

**INTRODUCTION**

**Participants should be made aware that the SPēD Diagnostic Tools are security reference resources to assist SPēD candidates gauge their individual level of expertise in the industrial, information, personnel, and physical security disciplines as well as general security topics. The questions within the SPēD Diagnostic Tools are different from those in the Security Fundamentals Professional Certification (SFPC) Assessment. **The diagnostic is not meant to be a study guide.****

The Security Fundamentals Diagnostic Assessment:

- (1) Models the types of questions used in the SFPC Assessment.
- (2) Affords security professionals an opportunity to assess their understanding of security topic areas, i.e., General Security, Industrial Security, Information Security, Personnel Security, and Physical Security.

This document focuses on **Industrial Security**. Diagnostic items are associated with five Industrial Security topic areas:

<b>Industrial Security Topic Area</b>	<b># Of Items</b>	<b>Page #</b>
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2. Facility Security Clearance	11	9 – 10
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The correct answer choice is presented directly below each item.

If you have any questions/concerns regarding the items on the diagnostic, contact the SPēD Program Management Office at [sped@dss.mil](mailto:sped@dss.mil). You must provide a complete explanation and applicable DoD references for each item in question. We appreciate your comments and will address your concerns in a timely manner.

Good luck!

## Industrial Security (V3.3 – Date Revised: 03.12.12)

### TOPIC # 1: CONTRACTING PROCESS

1. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing the contracting process.

**Jo says** that the Federal Acquisition Regulation governs the process the federal government uses to acquire or purchase goods and services.

**Chris says** that although the Federal Acquisition Regulation's intent is to provide uniform and government-wide policies and procedures for acquisition, the Department of Defense has issued a supplemental acquisition regulation called the DFAR.

**Who is correct?**

- A. Jo is correct.
- B. Chris is correct.
- C. Jo and Chris are both correct.
- D. Jo and Chris are both incorrect.

Answer: (C)- (FAR – Federal Acquisition Regulation Subpart 1.1; DFAR – Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation – Subpart 2.)

2. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR).

**Jo says** that, to be awarded a contract, a bidder needs to show that his or her organization it meets the FAR provisions of that contract.

**Chris says** that a bidder can be awarded a contract with FAR provisions if his or her organization can demonstrate that it will be able to comply with those provisions at the time of the contract award.

**Who is correct?**

- A. Jo is correct.
- B. Chris is correct.
- C. Jo and Chris are both correct.
- D. Jo and Chris are both incorrect.

Answer: (C)- (FAR – Federal Acquisition Regulation)

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3. Which of the following roles associated with the contracting process does not require contract expertise?
- A. Administrative Contracting Officer
  - B. Contracting Officer
  - C. Contracting Officer's Representative
  - D. Contracting Officer's Technical Representative
  - E. Termination Contracting Officer

Answer: (D)

4. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing the process for including security requirements in a contract.

**Jo says** that the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) requires that a Contract Security Classification Specification (DD Form 254) be included or integrated in classified contracts.

**Chris says** that by signing the Security Agreement (DD Form 441), a contractor commits to establishing an Industrial Security Program that complies with DoD 5200.1-M.

**Who is correct?**

- A. Jo is correct.
- B. Chris is correct.
- C. Jo and Chris are both correct.
- D. Jo and Chris are both incorrect.

Answer: (C) – *DD441, Dated May 2008. Also see item 17, page 5.*

5. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing the process for including security requirements in a contract.

**Jo says** that the government needs to address contractor security requirements in the Request for Proposal.

**Chris says** that the government needs to address contractor security requirements in contract documents.

**Who is correct?**

- A. Jo is correct.
- B. Chris is correct.
- C. Jo and Chris are both correct.
- D. Jo and Chris are both incorrect.

Answer: (C) – *(NISPOM 5220.22-M, 4-103)*

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6. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing the process for including security requirements in a contract.

**Jo says** that every security requirement levied upon a contractor must be addressed in the contract.

**Chris says** that security requirements outside of the National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual (NISPOM) scope cannot be included in a contract.

**Who is correct?**

- A. Jo is correct.
- B. Chris is correct.
- C. Jo and Chris are both correct.
- D. Jo and Chris are both incorrect.

Answer: (A)- (NISPOM 5220.22-M, 4-103)

7. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing the various roles associated with the contracting process.

**Jo says** that the Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) has the authority to make contract changes that affect contract terms such as price, quality, quantity, and delivery.

