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# Supply Chain Lifecycle Integrity Decision Analytics

IEEE ICCST 2014

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Sandia National Laboratories



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# Supply Chain Dilemma...

Top Pressures Driving SC Management

- Cost
- Time
- Quality

Decision to

Buy

Make

Outsource



Vulnerabilities

**How much risk are you willing to take?**

**How to manage risk when much of the SC are overseas?**

Supply Chain Vulnerability: Access, Targeting, Influence and Control





# Problem Statement – Why are we here?

- **Current approaches in addressing supply chain security and integrity...**
  - Do not address complexity and scalability
  - Prioritize on cost without security in mind
  - Lack scientific and engineering foundation
  - Provide localized point-based solutions
  - Are reactive
  - Are disjoint ( lack visibility and cooperation along the supply chain)

**Supply Chain is a global problem!**

We are making tools that will analyze supply chain integrity and provide decision support to strengthen your supply chain



- **Key Contributions (paradigm shift)**

- Developed supply chain integrity analytic framework
  - Holistic lifecycle-based approach for full spectrum supply chain flow analysis
  - Reduce subjectivity while increase objectivity
- Developed optimization tool for cost-benefit decision analysis
  - Repeatable, concise, rational decision making

Provide insights for decision makers and analysts to perform risk-based, cost-benefit decision support under uncertainty.



# Unique Key Benefits

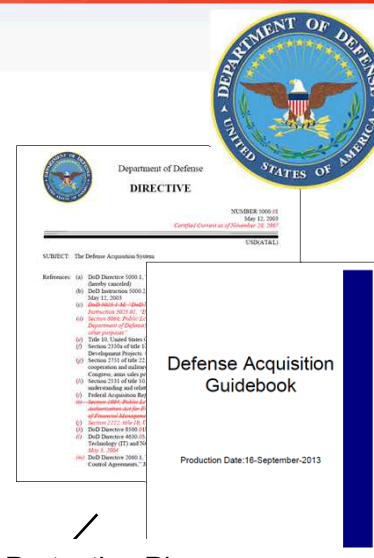
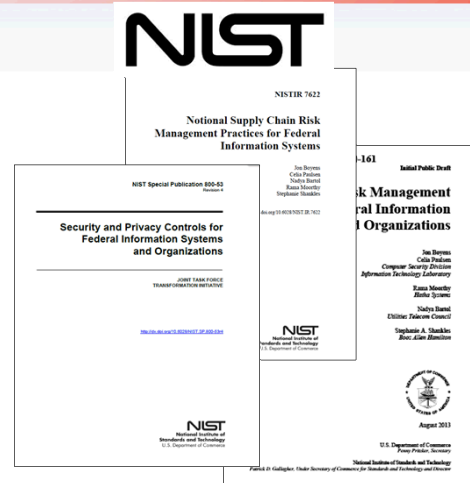
- **Reduced complexity (bounding the problem)**
- **Incorporate continuous monitoring methods**
- **Risk-based, cost-benefit analysis**
- **Bird's-eye view of the supply chain lifecycle representation**





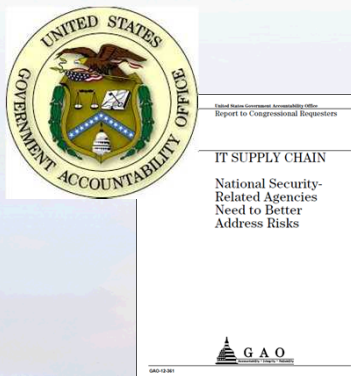
# Related Work

IATAC



- Decision/Control Points
- Best Practices Guidelines
- Threat Generalizations
- Mitigations Classes

- Program Protection Plan
- Criticality Analysis
- Program Lifecycle



- Supply Chain State of the Union
- Recommendations

**Supply Chain Integrity Lifecycle Analytics R&D**

Supplier Analysis

**Sandia OGA**

**Differentiation: A framework that leverages existing work and provides solutions on how/where/when to apply mitigation options.**

# What is missing from today's body of work?

- How do we actually implement these mitigations?
- How do we know if these mitigations are effective?
- How do we leverage data collected?

Provides a method to *measure* and *analyze* supply chain risk



## Supply Chain Lifecycle Analytics

- Vulnerability Analysis
- Mitigation Analysis
- Metrics/Trade-off Analysis

Very good at answering what!

Goal: To show how it can be done,  
and how to mitigate risk!

