

CDC LOGISTICS PLANS JOURNEYMAN LEVEL 5 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. The assignment of UTC categories is based on what criteria?**
 - A. Size of the unit
 - B. Functional areas
 - C. Type of operations
 - D. Unit location
- 2. Who is responsible for costs associated with war reserve materiel (WRM) reconstitution after indirect mission support use?**
 - A. Storing command
 - B. Using unit
 - C. Logistics officer
 - D. Installation supply section
- 3. How frequently must acquisition and cross servicing agreements (ACSA) be tracked and funds accounted for?**
 - A. Quarterly
 - B. Annually
 - C. Biennially
 - D. Monthly
- 4. What does capacity planning in logistics involve?**
 - A. Identifying potential job candidates for logistics roles
 - B. Determining how to cut costs in operations
 - C. Determining the resources needed to meet expected demand efficiently
 - D. Evaluating competition in the logistics market
- 5. Which system is utilized to compute war consumables distribution objective (WCDO) requirements?**
 - A. Logistics feasibility analysis capability (LOGFAC)
 - B. Integrated logistics support system (ILSS)
 - C. Military resource allocation system (MRAS)
 - D. Operational logistics distribution network (OLDN)

- 6. In logistics planning, which document serves as a primary source for data?**
- A. Deployment instruction manual
 - B. Logistics force packaging system
 - C. Time phased force and deployment data
 - D. Comprehensive logistics strategy
- 7. What is the benefit of involving multiple stakeholders in logistics planning?**
- A. It fosters collaboration and shared responsibility
 - B. It solely increases costs
 - C. It complicates the logistics process
 - D. It is unnecessary in most situations
- 8. Which Air and Space Expeditionary Force (AEF) Reporting Tool (ART) report provides the current status of unit type codes (UTC)?**
- A. UTC Report
 - B. Mission Status Report
 - C. Deployment Status Overview
 - D. Operational Readiness Report
- 9. What is the key focus when establishing a logistics support agreement?**
- A. Cost reduction
 - B. Transparency in operations
 - C. Collaboration across services
 - D. Establishing clear roles and responsibilities
- 10. Which functional area coordinates all site surveys with plans and integration?**
- A. Base/wing level units
 - B. Logistics Command
 - C. Expeditionary Operations Center
 - D. Supply Chain Management

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. The assignment of UTC categories is based on what criteria?

- A. Size of the unit
- B. Functional areas**
- C. Type of operations
- D. Unit location

The assignment of UTC (Unit Type Code) categories primarily hinges on the functional areas that the units are aligned to support. Each UTC is designed to reflect a specific capability, ensuring that the deployment of forces is effective and tailored to meet operational needs. By classifying units based on functional areas, the military can accurately assess and determine the necessary resources and strengths required for various missions, whether they are logistical, combat, medical, or support-related functions. For example, functional areas might include airlift support, medical support, or logistics, which allows for clear identification of what capabilities a unit brings to the table in any given operation. This systematic categorization is essential for effective planning and execution of logistics operations, ensuring that the right skills and resources are allocated where they are most needed during deployments or contingency operations.

2. Who is responsible for costs associated with war reserve materiel (WRM) reconstitution after indirect mission support use?

- A. Storing command
- B. Using unit**
- C. Logistics officer
- D. Installation supply section

The responsibility for costs associated with the reconstitution of war reserve materiel (WRM) after its use in indirect mission support falls on the using unit. This is based on the understanding that the using unit is the entity that directly utilizes the WRM, and therefore, it assumes the financial responsibility for replenishment and reconstitution once the materiel has been used. When WRM is activated for indirect mission support, it often entails that the unit has a requirement that necessitates the use of these materials. Since the using unit benefits from the support of these resources in fulfilling its mission, it is logical for the financial burden of restoring these resources to rest with them. This ensures accountability and incentivizes units to manage their resources effectively, making them responsible for the costs associated with their operational decisions. In this context, while other entities such as the storing command or the logistics officer may play a role in overseeing or managing WRM, the onus of the reconstitution costs specifically is designated to the using unit. This setup underscores the operational structure within logistics management, emphasizing the principle of accountability at the unit level for resource utilization.

