

Logistics Plans Journeyman Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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 16

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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. What do Support Agreements typically define?**
 - A. Financial commitments between organizations**
 - B. Responsibilities and expectations for providing support**
 - C. Roles of personnel in logistics**
 - D. Logistics resource allocation guidelines**

- 2. Which type of plan may or may not have an associated time phased force and deployment data (TPFDD)?**
 - A. Concept**
 - B. Operational**
 - C. Contingency**
 - D. Strategic**

- 3. Which term refers to the planned movement of troops and supplies to a specific location?**
 - A. Deployment**
 - B. Redeployment**
 - C. Reception**
 - D. Assignment**

- 4. Acquisition and cross servicing agreements (ACSA) help reduce the US logistics tail by permitting procurement from whom?**
 - A. A subcontractor**
 - B. A host nation (HN)**
 - C. Another military branch**
 - D. Private vendors**

- 5. In supply logistics, what is meant by "Consumption Rate"?**
 - A. The frequency of inventory checks conducted**
 - B. The amount of unused supplies at a given time**
 - C. The rate at which supplies are used over a specified time period**
 - D. The total quantity of supplies ordered**

- 6. What does the acronym "JOPES" stand for?**
- A. Joint Operations Planning and Execution System**
 - B. Joint Organizational Personnel Evaluation Standard**
 - C. Joint Operations and Planning Environment System**
 - D. Joint Operations for Peacekeeping and Engagement Strategies**
- 7. Which logistics system requires actual consumer demand to drive product supply?**
- A. Inventory system**
 - B. Push system**
 - C. Pull system**
 - D. Distribution system**
- 8. What is a "Unit Supply System" designed to do?**
- A. Automate the logistics planning process**
 - B. Provide a systematic method for managing and distributing supplies to troops**
 - C. Enhance the speed of goods delivery**
 - D. Improve communication between different military units**
- 9. Which organization is unable to generate capability using the standard USAF battle rhythm?**
- A. Agile Combat Support (ACS)**
 - B. Demand Force Team**
 - C. Air and Space Expeditionary Force**
 - D. Major Commands (MAJCOM)**
- 10. What is one key role of "Contracting" in military logistics?**
- A. To establish travel arrangements for personnel**
 - B. To facilitate procurement of goods and services necessary for operations**
 - C. To manage personnel assignments and deployments**
 - D. To set communication protocols among teams**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What do Support Agreements typically define?

- A. Financial commitments between organizations
- B. Responsibilities and expectations for providing support**
- C. Roles of personnel in logistics
- D. Logistics resource allocation guidelines

Support Agreements are crucial documents that outline the responsibilities and expectations between different organizations or units when it comes to providing support. They serve to clarify what each party is obliged to do, ensuring that there is mutual understanding and agreement on the nature of assistance that is to be rendered. By explicitly defining responsibilities, these agreements help in effective coordination, preventing potential misunderstandings that could arise during joint operations or support activities. For instance, they may outline which organization is responsible for providing specific resources, services, or logistics support, thus establishing clear expectations for performance and accountability. This clarity in roles and responsibilities can enhance cooperation and efficiency in operations, which is vital in logistics and supply chain management. Each party knows what to expect from the other, thus facilitating smoother operations and reducing the risk of conflicts over duties and responsibilities.

2. Which type of plan may or may not have an associated time phased force and deployment data (TPFDD)?

- A. Concept**
- B. Operational
- C. Contingency
- D. Strategic

The concept plan is a framework that outlines the broad approach and strategy for addressing specific scenarios or missions without necessarily detailing specific timelines or resource allocations. While it provides a foundation for potential operations, it does not always include the detailed time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) that would be characteristic of more developed plans. TPFDD is primarily associated with operational and contingency plans, where specific timelines, troop deployments, and resource management are essential for executing the mission effectively. Strategic plans focus on long-term goals and objectives, often not requiring the immediate logistical specifics encapsulated in TPFDD. In summary, the concept plan's nature allows it to exist without a TPFDD, making it distinct from operational, contingency, and strategic plans, which are more comprehensive and detailed in their logistical requirements.

3. Which term refers to the planned movement of troops and supplies to a specific location?

- A. Deployment**
- B. Redeployment**
- C. Reception**
- D. Assignment**

The term that refers to the planned movement of troops and supplies to a specific location is "deployment." This concept is fundamental to military operations and logistics, as it encompasses the strategic positioning of both personnel and equipment to ensure readiness and effectiveness in a given mission or operation. Deployment involves meticulous planning to coordinate transportation, ensure the security of assets, and manage resources efficiently to support operational objectives. Options like "redeployment" refer to the reassignment of troops and their assets from one area to another after they have already been deployed. "Reception" pertains to the process of receiving troops and supplies at the designated location, which is a subsequent phase after deployment. "Assignment" generally involves designating personnel to specific tasks or roles within an organization and does not imply the active movement of resources to a location. Thus, "deployment" is the correct term that most accurately captures the planned movement aspect of both troops and supplies.

4. Acquisition and cross servicing agreements (ACSA) help reduce the US logistics tail by permitting procurement from whom?

- A. A subcontractor**
- B. A host nation (HN)**
- C. Another military branch**
- D. Private vendors**

Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreements (ACSA) play a crucial role in streamlining logistics operations for the U.S. military. They allow for the logistical support and procurement of supplies and services from a host nation, which is particularly beneficial during joint operations or deployments. By enabling the military to obtain necessary support from the host nation, ACSAs reduce the reliance on lengthy supply chains and improve efficiency on the ground. This capability is especially valuable in reducing the logistics tail, as it allows for localization of supply sources, which can result in quicker access to supplies and better support for operational needs. The collaboration with host nations not only enhances operational effectiveness but also fosters stronger international partnerships. Other options, while they may involve procurement or logistics functions, do not provide the same benefits in terms of reducing the logistics tail in a deployed environment as they do not utilize the strategic local assets and capabilities of a host nation. This makes the partnership with host nations through ACSAs an essential element of effective logistics planning and execution.