Perform novel analyses on the amalgamation of supply chain structures and on potential attack structures.



# Leveraging Sandia's Expertise

- **Internally funded effort to investigate the bigger problem will leverage**
  - Supplier analytics
  - Wyss et al., “Risk-Based Cost-Benefit Analysis for Security Assessment Problems”, IEEE 44<sup>th</sup> ICCST, San Jose, CA, 2010.
  - Sandia's decision analytics expertise
  - Sandia's cyber security expertise
  - Sandia's physical security expertise
- **External OGA supply-chain-related collaboration**

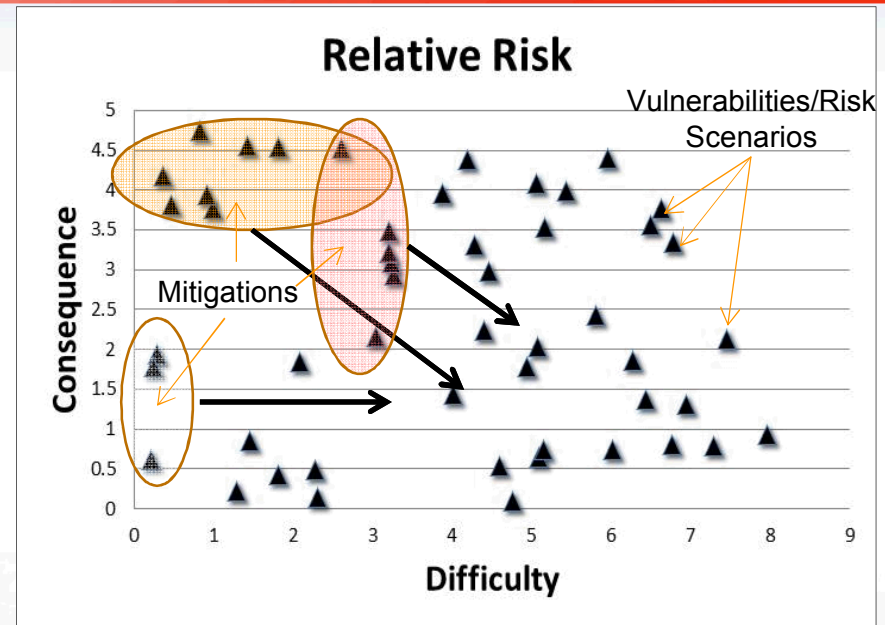
Establish Sandia as a center of excellence in supply chain analytics





# Supply Chain Integrity Decision Analytics

- **Purpose:** Provide analytics for decision makers to identify, assess and mitigate risk in the supply chain lifecycle, enabling a more secure national infrastructure.
- **Challenge:** A gap in supply chain integrity exposes the national security infrastructure to potential vulnerabilities
- **Technical Approach:** Build a Decision Analytics Tool Suite that helps analysts discover, analyze (measure) and mitigate supply chain risk.



## Major Components

1. Supply Chain Representation
2. Vulnerability and mitigation attack graph assessment
3. Risk assessment
4. Optimization and decision analytics

