

Overview of the Threat Posed by Insiders to Critical Assets



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## What is the CERT Insider Threat Center?

Center of insider threat expertise



Began working in this area in 2001 with the U.S. Secret Service

Our mission: The CERT Insider Threat Center conducts empirical research and analysis to develop & transition socio-technical solutions to combat insider cyber threats.



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### **Goal for an Insider Threat Program**



Opportunities for prevention, detection, and response for an insider incident



### **CERT's Unique Approach to the Problem**

Research Models

Deriving Candidate Controls and Indicators



Our lab transforms that into this...

Splunk Query Name: Last 30 Days - Possible Theft of IP
Terms: 'host=HECTOR [search host="zeus.corp.merit.lab" Message="A user account was
disabled. \*" | eval Account\_Name=mvindex(Account\_Name, -1) | fields Account\_Name | strcat
Account\_Name "@corp.merit.lab" sender\_address | fields - Account\_Name] total\_bytes > 50000
AND recipient\_address!="\*corp.merit.lab" startdaysago=30 | fields client\_ip,
sender\_address, recipient\_address, message\_subject, total\_bytes'



### The Insider Threat

#### There is not one "type" of insider threat

- Threat is to an organization's critical assets
  - People
  - Information
  - Technology
  - Facilities
- Based on the motive(s) of the insider
- Impact is to Confidentiality, Availability, Integrity

#### There is not one solution for addressing the insider threat

 Technology alone may not be the most effective way to prevent and/or detect an incident perpetrated by a trusted insider



#### Separate the "Target" from the "Impact" from the "Actor"

Target	Impact	Actor(s)	
Critical Assets	Confidentiality	Employees	
People	Availability	Current	
Technology	Integrity	• Former	
Information		Contractors	
Facilities		Subcontractors	
		Suppliers	
		Trusted Business Partners	
WHAT	HOW	WHO	



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#### What is a Malicious Insider Threat?

# Current or former employee, contractor, or other business partner who

- has or had authorized access to an organization's network, system or data and
- intentionally exceeded or misused that access in a manner that
- negatively affected the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of the organization's information or information systems.





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### What is an Unintentional Insider Threat?

# Current or former employee, contractor, or other business partner who

- who has or had authorized access to an organization's network, system, or data and who, through
- their action/inaction without malicious intent
- cause harm or substantially increase the probability of future serious harm to the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of the organization's information or information systems.





### **Types of Insider Crimes**

#### Insider IT sabotage

An insider's use of IT to direct specific harm at an organization or an individual.

#### Insider theft of intellectual property (IP)

An insider's use of IT to steal intellectual property from the organization. This category includes industrial espionage involving insiders.

#### **Insider fraud**

An insider's use of IT for the unauthorized modification, addition, or deletion of an organization's data (not programs or systems) for personal gain, or theft of information which leads to fraud (identity theft, credit card fraud).

#### National Security Espionage

The act of stealing and delivering, or attempting to deliver, information pertaining to the national defense of the United States to agents or subjects of foreign countries, with intent or reason to believe that is to be used to the injury of the United States or to the advantage of a foreign nation.



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# **Insider Crime Profiles**



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## **TRUE STORY**:

# SCADA systems for an oil-exploration company is temporarily disabled...

A contractor, who's request for permanent employment was rejected, planted malicious code following termination





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### **Other Cases of IT Sabotage**

Financial Institution customers lose all access to their money from Friday night through Monday

• Fired system administrator sabotages systems on his way out

A subcontractor at an energy management facility breaks the glass enclosing the emergency power button, then shuts down computers that regulate the exchange of electricity between power grids, even though his own employer had disabled his access to their own facility following a dispute.

• Impact: Internal power outage; Shutdown of electricity between the power grids in the US.

Former employee of auto dealer modified vehicle control system after being laid off

 Searched for known customers and sent out unwarranted signals to vehicle control devices disabled ignitions and set off alarms

A security guard at a U.S. hospital, after submitting resignation notice, obtained physical access to computer rooms

• Installed malicious code on hospital computers, accessed patient medical records

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## **Summary of Insider Threats**

	IT Sabotage	
Current or former employee?	Former	
Type of position	Technical (e.g. sys admins, programmers, or DBAs)	
Gender	Male	
Target	Network, systems, or data	
Access used	Unauthorized	
When	Outside normal working hours	
Where	Remote access	









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#### TRUE STORY:

An undercover agent who claims to be on the "No Fly list" buys fake drivers license from a ring of DMV employees...

