

Behavioral Analytic Modeling for Insider Threat Assessment and Mitigation in the Nuclear Power Industry

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The Insider Risk Spectrum

Insider Risk: The potential for someone with legitimate, authorized access to an organization's systems, data, or facilities to misuse that access, causing harm to the organization

Negligent

- Careless policy violations
- Unsafe workarounds
- Poor cyber hygiene

Misguided

- Testing systems to “help”
- Unauthorized tool introduction
- Well-intentioned shortcuts

Malicious

- Sabotage and theft
- Espionage facilitation
- External attack enablement

Why Nuclear Is Uniquely Vulnerable

IT/OT Convergence

- Connected digital systems span information technology and operational technology domains
- OT failures can cascade into real-world physical impacts

Safety-Critical Operations

- High-consequence physical outcomes demand zero tolerance for security failures
- Human performance variability—fatigue, cognitive overload, procedural drift

Insider Advantage

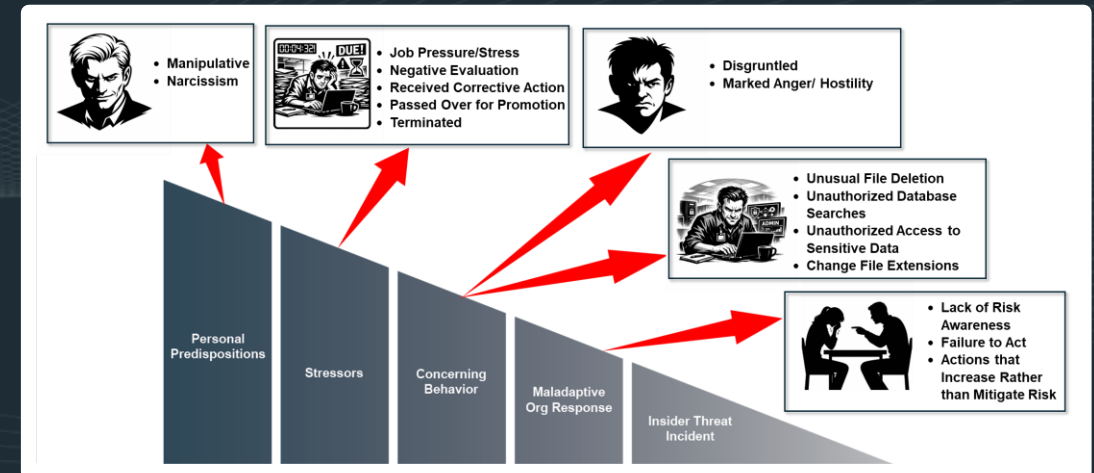
- Legitimate access rights and deep operational knowledge
- Awareness of workarounds, time pressures, and security gaps

The Human Factor: Behavioral Science Perspective

Drivers Down the “Critical Pathway”

- Personal predispositions
- Stressors: Workload, insufficient tooling, unclear governance
- Maladaptive organizational responses

Organizational narratives treating employees as “deficient users” shift attention from systemic factors



Why Traditional Controls Fail

Training and compliance-focused approaches have limited lasting impact

- **Training alone doesn't change behavior:** Rules-based training without addressing social norms, resource constraints, and perceived costs of compliance yields limited impact
- **Perimeter-focused defense:** Technical monitoring optimized to suppress noise often fails to escalate early insider activity
- **Reactive posture:** Programs respond to alerts after incidents rather than addressing stressors and risky patterns before harm
- **Organizational silos** prevent a unified view of risk across HR, IT, OT engineering, and security.

The Detection Gap

Structural Challenges

- Risk signals distributed across HR, physical security, IT, OT engineering, and management
- Organizations lack governance and tooling to integrate “whole-person” risk assessment

Practical Barriers

- Siloed departments and privacy concerns
- Lack of management buy-in/ownership
- Budget constraints
- Employees resist monitoring perceived as punitive surveillance

Real-World Nuclear Insider Threat Cases

Case	Year	Key Behavioral Insight
San Onofre	2012	Disgruntlement and workplace tensions as risk amplifiers
Doel-4	2014	Insider sabotage within normal access privileges
Ecclestone	2013	Contractor-enabled espionage via trusted relationships
GE Wilmington	1979	Probe-and-test boundary testing over time

An integrated behavioral analytic framework looks for **COMBINATIONS** of these patterns rather than isolated anomalies.

