

CONTESTED LOGISTICS EXAM 4 PRACTICE (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. A 12-head shower unit operates up to how many hours per day?**
 - A. 12 hours per day
 - B. 20 hours per day
 - C. 18 hours per day
 - D. 24 hours per day
- 2. What daily responsibility do customers have in Issuing Operations?**
 - A. Clear bin for new items
 - B. Checking their bins daily
 - C. Recording bin numbers weekly
 - D. Shipping bins to SSA
- 3. CASL concept?**
 - A. Each BCT ASL is standardized across the Army and called the CASL
 - B. CASL is a subset of ASL used only for airborne units
 - C. CASL is used only by divisions
 - D. CASL is the Army-wide standardized list for BCTs
- 4. Resilience in contested logistics is best described as which of the following?**
 - A. The ability of a supply chain to anticipate, absorb, adapt to, and recover from disruptions while maintaining critical operations.
 - B. The capacity to always prevent any disruption.
 - C. The speed to move goods without considering risk.
 - D. The cost efficiency of operations during normal times.
- 5. Which section assists the AO in maintaining accountability for the stock record account?**
 - A. Receiving Operations.
 - B. Stock Control.
 - C. Storage Operations.
 - D. Issuing Operations.

- 6. Which statement about Shower and Laundry capabilities in Active Component CSCs is true?**
- A. Active Component CSCs no longer have Shower and Laundry capabilities
 - B. Active Component CSCs have expanded Shower and Laundry capabilities
 - C. All CSCs maintain the same Shower and Laundry capabilities
 - D. Shower and Laundry capabilities are only used by NG CSCs
- 7. SSA PLTs location?**
- A. The Supply PLTs of Alpha Distro CO and CSCs
 - B. The Brigade Support Battalion
 - C. The Theater Sustainment Command
 - D. In the Army rear area
- 8. What is a potential downside of using third-party logistics providers in contested environments?**
- A. They always reduce risk
 - B. They guarantee global coverage
 - C. They can introduce dependency and security considerations
 - D. They eliminate need for security
- 9. What describes a common challenge when coordinating civilian and military actors in contested logistics?**
- A. Unified command and identical objectives across all agencies
 - B. Differences in objectives, command, information sharing, and legal constraints
 - C. Excessive funding and resource sharing
 - D. No need for coordination between civilian and military actors
- 10. What is a primary benefit of using transparent criteria in allocation decisions during disruption?**
- A. It increases legitimacy and stakeholder acceptance.
 - B. It reduces accountability.
 - C. It guarantees optimal outcomes.
 - D. It creates more ambiguity.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. A 12-head shower unit operates up to how many hours per day?

- A. 12 hours per day
- B. 20 hours per day**
- C. 18 hours per day
- D. 24 hours per day

A 12-head shower unit is designed with a practical daily duty cycle: it can run for most of the day to serve users, but needs a built-in downtime window to protect the equipment and support operations like refilling water, performing checks, and cooling components. The recommended maximum is 20 hours of operation per day, leaving about 4 hours for rest, maintenance, and resupply. This balance helps prevent overheating and unnecessary wear while still providing ample service time. Running a full 24 hours would push the equipment beyond its intended cycle and increase the risk of failures or the need for unscheduled downtime. Using only 12 hours underutilizes the unit's capacity, while 18 hours is possible but does not reflect the maximum, which is why 20 hours is the best answer.

2. What daily responsibility do customers have in Issuing Operations?

- A. Clear bin for new items
- B. Checking their bins daily**
- C. Recording bin numbers weekly
- D. Shipping bins to SSA

In Issuing Operations, daily bin checks by customers ensure that what's supposed to be in each bin matches what's actually there. This keeps inventory accurate and current, so issued items aren't lost or miscounted and shortages don't ripple through the system. Regularly inspecting bins helps catch discrepancies—like items that were removed or damaged—before they become bigger problems at the end of the day. It also supports smooth reconciliation with the system, making it easier to confirm what's available for issuing and what needs restocking. Other tasks don't fit as daily customer duties. Clearing a bin for new items is typically a warehouse or receiving activity, not a customer responsibility. Recording bin numbers weekly is too infrequent to keep real-time accuracy in fast-moving operations. Shipping bins to SSA is a transactional action usually handled by logistics or operations personnel, not something done as a daily customer duty.

