PUBLICATION

EXAM-TM50K-POST

POST-TEST — SL 5K: ADVANCED KNOWLEDGE MANAGER

Maven Smart System (MSS) — USAREUR-AF

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY EUROPE AND AFRICA
(USAREUR-AF)
Wiesbaden, Germany

26 MARCH 2026

DRAFT — UNOFFICIAL — NOT FOR OPERATIONAL USE

POST-TEST — SL 5K: ADVANCED KNOWLEDGE MANAGER

MAVEN SMART SYSTEM (MSS) — USAREUR-AF

Field	Detail
Course	SL 5K: Advanced Knowledge Manager
Form	Post-Test
Level	SL 5K (Advanced Specialist)
Audience	Corps/Theater-level KMOs, enterprise KM architects; prerequisite: SL 4K + enterprise KM experience
Time Allowed	45 minutes
Passing Score	70% (42/60)

INSTRUCTIONS

This assessment evaluates mastery of course learning objectives. A passing score of 70% is required to receive credit. Complete independently without reference to training materials.

SECTION 1 — MULTIPLE CHOICE

Circle the letter of the best answer. (2 points each)

1. A theater KM officer is designing a knowledge federation architecture connecting NIPR and SIPR knowledge repositories for V Corps. The correct architectural pattern is:

A. A synchronized bridge that copies approved NIPR lessons upward to SIPR automatically upon KM officer tagging B. A shared API layer that queries both repositories simultaneously for users with appropriate clearances C. Parallel networks — each classification domain maintains its own separate repository with no automated bridge; cross-domain transfers require individual SSO/ISSO-reviewed human-controlled sanitization D. A single SIPR-hosted repository with NIPR users accessing a read-only downgraded view

2. The V Corps Civil Affairs CIMIC section proposes automating doctrine updates: when 10 or more NIPR lessons share a common theme, an AI workflow automatically drafts a doctrine amendment and publishes it to the theater SOP library. Per SL 5K, which element of this proposal is NON-COMPLIANT?

A. Using AI to identify thematic clusters across lessons B. Automatically publishing the AI-drafted amendment without mandatory SME review C. Setting a threshold of 10 lessons before triggering the workflow D. Using NIPR-sourced lessons as the input corpus for doctrine development

3. An AI-assisted doctrine workflow that generates a Draft update to a theater-level SOP based on 18 validated lessons must label the output prominently as:

A. "AUTO-GENERATED — PENDING VALIDATION" B. "DRAFT — AWAITING G3 APPROVAL" C. "FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY — RESTRICTED DISTRIBUTION PENDING COMMANDER APPROVAL" D. "DRAFT — AI-ASSISTED. MANDATORY SME REVIEW REQUIRED BEFORE PUBLICATION OR DISTRIBUTION"

4. Before USAREUR-AF begins sharing lessons-learned products with a Bundeswehr partner unit via their NATO interoperability portal, which step must be completed FIRST?

A. Upload a representative sample of lessons to test portal compatibility B. Obtain a USAREUR-AF G2 release approval for each individual lesson before sharing C. Coordinate with the partner unit's KM officer to confirm the MSS platform formats are compatible D. Establish a signed information sharing agreement covering data ownership, classification handling, permitted use, and retention requirements, with OPSEC review complete

5. STANAG 4778 is relevant to the USAREUR-AF theater KM architecture because:

A. It establishes standardized information management and sharing formats that enable interoperability between USAREUR-AF and alliance partner KM systems B. It mandates that all NATO nations use a common KM software platform C. It defines classification equivalencies between U.S. and NATO classification schemes D. It specifies the encryption standards required for NATO knowledge product transmission

6. A SL 5K knowledge graph schema for V Corps theater operations is considered operationally sensitive because:

A. The entity types and relationship structure reveal what categories of information the Corps tracks, which units are linked to which operations, and what the command considers significant — adversaries could exploit this structure to understand intelligence priorities and decision processes B. The graph

contains classified lesson content that requires SIPR-level handling C. Knowledge graph schemas contain embedded connection strings to the underlying database D. The schema identifies individual Soldiers who authored knowledge products

7. A SL 5K enterprise KM metrics report for a corps commander briefing should include which combination?

A. Document count and total storage consumed by the knowledge system B. System uptime and search query response time only C. Quantitative metrics (lesson implementation rate, knowledge reuse rate, PCS continuity score, time-to-find) AND qualitative metrics (user-reported relevance, commander assessment of decision support) — neither category alone is sufficient D. Number of new lessons submitted per month and number of SOP revisions

8. The "PCS continuity score" KM metric measures:

A. The proportion of critical role-specific knowledge that has been captured and transferred before the departing Soldier departs — assessing how much institutional knowledge survived the PCS cycle B. The percentage of Soldiers who complete PCS knowledge transfer training before departure C. The number of days between a Soldier's departure date and the date their PCS package is submitted D. The incoming Soldier's reported readiness score after reviewing the PCS package

9. A theater knowledge risk register identifies that one senior G2 NCO holds exclusive expertise in a critical MSS intelligence correlation workflow — no documentation exists and no other Soldier has been trained. This is classified in the risk register as:

