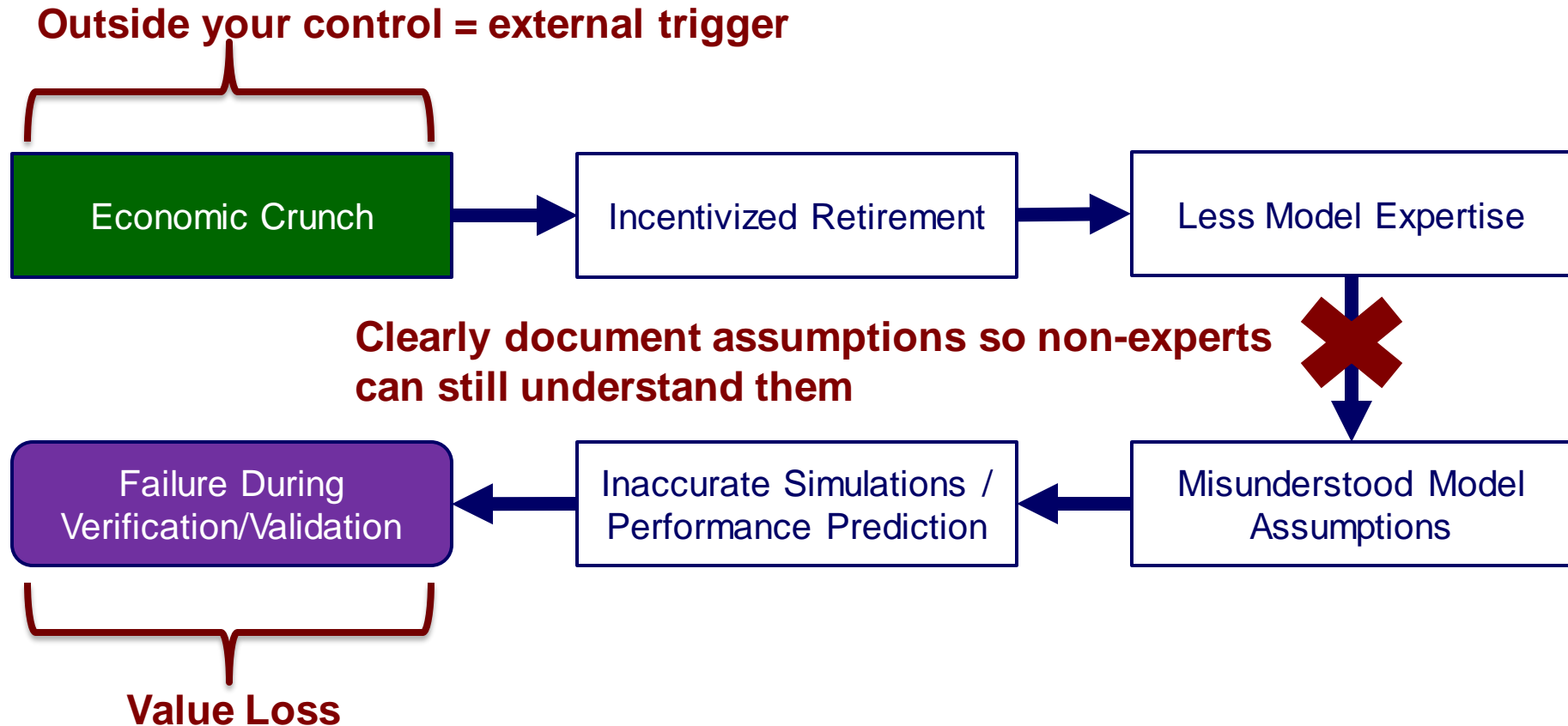
# Definitions

- **Hazard:** A system or environmental state that has the potential to disrupt the system
- **Vulnerability:** The causal means by which the hazard results in the system disruption / value loss
  - “Systems with microprocessors utilizing speculative execution and branch prediction may allow unauthorized disclosure of information to an attacker with local user access via a side-channel analysis” (CVE-2017-5753)
  - “We are vulnerable to man-in-the-middle attacks”
  - “A schedule delay would cost us \$10M.”

