

# 92Y Supply Active Guard Reserve (AGR) Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



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**SAMPLE**

## **Questions**

- 1. How frequently are sensitive items inventories conducted?**
  - A. Monthly by Serial Number**
  - B. Quarterly by Serial Number**
  - C. Annually by Count**
  - D. Weekly by Count**
- 2. Explain the role of logistics planning in military operations.**
  - A. Maximizing the number of suppliers**
  - B. Ensuring availability of supplies**
  - C. Conducting training exercises**
  - D. Reducing costs of supplies**
- 3. What is a "Forecasting Model" used for in supply management?**
  - A. To analyze the risks associated with supply chains**
  - B. A tool used to predict future demand for supplies**
  - C. To evaluate supplier performance**
  - D. A method for auditing inventory levels**
- 4. What is the consequence of not maintaining accurate supply records?**
  - A. Increased supply chain efficiency**
  - B. Potential disciplinary action and financial liability**
  - C. A reduction in necessary training**
  - D. Improved inventory management**
- 5. What is the main focus of AR 30-22?**
  - A. Supply policy**
  - B. Army food program**
  - C. Accountability procedures**
  - D. Physical security**

- 6. What is the meaning of "Demand Planning"?**
- A. Coordinating soldier assignments**
  - B. The forecasting and management of the demand for supplies and logistics resources**
  - C. Planning recreational activities for troops**
  - D. Analyzing soldier performance data**
- 7. What does "inventory accuracy" refer to in supply management?**
- A. The degree to which the recorded inventory matches actual inventory**
  - B. The total number of items ordered**
  - C. The speed of inventory turnover**
  - D. The average cost of goods sold**
- 8. What is the function of SARSS?**
- A. Standard Army Resource Support System**
  - B. Standard Army Retail Supply System**
  - C. Systematic Army Resource Supply System**
  - D. Standard Army Regulated Supply System**
- 9. What is the leading software used by the Army for tracking logistics and supplies?**
- A. Global Combat Support System-Army (GCSS-Army)**
  - B. Logistics Management Software**
  - C. Army Supply Chain Tracker**
  - D. Military Resource Planning System**
- 10. What does CCDF stand for?**
- A. Central Clothing Distribution Factory**
  - B. Central Clothing Distribution Facility**
  - C. Combined Clothing Distribution Fund**
  - D. Centralized Clothing Distribution Framework**

## **Answers**

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- 1. B**
- 2. B**
- 3. B**
- 4. B**
- 5. B**
- 6. B**
- 7. A**
- 8. B**
- 9. A**
- 10. B**

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## **Explanations**

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**1. How frequently are sensitive items inventories conducted?**

- A. Monthly by Serial Number**
- B. Quarterly by Serial Number**
- C. Annually by Count**
- D. Weekly by Count**

The correct answer identifies that sensitive items inventories are conducted quarterly by serial number. This schedule is important for maintaining accountability and control over sensitive items, which may include weapons, ammunition, controlled substances, or other critical assets. Conducting these inventories on a quarterly basis allows for timely detection of discrepancies, enabling units to address potential issues such as theft, loss, or mismanagement. This frequency also balances the need for oversight with the operational demands placed on units, ensuring that personnel are not overwhelmed by their capabilities with overly frequent checks. In contrast to the other options, such as monthly or weekly counts, quarterly inventories provide a structured approach that reinforces thoroughness and compliance without becoming overly burdensome. Annual counts, while still important, do not provide enough regular oversight to guarantee accountability for sensitive items.

**2. Explain the role of logistics planning in military operations.**

- A. Maximizing the number of suppliers**
- B. Ensuring availability of supplies**
- C. Conducting training exercises**
- D. Reducing costs of supplies**

Logistics planning is a critical component of military operations, as it focuses on ensuring the timely and efficient availability of supplies necessary for mission success. This includes the management of all aspects of supply chain logistics, ranging from the procurement of materials to their transportation, distribution, and maintenance. Ensuring availability of supplies means that military units are equipped with the right quantities of essential items, such as ammunition, food, fuel, and medical supplies, exactly when and where they are needed. This capability minimizes delays and obstacles that could hinder operations, ultimately enhancing readiness and effectiveness on the battlefield. Other aspects like maximizing the number of suppliers, conducting training exercises, and reducing costs of supplies can contribute to overall logistics management. However, they do not encapsulate the primary focus of logistics planning, which is fundamentally about ensuring that the necessary resources are accessible for strategic and operational objectives.