3. How frequently must acquisition and cross servicing agreements (ACSA) be tracked and funds accounted for?

- A. Quarterly
- B. Annually**
- C. Biennially
- D. Monthly

Acquisition and Cross Servicing Agreements (ACSA) are important tools for ensuring that the logistics and support functions among allied nations or branches of military forces are executed effectively and efficiently. The correct answer indicates that tracking and accounting for funds related to these agreements is required on an annual basis. This annual tracking is vital as it allows organizations to assess their commitments, ensure compliance with financial regulations, and manage resources effectively throughout the fiscal year. Conducting these reviews frequently enough—specifically once a year—ensures that any discrepancies can be addressed in a timely manner without overwhelming administrative capacities. The annual frequency also aligns with general financial auditing practices commonly used in logistics and military operations. By requiring annual tracking and fund accounting for ACSAs, organizations maintain a solid oversight mechanism that helps to mitigate risks related to budget adherence, resource allocation, and operational partnerships. Additionally, annual assessments provide an opportunity to evaluate the effectiveness of the agreements and make necessary adjustments to optimize their impact.

4. What does capacity planning in logistics involve?

- A. Identifying potential job candidates for logistics roles
- B. Determining how to cut costs in operations
- C. Determining the resources needed to meet expected demand efficiently**
- D. Evaluating competition in the logistics market

Capacity planning in logistics is fundamentally about ensuring that the necessary resources are aligned with anticipated demand. This involves analyzing various factors such as inventory levels, transportation capabilities, warehouse space, and workforce requirements to efficiently meet customer needs. By focusing on capacity planning, organizations can optimize their operations, ensuring they can handle varying levels of demand without overcommitting or underutilizing their resources. This planning process incorporates a thorough understanding of expected demand patterns, trends, and fluctuations, allowing companies to proactively prepare for peak times or seasonal changes in consumption. It helps in maintaining service levels while minimizing costs associated with excess inventory or inadequate supply. The other options focus on unrelated aspects of logistics management; they do not directly pertain to the process of strategically aligning resources with demand. Therefore, understanding capacity planning is crucial as it enables logistics managers to balance supply and demand effectively.

5. Which system is utilized to compute war consumables distribution objective (WCDO) requirements?

- A. Logistics feasibility analysis capability (LOGFAC)**
- B. Integrated logistics support system (ILSS)
- C. Military resource allocation system (MRAS)
- D. Operational logistics distribution network (OLDN)

The Logistics Feasibility Analysis Capability (LOGFAC) is specifically designed to support the computation of war consumables distribution objective (WCDO) requirements. This system incorporates detailed logistics data and operational requirements to determine the necessary quantities and types of consumables needed for military operations under various scenarios. LOGFAC analyzes and processes operational demands, inventory levels, and transportation capabilities to generate accurate WCDO requirements, ensuring that resources are efficiently allocated to support mission success. Other systems mentioned, while important in their own right, have different primary functions. The Integrated Logistics Support System (ILSS) focuses more broadly on the overall logistics support necessary for military systems and platforms. The Military Resource Allocation System (MRAS) is used for managing and allocating military resources, but it does not specifically compute WCDO requirements. The Operational Logistics Distribution Network (OLDN) is typically more focused on the logistics distribution aspect post-requirement computation rather than the initial analysis and calculation stage that LOGFAC handles. Therefore, LOGFAC is the correct choice as it directly addresses the specific need for computing WCDO requirements in a military logistics context.

6. In logistics planning, which document serves as a primary source for data?

- A. Deployment instruction manual
- B. Logistics force packaging system
- C. Time phased force and deployment data**
- D. Comprehensive logistics strategy

The Time Phased Force and Deployment Data (TPFDD) serves as the primary source for data in logistics planning. This document provides a detailed breakdown of the forces, equipment, and supplies required for a specific operation, along with their planned deployment timelines. It incorporates essential elements such as troop numbers, unit types, and their deployment schedules, all of which are crucial for effective logistics support and operational planning. TPFDD is critical because it helps logistics planners anticipate needs, coordinate resources, and ensure that everything is in place for the successful execution of military operations. It allows for an accurate picture of what resources are necessary and when they will be needed, providing a foundation for logistics decisions. Other documents, while important in their own rights, do not serve as the primary data source like TPFDD. For instance, a deployment instruction manual may contain useful guidance on operational procedures, and a logistics force packaging system may describe how to package and transport goods, but they do not provide the comprehensive, time-phased data required for thorough logistical planning. Meanwhile, a comprehensive logistics strategy outlines the overarching approach to logistics but does not delve into the specific details and timelines that TPFDD provides.