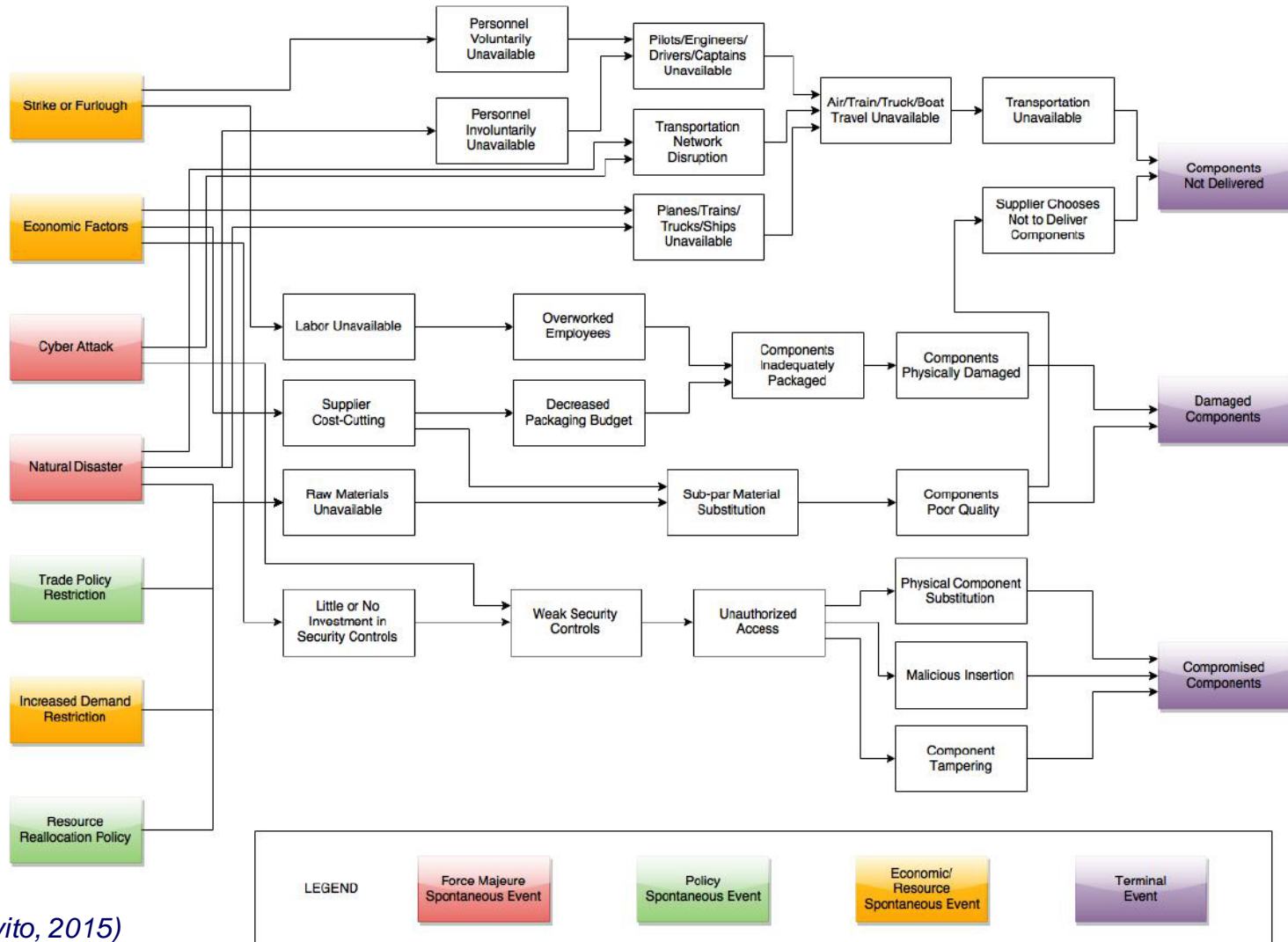
# Vulnerability Chain

- **Causal Chain:** A series of events, with each event causing or being an integral part of the cause, or the next “link” in the chain
- Enables easy dissection of a vulnerability and identification of interventions