**3. What is a "Forecasting Model" used for in supply management?**

- A. To analyze the risks associated with supply chains**
- B. A tool used to predict future demand for supplies**
- C. To evaluate supplier performance**
- D. A method for auditing inventory levels**

A "Forecasting Model" in supply management is a systematic approach employed to predict future demand for supplies, which is crucial for making informed decisions regarding inventory, production, and procurement processes. By using historical data and various statistical techniques, these models help organizations anticipate how much of a product will be needed in the future. Effective forecasting allows organizations to maintain the right amount of supplies on hand, minimizing the risk of stockouts or excess inventory. This ultimately leads to enhanced efficiency in supply chain operations and better alignment between supply and demand. While the other options pertain to important aspects of supply chain management, they do not accurately define the primary purpose of a forecasting model. Analyzing risks, evaluating supplier performance, and auditing inventory levels are all essential functions but are distinct from the predictive nature of demand forecasting that a forecasting model provides.

**4. What is the consequence of not maintaining accurate supply records?**

- A. Increased supply chain efficiency**
- B. Potential disciplinary action and financial liability**
- C. A reduction in necessary training**
- D. Improved inventory management**

Maintaining accurate supply records is essential in any supply chain management context, particularly in military operations, where it ensures that the right materials and resources are available when needed. A significant consequence of failing to keep these records accurate is the potential for disciplinary action and financial liability. When supply records are inaccurate, it can lead to discrepancies in inventory, lost equipment, and even unaccounted funds. This often results in the need for internal investigations, which can culminate in disciplinary measures against personnel responsible for maintaining those records. Additionally, if financial discrepancies arise from poor record-keeping, individuals or units may be held financially accountable for losses. This can create a hefty burden on supply personnel and can impact their careers and the organization's reputation. Accurate records are critical in ensuring accountability, compliance with regulations, and effective decision-making processes. The other options do not accurately represent the consequences of not maintaining supply records: increased supply chain efficiency and improved inventory management denote positive outcomes that would actually result from proper record-keeping, while a reduction in necessary training is not a direct consequence of inaccurate records.

## 5. What is the main focus of AR 30-22?

- A. Supply policy
- B. Army food program**
- C. Accountability procedures
- D. Physical security

The main focus of AR 30-22 is the Army food program. This regulation outlines the policies and procedures for managing and administering food service operations within the Army. It addresses standards for food quality, nutrition, safety, menu planning, and the overall management of the military dining facilities. The directive ensures that Army personnel receive nutritious meals that meet the needs of troops in a variety of settings, including during training and deployment. While other options such as supply policy, accountability procedures, and physical security are crucial aspects of Army regulations, they are covered under different Army regulations. AR 30-22 specifically hones in on the management of food services, which is vital for maintaining the health and readiness of the Army personnel. Understanding this regulation is essential for those involved in food services within the Army, as it sets the framework for providing proper nutrition to soldiers.

## 6. What is the meaning of "Demand Planning"?

- A. Coordinating soldier assignments
- B. The forecasting and management of the demand for supplies and logistics resources**
- C. Planning recreational activities for troops
- D. Analyzing soldier performance data

The meaning of "Demand Planning" is primarily centered around the forecasting and management of the demand for supplies and logistics resources. In the context of supply chain management and logistics within military operations, this involves determining the quantity and timing of supplies needed to meet operational requirements effectively. It includes analyzing historical consumption data, understanding mission needs, and preparing for future requirements to ensure that the right resources are available at the right time. This process is critical in enhancing readiness and efficiency, as it allows for proactive planning and reduces the risks of shortages or excess inventory, which can impact military operations. Demand Planning ultimately helps streamline logistics processes, enabling effective resource allocation and support for missions. Other options focus on tasks that are more operational or administrative in nature, such as coordinating soldier assignments, planning recreational activities, or analyzing performance data, none of which directly relate to the specific function of managing and forecasting supply demand. Therefore, option B stands out as the accurate definition.

