

LOGISTICS BASIC OFFICER LEADER COURSE (LOG BOLC) EXAM 4 PRACTICE (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://logbolc4.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. What does MTOE stand for?**
 - A. Major Table of Organization of Equipment
 - B. Military Table of Organization and Equipment
 - C. Major Table of Operational Equipment
 - D. Military Table of Organization of Equipment
- 2. PRST is an acronym used in USR measurements. What does PRST stand for?**
 - A. Unit Training Proficiency
 - B. Personnel Readiness and Sustainment Training
 - C. Program Readiness and System Tracking
 - D. Unit Safety and Training
- 3. Which option is NOT a sustainment function in Army logistics?**
 - A. Intelligence analysis
 - B. Supply
 - C. Maintenance
 - D. Transportation
- 4. During Phase I, who provides the classroom instruction covering administrative, technical, and regulatory aspects of operating Army equipment?**
 - A. Licensed examiner
 - B. Platoon leader
 - C. First line supervisor
 - D. Licensed instructor
- 5. How long is a Temporary Hand Receipt (DA Form 3161) valid for?**
 - A. 15 days
 - B. 30 days
 - C. 45 days
 - D. 60 days

- 6. Which property book would include property the unit will not take to the field or on a deployment?**
- A. Organization property book
 - B. Installation property book
 - C. Real property book
 - D. Mobile property book
- 7. ARC-X is what kind of property?**
- A. Durable
 - B. Expendable
 - C. Nonexpendable
 - D. Consumable
- 8. Discrepancies adjustment other than CIF inventory requires causative research within how many days?**
- A. 10 days (30 days USAR/ARNG)
 - B. 7 days
 - C. 60 days
 - D. 90 days
- 9. Which inventory is conducted quarterly for sensitive items?**
- A. Weapons and ammunition
 - B. OCIE Inventories
 - C. Change of PHRH Inventories
 - D. Sensitive Inventories
- 10. In the Active Army, under normal circumstances, what is the maximum total processing time for a FLIPL?**
- A. 75 calendar days
 - B. 240 calendar days
 - C. 90 calendar days
 - D. 60 calendar days

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What does MTOE stand for?

- A. Major Table of Organization of Equipment
- B. Military Table of Organization and Equipment
- C. Major Table of Operational Equipment
- D. Military Table of Organization of Equipment

MTOE stands for Modified Table of Organization and Equipment. It represents the authorized structure and equipment for a unit, reflecting current mission needs and updated equipment allocations. This term distinguishes from the baseline Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE); MTOE adapts the standard setup to account for mission-specific modifications, deployment requirements, or modernization. The other options reword the name in ways that aren't the recognized expanding of the acronym.

2. PRST is an acronym used in USR measurements. What does PRST stand for?

- A. Unit Training Proficiency
- B. Personnel Readiness and Sustainment Training
- C. Program Readiness and System Tracking
- D. Unit Safety and Training

The main concept here is understanding what PRST measures in the USR framework and how the acronym maps to a unit-focused training concept. PRST is about the unit's ability to perform its required training to standard, reflecting how proficient the unit is in training tasks and maintaining readiness. Choosing Unit Training Proficiency fits best because it directly describes the unit-level capability that PRST is meant to gauge: how proficient a unit is in conducting and sustaining training to meet readiness goals. This focus on training performance and standard attainment aligns with how PRST is used to assess and improve a unit's preparedness for its missions. The other options describe different aspects of readiness (such as personnel readiness and sustainment, program readiness and system tracking, or safety and training) that, while related to overall readiness, do not capture the specific unit-level training proficiency that PRST targets in this measurement context.

3. Which option is NOT a sustainment function in Army logistics?

- A. Intelligence analysis
- B. Supply
- C. Maintenance
- D. Transportation

Sustainment in Army logistics focuses on keeping warfighting capability flowing: having the right materiel available (supply), keeping equipment ready and repairable (maintenance), and moving personnel and materiel to where they're needed (transportation). Intelligence analysis, while essential for planning and understanding the operating environment, belongs to the intelligence function and informs logistics decisions rather than being a sustainment activity itself. Therefore, intelligence analysis is the step that does not fit as a sustainment function.

4. During Phase I, who provides the classroom instruction covering administrative, technical, and regulatory aspects of operating Army equipment?