# Causal Chain



# Cause-Effect Mapping (CEM)

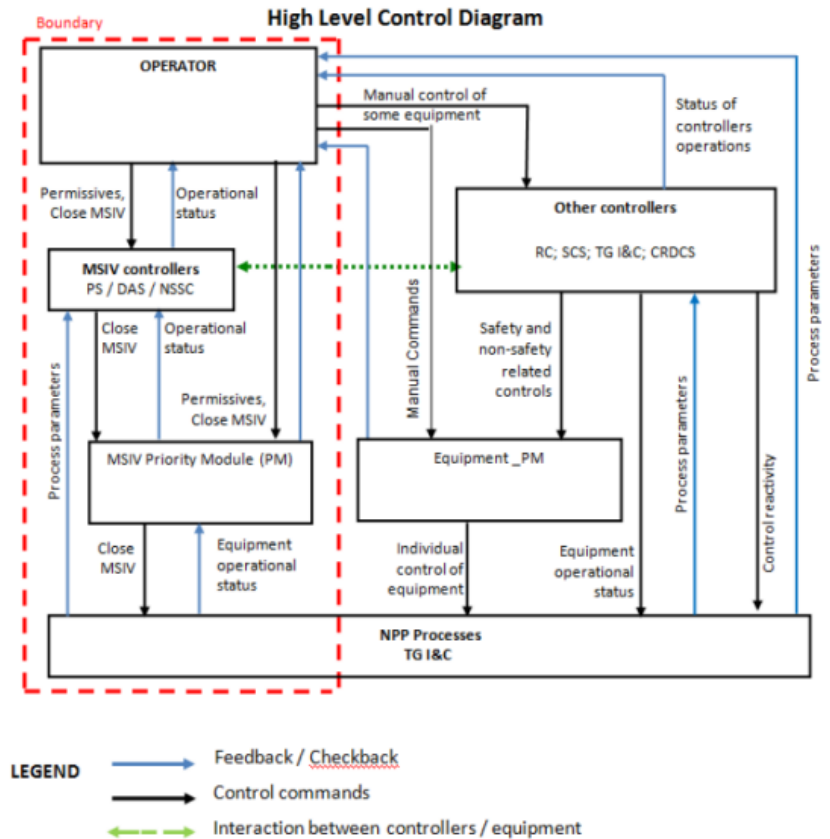
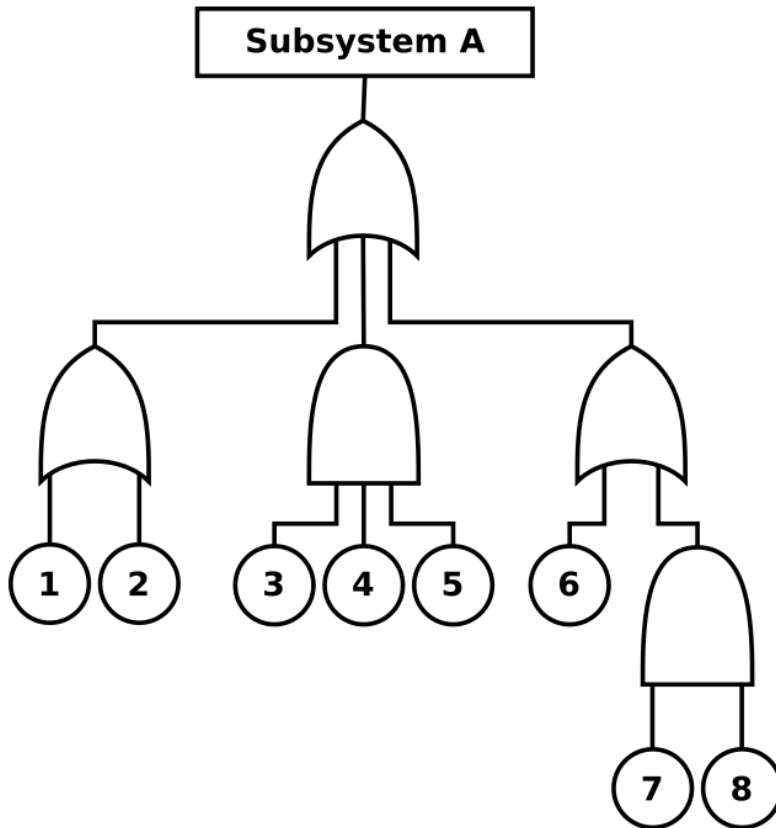