**Chris says** that a Contracting Officer has the authority to enter into, administer, and terminate contracts.

**Who is correct?**

- A. Jo is correct.
- B. Chris is correct.
- C. Jo and Chris are both correct.
- D. Jo and Chris are both incorrect.

Answer: (B)- (NISPOM 5220.22-M, Definitions)

8. A Contract Security Classification Specification (DD Form 254) specifies security requirements and procedures for handling and protecting classified materials received and/or generated during the execution of a classified contract.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: (True)- (DoD 5220.22-R, C7.1.5)

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9. A Contract Security Classification Specification (DD Form 254) must be prepared for both classified and unclassified contracts.
- A. True
  - B. False

Answer: (False)- *(DoD 5220.22-R, C7.1.5)*

10. A Contract Security Classification Specification (DD Form 254) needs to be reviewed and revised every year.
- A. True
  - B. False

Answer: (False)- *(A Guide for the Preparation of a DD Form 254)*

11. A Contract Security Classification Specification (DD Form 254) is the only authorized means for providing classification guidance to a contractor.
- A. True
  - B. False

Answer: (False)- *(How to Complete DD Form 254 Performance Support Guide)*

12. A Contract Security Classification Specification (DD Form 254) is required for any contract that will require a contractor to generate classified information during the performance of the contract.
- A. True
  - B. False

Answer: (True)- *(How to Complete DD Form 254 Performance Support Guide)*

13. To ensure that a Contract Security Classification Specification (DD Form 254) provides the contractor with the appropriate guidance, it should be collaboratively prepared by the Contracting Officer, Program Manager, and a Security Specialist.
- A. True
  - B. False

Answer: (True)- *(How to Complete DD Form 254 Performance Support Guide)*

14. The Contract Security Classification Specification (DD Form 254) specifies the access level required to perform the work defined by the contract.
- A. True
  - B. False

Answer: (True)- *(A Guide for the Preparation of a DD Form 254)*

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15. A Security Agreement (DD Form 441) is executed at the time of contract award.
- A. True
  - B. False

Answer: (False)- (DoD 5220.22-R, C2.1.17.5)

16. A Security Agreement (DD Form 441) is a document the government provides to a contractor outlining the contract's scope of work.
- A. True
  - B. False

Answer: (False)- (DoD 5220.22-R, C2.1.17.5)

17. A Security Agreement (DD Form 441) is a legally binding document that commits the contractor to establish a security program that meets National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual (NISPOM) requirements.
- A. True
  - B. False

Answer: (True)- (DoD 5220.22-R, C2.1.17.5)

18. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing the Security Agreement (DD Form 441).

**Jo says** that by signing the DD Form 441, the contractor authorizes the government to review the contractor's security program to ensure compliance.

**Chris says** that by signing the DD Form 441, the government commits to processing personnel clearances for contractor employees who will be working on the contract.

**Who is correct?**

- A. Jo is correct.
- B. Chris is correct.
- C. Jo and Chris are both correct.
- D. Jo and Chris are both incorrect.

Answer: (C)- (DoD 5220.22-R, C2.1.17.5)

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19. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing the Security Agreement (DD Form 441) and the Contract Security Classification Specification (DD Form 254).

**Jo says** that the DD Form 441 provides contractors the authority to store classified materials in a contractor facility.

**Chris says** that the DD Form 254 allows the government to specify security requirements above and beyond those required by the National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual (NISPOM).

**Who is correct?**

- A. Jo is correct.
- B. Chris is correct.
- C. Jo and Chris are both correct.
- D. Jo and Chris are both incorrect.

Answer: (B)- (DoD 5220.22-R, C2.1.17.5, C7.1.5)

20. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing unclassified contracts.

**Jo says** that unclassified contracts do not need to address security requirements.

**Chris says** that contractor employees in unclassified contracts are often exposed to unclassified sensitive information that requires some level of protection.

**Who is correct?**

- A. Jo is correct.
- B. Chris is correct.
- C. Jo and Chris are both correct.
- D. Jo and Chris are both incorrect.

Answer: (C)

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21. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing security requirements for contractors working at government facilities.

**Jo says** that the contract may require contractors at the government facility to follow the facility's security requirements.

**Chris says** that a contractor working at a government facility who has access to a government-owned information system must follow the rules governing that system.

**Who is correct?**

- A. Jo is correct.
- B. Chris is correct.
- C. Jo and Chris are both correct.
- D. Jo and Chris are both incorrect.

