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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. What is Operational Contract Support (OCS) and its purpose?

A. The use of contracted civilian and host-nation resources to augment military logistics to improve capacity and flexibility.

B. A planning method for field hospitals.

C. A budgeting procedure for procurement.

D. A doctrine on rules of engagement.

2. How does CONTINGENCY RESUPPLY differ from a routine LOGPAC or emergency resupply?

A. It occurs after execution

B. It is delivered randomly

C. It uses only non-organic resources

D. Before execution, triggers for delivery are developed to tie resupply ops to the ground tactical plan

3. 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.

4. The Brigade Support Area is designed to support which formations, and includes the field trains of supported BNs?

A. Armored Brigade Combat Team only

B. Infantry Brigade Combat Team only

C. Stryker Brigade Combat Team only

D. The Brigade Combat Team (ABCT, BCT, etc.) and is designed to support the BCT (role 2, SSA, MATP, distro ops)

5. Which statement lists the functions of Operational Contract Support?

A. Three types: Theater, external, systems

B. Three functions: Contract support integration, contracting support, contractor management

C. Theatrical contracting and support

D. Movement, planning, execution

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6. In UNIT DISTRIBUTION VIA LRP, who meets the LOGPAC at the LRP?

A. LOGPAC commander

B. Receiving unit

C. Unit rep

D. Supply officer

7. Which status describes units placed in an organization on a relatively permanent basis?

A. Attached

B. Assigned

C. Organic

D. General

8. Distinguish between supply management and distribution management.

A. Distribution management handles movement, delivery, and materiel flow to users.

B. Supply management handles procurement, storage, and replenishment.

C. Supply management handles procurement, storage, and replenishment; distribution management handles movement, delivery, and materiel flow to users.

D. Distribution management handles budget planning.

9. If dwell time increases at a node, what is the likely effect on overall throughput?

A. Throughput decreases as dwell time at a node increases.

B. Throughput increases.

C. Stock levels automatically decrease.

D. Lead times become shorter.

10. In Unit Distribution, who furnishes transportation?

A. Receiving Unit

B. Distro Company

C. FSC LOGPAC

D. Supplying Agency

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is Operational Contract Support (OCS) and its purpose?

A. The use of contracted civilian and host-nation resources to augment military logistics to improve capacity and flexibility.

B. A planning method for field hospitals.

C. A budgeting procedure for procurement.

D. A doctrine on rules of engagement.

Operational Contract Support is about using contracted civilian and host-nation resources to support military operations, integrating planning, acquisition, and management to deliver needed support when and where it's required. The purpose is to augment military logistics by providing services and materials through external contractors, which expands capacity and increases flexibility, frees up organic assets, and helps the force adapt to changing mission needs. This covers a range of support functions—transportation, maintenance, facilities, medical services, and more—delivered through contracts rather than solely by military personnel. It's not about planning field hospitals, budgeting procedures for procurement, or rules of engagement, which are different areas altogether.

2. How does CONTINGENCY RESUPPLY differ from a routine LOGPAC or emergency resupply?

A. It occurs after execution

B. It is delivered randomly

C. It uses only non-organic resources

D. Before execution, triggers for delivery are developed to tie resupply ops to the ground tactical plan

Contingency resupply is planned in advance with specific triggers that tie delivery directly to the ground tactical plan. Before execution, planners set conditions or thresholds—such as stock levels, pace of operations, or battlefield developments—that automatically trigger resupply when reached. This creates a flexible, adaptive flow of sustainment that aligns with how the operation is intended to unfold, enabling timely support as needs evolve without waiting for a routine schedule or a full-blown emergency. Routine resupply follows fixed schedules and quantities and isn't tied to the current tactical situation, while emergency resupply is a rapid, unplanned response to a sudden crisis. Contingency resupply sits between them: preplanned triggers linked to the plan to offer responsive, on-demand support.

3. 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.

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4. The Brigade Support Area is designed to support which formations, and includes the field trains of supported BNs?

A. Armored Brigade Combat Team only

B. Infantry Brigade Combat Team only

C. Stryker Brigade Combat Team only

D. The Brigade Combat Team (ABCT, BCT, etc.) and is designed to support the BCT (role 2, SSA, MATP, distro ops)

The main idea is that the Brigade Support Area serves as the sustainment hub for Brigade Combat Teams. It's set up to provide the full range of support a BCT needs—medical support at the appropriate level, a Sustainment Support Area, MATP functions, and distribution operations—within the BCT's area of operations. Importantly, this isn't limited to one type of BCT; it's designed to support Brigades in general (armored, infantry, Stryker, etc.), including the field trains of the supported battalions. That breadth is why the option describing support for the Brigade Combat Team (including ABCT, BCT, etc.) and its sustainment needs best fits the concept. The other choices imply support for only a single BCT type, which doesn't reflect how the BSA is intended to function across brigade formations.