(Rovito, 2015)

# Uses of CEM / Typology

- Enables identification and understanding of
  - Connections between vulnerabilities
  - Priority forms of intervention
- A CEM is made with a particular user in mind
- Does not assign “blame,” focuses on action

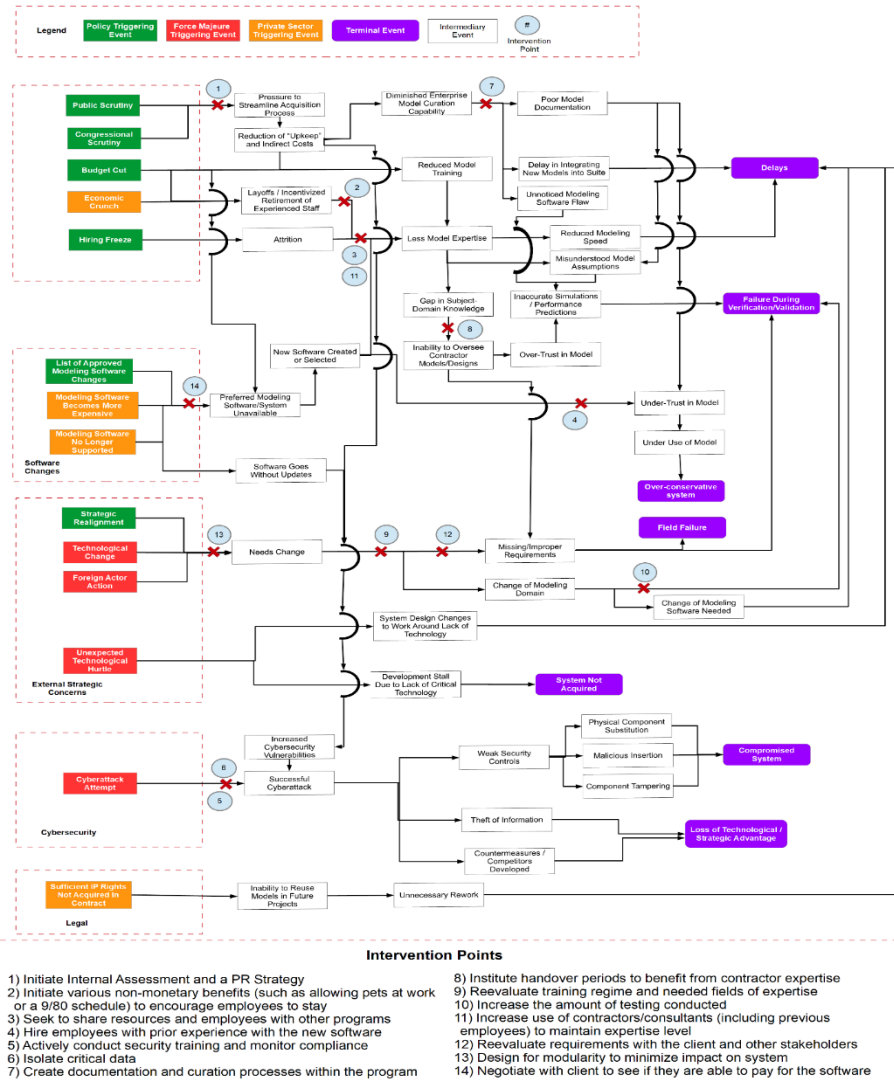
# Comparisons



(Leveson 2013)

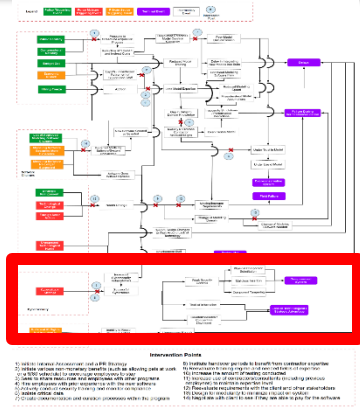
- Disciplines
  - Aerospace
  - Nuclear Physics
  - Automotive
  - Oil & Gas
  - Medical
  - Defense
- “Networking and MCE is hard to do while staying secure. Particularly when dealing with large groups across departments.”
- “The environment keeps changing and it is always getting bigger. You have to protect yourself from old threats and vulnerabilities, while continuing to adapt and move forward.”

