
options, and contingencies may be recognized to reorganize solution development into phases. Actual residual risk may be higher or lower depending on the sum total of all outside influences and developments in NAS operations during the years it takes to field the new system.

2.3.4.1.4 Final Business Case

In the Final IA phase, the Final Business Case thoroughly analyzes the alternative selected at the IID including procurement alternatives.

2.3.4.1.5 Final ISPD

An FID requires a final ISPD. The PO must update the ISPD as necessary before the FID. After the FID, the ISPD may only be modified if the program returns to the JRC to rebaseline the investment decision. Rebaselining is discouraged; therefore, the ISPD must provide high confidence, comprehensive, and contingent plans that fit within the approved baseline. Final, signed approval of the ISPD by all members of the JRC is concurrent with the investment decision.

2.3.4.1.6 Initial TEMP

The initial TEMP is required for the FID and must be approved by the PO prior to the decision point. The initial TEMP is not expected to contain the complete level of detail required to fully implement the T&E program; however, it must contain estimates of the testing scope that are sufficient to address ISPD requirements and development of T&E requirements for any proposal requests.

2.3.4.1.7 PMP

The PO must update the PMP as necessary before the FID.

2.3.4.1.8 PIR Strategy

A [PIR](#) is an evaluation tool used to assess the results of an investment program against baseline expectations 6 to 24 months after the program goes into operational service. The PIR's main objective is to assess an investment program, determining whether the program is achieving expected performance and benefit targets, meeting the service needs of customers, and upholding the validity of the original Business Case. The PIR process is governed by [AMS Section 4.15.1, *Post-Implementation Review*](#).

The PIR Team must develop a PIR Strategy during the Final IA phase. The strategy identifies sites at which the review will be conducted, when the review is expected to occur, any limitations to the review, products of the review, and participating organizations and their responsibilities. All investment programs are potentially reviewed based on their assigned acquisition category. The AJI Safety Case Lead (SCL), PIR Quality Officer, and PO should discuss SMS considerations for inclusion in the PIR Strategy during an SSM.

2.3.5 Achieving an ISD

At the end of the SI phase, the PO must obtain an ISD that authorizes deployment of a solution into the operational environment and occurs after demonstration of the IOC³ at the key site.

3. The first-site IOC occurs when operational capability is declared ready for conditional or limited use by site personnel. This declaration is after the capability is successfully installed and checked out at the site and site acceptance testing and field familiarization is completed. The IOC requires satisfaction of operational requirements as well as full logistics support and training for technicians and air traffic specialists to be in place. The IOC marks the start of an operational suitability demonstration during which solution performance is evaluated under intense scrutiny to achieve full operational readiness. Additional specific criteria for achieving the IOC are defined in the acquisition program baseline.