- A. Licensed examiner
- B. Platoon leader
- C. First line supervisor
- D. Licensed instructor**

This item tests who is authorized to deliver formal classroom instruction on operating Army equipment, including administrative, technical, and regulatory aspects, during Phase I. The licensed instructor is the trained, credentialed professional who can deliver the official curriculum and ensure compliance with safety, administrative procedures, technical manuals, and regulatory guidance. They hold the certifications needed to teach the equipment's operation and the associated standards, so students learn how to perform tasks correctly, document procedures, and follow proper regulations. The other roles don't carry the same instructional authorization. A licensed examiner focuses on evaluating proficiency and certifying competence rather than delivering ongoing, standards-based instruction. A platoon leader or a first-line supervisor may provide guidance and some training, but they typically do not possess the formal credentialing to teach the full classroom content on administrative, technical, and regulatory aspects of operating the equipment.

5. How long is a Temporary Hand Receipt (DA Form 3161) valid for?

- A. 15 days
- B. 30 days**
- C. 45 days
- D. 60 days

Temporary Hand Receipts allocate equipment to a person or unit for a short period so accountability can be maintained while formal arrangements are set up. The standard duration for a DA Form 3161 Temporary Hand Receipt is 30 days from the date of issue. This 30-day window gives enough time to document the item, complete inventories, and transition to a formal hand receipt or return the item as needed. If more time is necessary, extensions can be approved, but the default period remains 30 days. Other durations like 15, 45, or 60 days are not the typical default for a THR.

6. Which property book would include property the unit will not take to the field or on a deployment?

- A. Organization property book
- B. Installation property book**
- C. Real property book
- D. Mobile property book

Property accountability is organized by where the asset stays and whether it travels with the unit. Some equipment and assets stay on the installation and aren't taken into the field or on deployment. Those items are recorded in the Installation Property Book. It tracks property owned by the installation or assigned to it that isn't expected to accompany units when they deploy, ensuring accountability for assets that remain behind. The Real Property Book covers land and buildings (real property), which aren't the movable equipment in question. The Mobile Property Book tracks assets that accompany a unit as it moves, and the Organization Property Book covers property assigned to a unit for use during operations, including deployments.

7. ARC-X is what kind of property?

- A. Durable
- B. Expendable**
- C. Nonexpendable
- D. Consumable

The main concept is how property is categorized by how it's used or consumed. Expendable items are consumed in use or lose their value after use and aren't recovered as the same item. ARC-X is expendable because it's intended to be used up and not returned as the same item. Durable or nonexpendable items keep their identity and can be returned or reused, while consumable terms are often used similarly but expendable specifically emphasizes permanent consumption in use.

8. Discrepancies adjustment other than CIF inventory requires causative research within how many days?

- A. 10 days (30 days USAR/ARNG)**
- B. 7 days
- C. 60 days
- D. 90 days

When a discrepancy appears in supply records that isn't the CIF inventory, you initiate causative research to uncover the root cause and determine the proper corrective action. This investigation must be completed within ten days. The ten-day window helps keep inventory data accurate and timely, preventing misstatements from lingering in the system. Notably, for USAR and ARNG units, the allowance extends to thirty days due to their different operating rhythms, but the core practice remains: investigate promptly and document findings so records can be corrected properly. Longer timeframes (sixty or ninety days) would delay corrections and erode data integrity, while an extremely short window like seven days would be impractical for gathering and reviewing all relevant documents and transactions. In practice, causative research means tracing the item's history—transactions, receipts, issues, transfers, adjustments—and physically verifying the item to pinpoint what happened and justify any adjustments.

9. Which inventory is conducted quarterly for sensitive items?

- A. Weapons and ammunition
- B. OCIE Inventories
- C. Change of PHRH Inventories
- D. Sensitive Inventories**

The main idea is maintaining tight control over items that pose the highest risk if lost or mishandled. Sensitive items require closer, regular verification, so a quarterly inventory is used to confirm their presence, condition, and proper documentation on a frequent but manageable cycle. This keeps accountability current and helps catch discrepancies early before they escalate. Weapons and ammunition, while under strict control, follow different procedures and cycles tailored to their safety and security demands. OCIE inventories cover clothing and individual equipment and are managed on a schedule specific to that category, not the quarterly cadence for sensitive items. Change of PHRH inventories are event-driven—performed when responsibility transfers—rather than on a fixed quarterly basis.

10. In the Active Army, under normal circumstances, what is the maximum total processing time for a FLIPL?

- A. 75 calendar days**
- B. 240 calendar days
- C. 90 calendar days
- D. 60 calendar days

Processing a FLIPL is time-bound to ensure a timely resolution. Under normal circumstances, the entire FLIPL—starting from initiation, through investigation and any required reviews, to final disposition—must be completed within 75 calendar days. This 75-day cap balances thorough fact-finding with accountability, allowing the investigating process and the commander's decision to occur without undue delay. Extensions can occur only for extraordinary circumstances or when additional evidence is needed, but the standard limit remains 75 days. The other options exceed or fall short of the typical timeline and don't reflect the usual processing standard.

SAMPLE

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://logbolc4.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE