Information Security (V3.3 – Date Revised: 03.12.12)

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 **Information Security**. Diagnostic items are associated with twelve Information Security topic areas:

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. 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!

TOPIC # 1: CLASSIFICATION CONSIDERATION FOR CPI

1. Critical program information includes both classified military information and controlled unclassified information.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)- (*DoDI 5200.39 – Glossary*)

2. Critical program information needs to be protected from unauthorized or inadvertent destruction, transfer, alteration, or loss.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)- *(DoDI 5200.39 – Glossary)*

3. Compromise of critical program information can significantly alter program direction, shorten the combat effective life of the system, or require additional research, development, test, and evaluation resources to counter the impact of its loss.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)- *(DoDI 5200.39 – Glossary)*

4. Security Classification Guides address the possibility that the compilation and aggregation of critical program information may reveal classified information.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)- (*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.1, Encl. 6.4*)

5. The organizational or command security manager is responsible for developing, approving, and implementing the Program Protection Plan - a single source document that specifies all protection efforts designed to deny unauthorized access to critical program information.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (False) – *(DoD 5200.1-M, C3.3; DoDI 5200.39)*

6. The preparation and implementation of a Program Protection Plan is based on effective application of risk avoidance methodology.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (False)- (*DoD 5200.1-M, C3.3.2; DoDI 5200.39, C4.b ; Program Protection Plan Outline & Guidance)*

7. The Program Protection Plan needs to be classified according to its content.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)- (*DoD 5200.1-M, C3.3.4; DoDI 5200.39)*

TOPIC # 2: CLASSIFICATION LEVELS AND TYPES

1. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing the policy documents associated with information classification.

Jo says that Executive Order 13526 calls for basic classification policy that advocates classifying information only when necessary to prevent damage to U.S. national security and only for as long as necessary, but no longer than fifteen years.

Chris says that DoD 5200.2-R is the policy document that established the baseline information security requirements for the Department of Defense.

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)- (*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.1, Encl. 3, Para. 9; E.O. 13526 – Part 1)*

2. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing the topic of classifying information.

Jo says that information eligible for classification is owned by, produced by, produced for, or is under the strict control of the U.S. government.

Chris says that the three classification levels differ in the extent of damage one can expect from the unauthorized disclosure of the designated 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)- (*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.1, Encl. 4, Para. 6; E.O. 13526 – Part 1)*

3. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing the topic of classifying information.

Jo says that information can be classified to prevent or delay public release.

Chris says that information ineligible for classification can still be classified if there is a need to limit dissemination of the 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: (D)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.1, Encl. 4, Para. 2; E.O. 13526 – Part1)*

4. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing the topic of original classification.

Jo says that original classification refers to the initial determination that information requires protection against unauthorized disclosure in the interest of U.S. national security.

Chris says that original classification entails the use of a six-step process that results in the information custodian making a classification determination.

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)- (*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.1, Encl. 4, Para. 4; E.O. 13526 – Part 1)*

5. Original classification authority is delegated to occupants of positions.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)- (*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.1, Encl. 4, Para. 4; E.O. 13526 – Part 1)*

6. Delegation of the original classification authority (OCA) needs to specify the lowest level the OCA can classify a piece of information.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (False) –(*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.1, Encl. 4, Para. 4; E.O. 13526 – Part 1)*

7. An original classification authority cannot issue a Security Classification Guide until approved by the Information Security Oversight Office (ISOO).

A. True
B. False

Answer: (False)- (*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.1, Encl. 6, Para. 1; E.O. 13526 – Part 1)*

8. Declassified foreign government information may be considered for original classification by an original classification authority.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (False)- *(E.O. 13526 – Part 3.1)*

9. An original classification authority can communicate their classification decision by issuing either a security classification guide or a properly marked source document.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)- (*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.1, Encl. 6, Para. 1; E.O. 13526 – Part 1)*

10. The original classification process begins with a determination of whether or not the information is official government information and is not already classified by another original classification authority.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.1, Encl. 4, Para. 6; E.O. 13526 – Part 1)*

11. The original classification process only includes the assignment of a classification level to eligible official government information, but not a determination of how long the classification should last.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (False)- (*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.1, Encl. 4, Para. 6)*

12. Executive Order 13526 requires the original classification authority to identify or describe the damage to national security that could reasonably be expected from the unauthorized disclosure of the information.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)- (*E.O. 13526 – Part 1)*

13. Prior to making classification determinations using the original classification process, the original classification authority must go through required training per DoD 5200.1-R.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)- (*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.1, Encl. 4, Para. 5d; E.O. 13526 – Part 1)*

14. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing the topic of derivative classification.

