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IEEE Standard for Criteria for Security Systems for Nuclear Power Generating Stations

IEEE Power and Energy Society

Sponsored by the
Nuclear Power Engineering Committee

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USA

IEEE Std 692™-2013
(Revision of
IEEE Std 692-2010)

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IEEE Standard for Criteria for Security Systems for Nuclear Power Generating Stations

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Abstract: Criteria for the design of an integrated security system for nuclear power generating stations are provided in this standard. Requirements are included for the overall system, interfaces, subsystems, and individual electrical and electronic equipment. This standard addresses equipment for security-related detection, surveillance, access control, communication, data acquisition, and threat assessment.
Keywords: access control, CAS, central alarm station, cyber security, duress alarms, IEEE 692™, integrated security system, intrusion detection, line supervision, perimeter intrusion alarm, portal security lighting, remote video surveillance, SAS, secondary alarm station, security lighting, security systems, threat assessment, uninterruptible power supply system, UPS, voice communications

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Working Group 3.2 would like to acknowledge and commemorate the instrumental and dedicated efforts of our colleague Einar "Bill" Pearson to our working group. We regret his unfortunate passing in 2011 shortly after this revision was initiated.

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Introduction

This introduction is not part of IEEE Std 692-2013, IEEE Standard for Criteria for Security Systems for Nuclear Power Generating Stations.

The physical protection and security of nuclear power generating stations concerns utilities, manufacturers, the general public, and those who are responsible for licensing and regulating nuclear power generating stations and other nuclear facilities.

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) defines nuclear security as "the means and ways of preventing, detecting, and responding to sabotage, theft, and unauthorized access to or illegal transfer of nuclear material and other radioactive substances, as well as their associated facilities."[a] "For nuclear facilities, the malicious act may target either systems whose failure would cause core damage, leading to radiological consequences, or areas where nuclear fuel (fresh or spent) or radioactive material is kept or stored." The requirements for the development of security systems criteria for nuclear power generating stations are emphasized by international organizations' publications such as the Nuclear Security Series from the IAEA. In particular:

a) IAEA Nuclear Security Series No. 13 *Nuclear Security Recommendations on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Nuclear Facilities* (INFCIRC/225/Revision 5) [B9][b] provides "guidance to States and their competent authority on how to develop or enhance, implement and maintain a physical protection regime for nuclear material and nuclear facilities […] in order to reduce the risk of malicious acts involving that material or those facilities."

b) IAEA Nuclear Security Series No.4 *Engineering Safety Aspects of the Protection of Nuclear Power Plants against Sabotage* [B7] is a technical guidance elaborating "methods for evaluating—and, if necessary, for proposing corrective actions aimed at reducing (mainly through upgrades)—the risk related to any malicious act that, directed against a nuclear power plant, could endanger the health and safety of plant personnel, the public and the environment through exposure to radiation or the release of radioactive substances. These guidelines describe a methodology for assessing the capacity of a selected subset of a nuclear plant's safety related SSCs to withstand sabotage-induced events". Sabotage is defined by the IAEA as "any deliberate act directed against a nuclear facility or nuclear material in use, storage, or transport which could directly or indirectly endanger the health and safety of personnel, the public or the environment by exposure to radiation or release of radioactive substances."[c]

I&C components, electrical, and electronic systems play an important role in the operation of computer and communication networks, intrusion detection, access control systems, and, more generally, in the physical protection of a nuclear facility. The requirements for the design, testing, or maintenance of security systems specific to cyber-security, intrusion detection systems, or access control systems at nuclear facilities have been not only emphasized in IAEA publications but also mandated by regulatory documents including the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). Among them are the following publications:

c) IAEA Nuclear Security Series No. 17, *Computer Security at Nuclear Facilities* [B8]. This Technical Guidance presents approaches, structures and implementation procedures in order to establish a computer security program specific to nuclear facilities. Evaluation methods for

[a] IAEA Office of Nuclear Security, "IAEA: working to build a global response to a global threat," booklets 12-0921, March 2012, Vienna. http://www.iaea.org/Publications/Booklets/NuclearSecurity/ns0312.pdf.

[b] The numbers in brackets correspond to those of the bibliography in Annex A.

[c] IAEA Office of Nuclear Security, Engineering safety aspects of the protection of nuclear power plants against sabotage: technical guidance. — Vienna, International Atomic Energy Agency, 2007, p. 24 cm. — (IAEA nuclear security series, ISSN 1816–9317 ; no. 4) STI/PUB/1271 ISBN 92–0–109906–1.

existing programs and risk reduction measures to new cyber-induced vulnerabilities are also detailed in this publication.

d) 10 CFR Part 73.54, *Protection of Digital Computer and Communication Systems and Networks* [B5]. This requires that a cyber-security plan be established to provide protection to digital computer and to communication systems and networks against cyber-attacks.

e) 10 CFR Part 73.55, *Requirements for Physical Protection of Licensed Activities in Nuclear Power Reactors against Radiological Sabotage* [B6]. This requires that a physical protection program be established and maintained to provide "high assurance that activities involving special nuclear material (plutonium, uranium-233, and uranium highly enriched in uranium-233 or in uranium-235) are not inimical to the common defense and security and do not constitute an unreasonable risk to the public health and safety." In particular, "the physical protection program must protect against the design basis threat of radiological sabotage" as defined in paragraph 73.1.

