

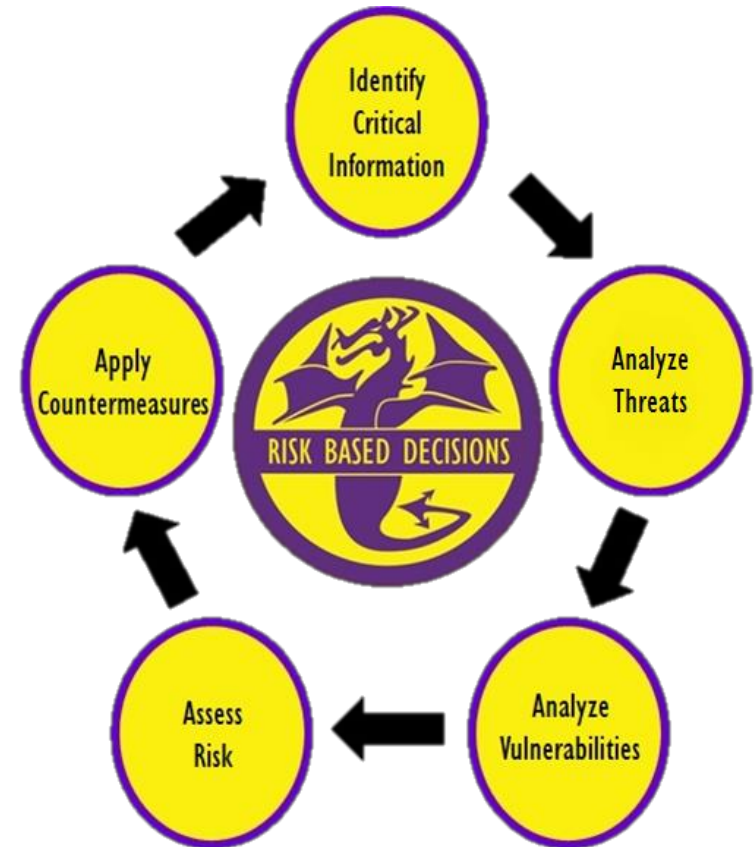
Command Indoctrination Operations Security (OPSEC)

- **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.**



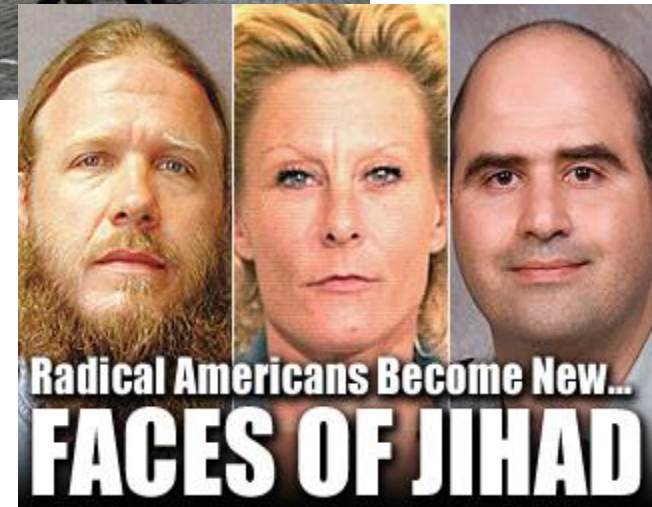
▪ A 5 step process that ...

