

CDC Logistics Plans Journeyman Level 5 Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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Questions

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- 1. Which of the following is a key responsibility during redeployment?**
 - A. Ensuring accountability of personnel**
 - B. Recruiting new personnel**
 - C. Conducting training for new units**
 - D. Distributing supplies to new locations**
- 2. What type of training should manpower and finance personnel provide?**
 - A. Support documentation training**
 - B. Logistical software training**
 - C. Reimbursable and non-reimbursable support training**
 - D. Cost analysis training**
- 3. What is the primary focus of the logistics feasibility analysis capability (LOGFAC)?**
 - A. Personnel training**
 - B. Requirement computation**
 - C. Budget allocation**
 - D. Inventory management**
- 4. Which document provides the logistics plan framework for military operations?**
 - A. The Military Strategy Directive**
 - B. The Joint Publication (JP) 4-0**
 - C. The Doctrine for Joint Logistics**
 - D. The Operational Order Guidelines**
- 5. Posturing codes, or P codes, indicate unit type code (UTC) records are generally available?**
 - A. During normal rotational operations**
 - B. For emergency operations**
 - C. In training exercises**
 - D. For redeployment**

- 6. Who coordinates with the IDRC staff to ensure appropriate units are tasked?**
- A. Deployment Readiness Officer**
 - B. Unit Commander**
 - C. Unit Deployment Manager (UDM)**
 - D. Logistics Plans Officer**
- 7. What role does technology play in modern logistics planning?**
- A. It increases the workload for logistics personnel**
 - B. It enhances efficiency through automation, tracking, and data analysis**
 - C. It complicates the logistics processes**
 - D. It eliminates the need for logistics management**
- 8. Who typically resolves issues relating to logistical agreements at MAJCOM level?**
- A. Support agreement manager**
 - B. Logistics chief**
 - C. Base commander**
 - D. Financial officer**
- 9. How does collaboration in logistics networks improve performance?**
- A. Increases competition among partners**
 - B. Allows for resource sharing and optimization**
 - C. Eliminates the need for technology investments**
 - D. Reduces the number of partners needed**
- 10. Which function is responsible for coordinating all unit-level deployment activities?**
- A. Unit deployment control center (UDCC)**
 - B. Deployment Operations Center**
 - C. Cargo Handling Unit**
 - D. Personnel Readiness Center**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is a key responsibility during redeployment?

- A. Ensuring accountability of personnel**
- B. Recruiting new personnel**
- C. Conducting training for new units**
- D. Distributing supplies to new locations**

During redeployment, ensuring accountability of personnel is a critical responsibility. This involves tracking and verifying the movement and status of service members as they transition from one location to another. Effective accountability ensures that all personnel are accounted for, which is essential for both operational readiness and the safety of those involved in the redeployment process. Maintaining an accurate accounting of individuals helps prevent issues such as missing personnel, miscommunication, and logistical complications. In contrast, while recruiting new personnel, conducting training for new units, and distributing supplies to new locations are important functions in logistics and military operations, they are not typically the primary focus during the redeployment phase. Redeployment is primarily concerned with the transit of existing personnel and resources, along with the smooth transition and accountability of those already in place.

2. What type of training should manpower and finance personnel provide?

- A. Support documentation training**
- B. Logistical software training**
- C. Reimbursable and non-reimbursable support training**
- D. Cost analysis training**

Manpower and finance personnel should provide training on reimbursable and non-reimbursable support because understanding the nuances of financial support options is crucial for effective logistics planning and execution. This training equips personnel with the ability to distinguish between the types of financial assistance available for projects, which directly influences budget management and resource allocation. Reimbursable support refers to funding that can be repaid to the organization, often tied to specific project requirements or agreements. In contrast, non-reimbursable support usually involves financial assistance that does not need to be repaid. By providing this training, manpower and finance personnel ensure that other logistics professionals can accurately apply these concepts in their planning, forecasting, and budgeting tasks, ultimately leading to improved financial accountability and project efficiency. The other options, while relevant to logistics or finance in a broader sense, do not address the specific training needed to navigate the complexities of funding sources as effectively as the understanding of reimbursable and non-reimbursable support. This makes the chosen answer the most relevant for training objectives within the context of logistics planning.