5. In supply logistics, what is meant by "Consumption Rate"?

- A. The frequency of inventory checks conducted**
- B. The amount of unused supplies at a given time**
- C. The rate at which supplies are used over a specified time period**
- D. The total quantity of supplies ordered**

The term "Consumption Rate" in supply logistics refers to the rate at which supplies are used over a specified time period. This metric is crucial for inventory management, as it helps organizations determine how quickly their supplies are being depleted. Understanding the consumption rate allows logistics professionals to forecast future supply needs, manage inventory levels effectively, and minimize excess stock or shortages. By analyzing the consumption rate, a business can align its purchasing and procurement strategies with actual usage patterns, ensuring that they meet operational requirements without overspending on unnecessary inventory. Additionally, a reliable consumption rate aids in planning for replenishments and improving overall efficiency in the supply chain.

6. What does the acronym "JOPES" stand for?

- A. Joint Operations Planning and Execution System**
- B. Joint Organizational Personnel Evaluation Standard**
- C. Joint Operations and Planning Environment System**
- D. Joint Operations for Peacekeeping and Engagement Strategies**

The acronym "JOPES" stands for Joint Operations Planning and Execution System. This system is integral to the U.S. military's planning process, facilitating coordination across different branches and levels of command. It provides a comprehensive framework for conducting joint operations, encompassing both planning and execution aspects. Understanding JOPES is crucial for logistics professionals, as it helps ensure that all operational and logistical requirements are effectively integrated into military missions. The other options do not accurately reflect the correct definition of JOPES. For instance, options referring to personnel evaluations or peacekeeping strategies do not encapsulate the operational and execution planning focus that JOPES represents. Hence, "Joint Operations Planning and Execution System" is the only choice that aligns with established military terminology and practices.

7. Which logistics system requires actual consumer demand to drive product supply?

- A. Inventory system**
- B. Push system**
- C. Pull system**
- D. Distribution system**

The pull system is designed to operate based on actual consumer demand, which directly informs the quantity and timing of product supply. In this system, production and inventory replenishment are driven by the needs of the end-user, rather than predetermined forecasts or schedules. This demand-driven approach minimizes excess inventory and aligns supply directly with customer requirements, leading to more efficient resource use and reduced waste. By utilizing real-time data and feedback from consumer behavior, the pull system allows for a more responsive logistics operation, adapting quickly to changes in demand. This is particularly advantageous in industries where consumer preferences can shift rapidly, as it enables businesses to deliver the right products at the right time without being burdened by surplus stock. In contrast, the push system is characterized by producing goods based on sales forecasts and pushing them through the supply chain regardless of current consumer demand. This can lead to inefficiencies such as overproduction or stockouts if demand is misestimated. The inventory and distribution systems are broader logistical methodologies that do not inherently depend on consumer demand to manage product supply in the same direct manner as a pull system does.

8. What is a "Unit Supply System" designed to do?

- A. Automate the logistics planning process**
- B. Provide a systematic method for managing and distributing supplies to troops**
- C. Enhance the speed of goods delivery**
- D. Improve communication between different military units**

A "Unit Supply System" is designed specifically to provide a systematic method for managing and distributing supplies to troops. This focus is essential in military operations, as effective supply management ensures that units receive the necessary materials and resources in a timely manner, which is vital for maintaining operational readiness. By organizing supply distribution, the Unit Supply System helps streamline processes, track inventory, and manage allocations efficiently. This systematic approach allows for the proper planning and execution of logistics needed for missions, ensuring troops have what they need when they need it. The emphasis on managing and distributing supplies addresses fundamental logistics challenges, such as shortages or delays that could impact mission success. Hence, it directly supports the operational capabilities of military units in diverse environments.

9. Which organization is unable to generate capability using the standard USAF battle rhythm?

- A. Agile Combat Support (ACS)**
- B. Demand Force Team**
- C. Air and Space Expeditionary Force**
- D. Major Commands (MAJCOM)**

The Demand Force Team is unable to generate capability using the standard USAF battle rhythm because it typically operates in a more agile and responsive manner, often outside traditional frameworks. This team is designed to meet immediate tasking and operational needs as they arise, rather than following a set timeline or rhythm. In contrast, other organizations like Agile Combat Support, the Air and Space Expeditionary Force, and Major Commands (MAJCOM) function within established battle rhythms that provide structure for planning, operations, and coordination. The Demand Force Team's flexibility allows it to adapt quickly to changing circumstances but also means it cannot align with the predictability and regularity of the USAF's battle rhythm, which is essential for the aforementioned entities that rely on consistent operational cycles and processes for capability generation.

10. What is one key role of "Contracting" in military logistics?

- A. To establish travel arrangements for personnel**
- B. To facilitate procurement of goods and services necessary for operations**
- C. To manage personnel assignments and deployments**
- D. To set communication protocols among teams**

The role of "Contracting" in military logistics is crucial as it involves the procurement of goods and services necessary for operations. This encompasses a wide range of activities, such as acquiring supplies, equipment, and services needed to maintain operational readiness and sustain military missions. Effective contracting ensures that the military can swiftly obtain the resources required to support troops and operations, which is vital in both peace and combat situations. By facilitating the procurement process, contracting departments help ensure that the right quality and quantity of materials are available when and where they are needed, thus minimizing delays and enhancing operational efficiency. This aspect of logistics is essential for maintaining supply chains and managing the resources effectively to achieve strategic objectives.

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://logisticsplansjourneyman.examzify.com>

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

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