Jo says that derivative classification needs to be reviewed and approved by delegates of the original classification authority.

Chris says that derivative classification refers to an individual's responsibility to properly mark newly developed material consistent with the classification markings specified in authorized sources.

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)- (*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.1, Encl. 4, Para. 10; E.O. 13526 – Part 2)*

15. The derivative classification process includes the evaluation of the original classification authority's original classification determination.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (False)- (*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.1, Encl. 4, Para. 11; E.O. 13526 – Part 2)*

16. The derivative classification process calls for the use of the authorized sources, such as the Contract Security Classification Specification (DD Form 254) to apply required markings on derivative documents.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)-*(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.1, Encl. 4, Para. 11; E.O. 13526 – Part 2)*

17. The Security Classification Guide (SCG) takes precedence when there is a conflict between marking information presented in the source document and the SCG.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)- (*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.1, Encl. 4, Para. 11c)*

18. Derivative classifiers need to be aware that the paraphrasing or the restating of classified information extracted from a classified source document could result in a change in classification.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.1, Encl. 4, Para. 11d; E.O. 13526 – Part 2)*

19. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing the Security Classification Guide (SCG).

Jo says that derivative classifiers use the SCG to determine if something is classified, its classification level, downgrading and declassification instructions, special control notices, and other information critical to the proper classification, marking, and dissemination of the items in question.

Chris says that the SCG is a document issued by the component or agency's Information Security Program based on properly marked source documents created by original classification authorities.

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)- (*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.1, Encl. 6)*

20. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing the Security Classification Guide (SCG).

Jo says that the SCG specifies classification levels, special requirements, and duration instructions for classified programs, projects, and plans.

Chris says that the SCG serves to document the results of the implementation of a derivative classification 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)**- (***DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.1, Encl. 6)*

21. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing compilation.

Jo says that classification by compilation includes situations when two or more pieces of unclassified information, when combined or associated, warrant protection as classified information.

Chris says that classification by compilation applies when pieces of information classified at a lower level, by virtue of being combined or associated, warrant a higher classification level.

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)- (*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.1, Encl. 4, Para. 15; E.O. 13526 – Part 1)*

TOPIC # 3: CLASSIFICATION MARKINGS

1. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing classification marking.

Jo says that marking informs custodians of the specific protection requirements for that information.

Chris says that the standards and requirements for the marking of DoD classified and controlled unclassified information can be found in Executive Order 13526.

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)- (*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.2, Encl. 3; E.O. 13526 – Part 1.6, Part 2.1)*

2. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing classification marking.

Jo says that all classified information needs to be clearly identified using electronic labeling, designation or marking.

Chris says that if the physical marking of the medium containing classified information is not possible, then identification of classified information must be accomplished by other means.

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)- (DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.2, Encl. 3, Para. 1; E.O. 13526 – Part 1.6, Part 2.1)

3. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing classification marking.

Jo says that both original and derivative classifiers are responsible for the marking and designation of classification information.

Chris says that original classifiers need to pay special attention to the required markings they will need to apply on information that has appeared in a newspaper, magazine, or other public medium.

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)- (*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.2, Encl. 3; E.O. 13526 – Part 1.6, Part 2.1)*

4. Required markings for originally classified documents include the overall classification of the document.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.2, Encl. 3, Para. 8b; E.O. 13526 – Part 1.6)*

5. Required markings for originally classified documents include a concise reason for classification.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)- (DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.2, Encl. 3, Para. 8b; E.O. 13526 – Part 1.6)

6. Required markings for originally classified documents include applicable instructions for the declassification and/or downgrading of the document.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)- (*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.2, Encl. 3, Para. 8b; E.O. 13526 – Part 1.6)*

7. Required markings for originally classified documents include page markings and portion markings.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.2, Encl. 3, Para. 8b; E.O. 13526- Part 1.6)*

8. Required markings for originally classified documents include applicable control notices.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)- (*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.2, Encl. 3, Para. 8b; E.O. 13526 – Part 1.6)*

9. Required markings for originally classified documents include information about the original classification authority of the document using the "Classified by" line.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.2, Encl. 3, Para. 8b; E.O. 13526 – Part 1.6)*

10. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing the classification marking process.

