PDR Success/Exit Criteria Questions

from

Defense Acquisition Guidebook

1. Does the status of the technical effort and design indicate operational test and evaluation success (operationally effective and suitable)?
2. Can the preliminary design, as disclosed, satisfy the draft SOW?
3. Has the system allocated baseline been established and documented to enable detailed design to proceed with proper configuration management?
4. Are adequate processes and metrics in place for the program to succeed?
5. Have sustainment and human integration design factors been reviewed and included, where needed, in the overall system design?
6. Are the risks known and manageable for integrated testing and developmental and operational evaluation?
7. Is the program schedule executable (technical risks)?
8. Have the majority of manufacturing processes been defined and characterized?
9. Are initial manufacturing approaches documented?
10. Have producibility assessments of key technologies been completed?
11. Can the industrial base (here at USAFA) support production of development articles?
12. Have long-lead and key supply chain elements been identified?

With the additional emphasis on PDR, the following exit questions should also be addressed for the system's software component:

1. Has the computer system and software architecture design been established, and have all Computer Software Configuration Items (CSCIs), Computer Software Components (CSCs), and Computer Software Units (CSUs) been defined?
2. Are Software Requirements Specifications and Interface Requirement Specifications, including verification plans, complete and baselined for all CSCs and do they satisfy the system/subsystem functional requirements?
3. Do the Interface Control Documents trace all software interface requirements to the CSCIs and CSUs?
4. Has the computer system and software design/development approach been confirmed through analyses, demonstrations, and prototyping in a relevant environment?
5. Has the preliminary software design been defined and documented?
6. Have software increments been defined and have capabilities been allocated to specific increments?
7. Has the software development process been defined in a baselined Software Development Plan and Integrated Master Schedule (IMS)?
8. Have the software development environment and test/integration labs been established with sufficient fidelity and capacity?
9. Have unique software risks been identified/assessed and have mitigation plans been developed/implemented?
10. Have software metrics been defined and reporting process implemented, and are they being actively tracked and assessed?
11. Does the Test and Evaluation Master Plan address all CSCI plans, test facilities, and test plans, including testing required to support incremental approaches (e.g. regression tests)?
12. Have all required software-related documents been baselined/delivered?

**CSCI** - Computer Definition. (Computer Software Configuration Item) A group of software treated as a single entity by a configuration management (CM) system. See configuration management.

**CSC** - System software is the software used to manage and control the hardware components and which allow interaction between the hardware and the other types of software. The most obvious type of system software is the computer's operating system but device drivers are also included within this category.

**CSU** - Computer Software Unit (CSU). An element specified in the design of a Computer Software Component (CSC) that is separately testable. Configuration Identification.