

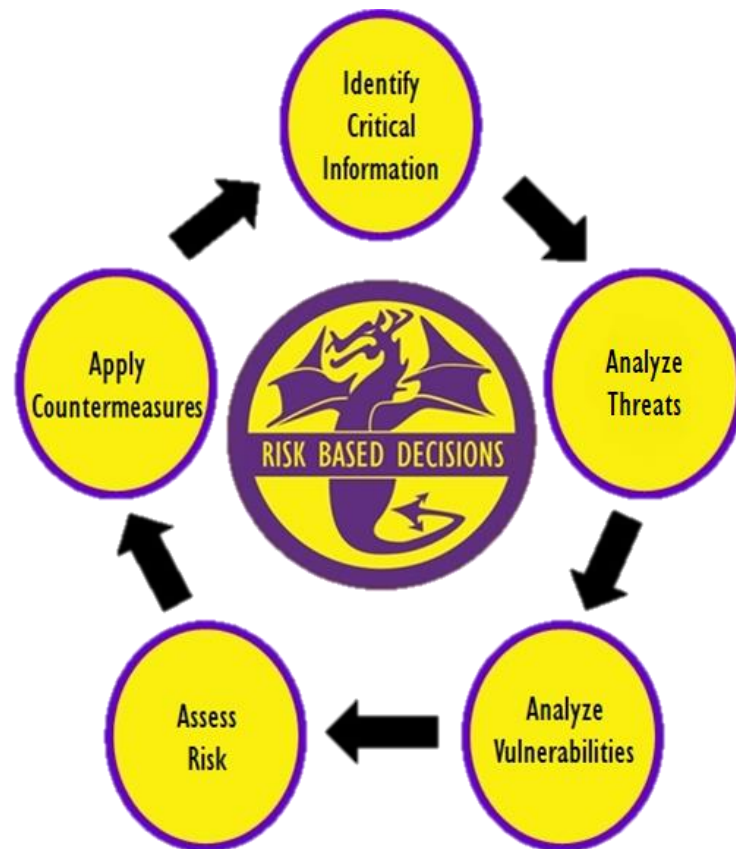
# **Command Indoctrination Operations Security (OPSEC)**

- **Operations Security (OPSEC) is a process that identifies unclassified critical information (CI), outlines potential threats and the risks associated and develops countermeasures to safeguard critical information.**
- **Success of operations depends on protection of CI.**



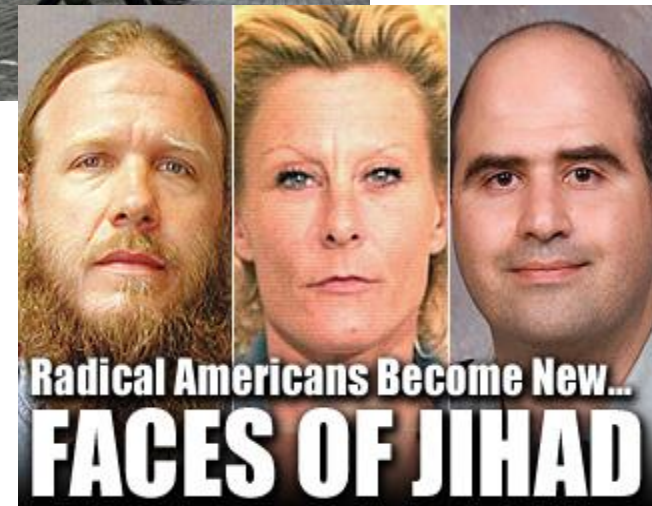
## ■ A 5 step process that ...