# Scope Associated to Supply Chain Lifecycle

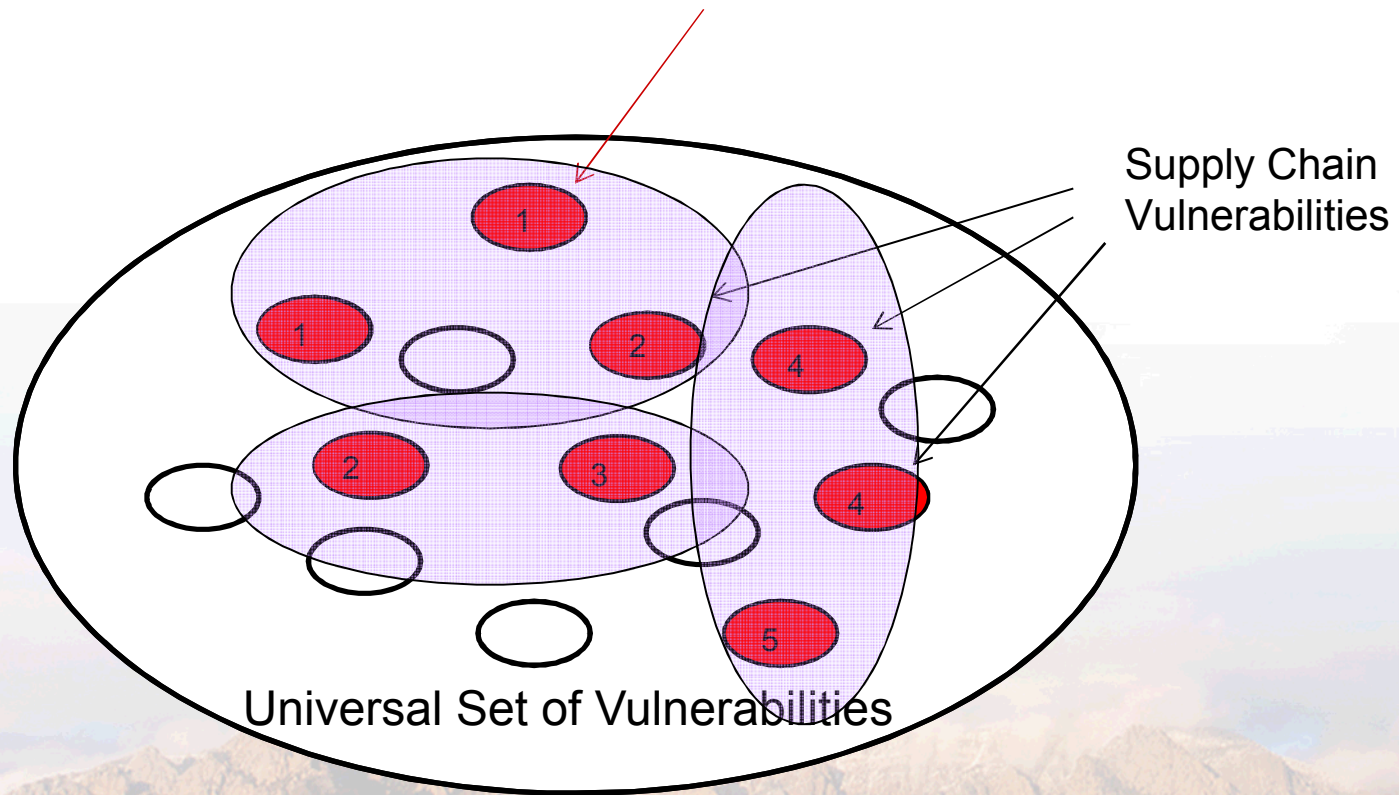
- **Supply Chain Vulnerabilities include**
  - Counterfeit parts integrated into product
  - Nefarious activities during testing to affect quality of shipped parts
  - Malicious alterations of product (function)
  - Disruption of distribution network
  - Psychological impact to the perceived confidence in the supply chain

