ARMY CYBER INSTITUTE AT WEST POINT PRESENTS:

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INSIDER THREAT

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BUILDING A BETTER, STRONGER AND MORE SECURE FUTURE FOR OUR ARMED FORCES

Science Fiction Prototypes are science fiction stories based on future trends, technologies, economics, and cultural change. The story you are about to read is based on threatcasting research from the Army Cyber Institute at West Point and Arizona State University's Threatcasting Lab. Our story does not shy away from a dystopian vision of tomorrow. Exploring these dark regions inspires us to build a better, stronger, and more secure future for our Armed Forces.

> Lt. Col. Natalie Vanatta Academy Professor U.S. Army Cyber Institute

The views in this graphic novel are those of the author and do not reflect the official policy or position of the Department of the Army, DOD, or the U.S. Government.

INSIDER THREAT

A concerned serviceman observes his counterpart acting erratically – plotting to cripple or contaminate the entire water system of a U.S. Army base. Suspicious behaviors observed over the course of a year point to a potential insider threat.

Insider threats are so dangerous because they are a betrayal of trust. Foundational to the U.S. military is the trust between service members. Erratic behavior doesn't automatically indicate a possible insider threat, nor should service members spend their days suspicious of their colleagues. In a time when technology has empowered soldiers to be more effective and efficient, these threats are increasingly hazardous. How can we create a culture of awareness and support to catch problems early and disrupt a possible insider threat before it ever exists?









AFTERWORD

An insider threat is a malicious threat to an organization that comes from people within the organization, such as employees, former employees, contractors, or business associates, who have inside information concerning the organization's security practices, data, and computer systems. Tackling insider threats requires a combination of techniques from the technical, the sociological, and the socio-technical domains. How organizations go about tackling this issue without creating a culture of distrust or suspicion is the crux of the problem.

In this story, behavior was the indicator of a potential insider threat. While these vary depending on the personality and motivation of a potentially malicious insider, there are common patterns that can be observed. Should Lisa have taken Jeff more seriously and launched an immediate investigation? What are some of the indicators in Ritter's behavior that could have been addressed early? If Jeff's interpretations of Ritter's behaviors turn out to be false, how should Lisa approach the situation without creating organizational trust issues?

An integrated effort to deter, understand, detect, and mitigate the risks from insider threats is critical. How should the U.S. military promote the reporting of suspicious activities without promoting an atmosphere of distrust within the organization?

