

# Logistics Specialist Second Class Petty Officer (LS2) Advancement Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



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## **Questions**

- 1. What does CHALLENGE CODE D refer to?**
  - A. UNMATCHED EXPENDITURE**
  - B. WRONG PRICE**
  - C. DUPLICATE CHARGE**
  - D. ERRONEOUS CHARGE**
- 2. What does FSC 69 refer to in the context of logistics?**
  - A. Training aids**
  - B. Furniture**
  - C. Household and commercial furnishings**
  - D. Office supplies**
- 3. What category does FSC 75 encompass?**
  - A. Cleansing agents**
  - B. Clothing**
  - C. Office supplies**
  - D. Agricultural supplies**
- 4. COG 4V is related to which of the following?**
  - A. Aeronautical DLR spares**
  - B. Aircraft engines**
  - C. Consumable**
  - D. Petroleum**
- 5. What is a defining factor that indicates equipment is beyond authorized repair?**
  - A. Condition assessment**
  - B. Cost-effectiveness**
  - C. Technical evaluation**
  - D. Manufacturer's guidelines**
- 6. Which of the following is denoted by FSC 84?**
  - A. Miscellaneous supplies**
  - B. Agricultural supplies**
  - C. Clothing**
  - D. Training equipment**

- 7. TYCOM is an acronym for which term in logistics?**
- A. Type Commander**
  - B. Tactical Commander**
  - C. Total Commander**
  - D. Technical Commander**
- 8. What should be indicated when there is a follow-up response accepted?**
- A. Response to follow-up**
  - B. Additional billing**
  - C. Billing reversal**
  - D. Accepted follow-up response**
- 9. Which document provides guidelines on the MILSTRIP/MILSTRAP system?**
- A. NAVSUP P 437**
  - B. NAVSO P-3013-1**
  - C. NAVSUP P 485**
  - D. NAVSUP P 409**
- 10. Which form is used to report a claim of damage or injury?**
- A. SF 94**
  - B. SF 95**
  - C. OPNAV 4790/60**
  - D. MAF Document**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. What does CHALLENGE CODE D refer to?

- A. UNMATCHED EXPENDITURE
- B. WRONG PRICE
- C. DUPLICATE CHARGE
- D. ERRONEOUS CHARGE**

CHALLENGE CODE D specifically refers to an ERRONEOUS CHARGE. This code is used to indicate that there has been an error in the amount charged for a transaction. Understanding this helps logistics personnel identify and rectify mistakes in financial records or pricing that could impact budgeting or inventory management. When a charge is flagged with CHALLENGE CODE D, it necessitates further investigation to determine the source of the error and ensure that appropriate actions are taken to correct the financial records. This vigilance is crucial for maintaining accurate accounting and accountability within logistics operations.

## 2. What does FSC 69 refer to in the context of logistics?

- A. Training aids**
- B. Furniture
- C. Household and commercial furnishings
- D. Office supplies

The correct interpretation of FSC 69 in the context of logistics refers specifically to "Household and commercial furnishings." The Federal Supply Class (FSC) system categorizes items to facilitate procurement and logistics activities. Each FSC is designated a specific range of items, and for FSC 69, it encompasses all types of furnishings used in both household and commercial settings. Understanding this classification is critical for logistics specialists, as it aids in correctly identifying items during inventory, procurement, and supply chain management processes. In contrast, "Training aids," while essential in certain logistical situations, fall under different FSC designations, highlighting the need to verify specific code interpretations based on terminology rather than a general understanding. This awareness ensures that logistics specialists can efficiently manage resources, ensure compliance with supply regulations, and streamline operations within their departments.