# MCE Cause-Effect Mapping

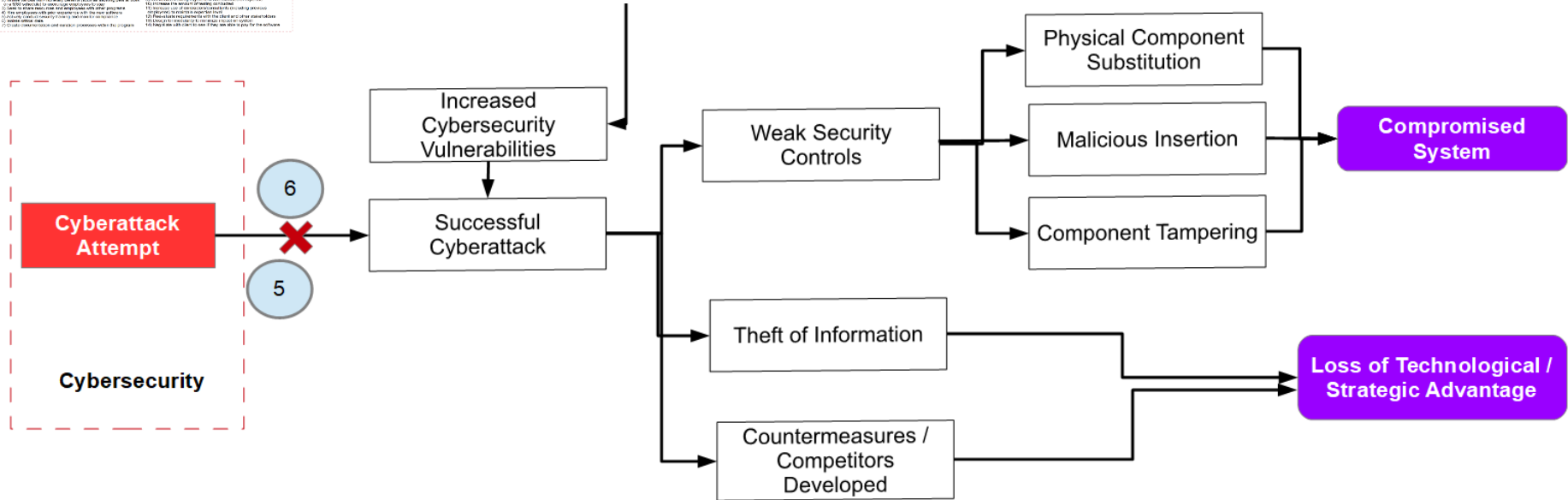




# Cause-Effect Mapping - Cybersecurity



Version 1.0

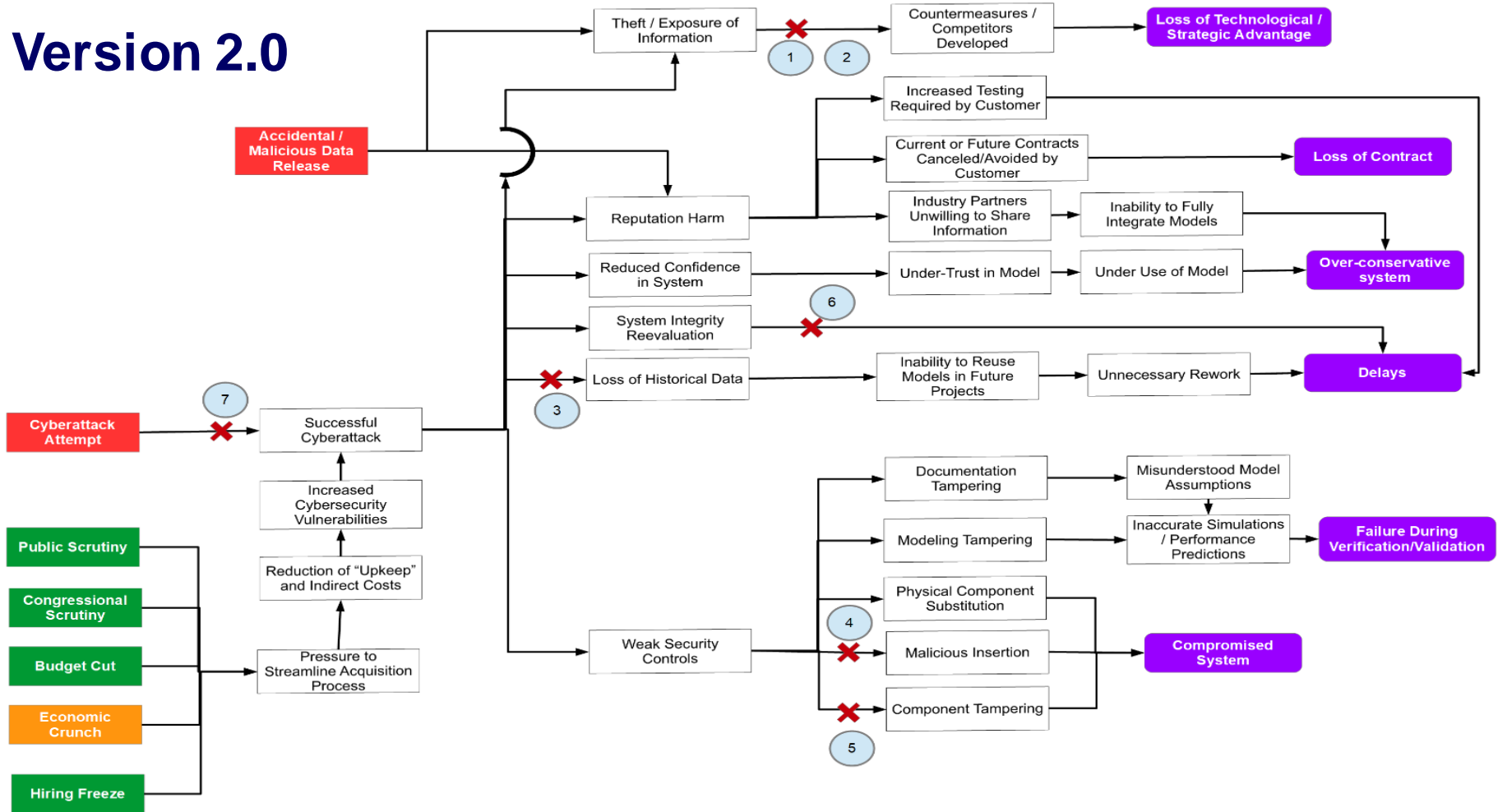


- 5) Actively conduct security training and monitor compliance
