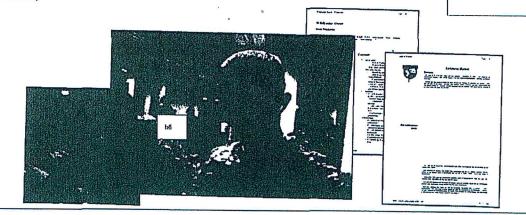
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(U) The Insider Threat: PVT Bradley Manning

14 April 2014

(b)(7)(E)



(U) Agenda

- (U) Insider Threat Motives
- (U) PVT Manning's Motives
- (U) Behavioral Indicators of Insider Threat
- (U) PVT Manning's Behavior Indicators
- (U) PVT Manning Timeline
- (U) How PVT Manning Disclosed Information
- (U) Summary and Discussion

(U) The Outcome

- (U) On 27 May 2010 PFC Bradley Manning was arrested for leaking classified material to the online leakers website "Wikileaks". He was charged with 22 criminal charges; including espionage and aiding the enemy.
- (U) On 21 August 2013, PVT Bradley Manning was found guilty of 20 of the 22 charges and was sentenced to 35 years in prison.

(U) Motives

- Greed or financial difficulties
- Disgruntled or wants revenge
- Ideology
- Divided loyalties
- Vulnerable to blackmail
- Ego/Self-Image
- Ingratiation
- Family/personal issues

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(U) PVT Manning's Motives - Disgruntled

 PVT Manning was very disgruntled during his deployment in Iraq. A significant attributer to his disgruntlement was his social and physical identity which he felt was suppressed by the US Army and it's atmosphere toward homosexuality.

(U) PVT Manning's Motives - Ideology

PVT Manning was associated to a group of self-proclaimed "hackers" who
deemed all information (government in particular) should be public
knowledge. He was accepted in this group and associated himself as a
"hacker" and subscribed to the group's ideology.

(U) PVT Manning's Motives - Ego and Ingratiation

PVT Manning identified himself as an advocate of government information should all be publically available. He had the access and capability to provide Julian Assange, a world-wide recognized foreign national who was, at that time, on the forefront of the ideology which matched PVT Manning. PVT Manning, although slightly regretting his actions now, saw himself as a hero to the public and to the families of the Reuters reporters killed by the Apache helicopter; which became known as Collateral Murder.

(U) PVT Manning's Motives - Family/Personnal Issues

Before PVT Manning became a US Army Soldier, he was shunned by his father who didn't accept his son's outlook on life. Bradley Manning did not hold jobs for long and was homeless for a short period of time before moving to Maryland to live with his aunt. During PVT Manning's service in the US Army, he struggled with his self image as a man, when he wanted to be an openly accepted female in the US Army. PVT Manning was also an advocate for homosexuals openly serving in the DoD vs. the DADT policy.

(U) Behavior Indicators

- Interest in matters outside their scope of responsibilities.
- Inappropriately seeks to obtain classified information on subjects not related to their work.
- Downloads/Transfers information without proper authorization or need via media devices or email.
- Deliberate and unnecessarily copies of documents or media.
- Works unusual times outside normal duty hours.
- Unexplained affluences.
- Engaged in suspicious personal contacts.
- Unreported foreign contacts.
- Overwhelmed by life crises and/or career disappointments.
- Compulsive and destructive behavior

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(U) PVT Manning's Behavior Indicators

- Interest in matters outside their scope of responsibilities.
 - PVT Manning would often disregard his responsibilities, assigned to him as an US Army Intelligence Analyst in Iraq. Besides his illegal transfer of classified information he also obsessively researched websites regarding DADT and politicians who supported or didn't support the lesbian/gay community. He conducted this activity while being assigned to research and analyze the patterns and threats of IED attacks.
- Inappropriately seeks to obtain classified information on subjects not related to their work.
 - PVT Manning utilized his access to classified database systems to search, collect, summarize and disseminate Department of State information, GITMO detainee biographies and accessed US Army Judge Advocate Group digital records.