SOFIT: Behavioral Science Foundation

- **Sociotechnical and Organizational Factors for Insider Threat (SOFIT)**

Structured knowledge base of behavioral/psychosocial, organizational, and technical/cybersecurity contributors to insider risk

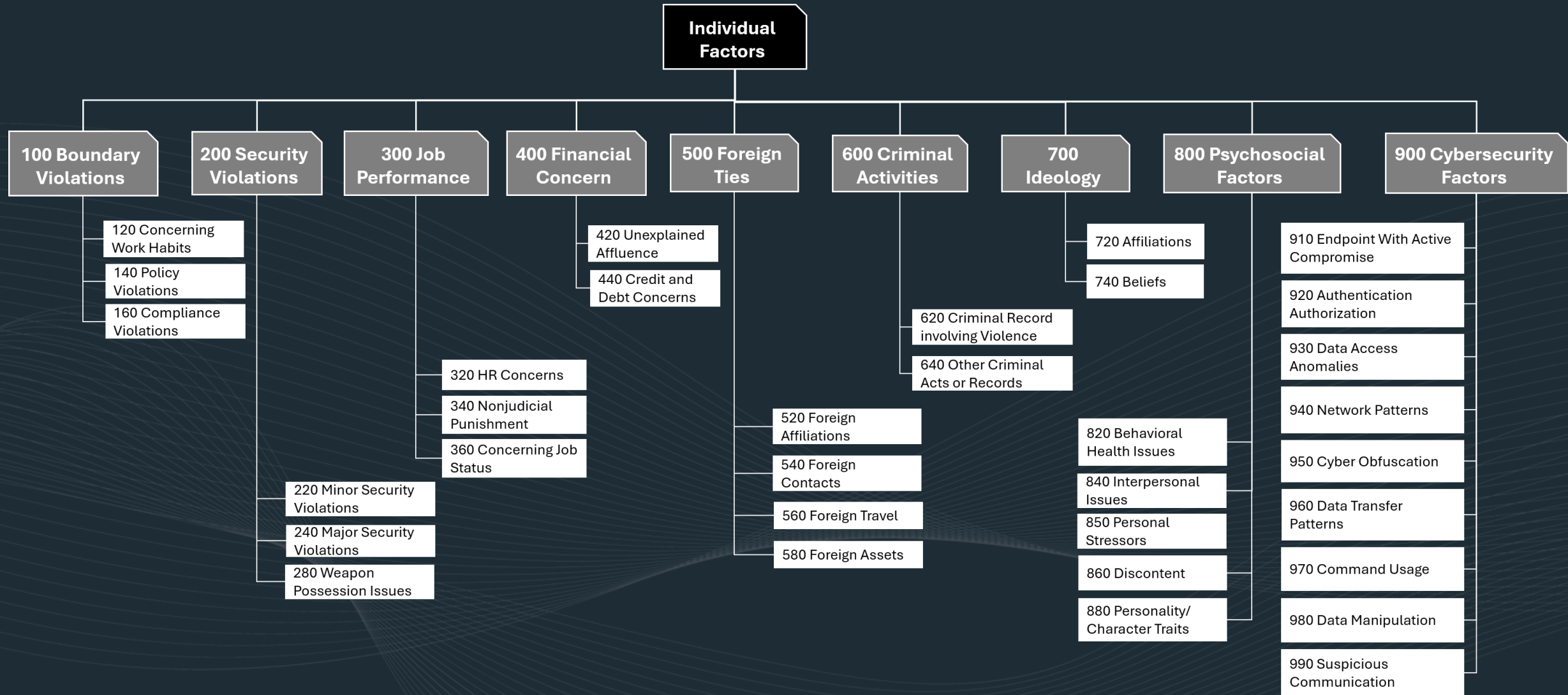
- **Potential Risk Indicators (PRIs):**

Basic observables at the lowest level of the hierarchy, detected from varied ingested and recorded data