Jo says that the first step in marking a document is to identify the overall classification level of the document.

Chris says that the overall classification of a document depends on the highest classification level of information contained in the document.

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)- (DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.2, Encl. 3; E.O. 13526 – Part 1.6)

11. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing classification markings.

Jo says that the document's overall classification should be marked or stamped on the front cover of the document.

Chris says that each interior page of a classified document must be conspicuously marked, top and bottom, with the document's overall classification.

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)- (*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.2, Encl. 3, Para. 5; E.O. 13526 – Part 1.6)*

12. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing the proper marking of a derivatively classified document.

Jo says that derivative classifiers need to consult either the classified source document(s) and/or classification guide(s) to determine the classification level for each portion of the derivative document.

Chris says that, when conducting portion markings, derivative classifiers need to mark unclassified information exempt from Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) release with a (U) for unclassified.

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)- (*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.2, Encl. 3, Para. 8c; E.O. 13526 – Part 1.6, Part 2.1)*

13. Required markings for derivatively classified documents include the overall classification of the document.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)- (*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.2, Encl. 3, Para. 8c; E.O. 13526 – Part 1.6, Part 2.1)*

14. Required markings for derivatively classified documents include a concise reason for classification.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (False)- (*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.2, Encl. 3, Para. 8c; E.O. 13526 – Part 1.6, Part 2.1)*

15. Required markings for derivatively classified documents include applicable instructions for the declassification and/or downgrading of the document.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)- (*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.2, Encl. 3, Para. 8c; E.O. 13526 – Part 1.6, Part 2.1)*

16. Required markings for derivatively classified documents include page markings and portion markings.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)- (*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.2, Encl. 3, Para. 8c; E.O. 13526 – Part 1.6, Part 2.1)*

17. Required markings for derivatively classified documents include applicable control notices.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.2, Encl. 3, Para. 8c; E.O. 13526 – Part 1.6, Part 2.1)*

18. Required markings for derivatively classified documents include information about the original classification authority of the document.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (False)- (*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.2, Encl. 3, Para. 8c; E.O. 13526 – Part 1.6, Part 2.1)*

19. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing the proper marking of a derivatively classified document.

Jo says that, when a document is derived from multiple sources, the derivative classifier must apply the downgrading instruction that provides the lowest level of classified protection for the shortest period of time.

Chris says that, when a document is derived from multiple sources, the derivative classifier must apply the declassification instruction that provides the highest level of classified protection for the longest period of time.

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)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.2, Encl. 3, Para. 8c; E.O. 13526 – Part 1.6, Part 2.1)*

20. This abbreviation is used to mark portions of classified documents that include information concerning the design, manufacture, or utilization of atomic weapons; the production of special nuclear material; or the use of special nuclear material in the production of energy.

A. ORCON
B. NOFORN
C. IMCON
D. PROPIN
E. REL TO
F. RD
G. NATO
H. FGI

Answer: (F)- (*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.2, Encl. 4, Para. 9e)*

21. This control marking is authorized only when the originator has an intelligence sharing arrangement or relationship with a foreign government approved in accordance with DCI policies and procedures that permits the release of the specific intelligence information to that foreign government.

A. ORCON
B. NOFORN
C. IMCON
D. PROPIN
E. REL TO
F. RD
G. NATO
H. FGI

Answer: (E)- (*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.2, Encl. 4, Para. 6*)

22. This control marking is used on imagery representations and reports that identify sensitive analytical methods or intelligence sources.

A. ORCON
B. NOFORN
C. IMCON
D. PROPIN
E. REL TO
F. RD
G. NATO
H. FGI

Answer: (C)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.2, Encl. 4, Para. 10c)*

23. This control marking is used to specify that the information may not be disclosed, in any form, to foreign governments, international organizations, coalition partners, foreign nationals, or immigrant aliens without originator approval.

A. ORCON
B. NOFORN
C. IMCON
D. PROPIN
E. REL TO
F. RD
G. NATO
H. FGI

Answer: (B)- (*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.2, Encl. 4, Para. 2)*

TOPIC # 4: DISPOSITION AND DESTRUCTION PROCEDURES

1. Two security professionals – **Chris and Jo** – are discussing the destruction of classified materials.

Jo says that classified items must be destroyed in a way that ensures that the classified information can't be recognized.

Chris says that classified items must be destroyed in a way that ensures that the classified information can't be reconstructed.

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)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 3, Para. 8)*

2. Two security professionals – **Chris and Jo** – are discussing the destruction of classified materials.

Jo says that authorization methods for destruction include burning, shredding, pulverizing, disintegrating, pulping, melting, and chemical decomposition.

Chris says that execution of authorization methods needs to take place on approved destruction equipment.

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)- (*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 3, Para. 18)*

3. Typewriter ribbons must be cut up into several pieces prior to burning them using a furnace.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)- (*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 2, Para. 4)*

4. Microforms and microfiche can be shredded using a shredder with the capability to crosscut the material into 1 mm by 5 mm pieces.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (False)- (*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 3, Para. 18)*

5. Two security professionals – **Chris and Jo** – are discussing the destruction of classified documents.

Jo says that the use of the secure volume concept for shredding classified documents refers to the practice of shredding all classified documents that need to be destroyed during an annual cleanup day to increase the chance of participation.

Chris says that the use of the secure volume concept involves shredding 20 or more pages at the same time to lower the chance that the classified information can be reconstructed.

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)-(*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 3, Para. 18)*

6. Two security professionals – **Chris and Jo** – are discussing the destruction of classified documents.

Jo says that classified documents need to be shredded using a shredder that is in the GSA-maintained list of approved destruction and degaussing products.

Chris says that the current standard for shredders calls for the shredder to have the capability to cut paper in long strips.

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)-(*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 3, Para. 18)*

7. Videotapes with classified information can be destroyed by recording unclassified information over the classified information.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (False)-(*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 3, Para. 18)*

8. Destruction of thumb drives or zip discs must be coordinated with the local information systems personnel and must conform to applicable guidance.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)-(*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 3, Para. 18)*

TOPIC # 5: DURATION

1. This system can be triggered by a date or event designated by the original classification authority.

A. Automatic Declassification
B. Mandatory Declassification
C. Scheduled Declassification
D. Systematic Declassification

Answer: (C)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.1, Encl. 4, Para. 8.13; E.O. 13526 – Part 3)*

2. Based on Executive Order 13526, this system declassifies all classified records determined to have permanent historical value 25 years from the date of their original classification.

A. Automatic Declassification
B. Mandatory Declassification
C. Scheduled Declassification
D. Systematic Declassification

Answer: (A)-*(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.1, Encl. 5, Para. 26; E.O. 13526 – Part 3)*

3. This system allows for declassification exemptions for nine categories of information specified in Executive Order 13526.

A. Automatic Declassification
B. Mandatory Declassification
C. Scheduled Declassification
D. Systematic Declassification

Answer: (A)-*(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.1, Encl. 5, Para. 14; E.O. 13526 – Part 3)*

4. This system allows for the public to request whether or not classified information can be declassified and made available to the public.

A. Automatic Declassification
B. Mandatory Declassification
C. Scheduled Declassification
D. Systematic Declassification

Answer: (B)- (*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.1, Encl. 5, Para. 17; E.O. 13526 – Part 3)*

5. Original classification authorities are required to provide declassification instructions for information they originally classified.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.1, Encl. 4, Para. 13; E.O. 13526 – Part 1, Part 3)*

6. Declassification instructions could specify: (1) a date of 25 years or less from the classification date, (2) a specific event likely to occur within 25 years, or (3) a 25X1-human exemption with no date of declassification.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True) – *(*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.1, Encl. 4, Para. 13; *EO 13526, Sec. 1.5 a,b,c. Duration of Classified Information)*

7. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing the declassification of classified information.

Jo says that systematic review for declassification applies to information that: (1) the Department of Defense generates, (2) is permanently valuable, and (3) is considered exempt for automatic declassification.

Chris says that under the systematic review for declassification program, individual holders of classified information are required to systematically review classified information in their custody to determine whether it can be declassified.

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) – *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.1, Encl. 5, Para. 18;EO 13526 Sec. 3.4. Systematic Declassification Review)*

8. Documents exempted from an automatic declassification need to have the proper marking plus a brief reference to the pertinent exemption category per Executive Order 13526.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.1, Encl. 5, Para. 14B; E.O. 13526 – Part 3)*

9. Declassification instructions are not applicable to documents with Restricted Data (RD), Formerly Restricted Data (FRD), and Special Access Program (SAP) information.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (False)-(*SAP - DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.2, Encl. 4, Para. 7; RD - DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.2, Encl. 3, Para. 8; E.O. 13526 – Part 3)*

10. The Director of National Intelligence determines when documents with sensitive compartmented information (SCI) will be declassified; therefore, such documents do not include declassification instructions.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (False)-(*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.2, Encl. 4, Para. 6; E.O. 13526 – Part 3)*

TOPIC # 6: HANDLING INCIDENTS OF POTENTIAL AND ACTUAL COMPROMISE

1. A security infraction occurs when any knowing, willful, or negligent action contradicts Executive Order 13526, but does not comprise a violation.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)-(*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 6, Para. 1; E.O. 13526- Part 5.5, 6)*

2. A security infraction, compared to a security violation, does not place classified information at risk.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (False)-(*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 6, Para. 1.a.1; E.O. 13526 – Part 5.5, 6)*

3. A security violation occurs when any knowing, willful, or negligent action could reasonably be expected to result in an unauthorized disclosure of classified information.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)-*(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 6, Para. 1.a.2; E.O. 13526 – Part 5.5, 6)*

4. Failure to properly downgrade information to a lower classification level is an example of a security infraction.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (False)-(*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 6, Para. 1.a.1; E.O. 13526 – Part 5.5)*

5. It is a security violation to knowingly, willfully, or negligently classify or continue the classify information contrary to the requirements of Executive Order 13526.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)-(*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 6, Para. 1.a.2; E.O. 13526 – Part 5.5)*

6. A security infraction occurs when any knowing, willful, or negligent action results in the creation of a special access program contrary to the requirements of Executive Order 13526.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (False)-(*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 6, Para. 1.a.1; E.O. 13526 – Part 5.5)*

7. All security violations involve a compromise of classified information.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (False)-(*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 6, Para. 1.a.2; E.O. 13526 – Part 5.5, 6)*

8. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing the topic of actual and potential compromise.

Jo says that actual compromise involves an unauthorized disclosure of classified information.

Chris says that not all security violations involve actual compromise, but all involve potential compromise.

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)-(*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 6, Para. 12; E.O. 13526 – Part 5.5)*

TOPIC # 7: INFORMATION ASSURANCE CONCEPTS

1. Information assurance programs and personnel leverage physical, personnel, and information security measures to prevent unauthorized access to classified information and information systems.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 7; NISPOM 5220.22M Chapter 8, section 4)*

2. Information assurance programs and personnel contribute to the information security goal by ensuring that classified information processed, stored, and transmitted by information systems and the information systems themselves, are protected.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)-*(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 7; NISPOM 5220.22M Chapter 8, section 4)*

3. Information assurance personnel enforce confidentiality by preventing the disclosure of information to unauthorized individuals or information systems.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 7;NISPOM 5220.22MChapter 8, section 4)*

4. Permitting unauthorized individuals to look over your shoulder at your computer screen while you have confidential data displayed is considered a breach of confidentiality.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 7; NISPOM 5220.22M Chapter 8, section 4)*

5. Information assurance personnel enforce integrity by preventing the unauthorized modification of the data a system processes, stores, and transmits.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 7; NISPOM 5220.22M Chapter 8, section 4)*

6. To ensure availability, information assurance personnel need to ensure that the computing systems used to store and process information, the security controls and measures used to protect it, and the communication changes used to access it are functioning correctly.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 7; NISPOM 5220.22M Chapter 8, section 4)*

7. Information assurance refers to the measures that protect and defend information and information systems by ensuring their availability, integrity, authentication, confidentiality, and non-repudiation.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)-*(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 7; NISPOM 5220.22M Chapter 8, section 4)*

8. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing the unique challenges of protecting classified information on an information system.

Jo says that security practitioners may encounter situations such as spillage of classified information onto an unclassified system.

Chris says that security practitioners may encounter situations such as classified information being processed by an information system that is not accredited to process classified 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)-*(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 7)*

TOPIC # 8: INFORMATION PROTECTION CONCEPTS

1. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing the concepts of need-to-know, access, and eligibility and how they relate to protecting classified information.

Jo says that, by assignment to the position, an original classification authority has a need-to-know.

Chris says that verification of need-to-know and access to classified information is the information holder's responsibility.

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)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.1, Encl. 3, Para 11; E.O. 13526 – Part 6)*

2. A foreign exchange officer assigned to a joint forces command has full access to all classified information provided to the command.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (False)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.1, Encl. 3, Para 11)*

3. U.S. relief agency liaison officers have access to raw intelligence images and data related to humanitarian efforts.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (False)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.1, Encl. 3, Para 12)*

4. A retired Combatant Commander has full access to all levels of classified information she was able to access prior to retirement.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (False)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.1, Encl. 3, Para 11; DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 2, Para 6)*

5. The Federal United States District Attorney grants or denies access to classified information related to criminal cases.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (False)-*(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.1, Encl. 3, Para 11)*

6. A Department of Defense civilian employee with a current Single Scope Background Investigation adjudicated to ICD 704 standards is eligible for access to Top Secret information.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.1, Encl. 3, Para 11)*

7. A Department of Defense military member with a National Agency Check adjudicated for suitability is eligible for access to Confidential information.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (False)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.1, Encl. 3, Para 11)*

8. A local national employed by the Department of Defense in Germany with a ten-year old Single Scope Background Investigation is eligible for access to Secret information.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (False)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.1, Encl. 3, Para 11)*

9. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing the topic of protecting classified information.

Jo says that a foreign disclosure officer uses a Delegation of Disclosure Authority Letter to approve the release of U.S. classified information to a foreign national.

Chris says that, if approved by a senior intelligence official, SCI intelligence information can be stored outside of a secure room.

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)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 2, Para 2)*

TOPIC # 9: PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING SPECIAL TYPES OF INFORMATION

1. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** –are discussing the topic of handling special types of information.

Jo says that the Patent Secrecy Act of 1952 forbids the classification of information in order to stop the granting of a patent of an invention.

Chris says that, because the U.S. is part of NATO, NATO classified information can be reclassified by original classification authorities using the original classification 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: (D)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.2, Encl. 4)*

2. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing the use of the FOUO designation.

Jo says that FOUO is a designation applied to unclassified information exempt from mandatory release to public under FOIA (Freedom of Information Act).

Chris says that the absence of the FOUO marking on classified information means that the information is automatically releasable to the public under the FOIA (Freedom of Information Act).

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)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.2, Encl. 4, Para 9.b)*

3. Only the Secretary of the Energy can declassify this type of information.

A. Atomic Energy Information (RD/FRD)
B. Communications Secretary (COMSEC)
C. Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)/FOUO
D. Foreign Government and Specialized Treaty Information
E. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
F. Scientific and Technical Information Program (STIP)
G. Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI)
H. Special Access Program (SAP)

Answer: (A)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.2, Encl. 4, Para 9.e)*

4. This type of information–derived from intelligence sources, methods, or analytical processes–must be handled using formal access control systems established by the Director of National Intelligence.

A. Atomic Energy Information (RD/FRD)
B. Communications Secretary (COMSEC)
C. Communications Secretary (COMSEC)
D. Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)/FOUO
E. Foreign Government and Specialized Treaty Information
F. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
G. Scientific and Technical Information Program (STIP)
H. Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI)
I. Special Access Program (SAP)

Answer: (H)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.2, Encl. 4, Para 6)*

5. This type of information includes emission or emanation security material and information.

A. Atomic Energy Information (RD/FRD)
B. Communications Secretary (COMSEC)
C. Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)/FOUO
D. Foreign Government and Specialized Treaty Information
E. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
F. Scientific and Technical Information Program (STIP)
G. Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI)
H. Special Access Program (SAP)

Answer: (B)- *(DoDI 5240.05 TSCM)*

6. This type of information requires the use of enhanced protection measures exceeding those normally required for information at the same level of classification.

A. Atomic Energy Information (RD/FRD)
B. Communications Secretary (COMSEC)
C. Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)/FOUO
D. Foreign Government and Specialized Treaty Information
E. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
F. Scientific and Technical Information Program (STIP)
G. Special Access Program (SAP)

Answer: (G) –*(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.2, Encl. 4, Para 7)*

TOPIC # 10: PROCEDURES IN A CLASSIFIED WORKPLACE

1. An information custodian must use the correct cover sheet for classified information removed from a GSA-approved storage container.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.2, Encl. 2, Para 4)*

2. Unless restricted by the originating agency, Top Secret, Secret, and Confidential information may be reproduced to the extent required by operational needs.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 2, Para 15)*

3. A SF 702 (Security Container Checklist) can be modified to include safety requirements.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (False)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 2, Para 9)*

4. Reproduced classified material needs to be placed under the same accountability, safeguarding, and control requirements governing the original material.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 2, Para 15)*

5. An information custodian must account for, control, and mark working papers in the same manner required of classified documents.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (False)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 2, Para 13)*

6. A SF 701 (Activity Security Checklist) is used to record end-of-day checks for areas that process or store classified information.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 2, Para 9)*

7. When in an open area within a classified work area, the use of secure telephone equipment ensures that classified discussions are properly protected.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (False)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 4, Para 7.c)*

8. Each office that reproduces classified information must have procedures in place to ensure that both the copy and the original are properly protected.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 2, Para 15)*

9. Determining whether or not a classified document has a reproduction control notice is the first thing a custodian should check prior to making copies of the document.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 2, Para 15)*

10. The Security Container Sheet (SF 702) is used to record the documents stored in a security container.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (False)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 2, Para 9)*

11. Cover sheets block classified information from view and remind personnel that they have classified materials in their work area.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.2, Encl. 2, Para 4)*

12. The SF-703, SF-704, and SF-705 may be used for special or sensitive information other than Top Secret, Secret, and Confidential documents respectively.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (False)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.2, Encl. 2, Para 4)*

TOPIC # 11: SAFEGUARDING

1. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing procedures for safeguarding classified information.

Jo says that any workplace that handles classified information must have established procedures in place to avoid the unauthorized disclosure of classified materials.

Chris says that any workplace that handles classified information must have established procedures in place to deter anyone from removing classified information from the area without authorization.

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)-*(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 2, Para 2; E.O. 13526 – Part 4)*

2. Custodians are responsible for ensuring that classified information is secured in an approved storage container or an approved open storage area.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 3, Para 3)*

3. Custodians are responsible for ensuring that all classified information in their possession is under the direct control of authorized persons.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 3, Para 3)*

4. Custodians are responsible for verifying a person's need-to-know and access before providing that individual with any classified information.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 3, Para 11)*

5. Custodians of classified information must follow all established procedures to ensure that unauthorized persons do not gain access to classified information.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 3, Para 11)*

6. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing the topic of storing classified information.

Jo says that there are three authorized places in which an individual can store classified information - the individual's head, hands, and an approved container.

Chris says that an approved security container must be used whenever the classified material is not under the supervision of a custodian.

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)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 3, Para 3)*

7. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing the topic of storing classified information.

Jo says that the most commonly used containers for storing classified materials are those approved by General Services Administration (GSA).

Chris says that classified information can only be stored in a GSA-approved container.

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)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 3, Para 3)*

8. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing the topic of open storage.

Jo says that open storage is a term used to describe the ability to store classified information openly in an area that has been approved for that purpose.

Chris says that open storage areas are designed to provide alternate safeguarding requirements in lieu of a vault or a secure working space.

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)- (*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 3, Para 3)*

9. Prior to gaining access to classified information, an individual who wants access to classified information needs to establish that he or she has a need-to-know.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (False)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.1, Encl. 3, Para 11)*

10. An information custodian must verify that an individual who wants access to classified information has the appropriate clearance, has a need-to-know, and has completed a SF-312.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 2, Para 3)*

11. SF-312 is a contractual agreement between the classified information custodian and the cleared employee stating that the latter agrees never to disclose the classified information to an unauthorized person.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (False)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 2, Para 3)*

TOPIC # 12: TRANSMISSION AND TRANSPORTATION PROCEDURES

1. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing the topic of transmitting and transporting classified information.

Jo says that DoD Component Heads are responsible for establishing transmission and transportation procedures that minimize the risk of compromise while permitting use of the most cost-effective transmission or transportation means.