Answer: (C)- *(NISPOM 5220.22-M, Chapter 6)*



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### TOPIC # 2: FACILITY SECURITY CLEARANCE

1. Facility Security Clearance (FCL) authorizes a facility to store classified information.
- A. True
  - B. False

Answer: (False)- *(NISPOM 5220.22-M, Chapter 2, Section 1)*

2. A Facility Security Clearance (FCL) is granted to allow the clearing of employees who have a need to handle classified information to fulfill the requirements of the contract.
- A. True
  - B. False

Answer: (True)- *(NISPOM 5220.22-M, Chapter 2, Section 1)*

3. A Facility Security Clearance (FCL) is an administrative determination that a company is eligible to access classified information at a certain classification level and all lower level classifications.
- A. True
  - B. False

Answer: (True)- *(NISPOM 5220.22-M, Chapter 2, Section 1)*

4. Sponsorship is one of the five requirements needed to obtain a Facility Security Clearance (FCL).
- A. True
  - B. False

Answer: (True)- *(NISPOM 5220.22-M, Chapter 2, Section 1)*

5. By signing the Security Agreement (DD Form 441), the government commits to granting a Facility Security Clearance (FCL) to a contractor.
- A. True
  - B. False

Answer: (True)- *(NISPOM 5220.22-M, Chapter 2, Section 1)*

6. A properly executed Contract Security Classification Specification (DD Form 254) is one of the requirements needed to obtain a Facility Security Clearance (FCL).
- A. True
  - B. False

Answer: (False)- *(NISPOM 5220.22-M, Chapter 2, Section 1)*

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7. A company with an interim Facility Security Clearance (FCL) may access classified information while awaiting the final FCL determination.
- A. True
  - B. False

Answer: (True)- (NISPOM 5220.22-M, Chapter 2, Section 1)

8. Contractor employees cannot access classified information until the company they are working for has been granted a Facility Security Clearance (FCL).
- A. True
  - B. False

Answer: (True)- (NISPOM 5220.22-M, Chapter 2, Section 1)

9. Contractor employees may only have access at the same or lower level of their employer's Facility Security Clearance (FCL).
- A. True
  - B. False

Answer: (True)- (NISPOM 5220.22-M, Chapter 2, Section 1)

10. An operating entity may be granted a Facility Security Clearance (FCL) only up to the level of its Key Management Personnel's personnel security clearances (PCL).
- A. True
  - B. False

Answer: (True)- (NISPOM 5220.22-M, Chapter 2, Section 1)

11. A facility's key management personnel may be granted personnel security clearances (PCL) only up to the level of the facility's Facility Security Clearance (FCL).
- A. True
  - B. False

Answer: (True)- (NISPOM 5220.22-M, Chapter 2, Section 1)

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### TOPIC # 3: Foreign Ownership, Control, or Influence (FOCI)

1. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing the topic of foreign ownership, control, or influence (FOCI).

**Jo says** that a U.S. company is considered under FOCI when a foreign interest has power to decide matters affecting the management of the company in a manner that may result in unauthorized access to classified information.

**Chris says** that a U.S. company is considered under FOCI when a foreign interest has power to direct matters affecting the operations of the company in a manner that may adversely affect the performance of classified contracts.

#### Who is correct?

- A. Jo is correct.
- B. Chris is correct.
- C. Jo and Chris are both correct.
- D. Jo and Chris are both incorrect.

Answer: (C) - **NISPOM 5220.22-M, Chapter 2, Section 3)**

2. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing the topic of foreign ownership, control, or influence (FOCI).

**Jo says** that contractor companies under FOCI are ineligible for a facility security clearance until the FOCI factors that made them ineligible are favorably mitigated.

**Chris says** that a U.S. company is NOT considered under FOCI if the foreign interests with direct or indirect power over the company are citizens of countries who have formal reciprocal security clearance arrangement with the U.S.

#### Who is correct?

- A. Jo is correct.
- B. Chris is correct.
- C. Jo and Chris are both correct.
- D. Jo and Chris are both incorrect.

Answer: (C) - **NISPOM 2-309, NISPOM 2-300a**

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3. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing the topic of foreign ownership, control, or influence (FOCI).

**Jo says** that Defense Security Service (DSS) implements the four phases - Identification, Adjudication, Mitigation, and Inspection - of the FOCI process.