Supply Chain Vulnerability: Access, Target, Influence and Control

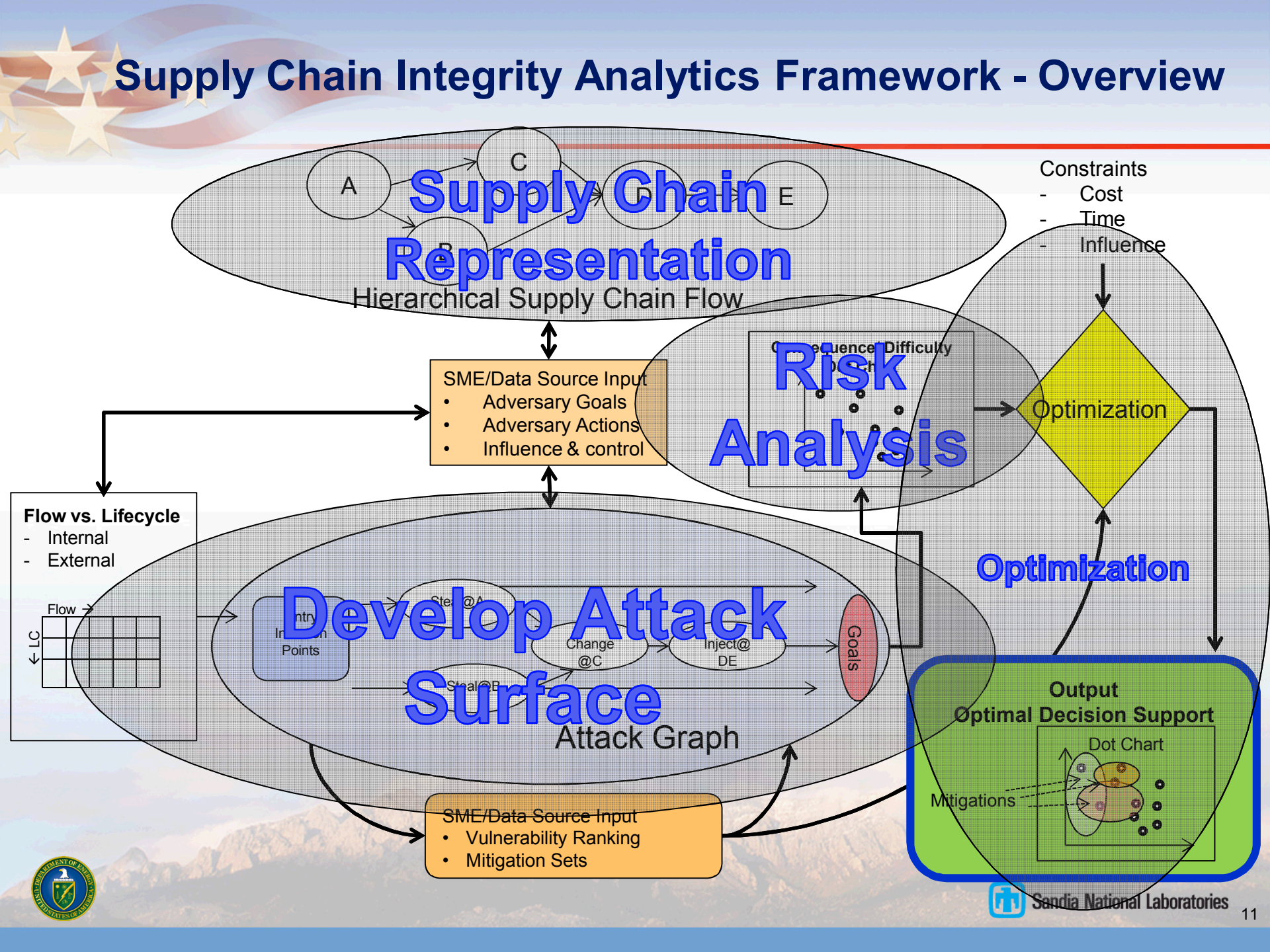


# Supply Chain Integrity Decision Analytics

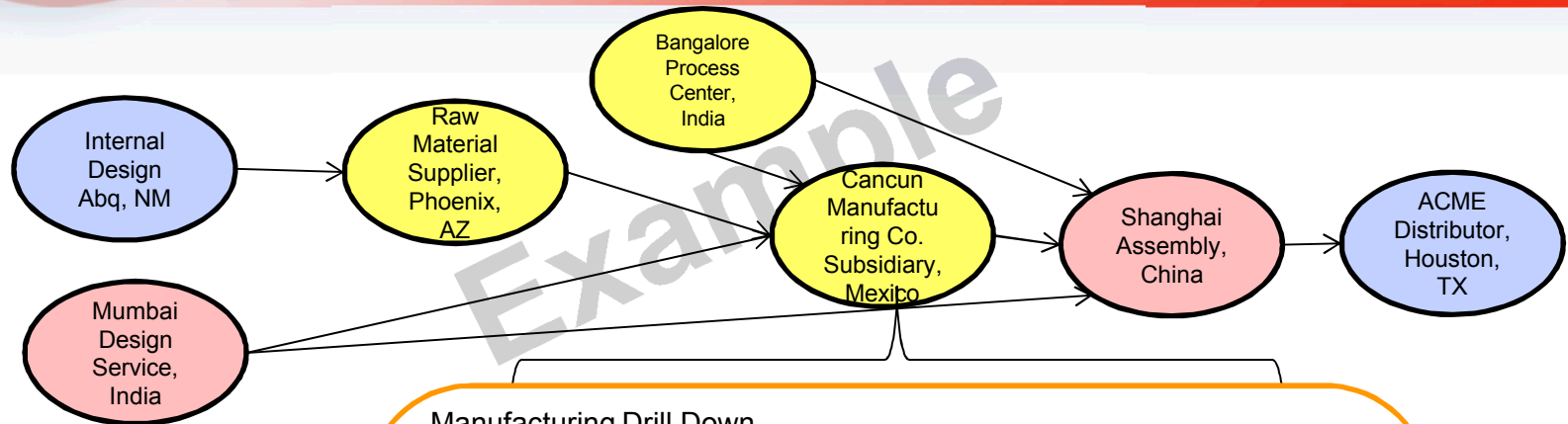
- The steps of the analytic framework:
  - Discover supply chain vulnerabilities
  - Assess and rank (consequences and difficulties)
  - Apply optimal mitigation(s)



