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Research Question

Social engineering activities are becoming more prevalent as they rose 270% in 2021.

How do social engineering attacks directly affect the government acquisition community?



Methodology: Lifecycle of a Social Engineering Attack

Social Engineering

The act of deceiving an individual into revealing sensitive information, obtaining unauthorized access, or committing fraud by associating with the individual to gain confidence and trust.

"Hacking the Human"

- Cognitive Exploitation
- Principles of Influence

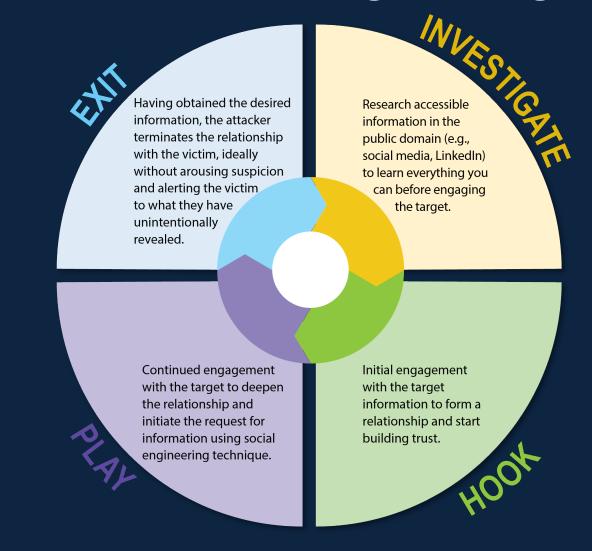
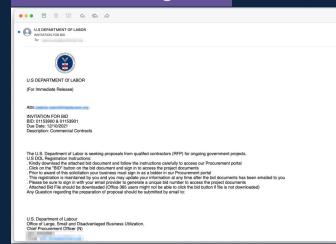


Figure represents a synthesized description of adversary behavior based on a collection of several previously published graphics detailing the attack cycle.



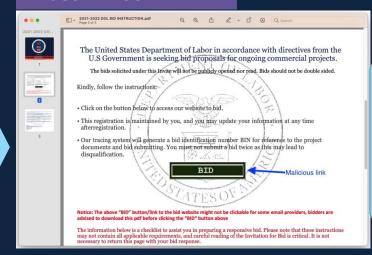
Operational Social Engineering: A Real-World Example

Phase 1: Investigation



Email sent with invitation to submit bids. Looks genuine, but upon closer inspection, note the different spelling of "Labour" vs. "Labor".

Phase 2: Hook

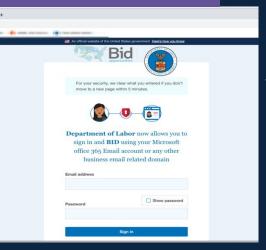


Website where proposals are uploaded again looks genuine, however it contains a malicious link.



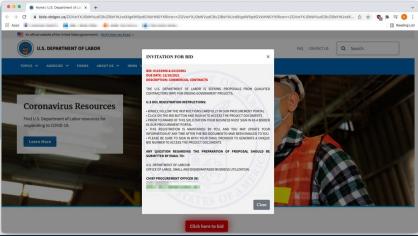
Attacker now has unlimited access. Once credential are inputted, directs to "true" DOL sites to the user's MS 365 account and is provided

Phase 4: Exit



Link asks the user to enter credentials in order to submit the bid. The malicious link has now provided access.

Phase 3: Play





Impacts on Procurement from Social Engineering Attacks

- Due to the frequency with which the USG does business with and relies on contractors and industry, if a contractor is impacted by a social engineering attack, it may have an adverse effect on future government acquisitions and procurement processes as well as put missions in jeopardy.
- Disruptions to existing business relationships with contractors add to the overhead acquisition cost and make for a less efficient and more costly acquisition ecosystem.
- Other impacts include supply chain disruptions, price increases due to hacks, stolen information, and damages to reputation due to social engineering attack vulnerabilities.



Recommendations

Defensive Factors and Vulnerabilities

- Increased awareness of social engineering attacks through training
- Considerations: Security skill level, Time in the work force, Internet usage
- Focus on how to spot a social engineering attack

Active Defense Measures and a Proactive Approach

- Utilization of AI/ML tools
- Reduce the attack service; i.e., analysis of what contract or acquisition activities can be done
 offline
- Reduce staff task burden to avoid mistakes due to distraction.

Conclusion

- Acquisition professionals are put in a unique situation of prospective exploitation that not only threatens sensitive governmental and commercial data but also funds, personnel, proprietary ideas, and democratic institutions.
- As social engineering attackers continue to layer in more sophisticated tools and tradecraft so must the prevention and mitigation techniques put in place against them.
- Knowing that anyone can become a victim, our paper recommends both proactive offensive approaches and defensive approaches to counteract the attempt at manipulation in the hopes of minimizing vulnerabilities in government acquisition and preventing the loss of information and millions of dollars.

We'd love to hear more about instances of social engineering attacks that you have encountered within your organizations. Please reach out to us!

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