## 3. What category does FSC 75 encompass?

- A. Cleansing agents
- B. Clothing
- C. Office supplies**
- D. Agricultural supplies

The correct category for FSC 75 is office supplies. The Federal Supply Classification (FSC) system is a coding system used to classify various items that are purchased by the federal government. FSC 75 specifically relates to office supplies and encompasses a wide range of products and materials used in office settings, including but not limited to paper products, writing instruments, and other essential office equipment. Understanding the classification is crucial for logistics specialists, as it helps in inventory management, procurement, and ensuring that the correct items are sourced and supplied efficiently within various operational scenarios. The choice of office supplies as the correct answer reflects a clear understanding of how the FSC categorizes materials necessary for day-to-day administrative and operational tasks in a professional environment.

#### 4. COG 4V is related to which of the following?

- A. Aeronautical DLR spares
- B. Aircraft engines**
- C. Consumable
- D. Petroleum

The correct answer is related to aircraft engines. COG 4V designates the category of supply associated specifically with aeronautical engine related items, such as engine spare parts and components that are critical for the maintenance and operation of military aircraft engines. Understanding this classification helps maintain clarity in logistics operations, as it allows logistics specialists to quickly identify and categorize items based on their primary function and application. This classification is not just an administrative detail; it plays a vital role in ensuring that the right parts are available when needed, thus contributing to operational readiness and efficiency. Other categories, like consumables or petroleum, serve different purposes and do not fall under the specific classification for aircraft engines. Each COG is designed to streamline logistics processes and ensure that all items are appropriately accounted for in terms of supply chain management. Thus, the identification of COG 4V with aircraft engines highlights the logistics focus on maintaining fleet operational capability through careful management of engine-related supplies.

#### 5. What is a defining factor that indicates equipment is beyond authorized repair?

- A. Condition assessment
- B. Cost-effectiveness
- C. Technical evaluation**
- D. Manufacturer's guidelines

The defining factor indicating that equipment is beyond authorized repair is typically a technical evaluation. This evaluation examines various aspects of the equipment, including its current operational status, functionality, and the extent of the damage or wear it has incurred. Through a technical evaluation, experts can determine if the equipment can be reasonably restored to operational standards or if the cost and effort required for repairs far exceed the value and functionality that would be provided post-repair. Technical evaluations involve assessing whether parts are available, the feasibility of repairs, compliance with safety standards, and whether the equipment can meet its intended purpose. If a technical evaluation concludes that the equipment cannot be repaired effectively or safely, it is marked as beyond authorized repair. This process ensures that resources are allocated efficiently and that investments in repair are justifiable based on the equipment's continued utility. The other factors, while relevant, do not solely define the repair status. Condition assessments might evaluate the physical state of the equipment but may not provide a comprehensive view of its technical capabilities. Cost-effectiveness looks at the financial aspect of repairs versus replacement but does not evaluate the actual technical condition. Manufacturer's guidelines can provide insights into repair limits but are not definitive on their own, as they may not account for the specific circumstances of every piece of

**6. Which of the following is denoted by FSC 84?**

- A. Miscellaneous supplies**
- B. Agricultural supplies**
- C. Clothing**
- D. Training equipment**

FSC 84 refers specifically to Clothing within the Federal Supply Classification System. This classification is used to categorize items related to clothing and textiles, encompassing various types of apparel and related supplies utilized by military personnel and other government agencies. The relevance of this classification is significant in logistics and supply chain management, enabling more efficient procurement, inventory management, and distribution of clothing items. Understanding the Federal Supply Classifications is crucial for Logistics Specialists because it helps streamline operations and ensures that the correct items are supplied to the appropriate entities when needed. The other categories included in the question pertain to different areas of supply. Miscellaneous supplies, agricultural supplies, and training equipment each fall under their respective FSCs, highlighting the specialized nature of the FSC system in organizing and managing various types of supplies within the federal government.

