



Security Risk Mitigation for Nuclear Facilities





PERSPECTIVE: Collective & Cultural Bias

- Primary Marsh McLennan Companies :
 - ➤ Marsh (Insurance Brokerage & Services)
 - ➤ Kroll (Security & Risk Consulting)
 - ➤ Mercer (Management & HR Consulting)
 - **→ Guy Carpenter** (*Re-Insurance Specialists*)
 - > Putnam (Investments)





Marsh

McLennan



PERSPECTIVE: Presenter's Bias



- Michael Minieri, CPP:
 - Senior Manager Security Consulting & Engineering EMEA
 - > 32 Years in the Protection of Lives & Assets
 - > Former Security Manager at a U.S. Nuclear Power Station
 - > Former Law Enforcement Officer
 - Vetted Member FBI's INFRAGARD Program



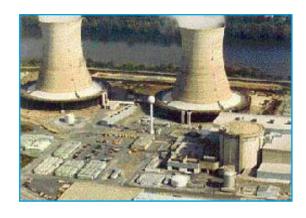


Presentation Objectives:

✓ Identifying the Security Liabilities of a Nuclear Energy Project

✓ Risk Management & Protection of these Liabilities

✓ Impact of Security Risk on Finance & Investment Decisions

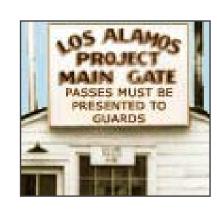




The Nuclear Industry was a Pioneer of High Security Practices from its Origin.

Many of the Basic Security Concepts are still in use today, both inside and outside the Nuclear field.

Nuclear Detractors have it mostly Wrong when they Criticize Post-9/11 Security.





How We Define "Security Risk":

"Security Risks are potential future negative consequences of possible, foreseeable, intentional and usually illegal acts, which – if they materialize and are successful – would likely result in a loss that is unacceptable under the totality of the circumstances"



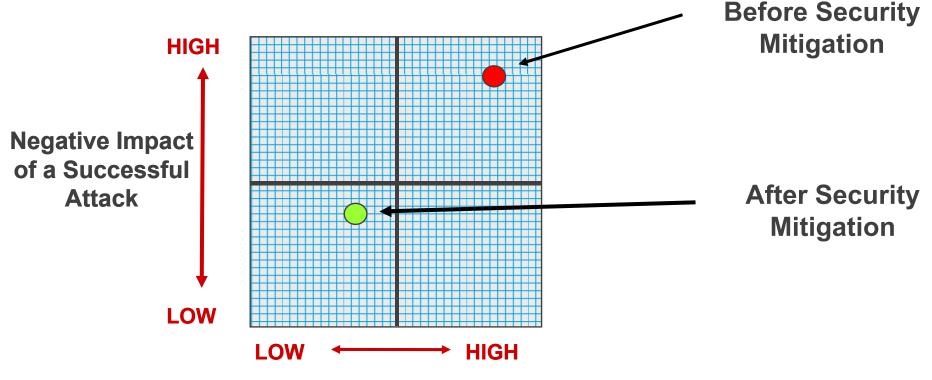


How We Define Security's Role in Risk Management:

"Security is the practice of reducing the risk of probable loss from intentional and usually illegal acts to an acceptable level"



Reducing Security Risk:



Probability that an Attack would be Successful



Security ADVERSARIES for Nuclear Facilities:

- > Terrorists
- **Activists**
- **Criminals**
- Deranged Persons
- Disgruntled Current & Former Employees





Adversary Characterization:

- WHO: <u>People</u> most likely to threaten the assets.
- HOW: <u>Tactics & Techniques</u> likely employed.
- WHAT: <u>Tools, Weapons & Materials</u> available.
- WHEN: <u>Time Periods</u> of greatest vulnerability.
- WHERE: Most likely points of attack.
- WHY: Adversary <u>Motivations & Objectives</u>.





An Adversaries <u>MOTIVATIONS & OBJECTIVES</u> are the key to "*Target Attractiveness*".

Terrorists (sample)

- Mass Casualties
- Discomfort through Fear
- Media Exposure
- Symbols of Western Society
- **Economic Disruption**





Attack Scenarios:

- Overt Perimeter Attack
- Covert Attack
- ➤ Insider Attack
- Proximity Attack
- Exterior Attack





ADVERSARY Profile Combined with ATTACK SCENARIO forms the Security "Design Basis Threat" (DBT)





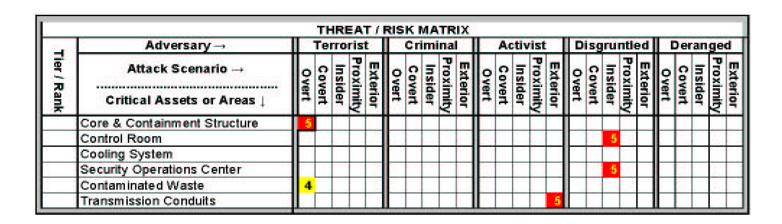
Weighted Factors:

- > PROBABILITY of Attack
- > VULNERABILITY to Attack Success
- ➤ NEGATIVE IMPACT of Successful Attack





Assessing the Specific Security Risks:



^{*} Only 150 Combinations Shown (few ratings 1 through 5 only shown as examples)



Some Security Risk Considerations:

- Construction / Pre-Fuel Delivery
 - Intelligence Gathering*
- Fuel & Waste During Transport
 - Theft
 - Release
- Post-Fueling & On-Site Storage
 - Theft
 - Release



* A terrorist in the 1972 Summer Olympics massacre secured employment in construction of game venues and obtained knowledge of the physical layout of the building housing the Israeli athletes.



Nuclear Facility Security: Finance & Investment Context

- Quality of and Commitment to Security?
- Degree of Transfer of Financial Risk: Insurance?





Thank You!

Questions & Answers