

Logistics Basic Officer Leader Course (LOG BOLC) Exam 3 Practice (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. In DoD finance, which statement best describes the difference between obligation and disbursement?**
 - A. Obligation creates a liability to pay; disbursement is the actual payment.**
 - B. Obligation is the actual payment; disbursement creates a liability.**
 - C. Obligation and disbursement are the same.**
 - D. Obligation is a routine audit; disbursement is inventory shipment.**

- 2. Purpose of obligation authority in defense finance?**
 - A. To authorize funds to be spent on specific programs, purchases, or contracts**
 - B. To prevent overspending**
 - C. To audit procurement processes**
 - D. To track expenses after payments**

- 3. Pursuit is designed to do what?**
 - A. designed to trap a hostile force**
 - B. designed to catch or cut off a hostile force attempting to escape, with the aim of destroying it**
 - C. designed to exploit a successful attack**
 - D. designed to establish a defensive perimeter**

- 4. What is inherent with OPCON?**
 - A. TACON**
 - B. C2**
 - C. OPCON itself**
 - D. Strategic control**

- 5. Which Warfighting Function focuses on gathering information to support operations?**
 - A. Intelligence**
 - B. Movement and Maneuver**
 - C. Fire**
 - D. Sustainment**

- 6. Which control type is most closely associated with directing and organizing forces to achieve missions?**
- A. TACON**
 - B. OPCON**
 - C. ADCON**
 - D. Mission Control**
- 7. Which class covers subsistence (food)?**
- A. Class II**
 - B. Class III**
 - C. Class I**
 - D. Class IV**
- 8. What is recapitalization in a maintenance context?**
- A. Replacing or refurbishing equipment to restore capability and extend service life.**
 - B. Reducing maintenance intervals to save costs.**
 - C. Acquiring new software for logistics planning.**
 - D. Transferring equipment to other units.**
- 9. Under which control are units not allowed to be broken up?**
- A. ADCON**
 - B. OPCON**
 - C. Operational Control**
 - D. TACON**
- 10. What is the Army's primary mission?**
- A. To organize, train, and equip its forces to conduct prompt and sustained land combat to defeat enemy ground forces, seize, occupy, and defend land areas.**
 - B. To conduct naval operations to deter adversaries at sea.**
 - C. To maintain global air superiority.**
 - D. To provide humanitarian relief without any combat missions.**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In DoD finance, which statement best describes the difference between obligation and disbursement?

- A. Obligation creates a liability to pay; disbursement is the actual payment.**
- B. Obligation is the actual payment; disbursement creates a liability.**
- C. Obligation and disbursement are the same.**
- D. Obligation is a routine audit; disbursement is inventory shipment.**

The key idea is to understand the order and purpose of these two financial actions. An obligation is a formal commitment that the government makes to pay for a good or service; once recognized, it creates a liability on the books because funds are earmarked and a payment will be made in the future. It does not mean cash has left the treasury yet. Disbursement, on the other hand, is the actual payment of money to fulfill that commitment. It reduces the government's cash accounts and settles the liability created by the obligation. Think of it like this: you approve a contract for \$1,000. That action creates an obligation and a liability for \$1,000. When you actually pay the vendor \$1,000, you've disbursed the funds, and the liability is liquidated. The two are distinct steps in the funding and payment process. The other statements don't fit because the obligation-and-disbursement sequence is about commitment versus payment, not about actual payment creating a liability, nor about equivalence of the two, nor about audits or inventory shipments.

2. Purpose of obligation authority in defense finance?

- A. To authorize funds to be spent on specific programs, purchases, or contracts**
- B. To prevent overspending**
- C. To audit procurement processes**
- D. To track expenses after payments**

Obligation authority is the legal permission to incur obligations against appropriated funds for a defined purpose. It lets program managers and contracting officers commit money for specific programs, purchases, or contracts, so the procurement process can move forward within the approved funding and time frame. This step is essential because funds only become legally committed when an obligation is incurred, enabling contracts to be entered and purchases to proceed. It isn't primarily about preventing overspending—that control comes from budgeting and oversight—and it isn't about auditing or post-payment tracking, which are separate functions. The main idea is to authorize the act of committing funds to a defined program, purchase, or contract.

3. Pursuit is designed to do what?

- A. designed to trap a hostile force
- B. designed to catch or cut off a hostile force attempting to escape, with the aim of destroying it**
- C. designed to exploit a successful attack
- D. designed to establish a defensive perimeter

Pursuit is about continuing the fight after an engagement to prevent the enemy from getting away and to destroy them. The best description captures that idea: you actively catch or cut off a hostile force that is trying to escape, with the clear aim of destroying it. This emphasizes maintaining the offensive tempo, closing in quickly, and preventing the retreating enemy from reorganizing, escaping pursuit, or redeploying elsewhere. The other concepts describe different activities. Trapping a hostile force focuses on an ambush or a static interception rather than pursuing a moving, retreating enemy with the goal of destruction. Exploiting a successful attack is about taking advantage of a victory to gain further advantage, not necessarily chasing down and annihilating a fleeing force. Establishing a defensive perimeter is about defense and containment, not continuing the pursuit forward to destroy the enemy.