(U) PVT Manning's Behavior Indicators

- Downloads/Transfers information without proper authorization or need via media devices or email.
 - PVT Manning had the capability to transfer data from his SIPR to his NIPR and personal computers.
- Deliberate and unnecessarily copies of documents or media.
 - PVT Manning copied and retained classified information on his NIPR and personal computers.
- Works unusual times outside normal duty hours.
 - PVT Manning utilized his 12 hour shift from late evening (~7pm) until the morning (~7am) to conduct his illegal activity.
- Engaged in suspicious personal contacts or foreign contacts.
 - PVT Manning contacted Julian Assange using encrypted methods and chat rooms.

(U) PVT Manning's Behavior Indicators

- Overwhelmed by life crises and/or career disappointments.
 - PVT Manning had a relationship with a boyfriend who disassociated himself from PVT Manning during his deployment. Additionally, PVT Manning struggled with his self-image as a man, when he wanted to be an openly accepted female in the US Army.
- Compulsive and destructive behavior
 - PVT Manning before his deployment to Iraq had uncontrolled verbal outbursts directed at his Platoon Sergeant. While deployed in Iraq, PVT Manning had a physical altercation with another Soldier, was absent from his office to and later found curled up in a conference room with the words, "I WANT" cut into a conference chair and ultimately had his bolt from his M-16 rifle removed. Manning was sent to work in the supply room after this, but his clearance and access remained intact.

In October 2009, deployed to Iraq, His focus was threats to the FOB Hammer, Iraq area

- 17 Nov 09, Manning is given SIPRNET access (Intelink)
- 28 Nov 09, Manning searched Intelink for "GTMO" and "interrogations"
- 01 Dec 09 May 10, Manning searched Intelink for "Wikileaks", 119 times.

- 29 Nov 09, Manning searched Intelink for "SJA and CENTCOM" (Manning found the server hosting the Gharani/Farah Air Strike)
- 01 Dec 09, Manning viewed the Army Counterintelligence Center report on Wikileaks.
 - -Released by Wikileaks
- 08 Dec 09, Manning searched Intelink for "Guantanamo detainee operations" and SOPs.
 - -Released by Wikileaks

- 05 Jan 10, Manning created a single .CSV file containing the CIDNE-I database (~380,000 reports)
 - Released by Wikileaks
- 08 Jan 10, Manning created a single .CSV file containing the CIDNE-A database (~91,000 reports)
 - Released by Wikileaks
- 23 Jan 10, Manning arrives at his Aunt's residence in MD on his mid-tour leave
- 25 Jan 10, Manning takes a trip up to Boston.
 - Wants to see some friend

 30 Jan 10, Manning created an encrypted file on a SD card (which had been used by his personal camera) containing the two CSV files and a "read me" file.

READ ME:

It's already been sanitized of any source identifying information. You might need to sit on this information, perhaps 90-180 days, to figure out how best to release such a large amount of data, and to protect source. This is possibly one of the more significant documents of our time, removing the fog of war, and revealing the true nature of 21st century asymmetric warfare.

"Have a good day"

> This SD card was left at his Aunt's residence in MD.

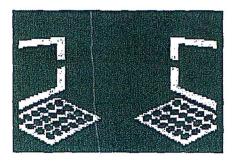
- 01 Feb 10, Manning returned from Boston to Aunt's residence in MD
- 11 Feb 10, Manning returns to Iraq.
- 14 Feb 10, Manning downloaded various secret documents pertaining to Wikileaks from SIPRNET and burns them to CD.
 - Later released by Wikileaks
- 20 Feb 10, Manning gets a SIPRNET, Open Source Center Account.
 - -Searched for Wikileaks
 - -Searched for Iceland
- Mar Apr 10, downloaded 254,287 Department of State cables
 - Later released by Wikileaks

- 05 Mar 10, Manning tells Julian Assange, via chat, he had nothing left to give him.
 - Julian tells him to keep looking.
- 05 Mar 10, Manning started to manually download all the GTMO Detainee files from the SIPRNET.
- 07 Mar 10, Manning used wget to download 700+ Detainee files from the SIPRNET.
 - -Released by Wikileaks
- 07 Mar 10, Manning tells Julian Assange, via chat, he has the Detainee files and then he uploads them to Wikileaks.
- 21 Mar 10, Manning downloaded files to his work computer, burned them to a CD and viewed the zip file on his personal Macintosh laptop.

