



Addressing the Insider Threat

U.S. Department of Energy

National Nuclear Security Administration





Definitions



- Adversary- any individual performing or attempting to perform a malicious act
- Insider threat- an adversary with authorized access to a nuclear facility, a transport operation, or sensitive information
- Outsider threat- any adversary other than an insider





Insider Definition

- An insider has <u>authorized access</u> (either escorted or unescorted) to <u>controlled areas</u>
- Insiders may include:
 - Employees
 - Former employees
 - Contractors/Consultants
 - Suppliers
 - Visitors
 - Industrial collaborators
 - Regulators/Inspectors



Insider Capabilities

- Authorized access- defined by what areas of the facility they may or may not enter during different facility states (e.g., during normal work shift, non-operational periods, maintenance outage, or an emergency)
- Authority- power or right to enforce obedience over other people or over certain tasks and equipment
- Knowledge- of targets, facility layout, protection systems, and/or how to acquire and operate special tools and equipment found at the facility

What kinds of insider threats do facilities face?



The Insider Threat

- Because of their access, authority, and knowledge, the insider has
 - Ability to bypass some technical and administrative security measures to commit theft or sabotage
 - Ability to complete objectives through a series of separate actions over an extended time period to minimize their chance of detection and maximize their likelihood of success



 Opportunity to select the most vulnerable target and the best time to perform the malicious act



IAEA Reference Documents



- NSS-13 Implementing Guide for IAEA NSS No. 13: Nuclear Security Recommendations on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Nuclear Facilities (INFCIRC/225/Rev. 5)
- NSS-8 IAEA Nuclear Security Series No. 8-G (Rev. 1): Preventive and Protective Measures against Insider Threats



• "When considering the threat, due attention should be paid to insiders. They could take advantage of their access rights, complemented by their authority and knowledge, to bypass dedicated physical protection elements or other provisions, such as safety procedures. The physical protection system should be assisted by nuclear material accountancy and control measures to deter and detect the protracted theft of nuclear

material by an insider."

• [IAEA NSS No. 13; 3.36]





NSS-8 Preventive and Protective Measures against Insider Global Material Security

 Presents a systematic approach for protecting against insiders, covering preventive measures to minimize the insider's opportunity to initiate a malicious act, as well as protection measures to detect, delay and respond to, and mitigate, an initiated insider act.

Common Insider Motivations

- Ideological- fanatical conviction
- Financial– wants/needs money
- Revenge- disgruntled employee or customer
- Ego- "look what I am smart enough to do"
- Psychotic- mentally unstable but capable
- Coercion- family or self threatened





Insider Characteristics





Target Identification



- Nuclear material
- Buildings and equipment
- Components, systems, and functions

When evaluating the potential targets, consider sabotage and protracted theft as well as abrupt theft.

Addressing the Insider



- There is no one solution
- Each individual facility must assess the insider threat specific to that site
- The best way to mitigate insider actions is to create a programmatic approach designed to detect acts through technical and nontechnical means
- Systematically implement the design
- Utilize proven practices to provide a great deal of detection and deterrence of insider acts
- Customize and test for the specific facility

When addressing the insider, there is no one answer solution

Measures Against Possible Insiders



IAEageliusleansBeeuThyesetsies No. 8: Preventive and Protective Measures against Insider Threats

Global

Material Security

Preventive Measures

- Identity verification
- Trustworthiness assessment
- Escort/surveillance
- Security awareness
- Confidentiality
- Quality assurance
- Employee satisfaction
- Compartmentalization (of data, activities, and physical areas)
- Sanctions



Protective Measures



- Detection
- Delay
- Response





Detection

- Alarms must be assessed to be effective
- Longer delay may be necessary for insider detection
- Sample elements
 - Two-person rule
 - Access control
 - Tracking personnel within facility
 - Contraband detection
 - Monitoring (alarms, processes, operations, inventory)
 - Certification, inspections, and audits







- Increase task time of adversary
- Delay penetration of area
 - Locks
 - Barriers requiring skill/special tools
 - Multiple layers
 - Personnel
 - Redundant equipment
 - Auto shutdown/closure



