

# CDSE INSIDER THREAT VIGILANCE VIDEO SERIES

## SEASON 3: HONOR IN HINDSIGHT

### FACILITATION GUIDE



**CDSE** Center for Development  
of Security Excellence

[www.cdse.edu](http://www.cdse.edu)



## SEASON OVERVIEW

In Season 3 of the CDSE Insider Threat Vigilance Video Series, Army Staff Sergeant Gary Latimore suffers a career setback that causes him to become increasingly alienated at work and home. Dejected and adrift, Latimore discovers a renewed sense of purpose by joining an activist group with possible ties to violent extremism. As Latimore's involvement with the controversial group deepens, his military future becomes more and more uncertain. How will Latimore's unit recognize and respond to Latimore's potential risk indicators? Will Latimore recognize his own vulnerability and choose to uphold his duties and responsibilities as a service member?

### TAKEAWAYS

- Active participation by service members in extremist groups, including those that advance, encourage, or advocate the use of violence, is prohibited.
- Service members are subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and their conduct—including speech—is bound by a duty to contribute to the good order and discipline of a fighting force.
- Individuals who require national security eligibility for sensitive positions or access to classified information are likewise subject to exceptional standards of conduct, as well as mandatory reporting of certain activities.
- As a condition of national security eligibility, covered individuals are evaluated continuously for their character, trustworthiness, sound judgment, and reliability to protect classified or sensitive information.
- Recognizing and reporting potential risk indicators of insider threat enables early intervention and timely support, leading to positive outcomes for the individual, organization, and the mission.
- Insider threat prevention is a shared responsibility. Individuals must adhere to relevant policies and reporting procedures and organizations and their insider threat programs must investigate potential threats while also preserving individual privacy and civil liberties.

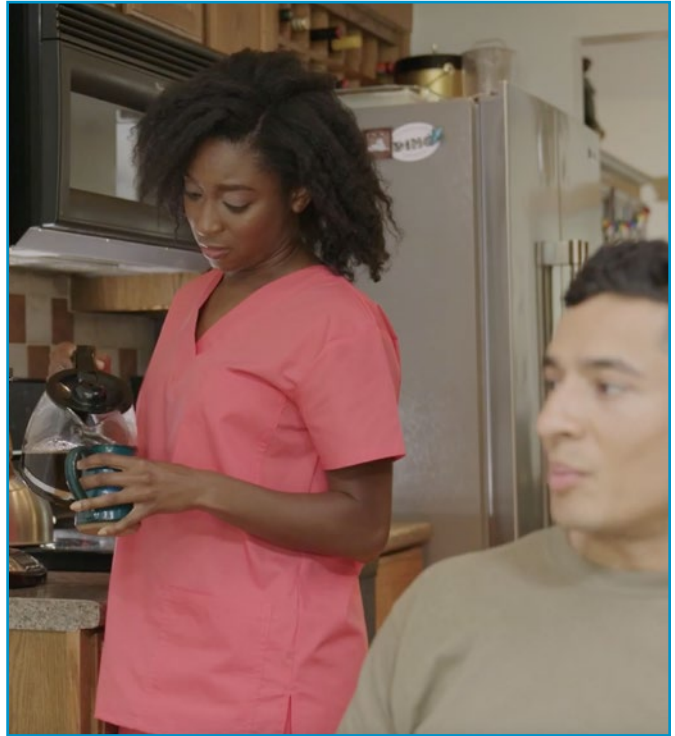


## QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

### Episode 1: “Wounded Pride”

Ssg Gary Latimore and his wife, Martha, share high hopes for the future as Gary awaits his promotion results. Matthew Planner, leader of the activist group Patriot Nation, defends himself against allegations of domestic violent extremism. Ssg Abernathy and Latimore clash over differing viewpoints.

- Is print media more credible and reliable than digital media? What makes information (news stories, sources, and claims) credible and reliable? Why is it important?
- Who made the stronger argument concerning Matthew Planner and Patriot Nation: Abernathy or Latimore? Why?
- What personal predispositions or stressors did Latimore exhibit prior to his promotion results?
- How did Latimore’s teammates make him more or less resilient? What could his teammates have done differently to prevent Latimore from continuing down the path he was on?



### Episode 2: “Cadence Interrupted”

A dejected Ssg Gary Latimore struggles to maintain his footing at home and work. Ssg Mark Peña faces tough decisions as he seeks to protect his friend. Latimore’s motivation wanes and Kenan Bruce loses a workout partner.

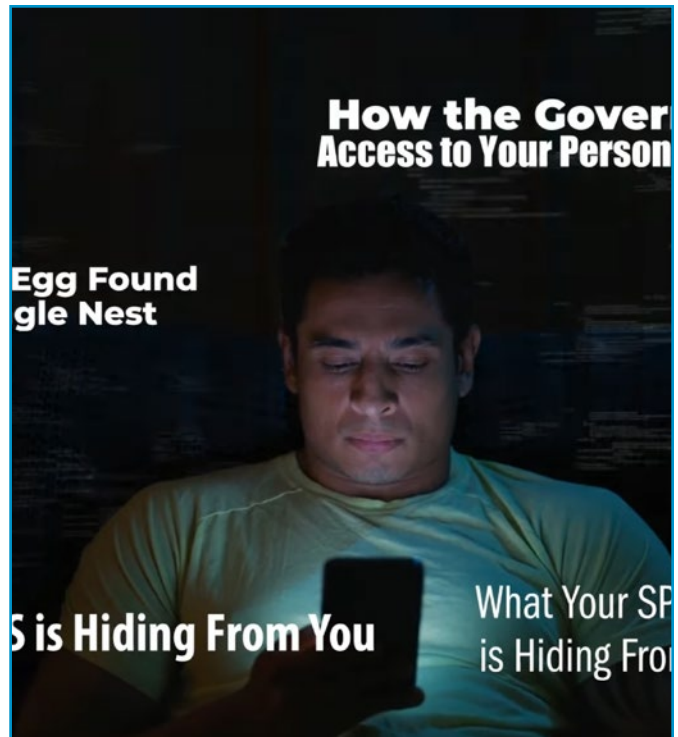
- What additional predispositions or stressors did Latimore exhibit in this episode?
- What were Latimore’s concerning behaviors? Who noticed or could have noticed?
- Were Ssg Peña’s actions concerning Latimore appropriate? What could he have done differently?
- A professional setback caused Latimore to harbor a grievance. What other types of events or scenarios could lead to grievances?
- Is Latimore at risk? If so, are there opportunities and means for mitigation?