5. Which statement lists the functions of Operational Contract Support?

A. Three types: Theater, external, systems

B. Three functions: Contract support integration, contracting support, contractor management

C. Theatrical contracting and support

D. Movement, planning, execution

Operational Contract Support is organized around three functions that together cover how contracting supports a operation from planning through execution. Contract support integration means weaving the contracting effort into the overall operation plan, ensuring requirements, sources, funding, and timelines are aligned with mission needs and coordination across commands. Contracting support is the actual acquisition process—planning, solicitations, source selection, contracting awards, and administering contracts to obtain the needed goods and services. Contractor management covers supervising contractors, overseeing performance, mitigating risk, ensuring compliance and safety, and maintaining clear interfaces between contractors and the military force. Other options don't fit because they either describe broad operational activities or mislabel what OCS functions are. For example, terms like movement or planning refer to general operations rather than the specific contract-focused functions that integrate, execute, and manage contracting within a mission.

6. In UNIT DISTRIBUTION VIA LRP, who meets the LOGPAC at the LRP?

A. LOGPAC commander

B. Receiving unit

C. Unit rep

D. Supply officer

The key idea is who is designated to actually receive and sign for a Logistics Package at the Last Replacement Point during unit distribution. The unit representative is the person the unit assigns to meet the LOGPAC at the LRP, verify the contents against the manifest, sign for the delivery, and take initial responsibility for distributing the items within the unit. This role ensures a clear, accountable handoff and a defined point of contact for the distribution process. The LOGPAC commander oversees and coordinates the distribution but does not typically perform the on-site handoff. The receiving unit is a broad term that doesn't specify who signs for and takes custody of the package, and the supply officer, while involved in property and supply matters, is not the designated on-the-ground recipient at the LRP.

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7. Which status describes units placed in an organization on a relatively permanent basis?

A. Attached

B. Assigned

C. Organic

D. General

When a unit is placed into an organization for a long-term, ongoing role, the term used is assigned. This indicates a relatively permanent alignment within the higher headquarters' structure, with authority and support relationships established for an extended period. Temporary attachments describe units brought in for a specific mission or short duration, not for long-term placement. Organic refers to assets that are inherent to the unit and permanently part of its own organization, rather than external units assigned to it. General isn't a standard descriptor for this kind of unit placement. So, the description that fits long-term placement within an organization is assigned.

8. Distinguish between supply management and distribution management.

A. Distribution management handles movement, delivery, and materiel flow to users.

B. Supply management handles procurement, storage, and replenishment.

C. Supply management handles procurement, storage, and replenishment; distribution management handles movement, delivery, and materiel flow to users.

D. Distribution management handles budget planning.

The key distinction is that supply management is about obtaining and stocking materiel, while distribution management is about moving and delivering it to the user. Supply management covers procurement from vendors, managing contracts and supplier relationships, receiving and storing items, and planning replenishment so stock levels meet demand without shortages. Distribution management, once materiel exists, handles the transport, warehousing, order processing, picking and packaging, and the actual delivery to unit locations or users, ensuring timely and accurate delivery and proper flow through the network. Other options miss one side of the equation or misattribute activities (for example, budgeting or planning being placed under distribution, or procurement and storage being separated from the delivery function). The best answer combines both domains: supply management for procurement, storage, and replenishment; distribution management for movement, delivery, and materiel flow to users.

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9. If dwell time increases at a node, what is the likely effect on overall throughput?

A. Throughput decreases as dwell time at a node increases.

B. Throughput increases.

C. Stock levels automatically decrease.

D. Lead times become shorter.

Throughput is the rate at which finished units exit the system. Dwell time at a node is the amount of time a unit spends at that node before moving on. When dwell time increases, the node has more opportunity to complete work and to align its output with what the next stage can receive. This can smooth the flow, reduce downstream idling or bottleneck-induced backlogs, and raise the steady exit rate from the system, up to the limit set by the bottleneck. In other words, the overall rate of completion can improve as the process flow becomes more synchronized, even though individual lead times for a unit may be longer. Note that simply increasing dwell time doesn't automatically reduce stock levels or shorten lead times; those outcomes depend on the broader balance of the entire flow.

10. In Unit Distribution, who furnishes transportation?

A. Receiving Unit

B. Distro Company

C. FSC LOGPAC

D. Supplying Agency

In unit distribution, the entity that provides transportation is the supplying agency. They own the goods in the supply system and are responsible for moving them to the unit, coordinating or funding the transport needed to get items from the source to the unit's location. The receiving unit is simply the recipient and does not furnish transport. A distro company handles the movement on the ground, and the FSC LOGPAC is a packaged shipment concept, not the transporter. So the supplying agency is the one that furnishes the transportation.

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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://logphaseccсsustainment.examzify.com

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

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