

Detection of Insider Acts in a Nuclear Facility

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Outline

- This presentation will start by providing background
 - Defining an Insider
 - Describing categories of Insiders and their attributes
 - Defining a multi-layered system for protecting against the insider threat
- We will then discuss several detection aspects of that system
- Finally, we will review testing considerations for administrative measures, procedures, and technology



Insider Definition

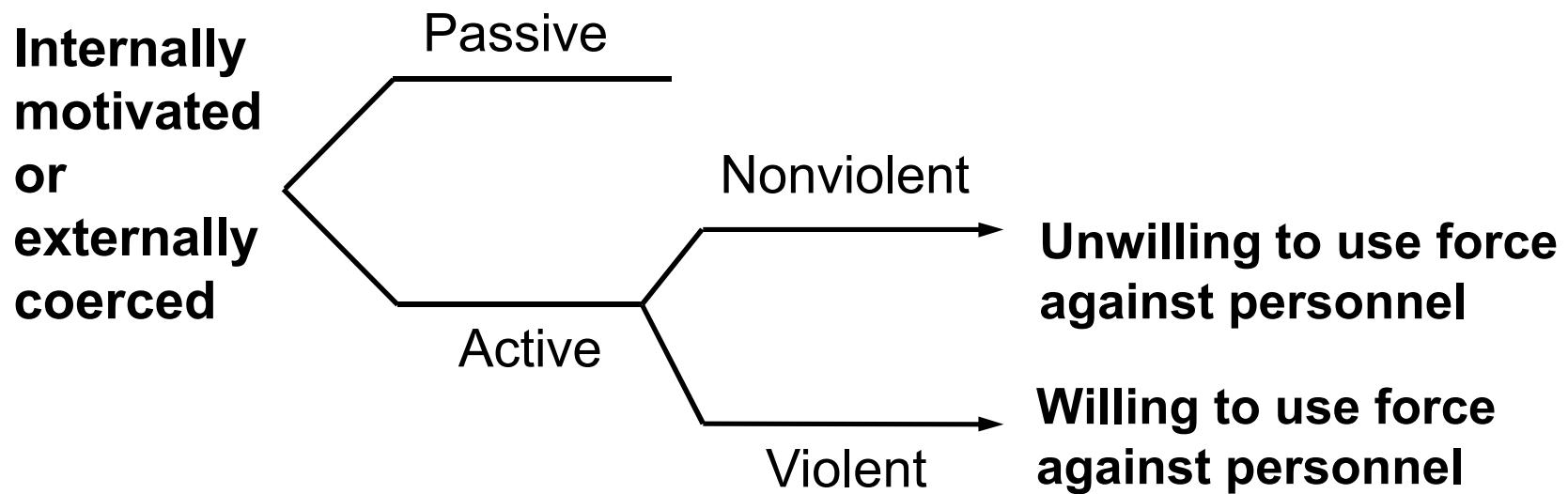
Insider:

Any individual with authorized access to *nuclear facilities* or *transport* who might attempt unauthorized removal or sabotage, or who could aid *outsiders* to do so. (from IAEA Regional Training Course)

- **Insiders might include, but are not limited to:**
 - Management
 - Regular employees
 - Security personnel
 - Service providers
 - Visitors
 - Inspectors