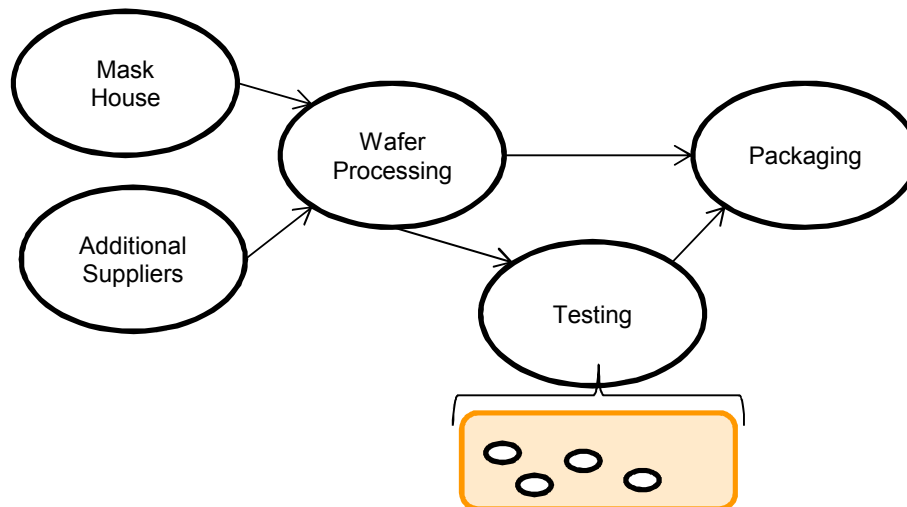


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# Hierarchical Supply Chain Flow Scenario



## Manufacturing Drill Down



- Information-based
- Visibility Metrics
- Identify levels of control & influence
  - Defender
  - Adversary

- Most Control
- Limited Control
- No Control





# Supply Chain Flow and Lifecycle Matrix

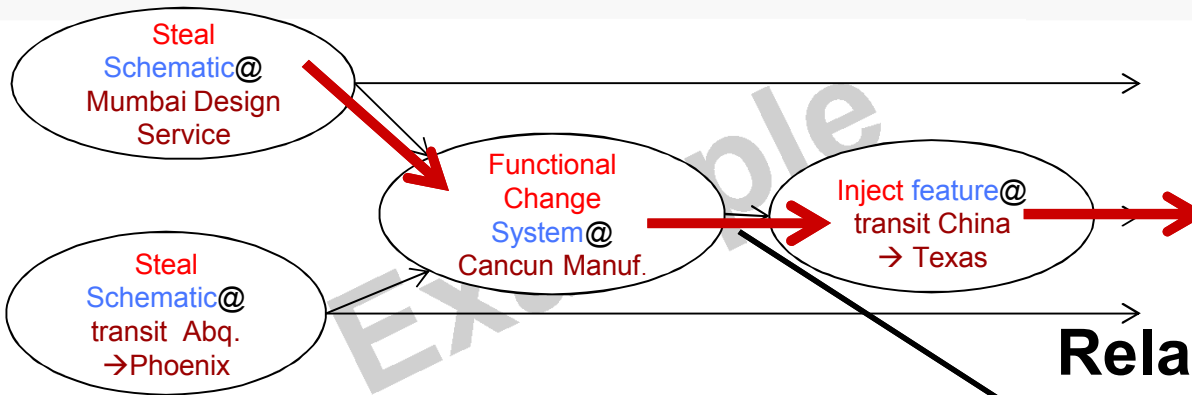
	Suppliers	Services	Manufacturing	Distribution/Logistics
Design				
Manufacture Implement				
Test				
Deployment				
Maintenance	 			 
Retirement				 