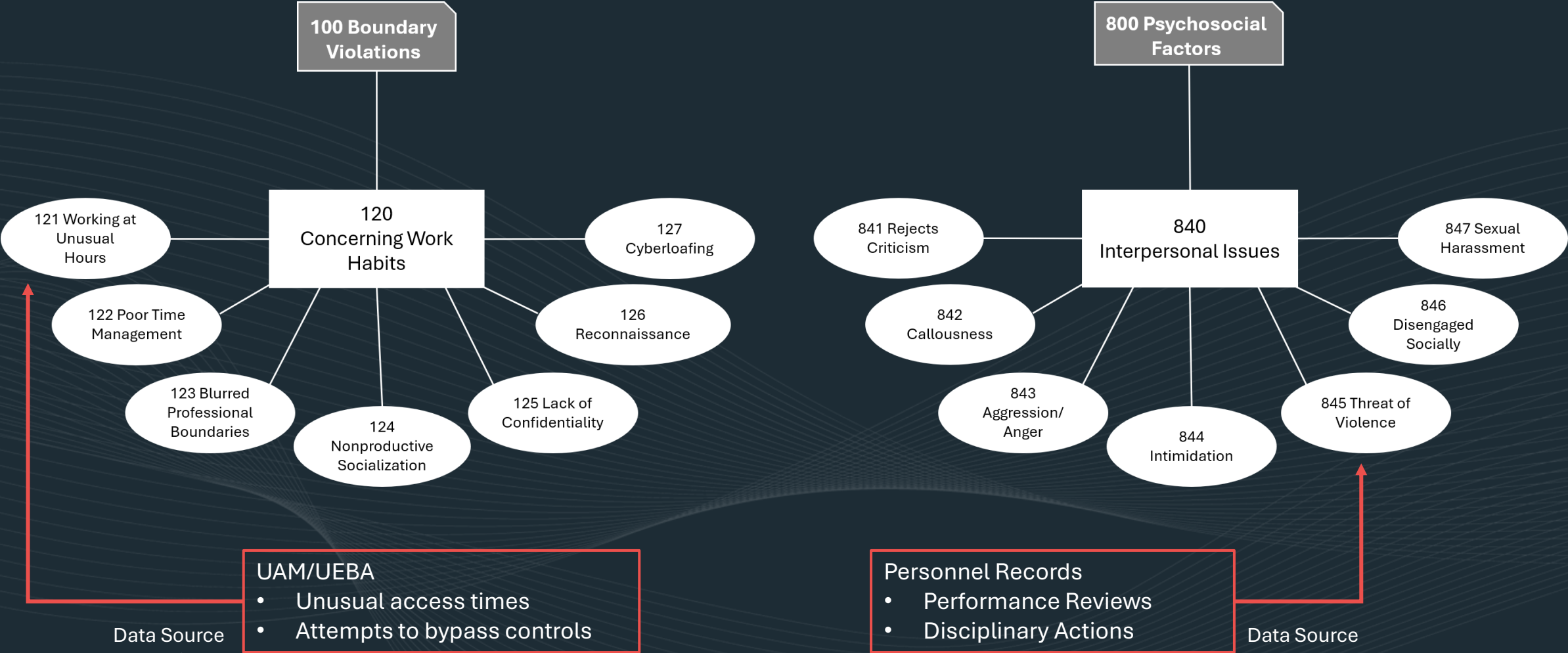
- **“Left of harm”:**

Psychosocial and behavioral indicators often occur earlier in the attack lifecycle and offer opportunities to intervene

SOFIT Individual Factors Branch



PRI Drill-Down Examples



Nuclear-Specific Calibration

Tailoring the SOFIT framework for nuclear power environments

- **Role-specific monitoring:** Operators, engineers with OT access, system administrators, contractors, and physical security personnel
- **PRI calibration:** Define new indicators, modify existing ones, and adjust PRI mappings and weights for nuclear threat behaviors
- **Nuclear-specific analytics:** Abnormal control-room patterns, dynamic fatigue/workload models, risk scoring for high-impact remote access paths
- **Cross-domain integration:** Unified view across HR, IT, OT engineering, and physical security to overcome organizational silos

Operational Requirements: Behavioral Analytic Modeling for Nuclear Insider Risk

- **Decision Intelligence**

- Model expert decision processes for high-consequence, human-in-the-loop decision making
- Continuous monitoring and data ingest across all risk domains

- **Scalability**

- Integrated, interoperable open-architecture solution
- Rapidly adapt to emerging threats while remaining future-proof

- **Transparency**

- Full provenance and visualization of supporting information
- Explainable rationales for every alert and recommendation

*Key: Whole-Person
Behavioral Analytics
to get Left of Harm*

Comparing Threat Assessment Approaches

How Do They Measure Up to Operational Requirements?