**7. What does "inventory accuracy" refer to in supply management?**

- A. The degree to which the recorded inventory matches actual inventory**
- B. The total number of items ordered**
- C. The speed of inventory turnover**
- D. The average cost of goods sold**

Inventory accuracy is a crucial concept in supply management that refers to the degree to which the recorded inventory matches the actual inventory on hand. This accuracy is vital for effective inventory control and overall supply chain management. A high level of inventory accuracy ensures that the quantities reflected in inventory records align closely with what is physically present, which helps prevent stockouts, reduce excess inventory, and improve service levels. When inventory accuracy is maintained, it allows businesses to make informed decisions based on reliable data, leading to improved operational efficiency and cost management. If there is a discrepancy between recorded and actual inventory levels, it can lead to significant issues such as mismanagement of stock, financial inaccuracies, and challenges in fulfilling customer orders. Therefore, maintaining accurate inventory records is fundamental to achieving effective supply chain operations.

**8. What is the function of SARSS?**

- A. Standard Army Resource Support System**
- B. Standard Army Retail Supply System**
- C. Systematic Army Resource Supply System**
- D. Standard Army Regulated Supply System**

The correct identification of SARSS is the Standard Army Retail Supply System. This system plays a critical role in the management and distribution of Army supplies, enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of supply chain operations within the Army. SARSS is designed to support the operational needs of units by providing them with the capability to manage retail supply points as well as accountability for Army property. It facilitates various supply functions such as requisition, issue, and inventory management at retail supply points, which are essential for maintaining readiness and ensuring that troops have the supplies necessary for their missions. This system integrates seamlessly with other logistical frameworks in the Army to ensure a coherent supply chain from wholesale to retail levels. Other choices, while they may sound similar, do not correctly represent the SARSS. Focusing on the terminology and function of SARSS helps clarify its pivotal role in Army logistics, distinguishing it clearly from other systems that may exist within the Army's supply chain.

**9. What is the leading software used by the Army for tracking logistics and supplies?**

- A. Global Combat Support System-Army (GCSS-Army)**
- B. Logistics Management Software**
- C. Army Supply Chain Tracker**
- D. Military Resource Planning System**

The leading software used by the Army for tracking logistics and supplies is Global Combat Support System-Army (GCSS-Army). This comprehensive system integrates various logistics processes, facilitating real-time visibility and management of supplies and resources across different units. GCSS-Army allows personnel to efficiently monitor inventory levels, manage supply requests, and streamline logistics operations, which ultimately enhances the Army's readiness and operational effectiveness. While the other software options may also relate to logistics and supply tracking, they do not hold the same level of recognition or operational use within the Army as GCSS-Army. This system is specifically designed to address the unique logistical needs of military operations, making it a critical tool for the Army's logistical framework.

**10. What does CCDF stand for?**

- A. Central Clothing Distribution Factory**
- B. Central Clothing Distribution Facility**
- C. Combined Clothing Distribution Fund**
- D. Centralized Clothing Distribution Framework**

The correct answer is "Central Clothing Distribution Facility." CCDF refers to a specific facility designed to manage the distribution and storage of clothing and related supplies within the logistics framework of military operations. This facility is crucial for ensuring that service members receive timely and appropriate clothing, which is vital for readiness and operational effectiveness. In the context of military supply chains, having a designated facility allows for streamlined operations, better inventory management, and improved access to necessary gear for personnel. This aligns with the logistical requirements and responsibilities outlined for those in supply roles, especially within the context of the Active Guard Reserve. While other choices contain elements related to clothing distribution, they either misrepresent the specific terminology used or do not align with standard military logistics nomenclature. It is important to understand the exact terms used in military supply to ensure clarity and accuracy in communication and operation.