f) NUREG-1959, *Intrusion Detection Systems and Subsystems* [B19]. "Intrusion detection and assessment systems are an integral part of any physical protection system. Detection and assessment provide a basis for the initiation of an effective security response." This report provides "information relative to designing, installing, testing, maintaining, and monitoring intrusion detection systems (IDSs) and subsystems used for the protection of facilities licensed by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission." It contains information on the "application, use, function, installation, maintenance, and testing parameters for internal and external IDSs and subsystems, including information on communication media, assessment procedures, and monitoring. This information is intended to assist licensees in designing, installing, employing, and maintaining IDSs at their facilities."

g) NUREG-1964, *Access Control System* [B20]. "The overall objective of access control is to help ensure that only authorized and properly searched personnel, vehicles, and materials are granted access to, and exit from, areas that require protection." This report provides "technical details applicable to access control methods and technologies commonly used to protect facilities licensed by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission."

This standard is intended to establish both guidance and minimum requirements for acceptable security system design for nuclear power generating stations worldwide. This standard focuses on the design, operation, and maintenance of various security-related electrical and electronic equipment, including integration to achieve an acceptable security system. As described in this standard, to be effective, the electrical and electronic aspects of such an integrated security system need to include the following 11 essential elements:

- Perimeter intrusion alarms
- Security lighting
- Video surveillance
- Access control
- Interior intrusion detection
- Data acquisition, processing, and display
- Voice communications
- Line supervision
- Duress alarms
- Power supplies
- Maintenance and testing

The integrated security system and each of these 11 elements are addressed in separate clauses of this standard.

The development of these criteria was initially undertaken in January 1978. The standard was originally issued in 1986 and then updated in 1997 and later reaffirmed in early 2005. In September 2005, Working Group 3.2 (Nuclear Security) of Nuclear Power Engineering Committee's Subcommittee 3 (Operations, Maintenance, Aging, Testing, and Reliability) was directed to undertake another update of the standard. A major revision was completed in 2010. Soon afterward there were changes in the industry that necessitated additional updates to the standard.

This new revision incorporates the following improvements and updates:

- Rearranged the wording and format (e.g., dash list vs. bullet list) in the overall document for improved compliance with the IEEE Standards Style Manual
- Updated the Introduction
- Updated four definitions and added three (*controlled access area, line supervision, single act*) to reflect current security term usage, and deleted three (*legitimate access, remote access, remote control*), which are no longer used in the standard.
- Redrew Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3, and Figure 4 for improved clarification
- Revised Clause 4 for consistency with definitions
- Added references for guidance in Clause 4 on design, and cyber security issues
- In Clause 5, allowed the use of fiber optics for perimeter intrusion to credit technology improvement and added a consideration for unattended openings.
- Eliminated prescriptive requirements for lighting in Clause 6, which are now considered unnecessary when considering improved technology for video surveillance now available and being used.
- Added subclauses in Clause 14 providing functional details on various power supply devices
- Reviewed and updated the bibliography to confirm relevance of old standards or to refer to the latest versions of the standards

This revision is intended primarily to assist development of security systems at new nuclear power generating stations, but may also be helpful for design modification efforts at older plants and at other nuclear facilities. Certain aspects of this standard may also apply to other nuclear facilities (such as fuel cycle, high level nuclear waste, and nuclear weapons) at the discretion of the facility owner or operator. The working group attempted to stay abreast of and consistent with the rapidly changing security requirements evolving after the September 11, 2001 terrorist event in the U.S., but at the same time avoided the level of detail that could compromise any safeguard aspects of such changes.

Note that this standard is not intended to cover all security-related topics. An understanding of the goals and objectives of the security system with an appreciation for the financial, operational, testing, and maintenance functionality of the site will enhance the compatibility of the various plant systems, features, and operator actions required to mitigate events such as radiological sabotage, fire, loss of site power, and security events. The plant layout shall be compatible with the need to control access and maintain separation of areas due to pipe break accident, missiles, fire, radiation exposure, and flooding considerations. Physical protection measures should be incorporated into the design prior to the start of construction to enhance physical protection and non-obtrusive security system installation and to reduce cost.

Consequently, such features as listed below should be incorporated in the initial design:

- Embedment of card readers/conduit
- Hardened walls, floors, and ceilings
- Bullet-resistant features
- Minimized utility ports

— Utility port barriers
— Security door hardware

This standard is not intended to cover the following security-related topics:

— Development of threat and response criteria
— Security force composition, deployment, or weaponry
— Classification of vital equipment or vital areas
— Contingency plans
— Security requirements during the plant construction stage
— Personnel screening
— Physical, civil, and structural aspects of security boundaries
— Controls on safeguards information

Contents

IEEE Standard for Criteria for Security Systems for Nuclear Power Generating Stations

1. Overview

1.1 Scope

The standard provides criteria for the design, testing, and maintenance of security system electrical, instrumentation, and control equipment for nuclear power generating stations. Such equipment includes permanently or temporarily installed systems, subsystems, and components used by the security force for physical protection of the station against security threats. It includes equipment for security-related detection, assessment, surveillance, access control, communication, and data acquisition.

1.2 Purpose

This standard establishes criteria for the design of an integrated security system for nuclear power generating stations. These criteria assist in the selection and application of equipment to detect, monitor, display, and record security conditions and events.