 External  
 Internal

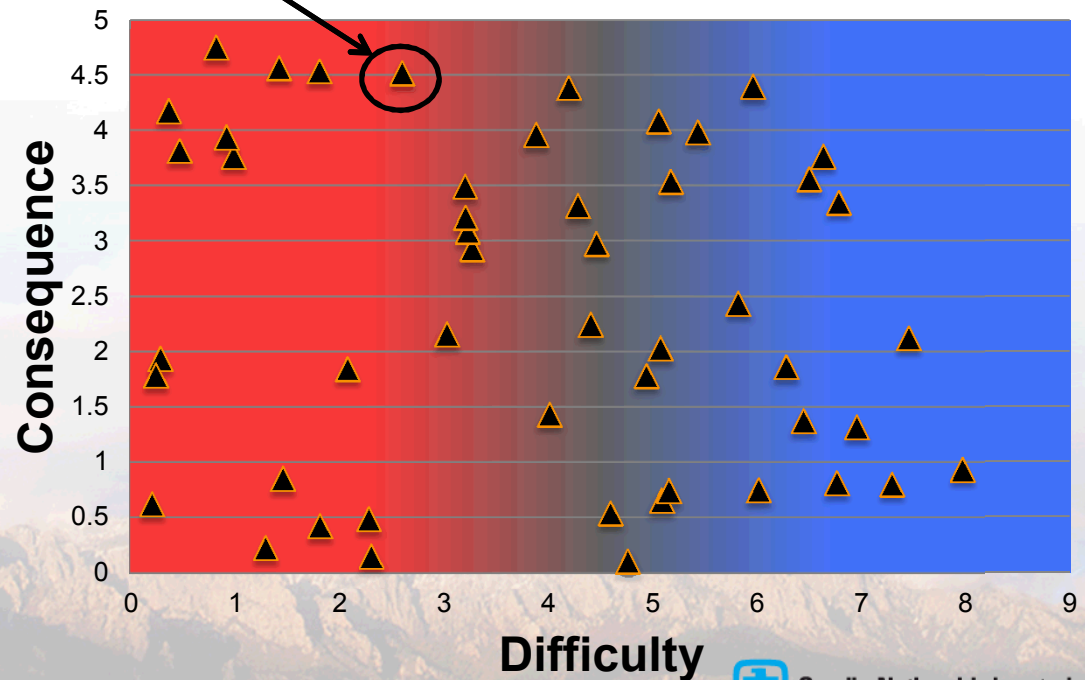
Enable SMEs to systematically identify key players and consider potential supply chain vulnerability attack point.



# Scenario Path



## Relative Risk



A path is represented by a dot with associated level of difficulty and consequence