**Chris says** that the Government Contracting Activity is responsible for providing the DSS with the contractor documentation DSS needs to identify the FOCI source.

**Who is correct?**

- A. Jo is correct.
- B. Chris is correct.
- C. Jo and Chris are both correct.
- D. Jo and Chris are both incorrect.

Answer: (A)- (NISPOM 5220.22-M 2-102(d))

4. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing the topic of foreign ownership, control, or influence (FOCI).

**Jo says** that National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual (NISPOM) requires companies to submit a Certificate Pertaining to Foreign Interests (SF 328) as part of the initial facility clearance process.

**Chris says** that the Certificate Pertaining to Foreign Interests (SF 328) is one of the five essential elements needed to obtain a facility clearance.

**Who is correct?**

- A. Jo is correct.
- B. Chris is correct.
- C. Jo and Chris are both correct.
- D. Jo and Chris are both incorrect.

Answer: (C) – (NISPOM 5220.22-M)

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5. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing the topic of foreign ownership, control, or influence (FOCI) and the National Interest Determination (NID).

**Jo says** that a National Interest Determination (NID) is required when a foreign-owned company operating under a Special Security Agreement requires access to proscribed information (e.g., Top Secret, COMSEC, SCI, RD, or SAP information).

**Chris says** that a favorable National Interest Determination (NID) authorizes a foreign-owned company, under a SSA, access to proscribed information (e.g., Top Secret, COMSEC, SCI, RD, or SAP information).

**Who is correct?**

- A. Jo is correct.
- B. Chris is correct.
- C. Jo and Chris are both correct.
- D. Jo and Chris are both incorrect.

Answer: (C)- (NISPOM 5220.22-M 2-303)

6. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing the topic of foreign ownership, control, or influence (FOCI) and the National Interest Determination (NID).

**Jo says** that the Defense Security Service (DSS) is responsible for advising the Government Contracting Activity of the requirements for a NID.

**Chris says** that rendering a NID is a critical DSS responsibility as it executes the FOCI process.

**Who is correct?**

- A. Jo is correct.
- B. Chris is correct.
- C. Jo and Chris are both correct.
- D. Jo and Chris are both incorrect.

Answer: (A)- (NISPOM 5220.22-M 2-303)

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### TOPIC # 4: INDUSTRIAL SECURITY BASICS

1. Industrial Security represents a partnership between the federal government and private industry to safeguard sensitive and classified information.
- A. True
  - B. False

Answer: (True)- (DoD 5220.22-R, C1.1)

2. Industrial Security applies to all departments and agencies under the executive branch of the federal, state, and local governments.
- A. True
  - B. False

Answer: (False)- (DoD 5220.22-R, C1.1)

3. Industrial Security aims to achieve greater uniformity in security requirements for classified contracts.
- A. True
  - B. False

Answer: (True)- (DoD 5220.22-R, C1.1)

4. Industrial Security calls for a single, integrated, cohesive system for safeguarding classified information held by personnel in the program's Cognizant Security Agencies.
- A. True
  - B. False

Answer: (False)- (DoD 5220.22-R, C1.1)

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5. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing the National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual (NISPOM).

**Jo says** that the NISPOM controls the authorized disclosure of classified information released to contractors executing classified contracts.

**Chris says** that the NISPOM prescribes the requirements, restrictions, and other safeguards for preventing the unauthorized disclosure of classified information held by contractors, licensees, and grantees of the U.S. government.

**Who is correct?**

- A. Jo is correct.
- B. Chris is correct.
- C. Jo and Chris are both correct.
- D. Jo and Chris are both incorrect.

Answer: (C)- (NISPOM 5220.22-M, 1-1)

6. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing the National Industrial Security Program (NISP).

**Jo says** that Executive Order 12958 established the NISP.

**Chris says** that NISP protects information classified under Executive Order 12829.

**Who is correct?**

- A. Jo is correct.
- B. Chris is correct.
- C. Jo and Chris are both correct.
- D. Jo and Chris are both incorrect.

Answer: (D)- (NISPOM 5220.22-M, 1-1)

7. This authority is responsible for providing overall policy direction for the National Industrial Security Program (NISP).