Model expert
Scalability
Transparency

• Qualitative Models - Analyst Judgment - “Counting” Models				Qualitative models reflect analyst biases, hard to validate
• Quantitative Models - Probabilistic (e.g., Bayesian)				Quantitative models can miss contextual factors
• Machine Learning (ML)				ML approaches tend to be opaque “black boxes” and are limited by training data
• Expert AI Behavioral Analytics - Integrating AI and Quantitative Modeling				Hierarchical pattern-based structured reasoning with human oversight is explainable by design

Cogynt.ai: Decision Intelligence Platform

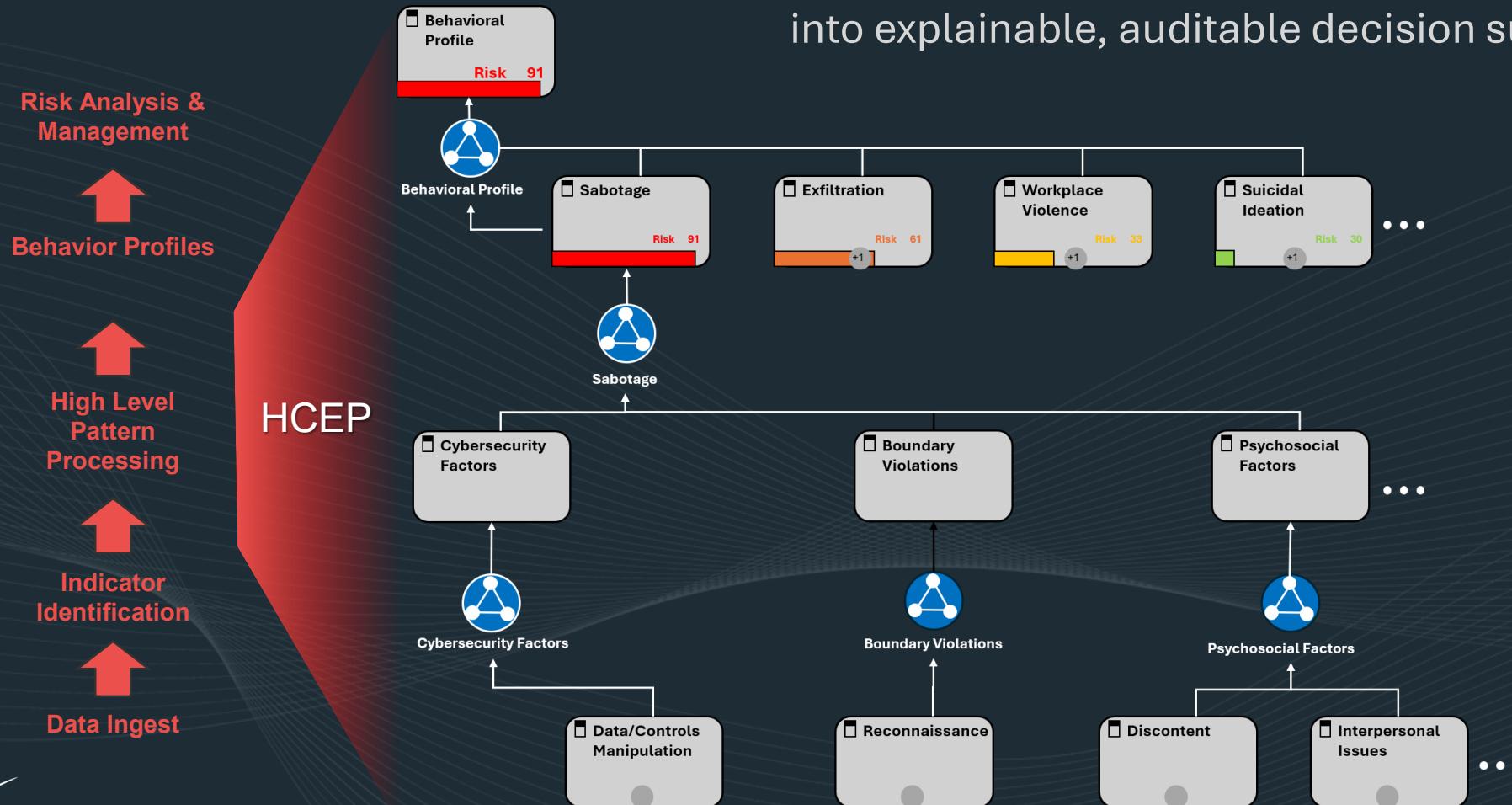
Expert AI behavioral analytic decision intelligence for insider risk