- 6) Isolate critical data

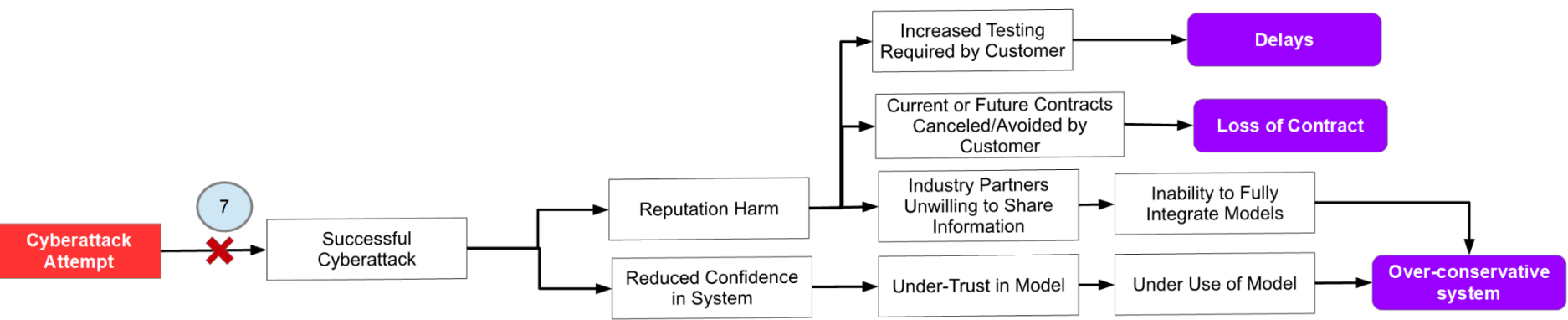
# CEM - Cybersecurity



## Version 2.0



Program Managers are not solely interested in the technical impacts of cyberattacks...