The 7 person identity theft ring consisted of 7 employees who sold more than 200 fake licenses for more than \$1 Million.





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## **Other Cases of Fraud**

An accounts payable clerk, over a period of 3 years, issued 127 unauthorized checks to herself an others...

• Checks totaled over \$875,000

A front desk office coordinator stole PII from hospital...

• Over 1100 victims and over \$2.8 M in fraudulent claims

A database administrator at major US Insurance Co. downloaded 60,000 employee records onto removable and solicited bids for sale over the Internet

An office manager for a trucking firm fraudulently puts her husband on the payroll for weekly payouts, and erases records of payments...

• Over almost a year loss of over \$100K



## **Summary of Insider Threats**

	IT Sabotage	Fraud	
Current or former employee?	Former	Current	
Type of position	Technical (e.g. sys admins, programmers, or DBAs)	Non-technical (e.g. data entry, customer service) or their managers	
Gender	Male	Fairly equally split between male and female	
Target	Network, systems, or data	PII or Customer Information	
Access used	Unauthorized	Authorized	
When	Outside normal working hours	During normal working hours	
Where	Remote access	At work	



# Theft of Intellectual Property





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Research scientist downloads 38,000 documents containing his company's trade secrets before going to work for a competitor...

Information was valued at \$400 Million





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## **Other Cases of Theft of IP**

A technical operations associate at a pharmaceutical company downloads 65 GB of information, including 1300 confidential and proprietary documents, intending to start a competing company, in a foreign country...

• Organization spent over \$500M in development costs

Simulation software for the reactor control room in a US nuclear power plant was being run from outside the US...

• A former software engineer born in that country took it with him when he left the company.



## **Summary of Insider Threats**

	IT Sabotage	Fraud	Theft of Intellectual Property
Current or former employee?	Former	Current	Current (within 30 days of resignation)
Type of position	Technical (e.g. sys admins, programmers, or DBAs)	Non-technical (e.g. data entry, customer service) or their managers	Technical (e.g. scientists, programmers, engineers) or sales
Gender	Male	Fairly equally split between male and female	Male
Target	Network, systems, or data	PII or Customer Information	IP (trade secrets) –or customer Info
Access used	Unauthorized	Authorized	Authorized
When	Outside normal working hours	During normal working hours	During normal working hours
Where	Remote access	At work	At work





#### **Ontologies for Insider Threat Research**



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# Vision

The most important attributes would be the construction of a common language and a set of basic concepts about which the security community can develop a shared understanding... a common language and agreed-upon experimental protocols will facilitate the testing of hypotheses and validation of concepts. –Jason Report



# **Medical Ontologies**





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#### Google Knowledge Graph



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# Google Knowledge Graph (cont.)

- Huge "semantic network" of over <u>570 million objects</u> and <u>18 billion facts</u> (500 million objects and 3.5 billion facts)
- Sources:CIA World Factbook, Wikipedia, Freebase
- Facts about: people, actors, directors, movies, cities, countries, recipes, etc.
- Available in multiple languages; localized search results

http://googleblog.blogspot.co.uk/2012/05/introducing-knowledge-graph-things-not.html http://www.newyorker.com/online/blogs/culture/2012/05/google-knowledge-graph.html http://venturebeat.com/2013/01/22/larry-page-on-googles-knowledge-graph-were-still-at-1-of-where-we-want-to-be/ http://news.cnet.com/8301-1023\_3-57435114-93/google-bringing-new-smarts-to-search-with-knowledge-graph/

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# **Ontology Work at CERT**

#### **Incident Management**

- Incident Management Body of Knowledge
- MAL: Ontology-based Competency Model

#### General

- 10-step methodology for developing ontologies
  - Terms, controlled vocabulary, static relationships, dynamic relationships

#### **Insider Threat**

- Lexicographic insider threat ontology
- Trust ontology
- Indicator ontology
- Unintentional insider threat ontology

#### A Lexicographic Ontology of Insider Threat



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# From Lexicography to Ontology





# **42 Definitions**

- Encountered during a literature search
- Two example definitions
  - is someone who is authorized to use computers and networks
  - is anyone who operated inside the security perimeter