3. CASL concept?

- A. Each BCT ASL is standardized across the Army and called the CASL**
- B. CASL is a subset of ASL used only for airborne units
- C. CASL is used only by divisions
- D. CASL is the Army-wide standardized list for BCTs

The concept being tested is the standardization of the Brigade Combat Team Authorized Stock List across the Army. In sustainment, having a single, Army-wide CASL ensures every BCT operates from the same set of permitted items, which simplifies planning, provisioning, and interoperability. Each BCT's ASL is harmonized to this Army-wide standard, and that unified catalog is what we refer to as the CASL. This means there aren't separate ASLs for different units or roles; the CASL is the uniform list used across the Army for BCTs. It's not limited to airborne units or to divisions, but applies Army-wide to all BCTs.

4. Resilience in contested logistics is best described as which of the following?

- A. The ability of a supply chain to anticipate, absorb, adapt to, and recover from disruptions while maintaining critical operations.
- B. The capacity to always prevent any disruption.
- C. The speed to move goods without considering risk.
- D. The cost efficiency of operations during normal times.

Resilience in contested logistics is the supply chain's ability to anticipate, absorb, adapt to, and recover from disruptions while maintaining critical operations. In contested environments, disruptions can come from intentional interference, natural events, or capacity shocks. A resilient system uses foresight into risks, buffers to absorb shocks, flexible networks to reroute or substitute suppliers, and the capacity to quickly restart operations, all while ensuring essential functions continue. This combination—preparing for disruptions, withstanding them, adjusting as needed, and recovering swiftly—best captures what resilience means in practice. The other ideas miss that proactive, adaptive, and recovery-focused nature: aiming to prevent every disruption ignores reality, prioritizing speed without risk ignores continuity and risk, and focusing on cost efficiency during normal times describes efficiency rather than resilience.

5. Which section assists the AO in maintaining accountability for the stock record account?

- A. Receiving Operations.
- B. Stock Control.
- C. Storage Operations.
- D. Issuing Operations.

The main idea is keeping the stock ledger accurate so the stock record account truly reflects what is on hand. The section that best fits this is Stock Control because it is responsible for maintaining the stock record account itself. This means updating the ledger with every receipt and issue, performing regular reconciliations between the physical stock and the recorded quantities, and handling any discrepancies or adjustments. In short, Stock Control ensures the ledger remains a reliable source of truth for the AO. Receiving Operations handles updating records when items come in, and Issuing Operations updates the ledger when items go out, but they focus on the transactions at the moment of receipt or issue rather than maintaining the ongoing accountability of the stock record. Storage Operations ensures items are stored properly and securely, which supports overall control but doesn't carry the ledger accountability itself.

6. Which statement about Shower and Laundry capabilities in Active Component CSCs is true?

- A. Active Component CSCs no longer have Shower and Laundry capabilities
- B. Active Component CSCs have expanded Shower and Laundry capabilities
- C. All CSCs maintain the same Shower and Laundry capabilities
- D. Shower and Laundry capabilities are only used by NG CSCs

This item tests how Shower and Laundry capabilities have changed for Active Component CSCs. The key point is that Active Component CSCs no longer include Shower and Laundry facilities. That means those services have been removed from these centers, so personnel would rely on other arrangements (base facilities, contracted support, or different units) rather than having on-site showers and laundry. The other statements don't fit because they imply that those capabilities were added, kept the same, or are exclusive to National Guard CSCs. Expanding or maintaining the same capabilities would contradict the stated removal, and saying only NG CSCs use them contradicts the idea that Active Component centers no longer provide them.