Issues like harm to the reputation of the organization and reduced confidence in the modeling environment's integrity are also quite important

## Take-Aways / Recommendations

- Causal Chains provide additional insight into vulnerabilities
- Program managers know that cybersecurity is important
- PMs need tools to understand the threat and take action
- PMs also need better knowledge on how to *respond* to attacks
  - Responsibility for this also lies at the organizational level

## Next Steps

- Discussions with MCE tool developers and organizational leaders
- Develop a prototype interactive CEM to use as a training tool
- Generate analogy case studies from other industries

# Questions?

This material is based upon work by the Naval Postgraduate School Acquisition Research Programs under Grant No. N00244-17-1-0011.

# References

P. Zimmerman, “MBSE in the Department of Defense.” 2015.

B. Mekdeci, A. M. Ross, D. H. Rhodes, and D. E. Hastings, “A taxonomy of perturbations: Determining the ways that systems lose value,” in *2012 IEEE International Systems Conference, Proceedings*, 2012, pp. 507–512.

S. M. Rovito, “An Integrated Framework for the Vulnerability Assessment of Complex Supply Chain Systems,” Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 2016.

The MITRE Corporation, “CVE-2017-5753,” Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures, 2017. [Online]. Available: <https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2017-5753>. [Accessed: 20-Feb-2018].

N. Leveson, “An STPA Primer,” Cambridge, MA, 2013.

# SUPPORT/BACKUP SLIDES

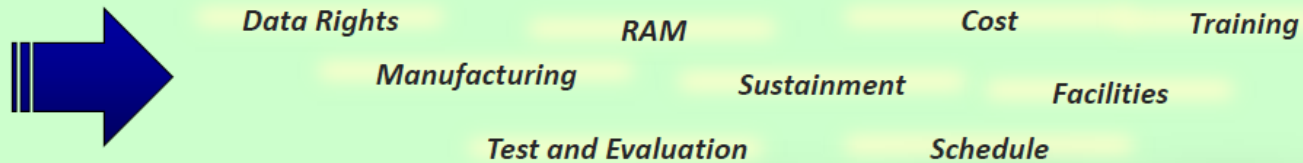
# Model-Centric Acquisition



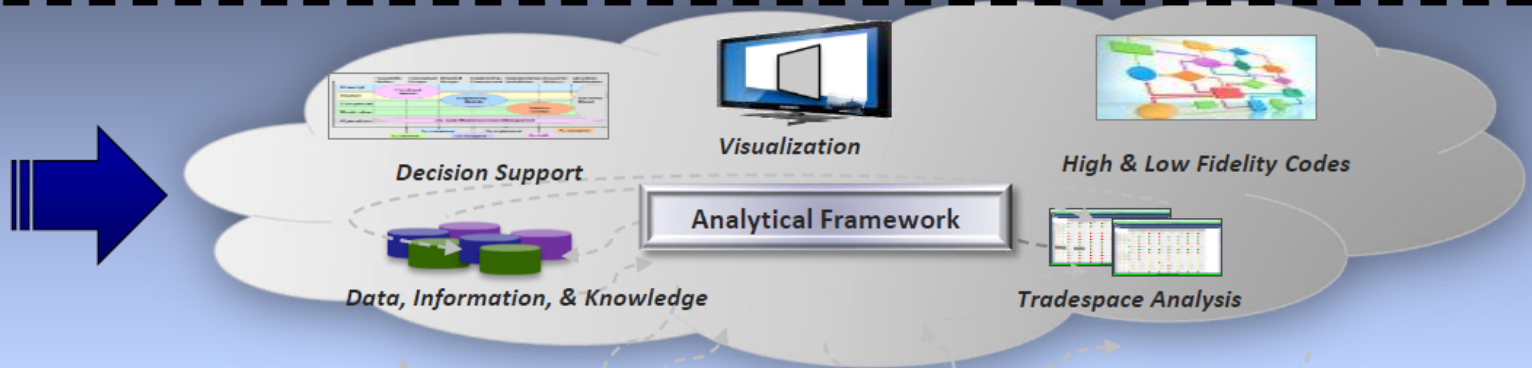
Primary System Engineering Data



Supporting Data (Program and System)



