



NATIONAL COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY CENTER

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE

Personal Identifiable Information



current and previous addresses



family info



professional & personal relationships





Medical Insurance info



credit info



phone & fax #



email address





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Implications to Your Agency

Potentially

- Increased and highly focused cyber intrusion attempts
- Increased Insider Threat Risk (witting or unwitting)
- Increased fraud through Identity Theft
- Increased physical threat to staff
- Threat opportunity if information shared with other parties



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What Could Happen

Foreign Intelligence Services or Cybercriminals could use PII to exploit you and your associates

- Family
- Friends
- Colleagues
- Neighbors



Why Target You

You could be targeted because you have information or are involved in activities of interest to foreign governments, criminals and extremists. Access to you can provide:

- Access to facilities
- Access to networks
- Access to personnel
- Access to sensitive information, intellectual property and controlled technologies



How Can You Be Targeted

Spearphishing

- Entice you into taking actions that could compromise computers or network
- Mislead you into opening a malicious attachment or link

Social Media

- Befriended via social media while posing as former acquaintance, job recruiter, etc. (eg, Facebook, LinkedIn)
- Collected information on you from social media postings

Human Targeting

- Meet you at venue of interest, reveal shared professions, interests, ideology, etc.
- Tests to see if you will wittingly or unwittingly provide information



What You Can Do: Financial Actions

First, change passwords and security questions on all financial accounts.

Second, monitor financial accounts and look for any unexplained activity or changes.

Third, notify creditors, financial institutions, and credit reporting agencies of unexplained activities.

Fourth, if anyone notices fraudulent activity, go to the FTC website and complete an ID theft complaint form and put a fraud alert on their credit report.

Fifth, report the unexplained activity to local police department. Provide them a copy of the FTC form, and request a copy of the police report.

Sixth, Report any suspicious activity to supervisors or security staff.



What You Can Do: Cyber Actions

First, do not open e-mails from individuals that do not normally e-mail you. Call them first.

Second, do not open e-mails that appear odd or out of context from associates. Call them first.

Third, do not open unexpected correspondence.

Fourth, if you begin receiving calls from friends that have received e-mails you didn't send you may be a victim of spear phishing.

Fifth, report any suspicious activity to your security officer and follow their instructions.



What You Can Do: Avoid being a Target

First, when traveling overseas, be cautious about those who seem to have a lot in common with you. Be wary if they wish to maintain contact with you once you return to the States.

Second, be aware of your behavior travelling overseas.

Third, be cautious about foreigners who approach you in the U.S. who seem to have many similar interests.

Fourth, be cautious of foreigners who make third party introductions.

Fifth, be circumspect about unsolicited offers of travel, study, or employment, especially those involving travel to a foreign country.

Sixth, report any suspicious contacts to your security officer and follow their instructions.



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See Something Say Something





More Information



