

LOGISTICS PHASE CAPTAINS CAREER COURSE (CCC) – SUSTAINMENT 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. Which relationship is defined as a unit providing dedicated support to a specific force?**
 - A. Direct
 - B. General
 - C. Reinforcing
 - D. General support reinforcing
- 2. Which distribution method commonly uses aerial delivery since BSBs do not own air assets?**
 - A. Unit Distribution
 - B. Supply Point Distribution
 - C. Throughput Distribution
 - D. Planned Resupply
- 3. How does sustainment coordinate with other warfighting functions?**
 - A. Through isolated logistics planning without external data.
 - B. Through integrated planning, commands, and sharing data to synchronize support with operations.
 - C. By delivering materiel only after operations end.
 - D. By delaying distribution until combat ends.
- 4. Which type of support relationship means the unit provides support to the entire force but does not prioritize a specific unit?**
 - A. Direct
 - B. General
 - C. Reinforcing
 - D. TacOn
- 5. How do logistics information systems support decision making?**
 - A. They only track financial expenditures.
 - B. They provide visibility, data analytics, and reporting to manage inventories, movements, and readiness.
 - C. They replace all human decision making.
 - D. They function only after operations end.

6. Capable of providing operational-level sustainment to a JFC or JTF or theater Army; plans near-term operations and assists in TSC operational responsibilities. Which command is described?
- A. Theater Sustainment Command
 - B. Tactical Formation
 - C. Sustainment Brigade
 - D. Corps Sustainment Command
7. Why is pre-positioning important in sustainment?
- A. It reduces initial response time, increases readiness, and improves resilience.
 - B. It is optional and rarely used.
 - C. It increases initial deployment costs only.
 - D. It has no impact on readiness.
8. What does the Brigade Support Battalion provide to a maneuver Brigade?
- A. Air defense and medical evacuation only
 - B. Direct infantry combat power
 - C. Logistics planning only
 - D. Supply, maintenance, transportation, and role 2 medical support
9. ISCAREISIS stands for the nine sustainment principles. Which option correctly identifies ISCAREISIS?
- A. ISCAREISIS
 - B. CAREISISIS
 - C. SCARESISI
 - D. ISCAREISL
10. Using aerial delivery for one specific class of supply demonstrates which principle?
- A. Anticipation
 - B. Responsiveness
 - C. Simplicity
 - D. Economy

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which relationship is defined as a unit providing dedicated support to a specific force?

- A. Direct**
- B. General
- C. Reinforcing
- D. General support reinforcing

Direct support is the arrangement where a sustainment unit is assigned to support a specific force and remains dedicated to that force's needs. The supporting unit provides prioritized resources and responsive logistics to that force, with its actions focused on helping that force accomplish its mission. This dedicated pairing is what distinguishes it from other relationships. General support goes to the command or area as a whole, not to a single unit, while reinforcing adds capacity to assist as needed but without the ongoing, exclusive alignment of direct support.

2. Which distribution method commonly uses aerial delivery since BSBs do not own air assets?

- A. Unit Distribution
- B. Supply Point Distribution
- C. Throughput Distribution**
- D. Planned Resupply

Throughput distribution is about moving large quantities quickly through a distribution network by leveraging air mobility, even when the unit itself does not own air assets. Because the Brigade Support Battalion lacks organic airlift, this method routinely uses aerial delivery provided by higher headquarters or joint assets to move supplies from a central hub to forward points or directly to units. It emphasizes speed and flow through the system, making air delivery a natural fit for getting materiel to the field rapidly. Other methods are more focused on delivering directly to units, to fixed supply points, or on planning and scheduling rather than maximizing rapid air movement, so they don't hinge on aerial delivery in the same way.

3. How does sustainment coordinate with other warfighting functions?

- A. Through isolated logistics planning without external data.
- B. Through integrated planning, commands, and sharing data to synchronize support with operations.**
- C. By delivering materiel only after operations end.
- D. By delaying distribution until combat ends.

Sustainment coordinates with other warfighting functions by being integrated into the planning process, command structure, and information flow so that logistics support is synchronized with the operation's tempo. Practically, this means logisticians participate in integrated planning from the outset, align logistics activities with movement and maneuver, fires, protection, and intelligence, and use a shared command framework to prioritize and direct resources. Sharing data—such as inventory visibility, shipment status, maintenance demands, and forecasted requirements—creates a common operating picture that allows sustainment to anticipate needs, time deliveries, and position supplies precisely where and when they are needed. This coordinated approach keeps the force supplied, maintained, and supported throughout the operation, enabling continuity of operations and preventing gaps or bottlenecks. Approaches that keep logistics separate, deliver materiel only after operations, or delay distribution until combat ends fail to provide timely, integrated support.

4. Which type of support relationship means the unit provides support to the entire force but does not prioritize a specific unit?

- A. Direct
- B. General**
- C. Reinforcing
- D. TacOn

General support describes a sustainment relationship where the support unit provides resources and services to the entire force without prioritizing any particular unit. This arrangement keeps the whole force capable and ready, allocating logistics where and when needed across the force rather than focusing on one unit. Direct support is tailored to a specific unit and prioritizes that unit's needs, reinforcing support adds to a unit from another source, and TacOn implies a more limited, task-specific arrangement rather than broad, force-wide support. Since the description calls for support to the entire force without favoring a single unit, general support is the best fit.

