

LOG PLANS BLOCK 3 26005 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. Prior to a deployment to a specific location, ____ should thoroughly review the BSP or ESP available for that location or any locations the unit will transit through.
 - A. Unit Commanders
 - B. Installation Commander
 - C. Deploying Units
 - D. MAJCOMs
2. Which document provides approved SAF planning factors for wartime operations, by aircraft type and theater of operation?
 - A. AFI 10-404
 - B. WMP-5
 - C. Inventory Management Plan (IMP)
 - D. Wartime Aircraft Activity Report (WAAR)
3. ____ are the central focal point within each organization for all security related issues.
 - A. OPSEC
 - B. Information Assurance
 - C. Security Container Custodians
 - D. Unit Security Managers (USM)
4. True or False: All installations are required to have a BSP Part 1 and Part 2.
 - A. False. Not all installations require a BSP Part 2
 - B. True
 - C. Not sure
 - D. Might vary by region
5. Which group is NOT typically a BSPPC attendee?
 - A. Unit and Tenant Unit Commanders
 - B. Wing Staff Organizations
 - C. Public Affairs Office
 - D. Group Commanders

- 6. The ESP process often relies on site surveys to determine the suitability of a location for what purpose?**
- A. Satellite communications
 - B. Ground vehicles
 - C. Any type of aircraft
 - D. Maritime assets
- 7. DSCA stands for Defense Support of Civil Authorities.**
- A. Department of Homeland Security
 - B. FEMA
 - C. Defense Support of Civil Authorities
 - D. Department of Energy
- 8. What is the primary purpose of WRM in terms of wartime readiness?**
- A. To fund procurement
 - B. To support wartime operations by providing strategically positioned assets
 - C. To manage civilian staff
 - D. To support peacetime only
- 9. What is the primary function of the BSPC?**
- A. Support BSP / ESP Preparation and Database Maintenance Activities
 - B. Establish Security
 - C. Deploy and Logistics Planning
 - D. Manage Construction Projects
- 10. BSPs are primarily developed for locations with a ____ Air Force presence.**
- A. Permanent
 - B. Rotational
 - C. Contingent
 - D. Temporary

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Prior to a deployment to a specific location, _____ should thoroughly review the BSP or ESP available for that location or any locations the unit will transit through.

A. Unit Commanders

B. Installation Commander

C. Deploying Units

D. MAJCOMs

Unit Commanders are responsible for readiness and execution of the deployment, so they must thoroughly review the Base Support Plan (BSP) or Expeditionary Site Plan (ESP) for the destination and any transit locations. These plans spell out the base and site-level support available—such as lodging, meals, security, medical, maintenance, fuel, communications, and transport—and identify what the unit can rely on at each stop. By reviewing them, the commander can confirm that the needed resources will be in place, spot gaps or risks, and coordinate with the host installation and higher headquarters to ensure the unit can operate effectively once deployed. The installation commander handles installation-wide issues, MAJCOMs provide policy and oversight, and deploying units execute the mission, but the thorough, location-specific review is the unit commander's responsibility.

2. Which document provides approved SAF planning factors for wartime operations, by aircraft type and theater of operation?

A. AFI 10-404

B. WMP-5

C. Inventory Management Plan (IMP)

D. Wartime Aircraft Activity Report (WAAR)

Understanding how wartime aviation planning is built relies on standardized inputs. There are set planning factors that reflect expected resource needs for different aircraft types and theaters, so planners can quickly and consistently forecast requirements across the whole operation. The document in question is the official source that provides these approved SAF planning factors, organized by aircraft type and theater of operation. It ensures everyone uses the same numbers when estimating what's needed, preventing ad hoc or inconsistent assumptions and helping to align plans across units and theaters. The other documents serve different roles—one is policy-oriented, another records actual wartime activity, and another covers inventory management—so they don't supply the standardized planning factors used for wartime aviation planning.

3. _____ are the central focal point within each organization for all security related issues.

- A. OPSEC
- B. Information Assurance
- C. Security Container Custodians
- D. Unit Security Managers (USM)**

The main idea here is identifying who acts as the primary security contact for everything security at the unit level. The Unit Security Manager is the designated security lead within a unit, serving as the central point for all security-related issues. This role coordinates and communicates security policies, training, incident response, access control, and the handling and safeguarding of information, ensuring the unit follows established requirements and knows who to contact for any security matter. Having a single, accountable focal point helps maintain consistency, speeds up decision-making during incidents, and ensures clear lines of communication with higher-level security offices. OPSEC is a program focused on protecting operations and critical information, not a single person; Information Assurance covers the broad discipline of protecting information across systems, not a unit-level contact; Security Container Custodians handle the physical containers and their contents. The Unit Security Manager uniquely fits the description of the central focal point for security issues within the organization.