Digital Thread (DT) Tools, Analytics Processes, Governance

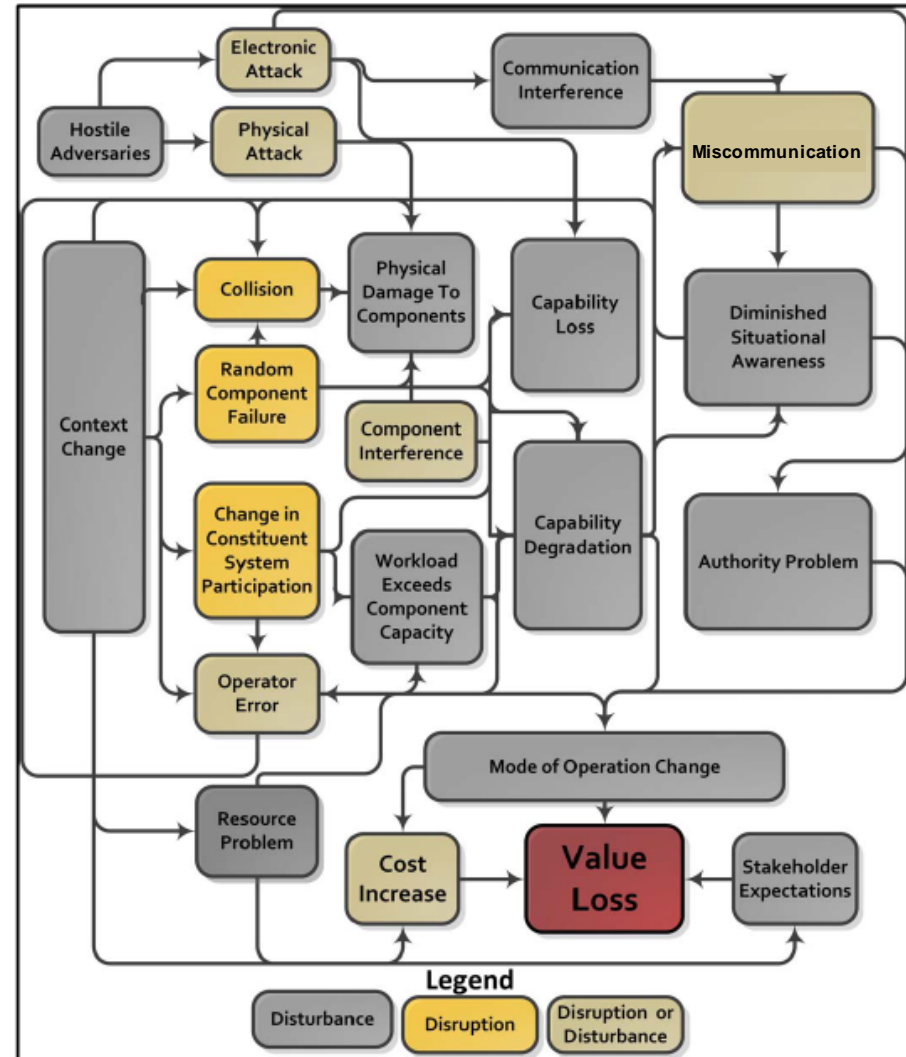


(Zimmerman 2015)



# Cause-Effect Mapping (CEM)

- **Hazard:** A system or environmental state that has the potential to disrupt the system
- **Vulnerability:** The causal means by which the hazard results in the system disruption / value loss



(Mekdeci, 2012)

## Intervention Points

- 1) Compartmentalize sensitive information
- 2) Obfuscate sensitive data with false or misleading information
- 3) Isolated but readily accessible back-ups of data
- 4) Reviews/Comparisons of models between lifecycle stages
- 5) Multiple, independent simulations or component checkers
- 6) Isolated, independent backup equipment that can be switched to while primary equipment is being evaluated
- 7) Conduct regular “red-team” / penetration test exercises

# FDA Sentinel Initiative