#### **From Natural Language to Formal Language**

- Inspired by Travis Breau
- captured state notification laws in DL
- Looks like this:
- is(insider, anyone(authorized to use(computers and networks)))
- is(insider, anyone(operating inside (security perimeter)))



#### **From Formal Language to Structure**





#### **From Formal Language to Structure**





#### **From Formal Language to Structure**




### **Draft Ontology**

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### An Ontology for Insider Threat Indicators



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Managing The Insider Threat: What Every Organization Should Know Twitter #CERTinsiderthreat © 2013 Carnegie Mellon University

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### **Design Goals**

- Goal # 1: Focus on detection
- Goal # 2: Make indicator definition simple
- Goal # 3: Be agnostic and compatible with existing models
- Goal # 4: Be easily extensible
- Assumption #1: The focus should be on the person
- Assumption #2: Indicators should target significant events



#### element e analysis binaryAnalysis clusteringAnalysis anomalyAnalysis outlierAnalysis object 🔻 😑 dataObject The Ontology in OWL anyDataObject systemObject personObject action dataMovementAction 🔻 😑 egress printing ingress systemAction communicationAction securityAdministrationAction dataSearchAction fileAction entity groupEntity jobFunctionEntity securityRoleEntity systemAdministrator 🔍 time T definedScheduleTime ⊙non-work-hours timeWindow specificTime

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dataAttribute

### **A Sample Indicator**

Indicators use simple subject-verb-object (SVO) syntax borrowed from natural language.

if entity:securityRoleEntity:systemAdministrator performs action:dataMovementAction:egress:printing on object:dataObject:anyDataObject within time:definedScheduleTime:non-work-hours perform analysis:binaryAnalysis



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### **A Sample Indicator**

Indicators use simple subject-verb-object (SVO) syntax borrowed from natural language.

if systemAdministrator performs printing on anyDataObject within non-work-hours perform binaryAnalysis



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# **CERT's Insider Threat Services**



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### **Insider Threat Assessment (ITA)**

**Objective:** To measure an organization's level of preparedness to address insider threats to their organization.

**Method**: Document Review, Process Observation, and Onsite interviews using insider threat assessment workbooks based on all insider threat cases in the CERT case library.

**Outcome:** Confidential report of findings with findings and recommendations.

**Areas of Focus**: Information Technology/Security; Software Engineering; Data Owners; Human Resources; Physical Security; Legal / Contracting; Trusted Business Partners.



### **CERT Insider Threat Workshops**

**Goal**: participants leave with actionable steps they can take to better manage the risk of insider threat in their organization

<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> day, One day, Two days - Presentations and interactive exercises

Addresses technical, organizational, personnel, security, and process issues

#### Exercises

- Address portions of the insider threat assessment
- Purpose: assist participants in assessing their own organization's vulnerability to insider threat in specific areas of concern



## **Building an Insider Threat Program**

*Goal*: CERT staff work with senior executives from across the organization to develop a strategic action plan, based on actual cases of insider threats at the participating organization and research by CERT staff, to address and mitigate the risk of insider threat at the organization.

- Key differences from standard workshop
  - Tailored course material based on actual insider incidents at the organization.
    - Cases are provided in advance by the organization, and treated with strict confidentiality.
    - Workshop is preceded by a 3-day onsite by CERT staff to work with the organization's staff to familiarize themselves with the provided case material.
  - Second day of workshop CERT staff and executives work together to create the Organization's strategic plan for preventing, detecting and responding to insider threats.



### **CERT Resources**

Insider Threat Center website
(http://www.cert.org/insider\_threat/)

Common Sense Guide to Mitigating Insider Threats, 4th Ed. (<u>http://www.sei.cmu.edu/library/abstracts/reports/12tr012.cfm</u>)

Insider threat workshops

Insider threat assessments

New controls from CERT Insider Threat Lab

Insider threat exercises

<u>The CERT® Guide to Insider Threats: How to Prevent,</u> <u>Detect, and Respond to Information Technology Crimes</u> (<u>Theft, Sabotage, Fraud</u>) (<u>SEI Series in Software</u> <u>Engineering</u>) by Dawn M. Cappelli, Andrew P. Moore and Randall F. Trzeciak





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