- A. Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission
- B. Director of the Central Intelligence Agency
- C. Director of the Information Security Oversight Office
- D. Director of National Intelligence
- E. Secretary of Defense
- F. Secretary of Energy
- G. National Security Council

Answer: (G)- (NISPOM 5220.22-M, 1-100)

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8. This authority is responsible for implementing and monitoring the National Industrial Security Program (NISP).
- A. Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission
  - B. Director of the Central Intelligence Agency
  - C. Director of the Information Security Oversight Office
  - D. Director of National Intelligence
  - E. Secretary of Defense
  - F. Secretary of Energy
  - G. National Security Council

Answer: (C)- (NISPOM 5220.22-M, 1-100)

9. This authority is responsible for issuing implementing directives with respect to the National Industrial Security Program (NISP).
- A. Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission
  - B. Director of the Central Intelligence Agency
  - C. Director of the Information Security Oversight Office
  - D. Director of National Intelligence
  - E. Secretary of Defense
  - F. Secretary of Energy
  - G. National Security Council

Answer: (C)- (NISPOM 5220.22-M, 1-100)

10. This authority is the President's designated Executive Agent for the National Industrial Security Program (NISP).
- A. Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission
  - B. Director of the Central Intelligence Agency
  - C. Director of the Information Security Oversight Office
  - D. Director of National Intelligence
  - E. Secretary of Defense
  - F. Secretary of Energy
  - G. National Security Council

Answer: (E)- (NISPOM 5220.22-M, 1-100)

11. This authority is responsible for the issuance and maintenance of the National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual (NISPOM).
- A. Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission
  - B. Director of the Central Intelligence Agency
  - C. Director of the Information Security Oversight Office
  - D. Director of National Intelligence
  - E. Secretary of Defense
  - F. Secretary of Energy
  - G. National Security Council

Answer: (E)- (NISPOM 5220.22-M, 1-100)



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12. This authority heads a Cognizant Security Agency (CSA) and is responsible for determining the eligibility for access to classified information of contractors and their respective contract.
- A. Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission
  - B. Director of the Central Intelligence Agency
  - C. Director of the Information Security Oversight Office
  - D. Director of National Intelligence
  - E. Secretary of Defense
  - F. Secretary of Energy
  - G. National Security Council

Answer: (E)- (NISPOM 5220.22-M, 1-100)

13. This authority is responsible for inspecting and monitoring contractors who require access to classified information to fulfill requirements of a classified contract.
- A. Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission
  - B. Director of the Central Intelligence Agency
  - C. Director of the Information Security Oversight Office
  - D. Director of National Intelligence
  - E. Secretary of Defense
  - F. Secretary of Energy
  - G. National Security Council

Answer: (E)- (NISPOM 5220.22-M, 1-100)

14. This authority is responsible for prescribing the section of the National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual (NISPOM) that pertains to intelligence sources and methods.
- A. Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission
  - B. Director of the Central Intelligence Agency
  - C. Director of the Information Security Oversight Office
  - D. Director of National Intelligence
  - E. Secretary of Defense
  - F. Secretary of Energy
  - G. National Security Council

Answer: (D)- (NISPOM 5220.22-M, 1-100)

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15. This authority has the right to inspect and monitor contractor facilities with access to information that pertains to intelligence sources and methods.
- A. Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission
  - B. Director of the Central Intelligence Agency
  - C. Director of the Information Security Oversight Office
  - D. Director of National Intelligence
  - E. Secretary of Defense
  - F. Secretary of Energy
  - G. National Security Council

Answer: (B)- (NISPOM 5220.22-M, 1-100)

16. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing industrial security roles and responsibilities.

**Jo says** that the Industrial Security Representative (ISR) has the ultimate responsibility for the administration and the day-to-day operation of the security program at a cleared contractor facility.

**Chris says** that the Facility Security Officer (FSO) is responsible for ensuring that the contractor's security program is following National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual (NISPOM) guidelines to be compliant with the requirements specified in DD Form 441 (DoD Security Agreement).

**Who is correct?**

- A. Jo is correct.
- B. Chris is correct.
- C. Jo and Chris are both correct.
- D. Jo and Chris are both incorrect.

Answer: (B)- (NISPOM 5220.22-M, 1-201)

17. Which one of the following is a role within the Department of Defense Cognizant Security Office (CSO)?
- A. Facility Security Officer
  - B. Industrial Security Representative
  - C. Information System Security Manager
  - D. Contracting Officer's Technical Representative

Answer: (B)- (NISPOM 5220.22-M, 1-104)

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18. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing industrial security roles and responsibilities.

**Jo says** that contractors working at a government facility may be required to follow the security requirements of that facility.