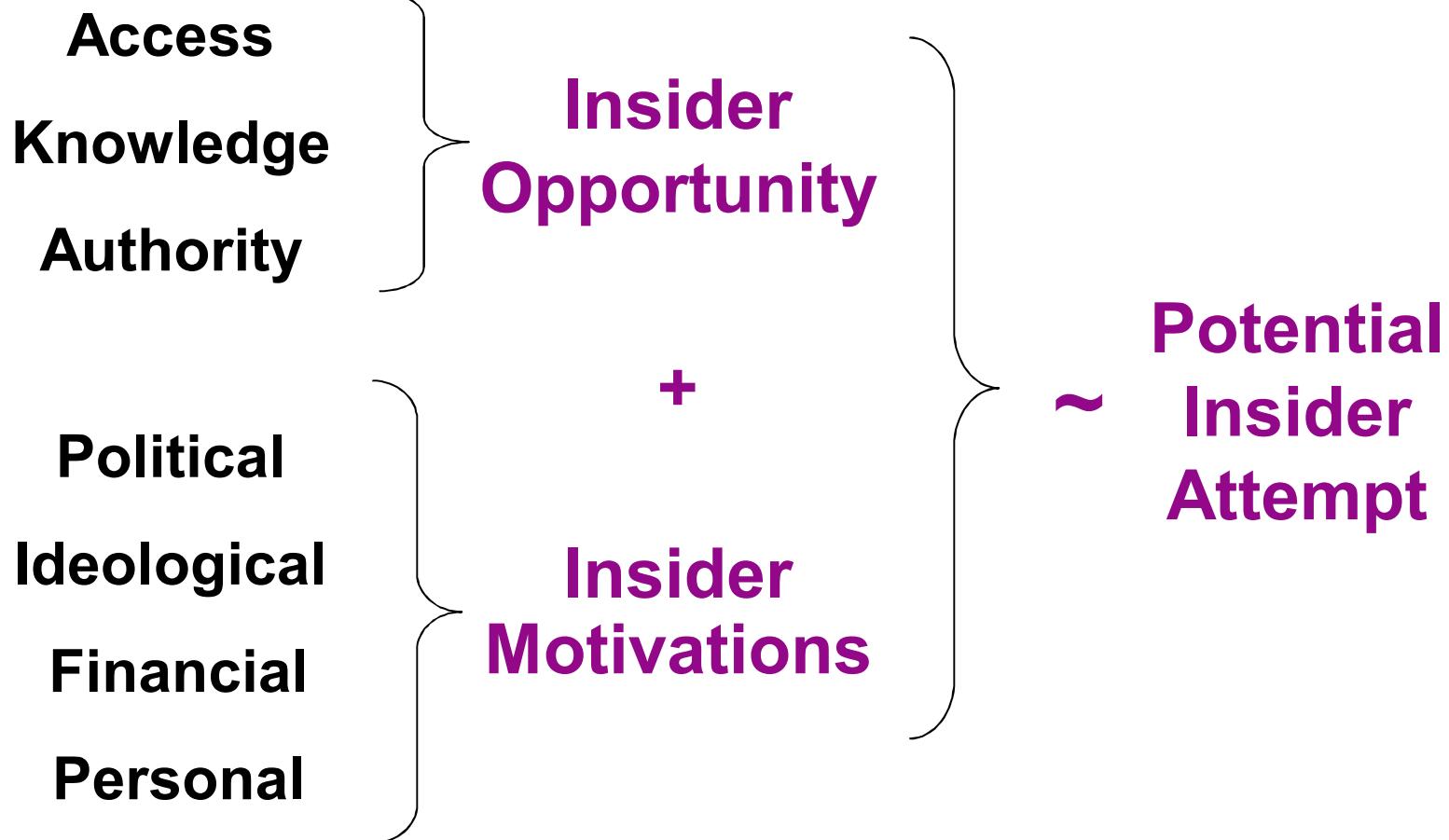
Insider Categories



- All insiders can use stealth and deceit
- Violent insiders may be rational or irrational