### Episode 3: “Divided Allegiance”

SSG Gary Latimore searches for solace online and finds a lifeline. Latimore’s rejuvenated spirits temper Martha’s skepticism of her husband’s new associations and growing activism. Kenan Bruce reclaims his workout partner. Matthew Planner grooms a prized new member of Patriot Nation.

- Why did Latimore feel alienated by those closest to him, yet find acceptance and a sense of belonging online? Was this a concerning behavior? Why or why not?
- Did Latimore engage in any prohibited activities? What additional information would you need to make a determination?
- Was Martha justified in her skepticism of Latimore’s donation to “Justice for Stan”?
- Was it permissible for Kenan to accept Patriot Nation merchandise from Latimore?
- What positive qualities does Latimore exhibit?



### Episode 4: “Mission First”

In the concluding episode of Season 3, CPT Lee counsels SSG Gary Latimore on his duties and responsibilities as a service member. Kenan Bruce voices growing concern for his friend, and Latimore receives an ominous phone call.

- Why did CPT Lee counsel Latimore that his active participation with Patriot Nation could be a security concern, regardless of the group’s goals and intentions?
- Did Kenan act appropriately by reporting Latimore’s concerning behaviors to CPT Lee?
- What actions did CPT Lee take to protect national security, the unit, and Latimore? Were her actions effective?
- Where is the line between having a belief and supporting an organization that wants to overthrow the government?



## POLICIES AND GUIDELINES

### Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 1325.06

DoDI 1325.06, updated December 2021, includes several revisions related to extremism in the ranks. The revised instruction identifies harm to the military from extremist activities, discusses the authority of the commander to maintain good order and discipline, and lists activities—including social media activity—that are prohibited by members of the Armed Forces. The terms “extremist activities” and “active participation” are more clearly defined in the updated instruction. Read it here: [DoDI 1325.06, Handling Protest, Extremist, and Criminal Gang Activities Among Members of the Armed Forces, November 27, 2009, Change 2 Effective December 20, 2021 \(whs.mil\)](#).

### Security Executive Agent Directives (SEAD)

The Security Executive Agent Directives establish the policies and procedures governing investigations and adjudications for eligibility for access to classified information or eligibility to hold a sensitive position.

- SEAD-3 establishes reporting requirements for all covered individuals who have access to classified information or hold a sensitive position.
- SEAD-4 establishes the adjudicative guidelines for all covered individuals who require initial or continued eligibility for access to classified information or eligibility to hold a sensitive position.
- SEAD-5 establishes guidelines for the collection, use, and retention of social media information.
- SEAD-6 establishes policy and requirements for the continuous evaluation of covered individuals.

Review all the directives here: <https://www.dni.gov/index.php/ncsc-how-we-work/ncsc-security-executive-agent/ncsc-policy>.





## ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

### The Critical Path Model

Season Two of the Vigilance Video Series introduced the “Critical Path” model, a framework developed by researchers Eric Shaw and Laura Sellers for evaluating an individual’s risk for insider threat. According to the model, an individual’s personal predispositions, combined with various stressors, can lead to concerning behaviors; poor organizational responses to the individual’s situation may escalate the insider’s risk of committing hostile or harmful acts. Learn more about the application of the Critical Path model here: [https://nationalinsiderthreatsig.org/itrmresources/Application Of The Critical-Path Method To Evaluate Insider Risks-June 2015.pdf](https://nationalinsiderthreatsig.org/itrmresources/Application%20Of%20The%20Critical-Path%20Method%20To%20Evaluate%20Insider%20Risks-June%202015.pdf).

### Media Literacy and Critical Thinking

Extremist groups use disinformation, the deliberate spread of false information, as a powerful tool to further their goals and objectives. Often the aim of disinformation is not to inspire belief, but to sow confusion, fear, and distrust. In some instances, disinformation can threaten public safety and undermine our system of government and its institutions. In the military ranks, false or misleading information can erode the basis for command and control. The proliferation of digital information and social media platforms has increased the volume of disinformation that individuals are exposed to everyday. For tools and resources to combat disinformation and improve online media literacy, see the Department of Homeland Security’s guide: <https://www.dhs.gov/publication/media-literacy-and-critical-thinking-online>.

### Supporting Through Reporting

Recognizing and reporting potential risk indicators (PRI) enables early intervention and timely support, leading to positive outcomes for the individual, organization, and the mission. For individuals who require national security eligibility for sensitive positions or access to classified information, certain reporting requirements are mandatory. For a guide to insider threat potential risk indicators, see the following CDSE job aid: <https://www.cdse.edu/Portals/124/Documents/jobaids/insider/INTJ0181-insider-threat-indicators-job-aid.pdf>.

Learn more about insider threat programs and access additional training and awareness resources by exploring the CDSE Insider Threat Toolkit: <https://www.cdse.edu/Training/Toolkits/Insider-Threat-Toolkit/>.