4. True or False: All installations are required to have a BSP Part 1 and Part 2.

- A. False. Not all installations require a BSP Part 2**
- B. True
- C. Not sure
- D. Might vary by region

Not all installations require BSP Part 2; Part 2 is used only when additional criteria apply beyond the baseline Part 1. Part 1 covers the general requirements that apply to every installation, while Part 2 adds extra verification, testing, or details only for projects that meet certain conditions such as higher risk, larger scope, or jurisdictional mandates. Because regulations and project specifics vary by region and type of installation, the blanket statement that every installation must have both parts isn't correct. In many cases Part 1 suffices, and Part 2 is only triggered in particular circumstances, so always check the local requirements for the specific project.

5. Which group is NOT typically a BSPP attendee?

- A. Unit and Tenant Unit Commanders
- B. Wing Staff Organizations
- C. Public Affairs Office**
- D. Group Commanders

BSPP attendees are those who directly influence and coordinate base-level planning and execution. That typically includes Unit and Tenant Unit Commanders, who represent the units on base; Wing Staff Organizations, which provide the cross-functional planning and support needed to run operations; and Group Commanders, who oversee multiple units and ensure alignment across the command structure. The Public Affairs Office focuses on communications, media relations, and messaging rather than the command and control decisions being formed at the conference. So they aren't typically part of the BSPP attendee group, though they may be consulted separately for information or coordination as needed.

6. The ESP process often relies on site surveys to determine the suitability of a location for what purpose?

- A. Satellite communications
- B. Ground vehicles
- C. Any type of aircraft**
- D. Maritime assets

Site surveys in the ESP process focus on whether a location can safely support flight operations. The survey checks factors like unobstructed airspace, terrain and obstacles, approach and departure paths, runway or pad size and condition, ground access and support facilities, emergency access, and weather considerations. When these elements meet safety and operational requirements, the site can accommodate aircraft of any type, since the assessment addresses general flight-readiness rather than a single aircraft. Satellite links, ground vehicles, and maritime assets rely on different criteria, so the aviation-focused site survey is the best fit for determining suitability for operating aircraft.

7. DSCA stands for Defense Support of Civil Authorities.

- A. Department of Homeland Security
- B. FEMA
- C. Defense Support of Civil Authorities**
- D. Department of Energy

Defense Support of Civil Authorities describes how the Department of Defense can assist civilian authorities during emergencies when local resources are overwhelmed. It's about coordinating and delivering military capabilities—such as logistics, security, and specialized support—under approved authorities so civilian agencies can manage the disaster. It isn't a department like Homeland Security or Energy, and it isn't FEMA itself; those are civilian agencies involved in response coordination, whereas DSCA defines the DoD's role and the way it provides support. The term is specifically the DoD's mechanism for aiding civilians, which is why this option is the correct interpretation.

8. What is the primary purpose of WRM in terms of wartime readiness?

- A. To fund procurement
- B. To support wartime operations by providing strategically positioned assets**
- C. To manage civilian staff
- D. To support peacetime only

WRM is about readiness through forward, pre-positioned stocks that ensure forces have what they need where they will operate. The primary purpose is to support wartime operations by providing strategically positioned assets—such as munitions, fuel, repair parts, and other essentials—so forces can begin and sustain combat or contingency efforts immediately, even if normal supply lines are disrupted or delayed. This forward stockpiling shortens lead times, reduces vulnerability to disrupted logistics, and buys time while broader mobilization and production catch up. It's not about funding procurement or civilian personnel, nor is it limited to peacetime; it's specifically to enable effective wartime capability.

9. What is the primary function of the BSPC?

A. Support BSP / ESP Preparation and Database Maintenance Activities

B. Establish Security

C. Deploy and Logistics Planning

D. Manage Construction Projects

The main idea here is that the BSPC is focused on supporting the preparation of the Base Security Plan (BSP) and Emergency Support Plan (ESP) and keeping the related data organized in up-to-date databases. This role provides the data backbone and coordination needed for planning and readiness, ensuring that plans are built on accurate information and that the resources, contacts, templates, and other data stay current. Establishing security is broader operational work, while deploying and logistics planning and managing construction projects are separate domains; they don't center on the data preparation and database maintenance that BSPC handles.

10. BSPs are primarily developed for locations with a ____ Air Force presence.

A. Permanent

B. Rotational

C. Contingent

D. Temporary

Base Support Plans are created for locations where the Air Force maintains a permanent footprint. They set out long-term, steady-state support requirements for facilities, services, security, and sustainment so the installation can operate smoothly over time. If the presence were rotational, contingent, or temporary, planning would focus on expeditionary or temporary basing arrangements rather than a long-range, enduring plan. So the best fit is permanent, since it aligns with the need for a stable, ongoing base support framework.

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://logplansblock326005.examzify.com>

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

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