Factors Affecting Insider Attempt



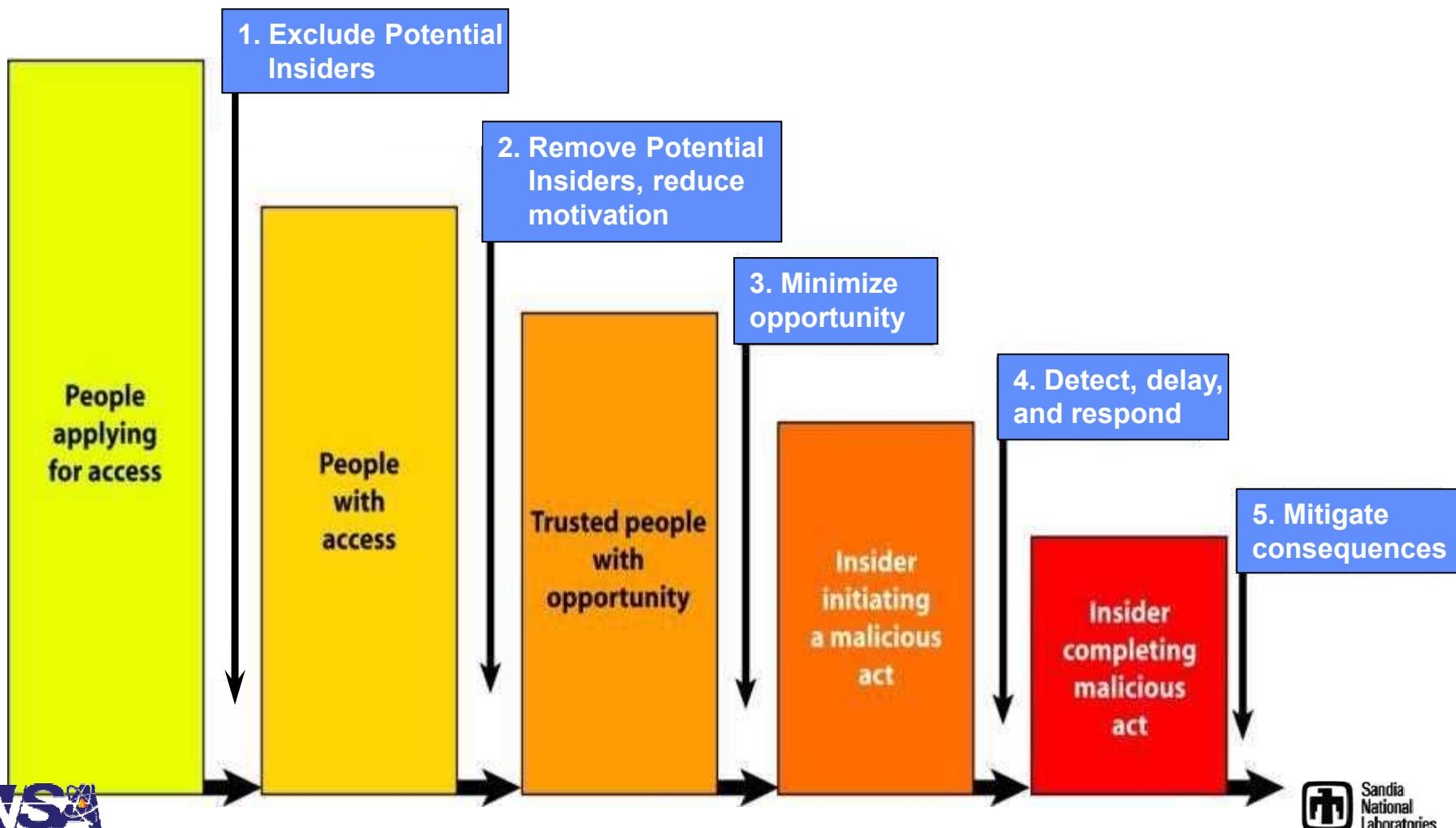


Insider Attributes

<u>Access</u>	<u>Authority</u>	<u>Knowledge</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limited areas• Protected areas• Vital areas• Nuclear materials• Emergency Access• Central alarm station• Alarms• Keys• Badging• Information management of access system• Nuclear material records• Nuclear material forms• Site vehicles• Tools• Controlled information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Supervisory• Supervisory over guards• Personal vehicle• Exempt searches• Exempt metal detector• Exempt nuclear material detector• Authorize nuclear material transfers• Prepare nuclear material transfers• Verify nuclear material transfers• Verify inventory• Assess alarms• Issue badges• Issue codes• Prepare access lists• Equipment maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Procedures• Processes• Locations• Site details• Physical protection system• Frequency of events• Potential vulnerabilities• Tools, equipment• Procedure violations