- Identifies, controls and protects sensitive, critical unclassified information about a mission, operation or activity
- Assesses potential threats, vulnerabilities, and risk
- Utilizes countermeasures to mitigate an adversary's effectiveness against a friendly operation



▪ **Capabilities and intentions of an adversary to undertake any action detrimental to the success of friendly activities or operations.**

- Conventional Threats
  - Military opponents
- Unconventional Threats
  - Terrorism (foreign and domestic)
  - Hackers
  - Insiders (Spies)
  - Thieves, stalkers, pedophiles

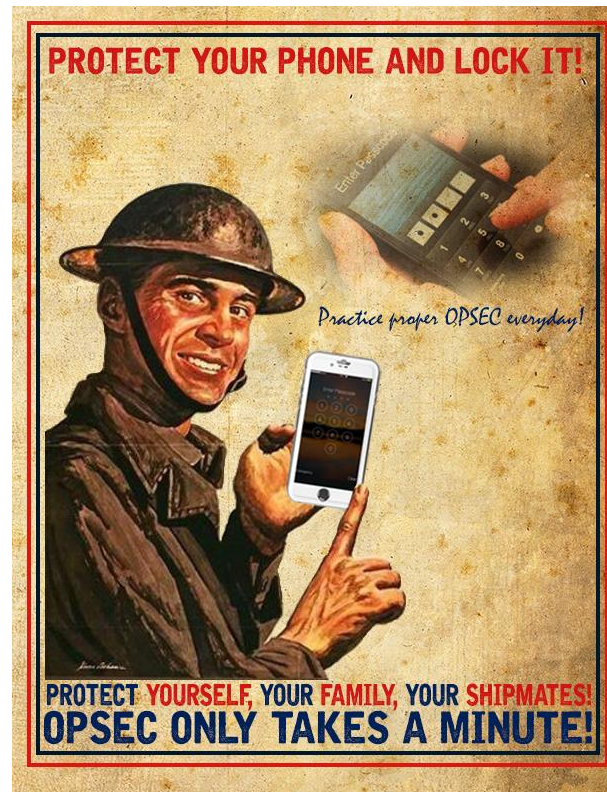


# What are they looking for?

- **Names, photographs of important people**
- **Present/future operations**
- **Information about military facilities:**
  - Location
  - Number of personnel
  - Ammo depot locations
  - Dates and times of operations
- **Family details**
  - Spouse, children
  - Location of work, school



- Information **we must protect** to ensure success
- Information **the adversary needs** to prevent our success
  - Capabilities
  - Operations
  - Personnel
  - Security procedures

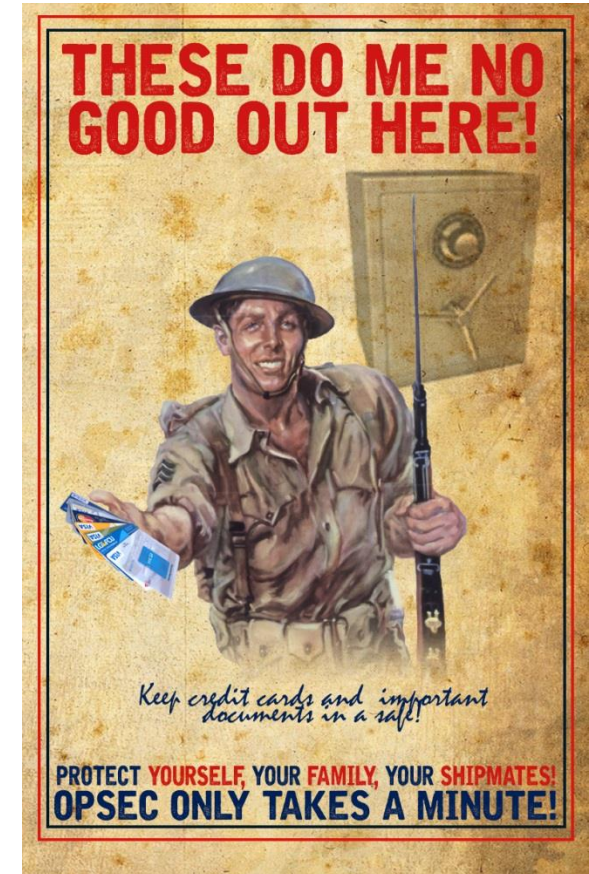




# Personal Critical Information

## ▪ Some examples of critical information that apply to your family life:

- Names and photos of you and your children
- Usernames and passwords
- Length and location of spouse's deployment
- Social Security Numbers
- Credit card/banking information
- Significant dates (birthdays, anniversaries)
- Addresses and phone numbers
- Everyday schedules
- Travel itineraries