- Released by Wikileaks

(U) Wget.exe

Wget is a free utility designed for non-interactive download of files. It works like a web-crawler extracting resources from linked HTML pages and downloading them in sequence and repeating the process based on the parameters set by the user.



(U) Wget.exe

- Wget can follow links to create local versions of remote web sites, fully recreating the directory structure of the original site.
- Wget can be instructed to convert the links in downloaded files to point at the local files, for offline viewing.
- Wget supports IPv6 and IPv4
- Wget has been designed for robustness over slow or unstable network connections.
- Capable of being configured to pull specific information or to randomly pull an entire website.

Ultimate tool for gathering and compiling Intelligence.

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Other:

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- 10 Apr 10, Manning downloaded the entire Gharani/Farah air strike investigation (minus the videos).
 - The files are then zipped up on his work computer and then burned the zip file to a CD.
 - The CD was then loaded onto his personal Macintosh computer and then provided to Wikileaks, which Manning encrypted with mcrypt.

(U) Manning Time Line

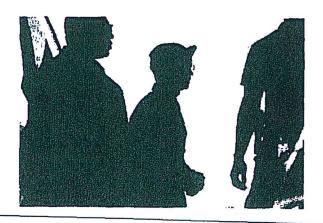
- 08 May 10, Manning assaulted his team leader (punched her in the face). Manning was then removed from SCIF and placed into the Supply Room.
- 09 -24 May 10, Manning used other SIPRNET computers to continue to search for Wikileaks.
- 13 May 10, Manning downloaded the NIPRNET GAL, then emailed it to his gmail account.

-Released by Wikileaks

 21-24 May 10, Manning chats with Mr. Adrian Lamo, informs him about disclosing all the material. Mr. Lamo then reports this to the authorities.

(U) Manning Time Line

- 27 May 10, Manning is arrested in Iraq
- 27 May 10, Manning is allowed to talk to a co-worker. He convinces her to log onto his Facebook account and post an entry on his wall taking credit for releasing the Collateral Murder video.



(U) How PVT Manning Disclosed Information

- PVT Manning had unsupervised access to information retained on local SIPRNet hard drives and websites.
- He obtained and installed the unauthorized program, "Wget.exe" to his SIPR computer which enhanced his capability to acquire vast amount of data from the US State Department.
- He contacted Julian Assange, via encrypted chat rooms, for instructions and advice on how to give Julian Assange all of the information. In a sense, Manning was acting like a tasked asset.
- Extracted and provided Julian Assange with the personal information and email addresses of over 74,000 service members serving in Iraq after being removed from the SCIF.

(U) How PVT Manning Disclosed Information

- PVT Manning researched and obtained sensitive videos and classified documents which resided on unsecured shared folders (including JAG folders).
- Manning utilized a Wget program and the capability to download the data to CDs from his SIPR computer, then transfer data from CDs to NIPR, mostly to his personal computer.
- He sent the classified data, via his personal computer, to Wikileaks and also stored the Iraq and Afghanistan war logs onto his cameras media card.

(U) Summary

- PVT Manning deliberately compromised US sensitive information based on an ideology that information retained by the US Government should be in the public domain.
- -PVT Manning's ideology may have developed from his interactions with self-proclaimed "hacker" groups, in the Fall of 2008, which believed information should be unrestricted.
- -PVT Manning was able to surreptitiously act on his ideology because his work environment lacked strong enforcement and oversight of sound SCIF OPSEC/INFOSEC procedures.
- WikiLeaks, through Julian Assange, provided an opportune capability for PVT Manning to disseminate sensitive US Government information.
- Due to the actions of PVT Manning, OPSEC/INFOSEC in deployed environments have become stricter (no USB drives, CD burning capabilities restricted/managed, SIPRNet token cards, etc...).
- -Further promoted the ideology that all information should be public.

Despite these restrictions an individual can still compromise US Sensitive and Classified Intelligence

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> DELETED PAGE(S) NO DUPLICATION FEE FOR THIS PAGE.

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