Response



- May be made by operations or security personnel
 - Typically operations personnel respond to the act to reverse, mitigate, or minimize it
 - Security personnel typically respond to insiders
- All employees should be trained to react and transmit alarms as necessary



Comprehensive Approach to Insider Mitigation

- Layered defense
 - Technical
 - Multiple protection layers utilizing detection and delay
 - MC&A
 - Administrative/Personnel
 - Procedures
 - Instructions
 - Sanctions
 - Access control rules
 - Confidentiality rules





Global

Technical Solutions to Insider Risk

- Sensors/Alarms
- CCTV
- Access control systems
- Locks/TIDs
- Barriers
- Measuring devices
- Inventory, reporting, and accounting systems



Non-Technical Solutions to Insider Risk

- -Screening
- -General awareness
- -Observation and reporting
- Trustworthiness programs



General Standard for Granting Privileges

- A comprehensive, common sense judgment
 - Made after consideration of all the relevant information, favorable or unfavorable
- Whether the granting of access authorization would
 - Endanger the common defense and security
 - Be clearly consistent with the national interest



Trustworthiness & Reliability



- Characteristics of an individual who can be depended upon to
 - Follow both procedures and societal rules in protecting materials and information
 - Choose behavior that follows the rules rather than engage in behavior that may be personally rewarding but compromises security

Human Reliability Programs (HRPs) can be vital in establishing trustworthiness and reliability.

Employee Monitoring







Insider Case Studies



• Open discussion of insider threat examples



Case Study – Doel Nuclear Power Station Global Material Security

- Located near Doel, Belgium
- Plant contains four 2nd generation, pressurized water reactors, with a capacity of 2900 MW
- Operated by Electrabel



Doel 4 Timeline

Global Material Security

- Morning Doel 4 turbine operating normally at 1500 rpms
- Mid-day Workers notice increase in temperature of lubricating oil in turbine in nun-nuclear side of at Doel-4 NPP
- Workers search for cause of temperature increase (including inspection of emergency oil drain line) and find emergency fire valve is in normal, closed position
- 37 minutes from start of incident, 65,000 liters of lubricating oil drains from turbine. Turbine grinds to an abrupt stop with severe damage to the rotor blades and shaft

August 5, 2015

Doel 4 -- Investigation



- Workers discover that emergency oil drain valve had been intentionally opened and the act concealed
- Valve had been secured using padlock, which was missing
- Valve had been opened, its handle removed and re-attached to simulate closed position



Subsequent investigation

Doel 4 – Incident Summary

- Intentional act of sabotage by an insider
- One person, 5 minutes, 6.25 Trillion VND (250 Euro) in repair to damaged turbine, loss of income, and restart; potential energy crises
- GDF Suez spokesperson was quoted "...no outsiders had penetrated into the plant.."
- Lengthy criminal investigation
- Reactor back online December 19, 2014



Additional Insider Incidents



- Turkey Point Nuclear Generating Station
 - 1/8" hole drilled in stainless steel pipe connected to pressurizer of Unit 3; covered with insulation to hide; found during testing
- Byron Generating Station
 - Purchasing manager found ordering 3 times many of the materials actually required; would sell 2/3 of them on eBay; all were stamped with Exelon logo
- Indian Point Energy Center
 - Supervisor falsified documentation on diesel fuel which was going into safety system; likely not intended to be malicious but covering himself for not doing his job; Individual was fired and prosecuted

A Worst Practices Guide

- Lessons learned
 - Don't assume that serious insider threats are NIMO (not in my organization).

- Don't assume that background checks will solve the insider problem.
- Don't assume that red flags will be read properly.
- Don't assume that insider conspiracies are impossible.
- Don't assume that organizational culture and employee disgruntlement don't matter.
- Don't forget that insiders may know about security measures and how to work around them.
- Don't assume that security rules are followed.
- Don't assume that only consciously malicious insider actions matter.
- Don't focus only on prevention and miss opportunities for mitigation.

Summary



- The insider threat presents unique problems to both safety and security
- Proactive programs will help identify and deter potential insiders
- Continuous observation and employee awareness are critical mitigation elements

QUESTIONS/COMMENTS