System Approach to Prevent and Protect Against Insiders





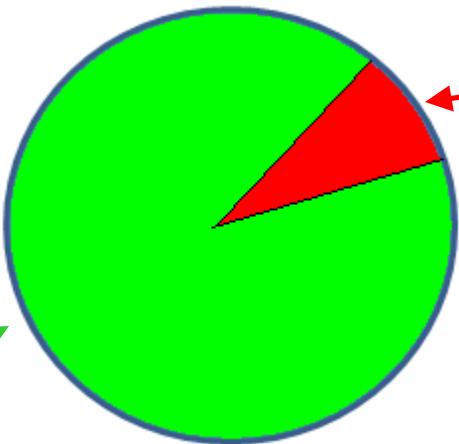
1. Exclude Potential Insiders



- Filter by:
 - Pre-employment checks:
 - Background checks
 - Criminal
 - Ideological
 - Financial obligations, credit history
 - Work history
 - Substance (Drug/Alcohol) testing
 - Security Clearances
 - Detection achieved by the above measures

2. Remove Potential Insider, Reduce Motivation

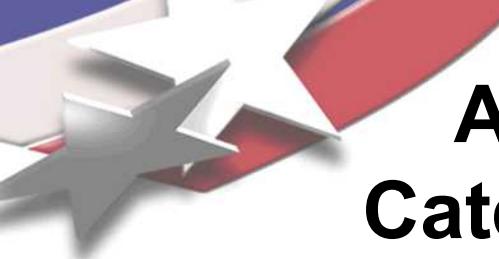
- For all persons who are authorized to conduct activities at the site:
 - Security awareness
 - Periodic reinvestigations or background checks
 - Fitness for duty programs
 - Employee Assistance Programs
 - Employee satisfaction programs
 - Quality control programs
- For persons with critical Access/authority/knowledge
 - Human reliability programs
 - More frequent checks (like pre-employment phase)
 - Review by immediate managers
 - Observation by co-workers
 - Psychiatric examinations



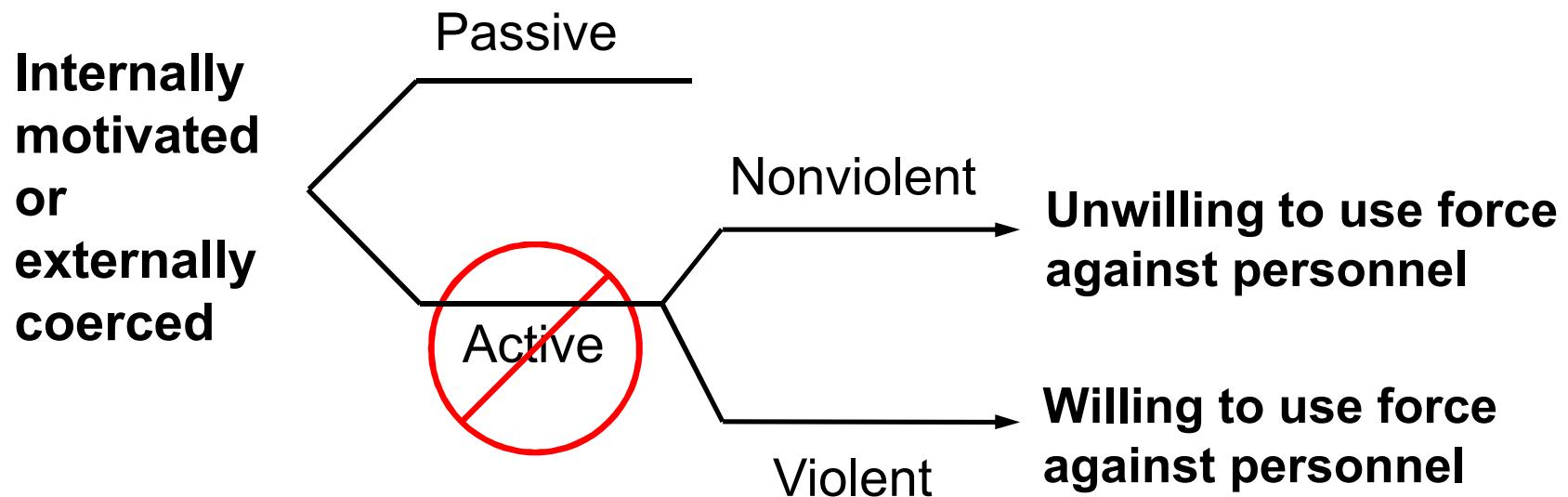
- For persons with critical Access/authority/knowledge
 - Human reliability programs
 - More frequent checks (like pre-employment phase)
 - Review by immediate managers
 - Observation by co-workers
 - Psychiatric examinations