- 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

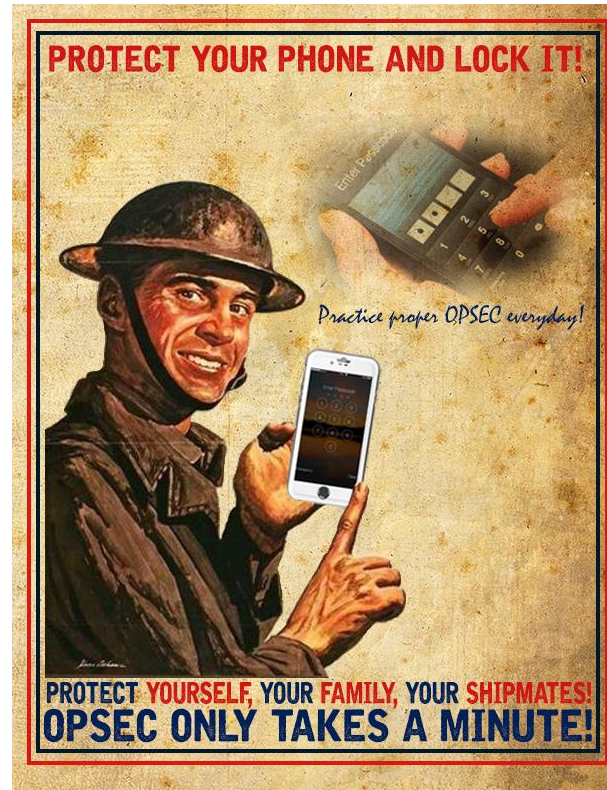


What are they looking for?

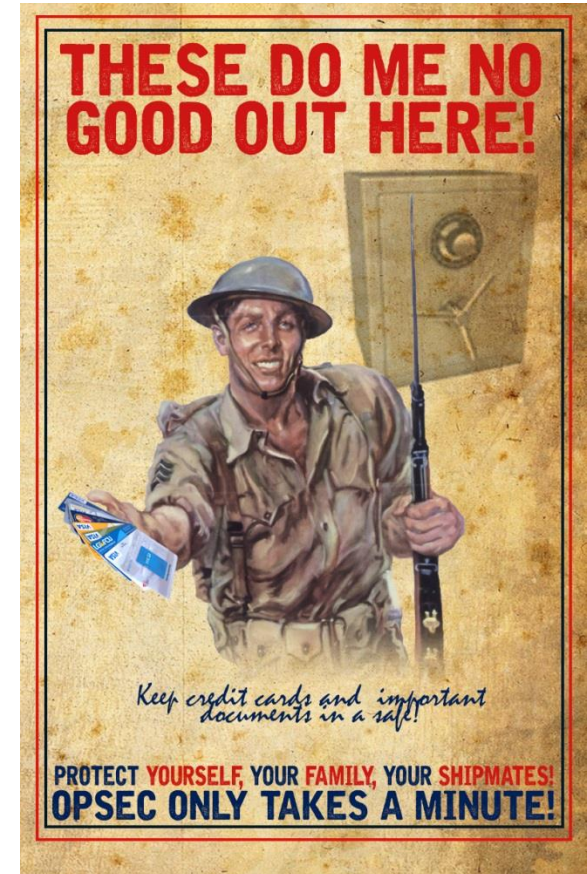
- **Names, photographs of important people**
- **Present/future operations**
- **Information about military facilities:**
 - Location
 - Number of personnel
 - Ammo depot locations
 - Dates and times of operations
- **Family details**
 - Spouse, children
 - Location of work, school



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



- **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



The Smedley's



Drew



Christy



Kaitlyn



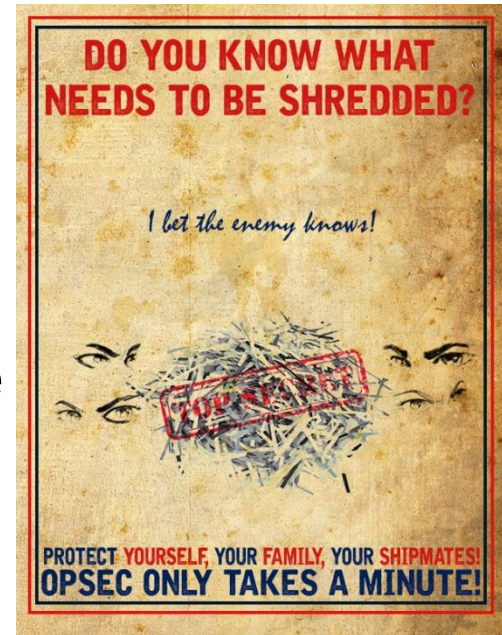
Kennedy



Mackenzie



- 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**

RECOMMENDED
EXAMPLE

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