3. What is the primary focus of the logistics feasibility analysis capability (LOGFAC)?

- A. Personnel training**
- B. Requirement computation**
- C. Budget allocation**
- D. Inventory management**

The primary focus of the logistics feasibility analysis capability (LOGFAC) is to assess and compute the requirements necessary to fulfill logistical needs effectively. This involves evaluating various elements such as personnel, equipment, supply chain requirements, and mission parameters to determine if the logistics necessary for a specific operation or mission are viable. Requirement computation is essential because it lays the groundwork for planning, ensuring that all necessary resources are identified and can be mobilized within the constraints of time and budget. By concentrating on computing requirements, LOGFAC helps decision-makers understand logistical capabilities and limitations, which is vital for successful mission execution and operational readiness. The output of this analysis directly informs subsequent logistical planning phases and resource allocations to ensure that operations can be carried out efficiently and effectively. Other aspects, such as personnel training, budget allocation, and inventory management, are important components of logistics but are not the primary focus of LOGFAC. These other elements rely on the findings from the requirement computation to ensure they align with logistical capabilities and mission goals.

4. Which document provides the logistics plan framework for military operations?

- A. The Military Strategy Directive**
- B. The Joint Publication (JP) 4-0**
- C. The Doctrine for Joint Logistics**
- D. The Operational Order Guidelines**

The correct answer, Joint Publication (JP) 4-0, is significant because it serves as the primary document that outlines the logistics framework specifically for joint military operations. This publication integrates logistics processes and principles for planning and executing operations across all levels of military engagement. JP 4-0 outlines the fundamental concepts regarding how logistics support is organized, coordinated, and executed, ensuring that all military forces have the necessary support and resources to conduct their operations effectively. It provides comprehensive guidance on the logistics aspects of military operations, including supply chain management, transportation, maintenance, and health services. Other documents referenced, while important in their own right, do not serve the same comprehensive role in logistics planning. The Military Strategy Directive relates to broader strategic policy rather than tactical logistics operations. The Doctrine for Joint Logistics provides insights but is often more focused on practice and less on overarching planning frameworks. The Operational Order Guidelines provide procedural details rather than a holistic view of logistics planning. Thus, JP 4-0 is the most appropriate answer as it encapsulates the logistics plan framework necessary for military operations.

5. Posturing codes, or P codes, indicate unit type code (UTC) records are generally available?

A. During normal rotational operations

B. For emergency operations

C. In training exercises

D. For redeployment

Posturing codes, or P codes, serve as indicators for the status of Unit Type Codes (UTCs) in the context of their availability and readiness for deployment. When UTC records are designated with specific P codes, they reflect the operational posture of the unit, detailing whether they are in a state of readiness for different types of missions or operations. In the context of "normal rotational operations," posturing codes indicate that units are actively engaged in their regular cyclic operational activities, which can include scheduled training, maintenance, and similar operations that are part of their routine. This suggests that during times of normal rotation, units maintain a level of preparedness, ensuring that they can be deployed if necessary, while also participating in their training and operational commitments. The other contexts, such as emergency operations, training exercises, or redeployment, typically reflect distinct situations where units may be in a temporary state of heightened activity or readiness, but do not necessarily encompass the continuous operational status that P codes indicate during normal rotational operations.

6. Who coordinates with the IDRC staff to ensure appropriate units are tasked?

A. Deployment Readiness Officer

B. Unit Commander

C. Unit Deployment Manager (UDM)

D. Logistics Plans Officer

The Unit Deployment Manager (UDM) plays a crucial role in coordinating with the Installation Deployment Readiness Cell (IDRC) staff to ensure that the appropriate units are tasked for deployments. The UDM is responsible for managing the deployment readiness of personnel and their associated equipment within their unit. This ensures that all deployment requirements are met in a timely and efficient manner. The UDM acts as the primary point of contact between the unit and the IDRC. They are responsible for gathering and providing the necessary information regarding personnel readiness, equipment status, and any other relevant details. By doing so, the UDM facilitates effective communication and coordination, ensuring that the right units are identified and tasked based on mission requirements. This role encompasses critical responsibilities such as tracking readiness levels, preparing personnel for deployment, and ensuring compliance with all deployment-related processes. Consequently, the UDM is integral to the overall deployment process, streamlining operations and enhancing mission success.