4. What is inherent with OPCON?

- A. TACON**
- B. C2
- C. OPCON itself
- D. Strategic control

OPCON gives a commander the authority to direct a unit to accomplish an assigned mission, which means you must be able to control how that unit is employed on the ground—their movements, timing, and tactical actions. That level of direction is TACON. In other words, when you have OPCON, you inherently hold TACON to execute the mission. Administrative and sustainment duties stay with the owning command (ADCON), not OPCON. The other options don't fit because OPCON is about operational-level direction, not the broader C2 system or strategic-level control, and it isn't a standalone thing separate from the practical control of the unit's actions.

5. Which Warfighting Function focuses on gathering information to support operations?

- A. Intelligence**
- B. Movement and Maneuver
- C. Fire
- D. Sustainment

The concept here is which Warfighting Function provides the information backbone for operations. The best choice is intelligence. This function covers the collection of data about the enemy, the environment, and other relevant factors, followed by analysis and dissemination of that information to commanders. It creates timely, actionable intelligence products that support situational awareness, threat assessment, and informed decision-making, shaping planning, targeting, and risk management. It includes ISR activities—various sensors, platforms, and human sources—and the processes that turn raw data into usable intelligence. Movement and Maneuver focuses on how forces move and position themselves; Fire deals with delivering weapons; Sustainment handles logistics and support.

6. Which control type is most closely associated with directing and organizing forces to achieve missions?

A. TACON

B. OPCON

C. ADCON

D. Mission Control

The move to direct and organize forces to accomplish a mission is governed by operational control. This authority lets a commander organize, direct, and employ assigned and attached forces to achieve the specified objective, including tasking units, shaping their movements, and allocating resources across the operation within the higher command's intent. Administrative control, by contrast, covers admin support like personnel, supply, and maintenance and doesn't drive mission execution. Tactical control provides direction for specific tasks within a limited scope and time, not the broad authority to reorganize and direct the entire mission. Mission Command is a leadership approach emphasizing decentralized decision-making, not a formal control type. So, the control type most closely associated with directing and organizing forces to achieve missions is operational control.

7. Which class covers subsistence (food)?

A. Class II

B. Class III

C. Class I

D. Class IV

Subsistence (food) is handled by the Army's supply-class system as Class I. This category is specifically designated for food and drinking water for soldiers, including rations and field meals. The other classes cover different needs: Class II covers clothing, individual equipment, and tools; Class III covers bulk fuels and energy; Class IV covers construction materials. Because the question asks which class covers subsistence, Class I is the correct fit since it's the category dedicated to meals and nourishment, not gear, fuel, or construction materials.

8. What is recapitalization in a maintenance context?

- A. Replacing or refurbishing equipment to restore capability and extend service life.**
- B. Reducing maintenance intervals to save costs.**
- C. Acquiring new software for logistics planning.**
- D. Transferring equipment to other units.**

Recapitalization in a maintenance context means replacing or refurbishing an asset to restore its capability and extend its service life. It's about bringing an aging or worn system back to a near-new level of performance through major overhauls, remanufacturing, or upgrading key components and subsystems. The goal is to restore readiness and reliability at a lower cost or faster timeline than buying a new unit. Think of it as a structured restoration program: you identify assets whose current repair costs and downtime exceed acceptable levels, perform targeted refurbishments or remanufacturing, possibly update to a current configuration with new parts, and return the item to usable condition. This keeps critical equipment in the field without full replacement. This isn't about shortening maintenance intervals, which would be a scheduling or reliability decision; it isn't about acquiring software for planning, which is a capability upgrade unrelated to hardware restoration; and it isn't about moving equipment between units, which is asset redistribution.

9. Under which control are units not allowed to be broken up?

- A. ADCON**
- B. OPCON**
- C. Operational Control**
- D. TACON**

Under TACON, the commanding authority can direct the use of forces for a specific mission, but does not gain the authority to reorganize or split the unit into smaller elements for other tasks. This preserves unit integrity and ensures coordinated action for the assigned operation. OPCON or its equivalent would allow broader reorganization or attachment/detachment of forces as needed for operations, while ADCON handles administrative control and is not about mission tasking. So keeping the unit intact for the duration of the mission is a hallmark of TACON, making it the correct choice.

10. What is the Army's primary mission?

- A. To organize, train, and equip its forces to conduct prompt and sustained land combat to defeat enemy ground forces, seize, occupy, and defend land areas.**
- B. To conduct naval operations to deter adversaries at sea.**
- C. To maintain global air superiority.**
- D. To provide humanitarian relief without any combat missions.**

The Army's primary mission is to organize, train, and equip its forces to conduct prompt and sustained land combat to defeat enemy ground forces, seize, occupy, and defend land areas. This focuses on the Army's role as the land-service branch responsible for winning on land and protecting territory. The other options describe roles belonging to other branches or situations that aren't the Army's main purpose—naval operations belong to the Navy, global air superiority to the Air Force, and while humanitarian relief can occur, it isn't the Army's primary mission when no combat is involved.

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://logbolc3.examzify.com>

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

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