5. How do logistics information systems support decision making?

- A. They only track financial expenditures.
- B. They provide visibility, data analytics, and reporting to manage inventories, movements, and readiness.**
- C. They replace all human decision making.
- D. They function only after operations end.

Logistics information systems support decision making by providing visibility, data analytics, and reporting that guide how inventories are kept, how movements are scheduled, and how readiness is maintained. These systems pull data from warehouses, transportation, demand signals, and asset statuses to give a real-time view of what is on hand, where assets are, and what conditions may affect operations. With analytics, decision makers can forecast demand, identify potential shortages or bottlenecks, optimize stock levels and routes, and compare alternative courses of action. Reporting then turns those insights into clear, actionable information for planning, execution, and communication with staff and partners. They're used throughout the operation—not just after it ends—and they augment human judgment rather than replace it. They also cover more than financial tracking, extending to visibility into inventories, movements, and overall readiness.

6. Capable of providing operational-level sustainment to a JFC or JTF or theater Army; plans near-term operations and assists in TSC operational responsibilities. Which command is described?

- A. Theater Sustainment Command
- B. Tactical Formation
- C. Sustainment Brigade
- D. Corps Sustainment Command**

Operational-level sustainment to a JFC or theater army is provided by the corps sustainment command. This unit operates at the corps echelon to plan and execute near-term logistics in support of the corps' operations and to assist the theater sustainment command with theater-wide responsibilities. The theater sustainment command oversees logistics across the entire theater, sustainment brigades typically support divisions or lower echelons, and a tactical formation is not a stand-alone sustainment command at this level. Therefore, the described capabilities fit the Corps Sustainment Command.

7. Why is pre-positioning important in sustainment?

- A. It reduces initial response time, increases readiness, and improves resilience.**
- B. It is optional and rarely used.
- C. It increases initial deployment costs only.
- D. It has no impact on readiness.

Pre-positioning means placing critical supplies, equipment, and capabilities in ready-to-use locations before they're needed, so support can be drawn quickly at the start of an operation or during a crisis. This approach directly cuts initial response time, because assets are already nearby or staged where they'll be most useful, rather than waiting for distant shipments to catch up. That faster access helps units begin operations sooner and reduces the risk of early shortages, which keeps operations on track and supports higher readiness levels. By distributing resources across multiple pre-staged locations, the system becomes more resilient to disruptions—if one node is compromised or delayed, others can still sustain operations. While there are costs involved in pre-positioning, the savings come in faster response, steadier operations, and lower risk and expense from urgent, last-minute resupply missions. It's not optional, and it does influence readiness, contrary to any belief that it's merely an optional or cost-only maneuver.

8. What does the Brigade Support Battalion provide to a maneuver Brigade?

- A. Air defense and medical evacuation only
- B. Direct infantry combat power
- C. Logistics planning only
- D. Supply, maintenance, transportation, and role 2 medical support**

The question focuses on what sustainment functions a Brigade Support Battalion provides to a maneuver Brigade. The Brigade Support Battalion is the brigade's logistics backbone, responsible for ensuring the brigade can move, fight, and stay in the field by delivering essential support. It handles supply of ammunition, rations, fuel, and repair parts; conducts maintenance on vehicles and equipment; organizes and executes transportation to move personnel and materiel; and provides Role 2 medical support to treat and stabilize casualties, enabling rapid care on the battlefield. Air defense and medical evacuation are duties handled by other units, not the BSB. Direct infantry combat power comes from the maneuver battalions themselves, not from the sustainment unit. And while logistics planning is part of sustaining operations, the BSB's primary role is the on-the-ground execution of supply, maintenance, transportation, and medical support to keep the brigade operating.

9. ISCAREISIS stands for the nine sustainment principles. Which option correctly identifies ISCAREISIS?

- A. ISCAREISIS**
- B. CARESISIS
- C. SCARESISI
- D. ISCAREISL

The main idea is recognizing the exact acronym that represents the nine sustainment principles. ISCAREISIS is the standard spelling used to condense those nine principles, so the correct option is the one that spells ISCAREISIS exactly. The other choices mix up the order of letters or add an extra character, so they don't match the established acronym. In practice, acronyms must be reproduced exactly to be correct, so only the exact spelling is right.

10. Using aerial delivery for one specific class of supply demonstrates which principle?

- A. Anticipation
- B. Responsiveness
- C. Simplicity**
- D. Economy

This item tests how a straightforward, streamlined distribution method reflects the principle of simplicity. By using aerial delivery for a single class of supply, the logistics chain is kept narrow and predictable—fewer modes, fewer handoffs, and fewer exceptions. Standardizing on one delivery method for that class reduces handling steps, storage decisions, and coordination requirements, which lowers the chance of errors and makes planning and execution more straightforward. While air delivery can improve speed, the key takeaway here is the reduction of complexity through a simple, consistent approach.

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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://logphasecccsustainment.examzify.com>

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

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