1: According to Bob Oatman's The Art of Executive Protection (1997), what are the six principles that should guide thinking about executive protection?

2: What questions does an executive protection risk analysis answer?

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3: In EP, what is an advance?

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4: During a trip with a principal, what are the three key concepts for an EP specialist to remember?

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5: What is "working the principal"?

6: What are Schedule I drugs, and what are the specific types?

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7: What are the three basic stages of addiction?

8: What are the four symptoms of alcohol dependence?





2: Who would want to harm the executive? How are adversaries gaining information about the executive?
What is the current likelihood of the various identified threats?
When does the executive desire, require, and accept protection?

Security Management 9.6 p 275

1: Prevent and avoid danger, realize that anyone can protect anyone, don't stop to think, keep clients out of trouble, understand the security vs convenience continuum, rely on brains—not technology

Security Management 9.5 p 271

4: Keep a low profile, stay away from problem areas and situations, know what to do if trouble arises

3: The process of researching a destination before the principal arrives

Security Management 9.9 p 281

Security Management 9.9 p 278

6: High potential for abuse, no accepted medical use in the United States.

Types: marijuana, hashish, heroin, LSD

5: The choreography used by an executive protection specialist to physically move about with the principal

Security Management 11.5 p 313

Security Management 9.10 p 282

8: Increased tolerance to the drug Increases in rationalization, lying Obsession 7: Craving, loss of control, physical dependence, tolerance

9: What is the most accurate preliminary drug test?

10: What type of specimen is analyzed most often in drug tests?

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11: What is the most accurate confirmatory drug test?

12: On what occasions may drug testing be performed?

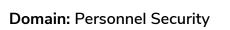


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13: What business-related concerns should a workplace violence program address?

14: What is the most effective means for security professionals to prevent workplace violence?





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15: How do aggressors decide to commit workplace violence?

16: What is "the second injury?"





10: Urine

9: Radioimmunoassay (RIA)

Security Management 11.9.1 p 335

Security Management 11.9.1 p 335

12: Before a job offer is made, upon reasonable suspicion, after an incident or injury, randomly (safety-sensitive workers), after return to duty following a violation, and as a follow-up to treatment

11: Gas chromatography/mass spectrometry

Security Management 11.9.3 p 337

Security Management 11.9.1 pp 335-336

14: Early detection of the behavioral, emotional, and psychological dynamic of workplace violence

13: Liability, productivity, workplace morale, associated costs

Security Management 12.5 p 363

Security Management 12.3 p 361

16: Emotional harm to employees caused by unconcerned or callous management in the wake of a workplace violence incident

15: Not by snapping, but through a process of emotional escalation, or, with psychopaths, non-emotional decision making

17: What departments are typically involved in preemployment background screening?

18: How many years of prior work history should a job application ask for?

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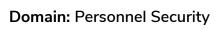
Domain: Personnel Security



19: What are the three goals of preemployment interviews?

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20: What is the name for the process by which an employer verifies the experience and qualifications presented by a job candidate?





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18: At least 7-10 years PBS 6.2 p 24 20: Credentialing PBS 9.2.3 p 37

17: HR, security, business units, legal

PBS 4.2 pp 10-11

19: Convey critical information to the applicant to discourage unqualified applicants and encourage honesty, allow transfer of missing information from the applicant to the employer, permit an assessment of the candidate

PBS 8 p 25