**Chris says** that contractors working at a government facility who process information on a government-owned information system must appoint an Information System Security Manager to ensure that the contractors are following the requirements of that government-owned information system.

**Who is correct?**

- A. Jo is correct.
- B. Chris is correct.
- C. Jo and Chris are both correct.
- D. Jo and Chris are both incorrect.

Answer: (A)- (NISPOM 5220.22-M, 8-101)

19. Defense Security Service, as a NISP Cognizant Security Agency, is responsible for the administration of the security requirements specified in the National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual (NISPOM).

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: (False)- (NISPOM 5220.22-M, Chapter 1)

20. Defense Security Service serves as the Secretary of Defense's designated NISP Cognizant Security Office responsible for providing advice, assistance, and oversight of contractors' security programs.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: (True)- (NISPOM 5220.22-M, Appendix A)

21. There are instances when Defense Security Service does not serve as the Cognizant Security Office within the Department of Defense.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: (True)- (NISPOM 5220.22-M, Chapter 1)

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22. Defense Security Service has security cognizance over cleared facilities on a military installation.
- A. True
  - B. False

Answer: (False)- *Internal Policy only*

23. Defense Security Service has security cognizance over a contractor performing unclassified work on a military installation.
- A. True
  - B. False

Answer: (False)- *(NISPOM 5220.22-M, Chapter 1)*

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### TOPIC # 5: VISITS AND MEETINGS

1. The responsibility for determining need-to-know in connection with a classified visit rests with the individual who needs to disclose classified information during the visit.
  - A. True
  - B. False

Answer: (True)- (NISPOM 5220.22-M, 6-102)

2. Classified visit is allowed if the visit is necessary and the visit's purpose cannot be achieved without access to or disclosure of classified information.
  - A. True
  - B. False

Answer: (True)- (NISPOM 5220.22-M, Chapter 6)

3. The Facility Security Officer is responsible for ensuring that the visitor requiring access to contractor-held classified information is an authorized person.
  - A. True
  - B. False

Answer: (False)- (NISPOM 5220.22-M, Chapter 6)

4. Verification of a visitor's eligibility and access can be done through JPAS or through a visit authorization letter sent by the visitor's employer.
  - A. True
  - B. False

Answer: (True)- (NISPOM 5220.22-M, Chapter 6)

5. A contract employee traveling on DoD orders can process his or her own visit request.
  - A. True
  - B. False

Answer: (False)- (NISPOM 5220.22-M, Chapter 6)

6. Positive identification of visitors is a requirement of classified visits.
  - A. True
  - B. False

Answer: (True)- (NISPOM 5220.22-M, Chapter 6)

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7. Government employees temporarily stationed at a contractor's facility must meet security procedures of the host contractor.
- A. True
  - B. False

Answer: (True)- (NISPOM 5220.22-M, Chapter 6)

8. Contractor employees who are long-term visitors at a government installation must follow the security requirements of that installation.
- A. True
  - B. False

Answer: (True)- (NISPOM 5220.22-M, Chapter 6)

9. The security of meetings involving disclosure of classified information is the responsibility of the sponsoring government agency or activity.
- A. True
  - B. False

Answer: (True)- (NISPOM 5220.22-M, Chapter 6)

10. The sponsoring government agency or activity must approve attendees of meetings.
- A. True
  - B. False

Answer: (True)- (NISPOM 5220.22-M, Chapter 6)

11. Contractor's request for a meetings authorization must include an explanation of the purpose for disclosing classified information at the meeting.
- A. True
  - B. False

Answer: (False)- (NISPOM 5220.22-M, Chapter 6)

12. All persons in attendance at classified meetings shall possess the requisite clearance and need-to-know for the information to be disclosed.
- A. True
  - B. False

Answer: (True)- (NISPOM 5220.22-M, Chapter 6)

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13. Need-to-know of meeting attendees must be determined by the contractor organization holding the classified information that will be disclosed in the meeting.
- A. True
  - B. False

Answer: (False)- (NISPOM 5220.22-M, Chapter 6)

14. Classified meeting announcements must be classified at the same classification level as the meeting.
- A. True
  - B. False

Answer: (False)- (NISPOM 5220.22-M, Chapter 6)

15. Classified meeting invitations to foreign persons must be sent by the authorizing or sponsoring government agency.
- A. True
  - B. False

Answer: (True)- (NISPOM 5220.22-M, Chapter 6)