Spectrum of Response

- Bar from critical activities/areas
- Retrain
- Discipline
- Terminate from employment
- Prosecute



Assumptions Regarding Insider Categories for Critical Employees in Human Reliability Program



- Assume if HRP is effective, all employees in HRP are not active
- Thus, Only non-HRP employees can be active
- Note: May require active insider analysis for all insider categories or just those outside of HRP



3. Minimize Opportunity

- Confidentiality and partitioning of information
- Operational security program
- Compartmentalize facility
- Automate hands-on activities
- Monitor and restrict vital equipment operations
- Inventory management
- Nuclear safety
- Nuclear facility design
- Strict adherence to operational plans and quality assurance programs

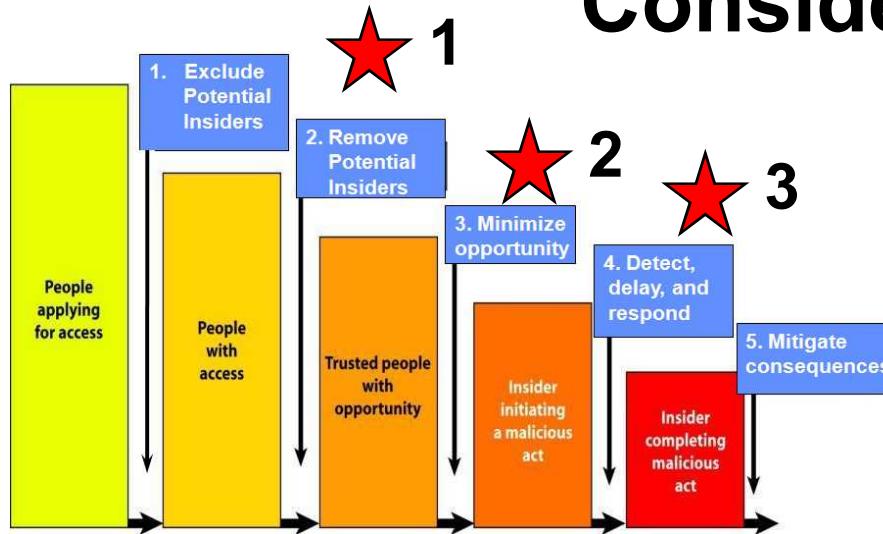


4. Detection Measures

- Operations
 - Observation by co-workers or supervisors
 - Administrative or technology controlled
 - Procedure compliance or non-compliance
 - Operational Process Alarms
 - Quality Assurance
- Security System
 - Entry/exit control
 - Searches
 - X-ray inspections
 - Special nuclear material detectors
 - Metal detectors
 - Signal line supervision
 - Nuclear material control and accountancy programs



Examples of Detection Aspects of Insider Detection and Testing Considerations



- **Examples:**
 - **Administrative Measures:** Criminal Record Check, Drug Testing
 - **Procedures:** Two-person rule (e.g., locks)
 - **Technology:** Metal Detectors, Video Motion Detection