**7. TYCOM is an acronym for which term in logistics?**

- A. Type Commander**
- B. Tactical Commander**
- C. Total Commander**
- D. Technical Commander**

The term TYCOM, which stands for Type Commander, is a critical designation within logistics, particularly in the military context. A Type Commander is responsible for the management, readiness, and support of specific types of naval forces, such as surface ships, submarines, or air wings. This role encompasses logistics coordination to ensure that units are adequately supplied, maintained, and operationally ready. Understanding the role of a Type Commander is essential for a Logistics Specialist. These commanders play a vital part in planning and executing logistics operations that align with the command's mission. They oversee the resources and support needed for various type commands, facilitating effective logistics patterns that can adapt to the dynamic needs of military operations. This includes ensuring timely deliveries, managing inventories, and maintaining equipment, which are all crucial aspects of a Logistics Specialist's job. In contrast, the other options provided—Tactical Commander, Total Commander, and Technical Commander—do not accurately reflect the established terminology used in Navy logistics. These terms may represent other concepts or roles within different contexts but are not aligned with the established definition of TYCOM in military logistics. Understanding the correct terminology and its application is vital for effective communication and operations within military logistics environments.

**8. What should be indicated when there is a follow-up response accepted?**

- A. Response to follow-up**
- B. Additional billing**
- C. Billing reversal**
- D. Accepted follow-up response**

When indicating that a follow-up response has been accepted, the term "Accepted follow-up response" clearly communicates that the action of following up on a previous inquiry or issue has been acknowledged and approved. This phrase directly conveys that the subsequent interaction regarding the matter at hand has been accepted without ambiguity, ensuring that all parties involved understand that the follow-up has been completed satisfactorily. Using a phrase like "Accepted follow-up response" reinforces the effective communication protocol within logistics and ensures proper tracking of responses. It helps maintain a clear record of correspondence and demonstrates that the issue raised initially is moving forward in a constructive manner. Other options could lead to confusion or misinterpretation of the nature of the follow-up. For example, "Response to follow-up" may imply merely acknowledging receipt without establishing acceptance. "Additional billing" and "Billing reversal" pertain specifically to financial transactions rather than the acceptance of a follow-up, making those choices irrelevant in the context of this question.

**9. Which document provides guidelines on the MILSTRIP/MILSTRAP system?**

- A. NAVSUP P 437**
- B. NAVSO P-3013-1**
- C. NAVSUP P 485**
- D. NAVSUP P 409**

The document that provides guidelines on the MILSTRIP/MILSTRAP system is NAVSUP P 437. This publication specifically addresses the procedures and policies for the Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures (MILSTRIP) and Military Standard Transportation and Receipt Procedures (MILSTRAP), which are essential for effective logistics support within the military supply chain. Understanding MILSTRIP is crucial as it outlines the requisition process for materials and supplies, ensuring that military operations are adequately supported. Similarly, MILSTRAP provides guidelines for the receipt, transfer, and issue of supplies. This publication helps logistics personnel adhere to standardized procedures, ensuring consistency and efficiency in supply chain operations. The other publications listed focus on different aspects of logistics and supply support but do not serve the specific purpose of detailing the MILSTRIP/MILSTRAP procedures. Therefore, NAVSUP P 437 is the authoritative source for guidelines related to these crucial logistics systems.

**10. Which form is used to report a claim of damage or injury?**

**A. SF 94**

**B. SF 95**

**C. OPNAV 4790/60**

**D. MAF Document**

The correct form used to report a claim of damage or injury is SF 95. This form is specifically designed for individuals to initiate a claim for damage to property or personal injury, especially in situations involving the federal government. The SF 95 outlines the details of the claim, including the nature of the damage, the amount claimed, and any relevant supporting information. It serves as an official mechanism for claimants to report incidents and seek compensation for losses incurred. Other forms, such as SF 94, OPNAV 4790/60, and MAF Document, have different purposes. For example, SF 94 is used for statements of personal injury or property damage but is primarily a witness statement form. OPNAV 4790/60 is utilized for reporting discrepancies in maintenance actions or equipment, while the MAF Document pertains to maintenance action forms used within the military for tracking repairs and maintenance activities. Each form fulfills a specific function and context, which is why SF 95 is the appropriate choice for reporting claims related to damage or injury.