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# Logistics Support Analysis Record and Logistics Product Data: MIL-STD-1388-2B, GEIA-STD-0007, and S1000D

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# Logistics Support Analysis Record and Logistics Product Data: MIL-STD-1388-2B, GEIA-STD-0007, and S1000D

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## Course Introduction

Accurate, structured, and controlled logistics data is essential for sustaining complex systems throughout their operational lifecycle. Organizations responsible for aircraft, defense systems, transportation assets, industrial equipment, and other high-value platforms must be able to determine what maintenance resources are required, which spare parts should be provisioned, what skills personnel need, and how support information should be delivered to users.

The Logistics Support Analysis Record, commonly known as LSAR, provides an organized method for recording the data generated through logistics support analysis. MIL-STD-1388-2B historically established the United States Department of Defense requirements for developing and maintaining this record. Although the standard was cancelled and superseded within later acquisition frameworks, its data relationships, report concepts, and terminology remain influential in many established systems and legacy programs.

Modern programs increasingly use Logistics Product Data, or LPD, to manage the engineering and logistics information developed during system requirements definition, design, development, and initial fielding. The technically corrected standard name is GEIA-STD-0007, rather than GIA-STD-0007. The current SAE publication defines the logistics product data needed to support an industry or government system, end item, or product.

Managing this information requires more than entering values into a database. Organizations need a clear data architecture, consistent coding structures, defined validation rules, configuration control, and an understanding of how individual data elements support maintenance planning, provisioning, manpower analysis, training, facilities, technical publications, and lifecycle cost decisions. Poorly structured logistics data can result in duplicated records, inconsistent maintenance information, incorrect spare-part forecasts, and unreliable support planning.

This course provides participants with a practical understanding of the relationship between LSAR and LPD, including the transition from MIL-STD-1388-2B structures to the data concepts used in GEIA-STD-0007. Participants will learn how logistics information is identified, collected, organized, validated, controlled, and converted into useful support outputs and reports.

The course also examines the connection between logistics product data and S1000D technical publications. S1000D provides an international specification for developing and managing modular technical information, allowing approved engineering and support data to be transformed into reusable data modules and delivered through different publication formats.

Participants will explore how maintenance tasks, support equipment, personnel requirements, facilities, parts, consumables, reliability data, and configuration information can feed technical publication development. This connection improves consistency between engineering analysis, logistics planning, maintenance procedures, illustrated parts information, and user documentation.



The program is suitable for logistics support analysts, product support engineers, systems engineers, maintenance planners, technical authors, data managers, reliability specialists, configuration professionals, supply support personnel, program managers, and government or private-sector employees responsible for complex system support. It provides the knowledge required to improve logistics data quality, strengthen information integration, and support reliable lifecycle decisions.

## Course Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

- Explain the purpose and structure of a Logistics Support Analysis Record.
- Understand the role of Logistics Product Data in lifecycle support.
- Interpret the main data concepts of MIL-STD-1388-2B.
- Describe the structure and application of GEIA-STD-0007.
- Distinguish between legacy LSAR records and modern LPD approaches.
- Identify the logistics data generated by Product Support Analysis.
- Develop logical and physical system breakdown structures.
- Organize maintenance, supply, manpower, training, and support data.
- Apply suitable coding, identification, and data relationship principles.
- Validate logistics records for accuracy, completeness, and consistency.
- Manage configuration, applicability, revisions, and data status.
- Generate and interpret key logistics product data summaries.
- Connect logistics data with maintenance and provisioning decisions.
- Integrate approved LPD inputs with S1000D technical publications.
- Establish data quality measures and governance responsibilities.
- Develop an implementation roadmap for an LSAR or LPD environment.

## Course Modules

### Day 1: LSAR and Logistics Product Data Foundations

- Purpose of logistics support information.
- Product support data throughout the lifecycle.
- Logistics Support Analysis Record principles.
- Overview of MIL-STD-1388-2B.
- Logistics Product Data concepts.
- Overview of GEIA-STD-0007.
- Legacy LSAR and modern LPD differences.
- Product Support Analysis data sources.
- Logistics information stakeholders.
- Data acquisition requirements.
- Data governance responsibilities.
- Common logistics data challenges.



## Day 2: Data Structure, Identification, and Relationships

- Functional and physical system breakdowns.
- End items, systems, subsystems, and components.
- Logistics control number structures.
- Alternate and associated control codes.
- Usable-on and applicability information.
- Part, item, and reference number identification.
- Failure and maintenance relationships.
- Task and support resource relationships.
- Data entity and attribute concepts.
- Parent-child data structures.
- Data traceability requirements.
- Configuration-controlled relationships.

## Day 3: Maintenance and Support Resource Data

- Maintenance task data requirements.
- Corrective and preventive task records.
- Task frequency and interval data.
- Personnel quantity and skill requirements.
- Task duration and elapsed time.
- Tools and support equipment data.
- Test and measurement equipment.
- Spare parts and consumables.
- Facilities and infrastructure requirements.
- Training and training equipment data.
- Transportation and packaging information.
- Reliability and maintainability inputs.

## Day 4: Data Summaries, Validation, and S1000D Integration

- Logistics product data summaries.
- Maintenance planning information.
- Repair parts and provisioning outputs.
- Support equipment recommendation data.
- Manpower and personnel summaries.
- Facilities requirement outputs.
- Data completeness and consistency checks.
- Validation and verification processes.
- Data revision and change control.
- S1000D data module concepts.
- LPD inputs to technical publications.
- Publications and logistics data alignment.



## Day 5: Practical Database Application and Implementation Planning

- Development of an LSAR or LPD dataset.
- System breakdown structure exercise.
- Logistics control number assignment.
- Maintenance task record development.
- Support resource data allocation.
- Data relationship verification.
- Logistics summary generation.
- Data quality issue identification.
- Configuration and applicability review.
- S1000D publication input mapping.
- Logistics data governance plan.
- LPD implementation and improvement roadmap.

## Why Should You Attend This Course?

- Understand how logistics data supports system availability and readiness.
- Interpret legacy LSAR structures used in established programs.
- Apply modern Logistics Product Data concepts and requirements.
- Improve the accuracy and consistency of support information.
- Connect maintenance tasks with parts, personnel, tools, and facilities.
- Strengthen coordination between engineering and logistics functions.
- Generate reliable inputs for provisioning and maintenance planning.
- Reduce duplicated, incomplete, and conflicting logistics records.
- Improve configuration control and data traceability.
- Support the development of consistent S1000D technical publications.
- Establish effective logistics data validation and governance practices.
- Build a structured roadmap for implementing an LPD environment.

## Course Conclusion

Reliable logistics product data provides the information foundation required to operate and sustain complex systems. Without structured and controlled records, organizations may struggle to define maintenance resources, forecast spare-part requirements, prepare technical publications, or make informed product support decisions.

This course gives participants a practical understanding of legacy LSAR principles, MIL-STD-1388-2B data structures, and the modern Logistics Product Data approach established through GEIA-STD-0007. It also develops their ability to organize data relationships, validate records, manage configuration, and generate useful logistics outputs.

Participants can apply the course outcomes by improving system breakdown structures, maintenance task records, support resource data, provisioning inputs, and data quality controls. They will also be able to strengthen the connection between logistics analysis results and S1000D technical publication development.



Over the long term, effective LSAR and LPD management improves data integrity, reduces lifecycle support risk, and supports more accurate planning across maintenance, supply, training, manpower, facilities, and documentation. It enables organizations to treat logistics data as a controlled strategic asset rather than a collection of disconnected records.