A. A single-point-of-failure knowledge risk requiring immediate mitigation: document the workflow, cross-train a second Soldier, and establish a written SOP before the NCO's PCS date B. A low-risk item — the NCO will brief their replacement before PCS C. An acceptable risk managed under the G2's succession planning process D. A CUI concern that should be handled separately from the KM risk register

10. A legacy theater KM system built in 2020 has no decommission plan. The system is still referenced in weekly battle rhythm slides despite significant data staleness. Per SL 5K, this situation represents:

A. Normal system lifecycle status — systems remain in service until replaced B. A knowledge risk and governance liability — the absence of a decommission plan means the organization has no structured path to retire the system, and dependencies will make it progressively harder to decommission C. A technical debt item to be addressed during the next major upgrade cycle D. Acceptable if the data steward confirms the system is still meeting user needs

11. When designing an enterprise knowledge graph schema for a theater-level HQ, an uncontrolled schema change (adding a new entity type without change control review) creates which primary risk?

A. The new entity type may conflict with an existing NATO interoperability requirement B. The new entity type may not be visible to users with Viewer-only access C. Downstream pipelines and queries built on the current schema may break without warning, potentially corrupting KM workflows that depend on the

schema structure D. The change will invalidate the system's current ATO

12. The "knowledge reuse rate" metric is defined as:

A. The number of users who accessed the knowledge system at least once in the reporting period B. The percentage of knowledge products that have been updated in the last 12 months C. The average number of times each knowledge product is viewed per month D. The proportion of lessons or knowledge products that were accessed and cited or referenced in subsequent planning, training, or operations — indicating the knowledge is being applied, not just stored

13. A V Corps KM officer is asked to share a comprehensive expertise directory of all Soldiers in the AOR with specific technical skills with a coalition partner for multinational task force assignment. Per SL 5K, before sharing this directory the KM officer must:

A. Classify the directory at NATO SECRET before sharing B. Conduct a Privacy Act review of the aggregated expertise data, confirm an ISA is in place covering this specific use, obtain OPSEC review, and verify the partner's authorized access scope before any sharing C. Remove Soldier names and replace with role titles before sharing D. Obtain written consent from each Soldier listed in the directory

14. An enterprise KM system's governance structure at Corps/Theater level must include:

A. A single KM officer with signature authority over all knowledge products B. Defined ownership for each repository, a schema change control board, a regular content currency review cycle, Privacy Act compliance oversight, and a decommission plan for each managed system C. Weekly commander review of all new knowledge submissions D. A vendor support contract for the underlying KM platform

15. When a SL 5K qualified KM architect determines that crossing a classification boundary is required to share a specific knowledge product with a lower-classification partner, the correct procedure is:

A. Redact the classified portions and share the remainder without further review B. Route the product through the G2 downgrade process and share upon approval C. Engage the SSO/ISSO BEFORE beginning the design — classification boundary crossing procedures must be approved and documented before any technical implementation begins D. Share the product with a classification caveat that transfers responsibility to the recipient

---

SECTION 2 — SHORT ANSWER

Answer in 2–5 sentences. (6 points each)

SA-1. You are designing the enterprise KM architecture for V Corps, which must support knowledge sharing across six divisions, three functional brigades, and two coalition partner nations. Describe the federated repository structure, governance model, and how you would implement cross-domain federation between NIPR and SIPR without using automated bridges.

SA-2. The V Corps G3 proposes an AI-assisted lessons-learned workflow for the theater that processes 200+ AARs per month. Describe the complete workflow from AAR submission through published lesson, identifying the mandatory SME review gate, how AI outputs must be labeled, and what happens to lessons that fail SME review.

SA-3. V Corps is preparing to integrate knowledge sharing with a German Bundeswehr division and a Polish Land Forces brigade under a multinational exercise framework. Walk through every governance step required before the first knowledge product can be shared, citing STANAG 4778 and ISA requirements.

SA-4. Describe the SL 5K knowledge risk register for a theater-level command. What categories of risk must be tracked, give two concrete examples of entries from a USAREUR-AF Corps context, and describe the escalation process when a risk is rated HIGH.

SA-5. A corps commander asks for a quarterly KM effectiveness brief. Design the metrics framework you would use, including at least three quantitative and two qualitative measures, describe how you would collect each, and explain how you would present the overall program health to a commander who is not a KM specialist.

SCORING SUMMARY

Section	Questions	Points Each	Total Points
Multiple Choice	15	2	30
Short Answer	5	6	30
Total	—	—	**60**

Passing: 42/60 (70%) — Post-test only. Pre-test is diagnostic.

ANSWER KEY — INSTRUCTOR USE ONLY

Do not distribute to students.