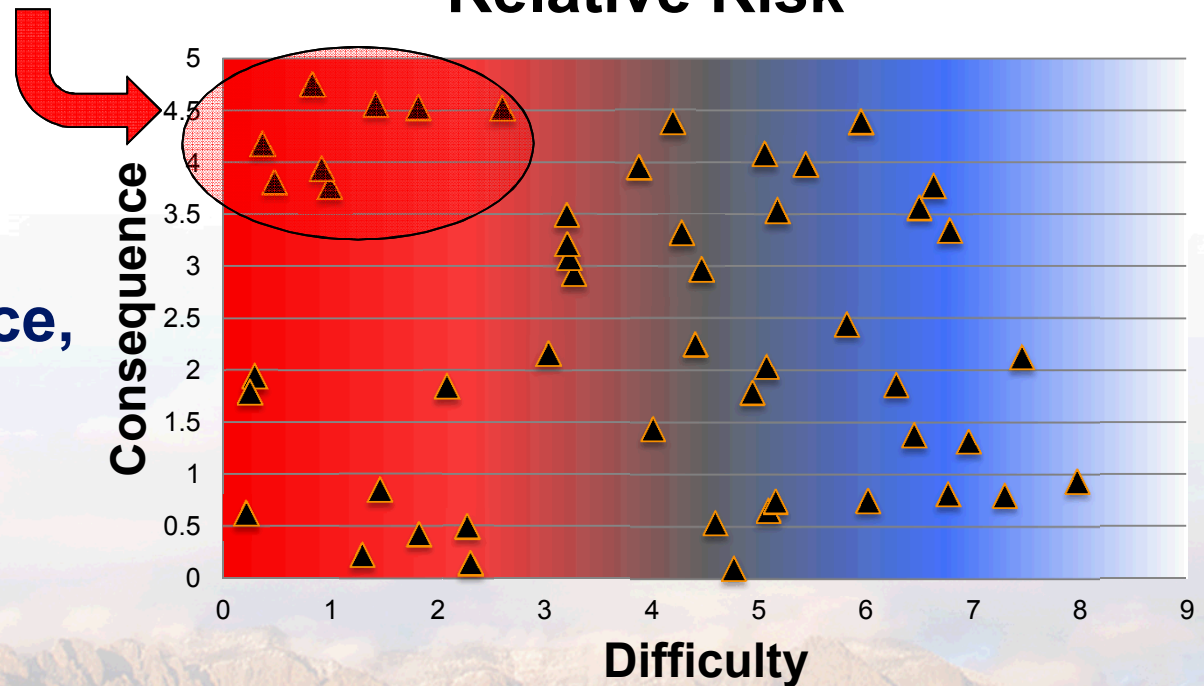


- How do we prioritize where to apply mitigations?

Mitigation Priorities!

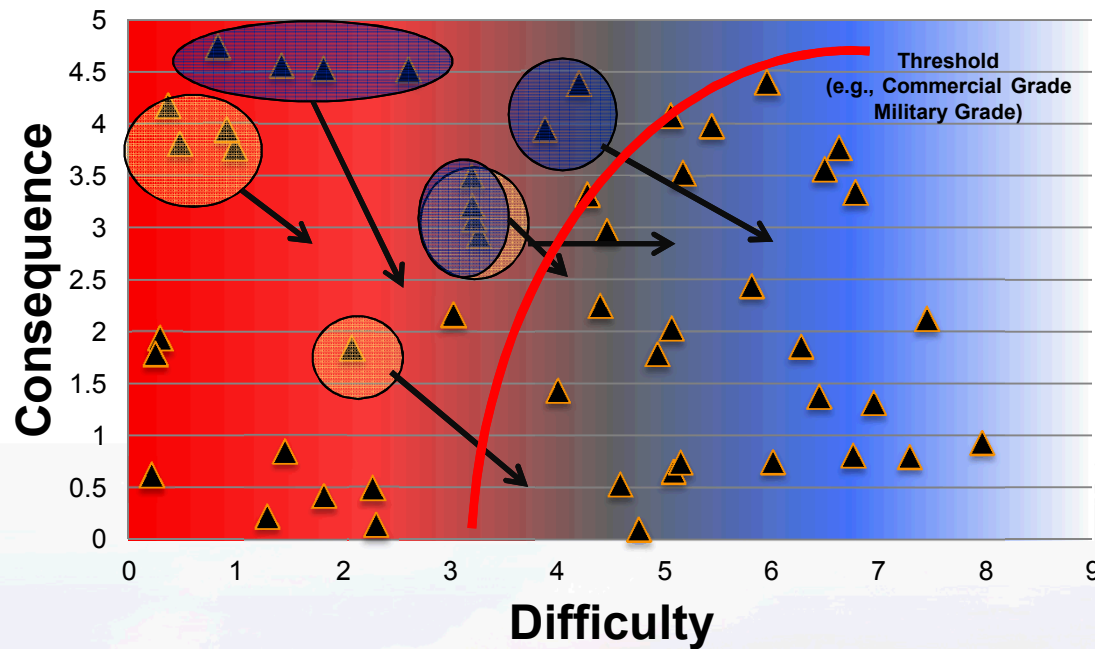
Relative Risk

- Reduce risk for high-consequence, low-difficulty attacks



# Composing Mitigations?

## Relative Risk



- Multiple mitigations must be applied to ensure coverage of high priority vulnerabilities
- But...
  - Double coverage / Sufficient coverage?
  - Wasted cost from over-coverage?
  - How do we predict the impact of aggregated mitigations?



# Solution: Optimization

- **Open questions for determining which mitigations to apply**
  - What is the minimal coverage to maintain confidence?
  - Can we quantify risk by coverage of vulnerabilities?
  - Subject to cost constraints
    - Several mitigation options may exist, but applying all is not feasible
    - Cost of loss
- **Facilitate development of robust best practices requirements and processes**
- **Through optimization, analyze current and future mitigations to build optimal investment portfolio**
  - Cost-benefit analysis on technology investment
  - Proactive vs. reactive
  - Help identify gaps between mitigations

What are the best mitigations to apply under constraints?





## ○ Research

- Continue to refine the integrity assessment methodology
- Difficulty composition problem (reconciling overlapping attacker efforts)
- Mitigation composition problem (mitigation option interaction)
- Advanced optimization techniques
- Uncertainty quantification

## ○ Development

- Tool suite development and integration
- Visualization and filtering methodologies
- Use case application and demo