- **Friendly, detectable actions that reveal critical information and vulnerabilities**

- Longer working hours
- Rehearsals
- Sudden changes in procedures
- Onloads
- Large troop movements
- Emblems/logos
- Routine predictable procedures



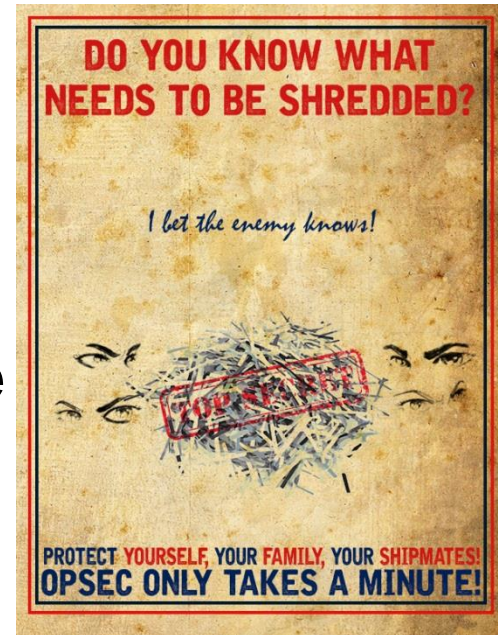
- **Not all indicators are bad**



# Avoid Indicators



- Information collection from multiple sources
- Open source collection provides enemy most of their intelligence
- Manchester Document: 80% of information collected is done so legally
  - Internet
  - Trash
  - Media
- Small details put together give big picture



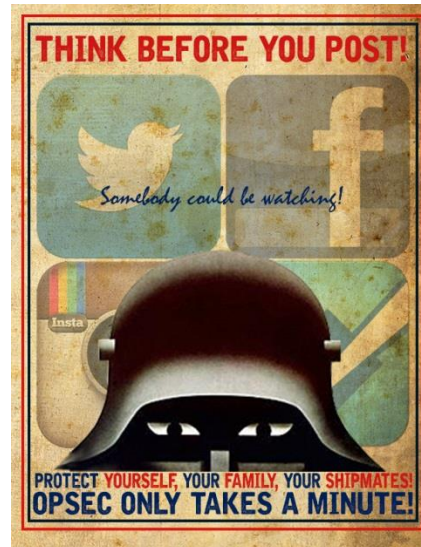
- **Weakness the adversary can exploit to get CI**
- **Some common vulnerabilities are:**
  - Lack of awareness
  - Social media
  - Social engineering
  - Data aggregation
  - Technology
  - Trash
  - Poor policy enforcement
  - Unsecure communications
  - Predictable actions/patterns





- The probability an adversary will gain knowledge of your CI and the impact if they are successful
- Impact: How much will it cost if your CI is lost?

- Lives
- Mission
- Money
- Time



- How much are you willing to risk by displaying this indicator or not correcting that vulnerability?

- **Anything that effectively negates or reduces an adversary's ability to exploit vulnerabilities or collect & process critical information**
  - Hide/control indicators
  - Vary routes
  - Modify everyday schedules
- **Influence or manipulate an adversary's perception**
  - Take no action
  - React too late
  - Take the wrong action





- **OPSEC Program Manager (PM):**

- **Assistant OPSEC PM:**

- **Working Group Members**

**Public Affairs:**

**Web Master:**

**N1: (Name)**

**N2: (Name)**

**N3: (Name)**

**N4: (Name)**

**N5: (Name)**

**N6: (Name)**

**N7: (Name)**

**N8: (Name)**

**N9: (Name)**

- **CMDINST 3432.1A OPSEC**
- **Command Critical Information:**
  - Capabilities / Limitations
  - Current Operations
  - ETC.
- **Realistic Threat**

- **OPSEC five step process**
- **Command OPSEC Team**
- **Command Instruction**
- **Command Critical Information**