Multiple Choice: 1. C — Parallel networks with no automated bridge; cross-domain transfer = individual human-controlled sanitization with SSO/ISSO review. 2. B — Auto-publishing without mandatory SME review is NON-COMPLIANT regardless of workflow sophistication. 3. D — AI-assisted doctrine output must be prominently labeled as Draft with mandatory SME review required. 4. D — Signed ISA with OPSEC review must be completed before any sharing begins. 5. A — STANAG 4778 establishes standardized NATO information management formats for alliance interoperability. 6. A — Graph schema reveals command priorities, tracked entities, and decision processes — operationally sensitive. 7. C — Both quantitative and qualitative metrics are required; neither alone is sufficient. 8. A — PCS continuity score = proportion of critical knowledge captured and transferred before departure. 9. A — Single-point-of-failure = HIGH risk requiring immediate documentation, cross-training, and SOP creation before PCS. 10. B — No decommission plan = governance liability and knowledge risk that worsens with organizational dependency. 11. C — Uncontrolled schema changes break downstream pipelines and queries that depend on the current schema structure. 12. D — Knowledge reuse rate = proportion of lessons accessed and applied (cited/referenced) in subsequent work. 13. B — Privacy Act review, ISA confirmation for this specific use, OPSEC review, and partner access scope verification all required. 14. B — Enterprise governance requires defined ownership, schema change control, currency review, Privacy Act oversight, and decommission plans. 15. C — SSO/ISSO engagement BEFORE design — classification boundary procedures must be approved before technical implementation begins.

Short Answer Guidance:

SA-1. Full credit: federated repository structure — each division and functional brigade operates a subordinate knowledge repository aligned to their classification domain; V Corps enterprise repository is the authoritative theater-level system; cross-domain federation (NIPR/SIPR) uses parallel networks — NIPR repository and SIPR repository are separate systems with no automated connection; cross-domain transfer requires a human-controlled, SSO/ISSO-reviewed sanitization process for each product; governance model — corps-level KM council with representation from each major subordinate command; schema change control board; regular content currency reviews; coalition partner repositories connected under separate ISAs. Must include parallel network design, governance structure, and the SSO/ISSO-reviewed transfer process.

SA-2. Full credit: workflow — (1) AAR submitted via Workshop form → status: Submitted; (2) intake pipeline validates required fields, applies AI-assisted pre-tagging → status: Draft; (3) AI workflow processes AAR text and generates structured lesson summary, action items, and proposed tags → output labeled "DRAFT — AI-ASSISTED. MANDATORY SME REVIEW REQUIRED BEFORE PUBLICATION OR DISTRIBUTION"; (4) routed to SME review queue — qualified analyst reviews AI draft for accuracy, sensitivity, classification, completeness; this is the MANDATORY review gate; (5) SME approves or revises → status: Reviewed; (6) KM officer final check and distribution routing → status: Published; lessons that fail SME review are returned to Draft with reviewer comments for revision or are archived with a non-compliant flag. All stages, mandatory gate, labeling, and failure path required.

SA-3. Full credit: required governance steps in order — (1) confirm applicability of STANAG 4778 to the specific knowledge types being shared with each partner (different partners may have different applicable standards); (2) negotiate and sign an ISA with each partner covering: data ownership, classification equivalencies, permitted use, retention, and destruction requirements; (3) OPSEC review of proposed shared content by G2/OPSEC officer; (4) legal review of ISA terms with SJA; (5) Privacy Act review if any shared products include personnel-identifiable information; (6) G6/SSO/ISSO review of the technical sharing architecture; (7) command approval of sharing program; only after all seven steps are complete can the first knowledge product be shared. Must include STANAG 4778 applicability check and all ISA elements.

SA-4. Full credit: risk categories — personnel/expertise risk, system availability risk, content currency risk, classification/handling risk, institutional dependency risk; two concrete USAREUR-AF examples: (1) "Senior G6 NCO holds sole expertise on the MSS network topology integration pipeline — departure on PCS in 90 days, no documentation exists, no cross-training complete" [HIGH risk]; (2) "Theater sustainment dashboard last refreshed 14 months ago — G4 continues to reference it in battle rhythm with no data-as-of disclosure — dependency exists without awareness of staleness" [HIGH risk]; escalation for HIGH risk: brief the responsible section chief and corps KM officer within 5 business days; develop a written mitigation plan; track mitigation progress weekly; brief corps G3 if mitigation is not on track within 30 days. Both examples and escalation process required.

SA-5. Full credit: quantitative measures (three required) — lesson implementation rate (% of published lessons where corrective action was verified as implemented); knowledge reuse rate (% of lessons cited in subsequent planning or training products); PCS continuity score (% of critical role-specific knowledge

captured and transferred before departure); additional options: time-to-find (avg time for a test query to locate a relevant lesson); SOP currency rate (% of theater SOPs updated within 12 months); qualitative measures (two required) — user-reported relevance survey (quarterly: "Did KM products help you accomplish your mission?"); commander assessment (semi-annual: structured interview on decision support quality); collection methods: automated system metrics from MSS; quarterly user survey pushed via Workshop; semi-annual commander interview; presentation to non-specialist commander: BLUF with RAG dashboard per metric category, trend direction, and one specific "KM saved us from repeating this mistake" operational example per brief.

USAREUR-AF Operational Data Team TM-50K Post-Test | Version 1.0 | March 2026