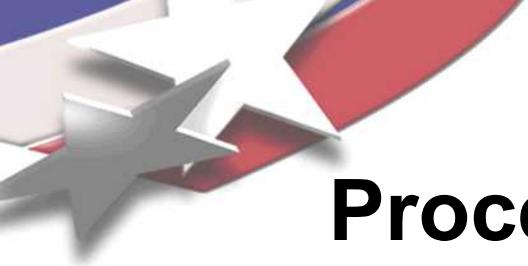
Administrative Measure – Criminal Record Check

- **Weaknesses of measure**
 - Doesn't contain data from all parts of country/world
 - Doesn't contain minor crimes or those crimes for which person not caught
- **Potential defeat methods**
 - Alter records by bribery, stealth, or hacking
 - Intercept report and alter it
 - Influence recipient of record
 - Name change
- **Test: See if report can be altered without detection**



Administrative Measure – Drug Testing

- **Weaknesses of Measure**
 - May not cover all drugs that might be available on the black market
 - There may not be enough drug remaining in the bloodstream to cause a positive result
- **Potential Defeat Method**
 - Clean sample introduced surreptitiously
- **Test: See if a clean sample can be introduced by a willing person taking the test**



Procedure – Two Person (2P) Rule

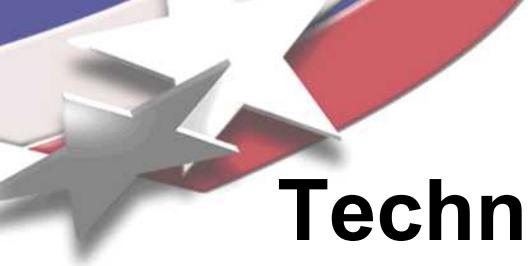
- Issue with an actual performance test of 2P rule against a malicious act: Can build up mistrust between co-workers if one of them actively violates rule
- Alternate “testing” approaches taken that mitigate this concern but have limitations
 - First principles violation: 1 person leaves for a smoke break
 - Passive surveillance: Verify compliance to the 2P rule by observing the actions of the personnel involved and monitoring the associated records – did anyone record a mistake?
 - Historical record checks: Are accidents occurring that indicate mistakes are not being observed by second person?



Technology– Metal Detector

- **Direction of Travel:** Exit
- **Detection objectives assigned to the equipment**
 - Detect SNM shielding (need to be specific about type)
- **Define Defeat strategies**
 - Normal exit (risk detection)
 - Collusion with operator
 - Bypass:
 - Smuggle around portal
 - Hide in with other authorized equipment
 - Distract operator





Technology– Video Motion Detection

- **Sandia Video Motion Detection Activities**
 - 2D Video Motion Detection test reports
 - Research on 3D Video Motion Detection (3D VMD)
 - Development of a video motion detection test suite
 - Intrusion scenarios
 - Examples of nuisance alarm sources



Tests of Commercial VMD's for Interior Applications

- **Intrusion test combinations combined**
 - Distance from camera to intruder
 - Adversary running, walking, slow walking, or crawling
 - Use of light or dark adversary clothes
 - Detection algorithm parameters
- **Each combination run once and taped; test scene then played through each VMD 6-9 times, each**
- **Nuisance alarms were counted for different detection algorithm parameters over about 240 hours.**
 - Nuisance Alarm Sources: animals/insects, loose paper, objects shadows, unknown
- **Office and high-bay applications considered**

3D VMD R&D Prototype Testing

Menu Options Cam-1 Cam-2 Cam-3 Cam-4 All Cameras World



Refresh rate: 6.4 Hz target: 30.3 Hz

Evacuation Anomaly	Exclusion Zone Violation	Unauthorized Item Removal	2 Man Rule Violation	Procedural Violation	System Alarm
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Summary

- **Defined a multi-layered system for protecting against the insider threat**
- **Described several different detection aspects of the system**
- **Reviewed testing considerations for administrative measures, procedures, and technology**



backup



System Approach to Prevent and Protect Against Insiders