7. SSA PLTs location?

A. The Supply PLTs of Alpha Distro CO and CSCs

B. The Brigade Support Battalion

C. The Theater Sustainment Command

D. In the Army rear area

SSA PLTs are placed where the actual flow of supplies happens—not in a higher-echelon command, but within the units that manage stock and issue materials. They sit with the Supply Platoons of the Alpha Distribution Company and the CSCs, giving them direct access to storage, stock control, and the distribution network. That proximity to materiel handling and point-of-issue enables rapid replenishment and efficient support to preparing units. Being located with the distribution company's supply platoons and CSCs keeps SSA PLTs integrated into the day-to-day flow of class I–IV supplies, rather than at the brigade level, at theater-level command, or scattered in the rear area. The Brigade Support Battalion provides brigade-focused support but isn't the specific locus for SSA platoons. The Theater Sustainment Command operates at a larger, theater-wide level, not the point where SSA platoons typically execute routine distribution tasks. And the Army rear area is too vague a concept to define where these specialized platoons actually reside.

8. What is a potential downside of using third-party logistics providers in contested environments?

A. They always reduce risk

B. They guarantee global coverage

C. They can introduce dependency and security considerations

D. They eliminate need for security

Outsourcing logistics in contested environments brings the risk of depending on an external party and sharing control over critical operations. When a third-party logistics provider handles movement, storage, and data, your supply chain becomes tied to their capabilities, decisions, and resilience. If the provider is disrupted by conflict, subjected to pressure, or experiences a security breach, your materials, timelines, and sensitive information can be exposed or compromised. The reduction in direct control also means less immediate oversight over routing, access to facilities, and security measures, amplifying vulnerability to tampering, theft, or misdirection. This is why the option that highlights dependency and security considerations is the best choice. The other ideas imply guarantees or eliminations that simply aren't realistic in contested settings: risk isn't guaranteed to drop, coverage isn't guaranteed globally, and security needs don't disappear because a third party is involved.

9. What describes a common challenge when coordinating civilian and military actors in contested logistics?

- A. Unified command and identical objectives across all agencies
- B. Differences in objectives, command, information sharing, and legal constraints**
- C. Excessive funding and resource sharing
- D. No need for coordination between civilian and military actors

Coordinating civilian and military actors in contested logistics hinges on differences in objectives, command arrangements, information-sharing practices, and legal constraints. Civilian actors—such as humanitarian organizations and local authorities—tend to prioritize impartial aid delivery, neutrality, and compliance with international and local law. The military operates under a formal chain of command, mission-focused directives, security protocols, and strict information classifications. These divergent aims and rules mean planning, prioritizing, and executing logistics actions like who gets aid first, where deliveries are allowed, and what information can be shared become complex and sometimes conflictual. That tension isn't about having too much funding or about there being a single unified goal across all actors, and it certainly isn't about having no need for coordination. In practice, coordination remains essential precisely because these differences exist and must be navigated carefully.

10. What is a primary benefit of using transparent criteria in allocation decisions during disruption?

- A. It increases legitimacy and stakeholder acceptance.**
- B. It reduces accountability.
- C. It guarantees optimal outcomes.
- D. It creates more ambiguity.

Transparency in allocation decisions during disruption builds legitimacy and stakeholder acceptance. When the rules are visible and consistently applied, people understand why a decision was made and see that it wasn't arbitrary or biased. Clear, pre-defined criteria—such as need, urgency, and fairness—signal that choices align with shared values, which reduces mistrust and minimizes disputes. This openness also supports accountability, since the rationale can be reviewed and questioned if needed, and it helps all parties—from patients and staff to partners and regulators—accept the outcome because the process is open and understandable. While transparency can enhance accountability and reduce ambiguity, it doesn't guarantee optimal outcomes, and it clearly aims to reduce ambiguity rather than create it.

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://contestedlogisticsexam4.examzify.com>

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

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