7. What is the benefit of involving multiple stakeholders in logistics planning?

A. It fosters collaboration and shared responsibility

B. It solely increases costs

C. It complicates the logistics process

D. It is unnecessary in most situations

Involving multiple stakeholders in logistics planning is beneficial because it fosters collaboration and shared responsibility. By including various stakeholders, such as suppliers, customers, logistics providers, and internal teams, a more comprehensive approach to planning is achieved. This collaborative environment encourages diverse perspectives and expertise, which can lead to better decision-making and more effective problem-solving. Stakeholders often have unique insights into their respective areas, allowing for a more tailored logistics strategy that considers the needs and constraints of each participant. Shared responsibility boosts accountability and ensures that all parties are committed to the success of the logistics plan. This teamwork can also lead to increased efficiency, reduced risks, and improved communication, ultimately resulting in a more agile and responsive logistics operation. The other options do not capture the positive outcomes that collaboration among stakeholders can achieve, emphasizing instead drawbacks or misconceptions that do not reflect the strengths of a collaborative logistics approach.

8. Which Air and Space Expeditionary Force (AEF) Reporting Tool (ART) report provides the current status of unit type codes (UTC)?

A. UTC Report

B. Mission Status Report

C. Deployment Status Overview

D. Operational Readiness Report

The correct answer is the UTC Report, as it specifically focuses on providing the current status of unit type codes (UTC). Each UTC represents a specific capability or mission set that a unit can provide when deployed. The UTC Report consolidates essential information about these codes, such as the availability, readiness levels, and any limitations related to a unit's ability to fulfill its mission. Understanding the focus of this report is crucial for logistics planning and force management, as it directly impacts how units are mobilized and assigned to operations. By relying on the UTC Report, commanders and logistics planners can make informed decisions regarding resourcing and unit assignments during deployment planning. The other reports mentioned, such as the Mission Status Report, Deployment Status Overview, and Operational Readiness Report, while relevant in their contexts, do not specifically address the detailed information about unit type codes that the UTC Report provides. They may focus on broader aspects of operational capabilities or readiness but lack the specific breakdown of UTC statuses.

9. What is the key focus when establishing a logistics support agreement?

- A. Cost reduction
- B. Transparency in operations
- C. Collaboration across services
- D. Establishing clear roles and responsibilities**

Establishing a logistics support agreement is essential for ensuring that all parties involved understand their specific duties and contributions to the overall logistics mission. The key focus on establishing clear roles and responsibilities helps to avoid confusion and overlaps in tasks, thereby increasing efficiency and effectiveness in logistical operations. When each participant knows their assigned roles, it promotes accountability and allows for better coordination among the different teams. This clarity ensures that resources are utilized properly and that timelines are met, which is crucial for successful logistics support. It facilitates smoother communication, as everyone understands who is responsible for what aspect of the logistics support. While cost reduction, transparency, and collaboration are valuable elements in logistics operations, they stem from having a solid foundation of defined roles and responsibilities. Without clear delineation of who does what, efforts in those other areas may suffer due to miscommunication or overlap, leading to inefficiencies and potential operational failures. Thus, establishing clear roles and responsibilities is a fundamental aspect of creating effective logistics support agreements.

10. Which functional area coordinates all site surveys with plans and integration?

- A. Base/wing level units**
- B. Logistics Command
- C. Expeditionary Operations Center
- D. Supply Chain Management

The correct answer is based on the role and responsibilities of base/wing level units in military logistics. At the base or wing level, units are responsible for coordinating on-ground operations and ensuring that logistics plans are appropriately integrated with operational needs and site surveys. Base/wing level units typically engage in planning activities that include assessing site conditions, resources, and specific requirements for deployments and missions. This involves not just gathering information but also working to ensure that all logistics aspects are in harmony with the operational strategies being employed. In contrast, while Logistics Command plays a role in overall logistics oversight and strategy, it may not directly manage site surveys at the tactical level. The Expeditionary Operations Center focuses on coordinating operational forces but does not typically manage the on-site surveying process. Similarly, Supply Chain Management deals more with the movement and management of supplies rather than the coordination of site surveys. Thus, base/wing level units stand out as the appropriate authority for this specific task because of their direct involvement and oversight in logistics planning related to specific sites.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://cdclogisticsplanslvl5.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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