7. What role does technology play in modern logistics planning?

- A. It increases the workload for logistics personnel
- B. It enhances efficiency through automation, tracking, and data analysis**
- C. It complicates the logistics processes
- D. It eliminates the need for logistics management

Technology plays a crucial role in modern logistics planning by enhancing efficiency through various means such as automation, tracking, and data analysis. Automation streamlines operations, allowing for faster order processing and reduced human error. This leads to quicker turnaround times and improved overall service delivery. Tracking technologies, such as GPS and RFID, enable real-time visibility of inventory and shipments. This visibility helps logistics personnel make more informed decisions regarding routing, inventory management, and customer service. Data analysis tools allow organizations to optimize their supply chain, forecasting demand more accurately and identifying trends that can lead to more efficient practices. By leveraging these technological advancements, companies can reduce costs, improve resource allocation, and ultimately respond more adeptly to market demands, showcasing how integral technology has become in the logistics industry's evolution.

8. Who typically resolves issues relating to logistical agreements at MAJCOM level?

- A. Support agreement manager**
- B. Logistics chief
- C. Base commander
- D. Financial officer

The support agreement manager is the individual typically tasked with resolving issues related to logistical agreements at the MAJCOM (Major Command) level. This role is integral to ensuring that the agreements align with broader logistical policies and operational needs. The support agreement manager serves as a liaison between various units and commands, effectively facilitating communication and understanding of the terms specified within these agreements. Their expertise allows them to navigate complex logistical challenges, ensuring that any disputes or issues that arise can be addressed quickly and effectively. This role involves a deep understanding of logistical operations, protocols, and the specific agreements that govern support and resource-sharing between commands. By effectively managing these agreements and resolving any related conflicts, support agreement managers contribute to enhanced operational efficiency and readiness within the command structure. While logistics chiefs, base commanders, and financial officers play critical roles within the military logistics framework, their primary focus differs from that of the support agreement manager. Logistics chiefs are more involved in the overarching logistics strategy and execution, base commanders focus on the overall management of their specific installations, and financial officers handle budgetary concerns rather than the resolution of logistical agreements specifically.

9. How does collaboration in logistics networks improve performance?

- A. Increases competition among partners**
- B. Allows for resource sharing and optimization**
- C. Eliminates the need for technology investments**
- D. Reduces the number of partners needed**

Collaboration in logistics networks plays a crucial role in enhancing performance by facilitating resource sharing and optimization. When partners within a logistics network collaborate, they can share information, resources, and capabilities, which leads to more efficient processes and improved decision-making. For example, through collaboration, companies can combine their transportation resources, allowing them to optimize routes and reduce costs associated with fuel and time. Additionally, sharing inventory data means that partners can manage stock levels more effectively and reduce the likelihood of stockouts or overstock situations. By leveraging each other's strengths, organizations can enhance their service levels, respond more quickly to market demands, and create a more agile supply chain overall. While options such as increasing competition or reducing the number of partners might appear beneficial, they do not capture the essence of how collaboration directly contributes to increased efficiency and strategic advantage in logistics operations. Collaboration fosters a cooperative environment that is essential for leveraging shared strengths, resources, and knowledge, leading to significant performance improvements across the network.

10. Which function is responsible for coordinating all unit-level deployment activities?

- A. Unit deployment control center (UDCC)**
- B. Deployment Operations Center**
- C. Cargo Handling Unit**
- D. Personnel Readiness Center**

The function responsible for coordinating all unit-level deployment activities is the Unit Deployment Control Center (UDCC). The UDCC plays a crucial role in managing and overseeing the deployment process at the unit level. Its primary responsibilities include planning, organizing, and executing deployment operations, ensuring that all personnel and cargo are ready and accounted for in accordance with established timelines and requirements. The UDCC serves as the central hub for communication and coordination among various departments and agencies involved in the deployment process, allowing for seamless integration of logistics, personnel, and operational readiness. Having a dedicated center for this purpose is essential for the effective and efficient management of deployments, especially in complex operational environments. The UDCC ensures that procedures are followed, resources are available, and potential issues are addressed in a timely manner, thereby facilitating successful unit deployments.