- Automated support + human-in-the-loop expert oversight
- Pattern recognition approach identifies complex behavioral patterns that traditional approaches often miss
- Complete transparency with clear provenance linking observed signals to plausible hypotheses—critical for safety-regulated environments
- Integrates behavioral, psychosocial, organizational, and technical indicators
- Scalable, interoperable open-architecture solution
- Reduces false positives and analyst overload while enabling earlier intervention “left of harm”

See companion paper in INMM Proceedings:
Greitzer, F.L. (2026)/ “Trusted AI Decision Intelligence Support for Nuclear Material Accountability and Control” (*INMM 2026 Proceedings*)

Cogynt.ai Hierarchical Complex Event Processing (HCEP)

The **HCEP** framework fuses behavioral science, cyber-physical signals, and organizational context into explainable, auditable decision support.



Summary & Conclusions

- **Insider threat mitigation must evolve** from reactive, technically centered monitoring toward proactive, human-centric risk management
- **Expert AI behavioral analytics** offers earlier detection, fewer false positives, and stronger accountability
- **Success requires** cross-functional governance, privacy-preserving design, and trusted transparent analytics
- **Steps to Implement this Concept:**
 - Refine nuclear-specific indicator taxonomies
 - Develop the expert AI OT risk model (Cogynt.ai implementation)
 - Define evaluation metrics for detection, prevention, trust, and operational resilience
 - Validate models in OT environments

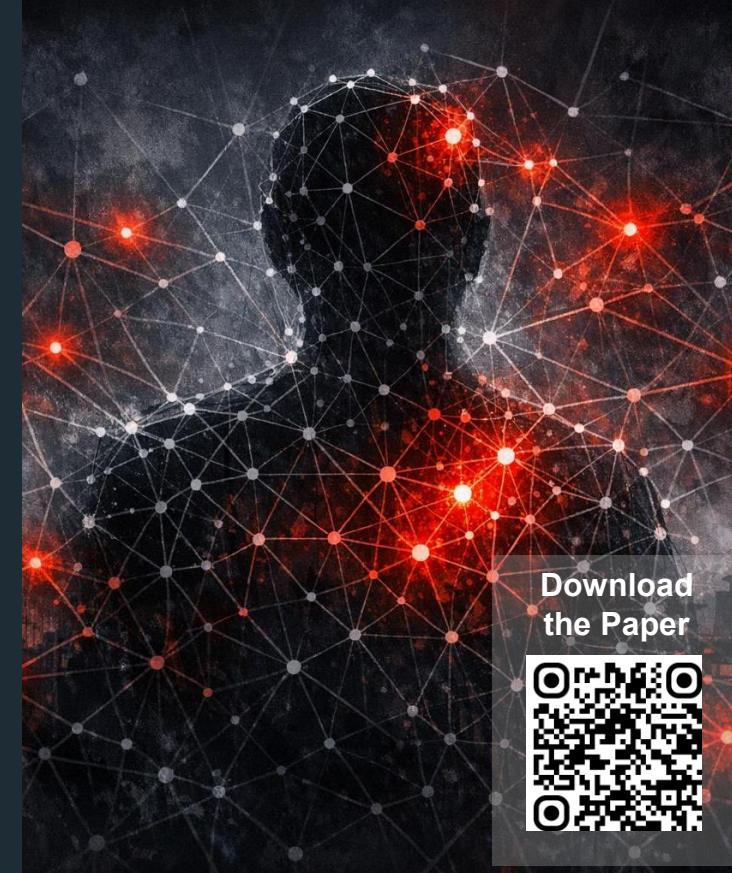
Cybersecurity is as much a human issue as a technical one.

Durable improvements require cultural and organizational reinforcement alongside technical controls.

Thank You *Questions?*

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Download
the Paper



Resources – See the following papers in INMM Proceedings:

Greitzer, F.L. & Noonan, C.F. “Behavioral Analytic Modeling for Insider Threat Assessment and Mitigation in the Nuclear Power Industry.”

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