Chris says that in order to use a fax machine to transmit classified documents, a custodian needs to use secure communications equipment over a secure communications circuit approved for the transmission of classified information at the level of the classified document.

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)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 4, Para 1)*

2. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing the topic of transmitting and transporting classified information.

Jo says that the Defense Security Service (DSS) maintains a register of certified secure digital facsimiles.

Chris says that, due to the sensitive nature of COMSEC information, it is subject to special transmission procedures found in the National Security Telecommunications and Information Systems Security Instruction (NSTISSI) No. 4001.

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)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 4, Ref. X 1.07 USSAN; NSTISSI DoDI 8523.01)*

3. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing the topic of transmitting and transporting classified information.

Jo says that DoDM 5200.01-M, Information Security Program, provides guidance for the transmission and transportation of classified information.

Chris says that the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) maintains a register of certified COMSEC equipment.

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)-(*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 4, Para 1)*

4. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing the topic of transmitting classified information.

Jo says that a custodian always needs to verify that the receiver of a faxed document has the proper clearance eligibility and need-to-know.

Chris says that custodians need to remember that the intended recipient of a faxed document may not be the same person who receives the faxed document.

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)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 4, Para 7)*

5. Both the inner and outer wrapping needs to be addressed to an official government activity or DoD contractor.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 4, Para 9)*

6. When using the U.S. Postal Service, the outer wrapper needs to include the name of the intended recipient.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (False)-(*DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 4, Para 9)*

7. The sender's complete return address needs to be on the inner wrapping, but may not be on the outer wrapping.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (False)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 4, Para 9)*

8. Both the inner and outer wrapping must identify highest classification level of the information the package will contain.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (False)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 4, Para 9)*

9. Any applicable special marking (other than classification level) needs to be written on the inner wrapper.

A. True
B. False

Answer: (True)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 4, Para 9)*

10. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing requirements for transporting classified material.

Jo says that there are different carrier requirements for transporting Confidential, Secret, and Top Secret information.

Chris says that individuals hand-carrying classified information need to be briefed in the process of hand-carrying classified information, but they do not have to have the appropriate clearance or need-to-know.

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)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 4, Para 10)*

11. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing requirements for transmitting classified information.

Jo says that Secret information can be mailed via the U.S. Postal Service registered mail within and between the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Chris says that Top Secret information can be mailed via the U.S. Postal Service express mail within and between the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

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)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 4, Para 3,4)*

12. This classification level is the highest level that can be transmitted through the direct contact between appropriately cleared personnel.

A. Confidential
B. Secret
C. Top Secret

Answer: (C)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 4, Para 3)*

13. This classification level is the highest level that can be transmitted using the U.S. Postal Service First Class Mail.

A. Confidential
B. Secret
C. Top Secret

Answer: (A)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 4, Para 5)*

14. This classification level is the highest level that can be transmitted using the Defense Courier Service.

A. Confidential
B. Secret
C. Top Secret

Answer: (C)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 4, Para 3)*

15. This classification level is the highest level that can be transmitted using a Department of State Courier Service.

A. Confidential
B. Secret
C. Top Secret

Answer: (C)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 4, Para 3)*

16. This classification level is the highest level that can be transmitted using a GSA contract holder for overnight delivery.

A. Confidential
B. Secret
C. Top Secret

Answer: (B)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 4, Para 4)*

17. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing requirements for hand-carrying classified information.

Jo says that hand-carrying classified information should be considered as the first option for transmitting classified information.

Chris says that a written authorization is required to hand-carry classified 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: (B)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 4, Para 10)*

18. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing requirements for hand-carrying classified information.

Jo says that there are different types of authorization for hand-carrying classified information depending on the type of transportation that will be utilized.

Chris says that the individual personally hand-carrying classified information is liable for the material being transported and should not deviate from the authorized travel schedule.

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)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 4, Para 10)*

19. Two security professionals – **Jo and Chris** – are discussing the content of a courier briefing.

Jo says that the courier briefing informs individuals personally hand-carrying the classified information of their security responsibilities.

Chris says that the courier briefing informs the U.S. Postal Service of its responsibility for ensuring that its employees are taking the appropriate measures to protect classified material that they are hand-carrying.

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)- *(DoDM 5200.01-M, Vol.3, Encl. 4, Para 10)*