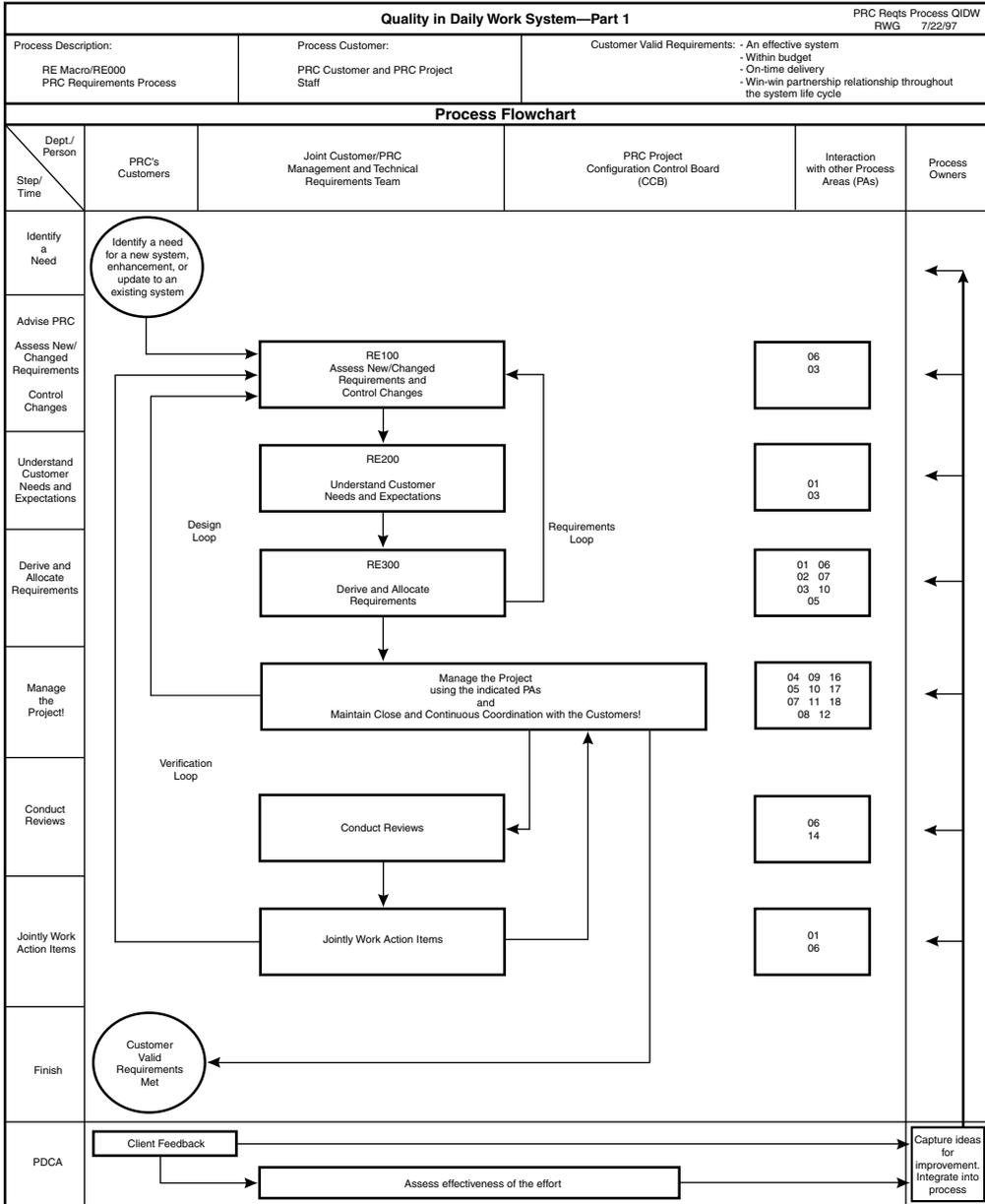
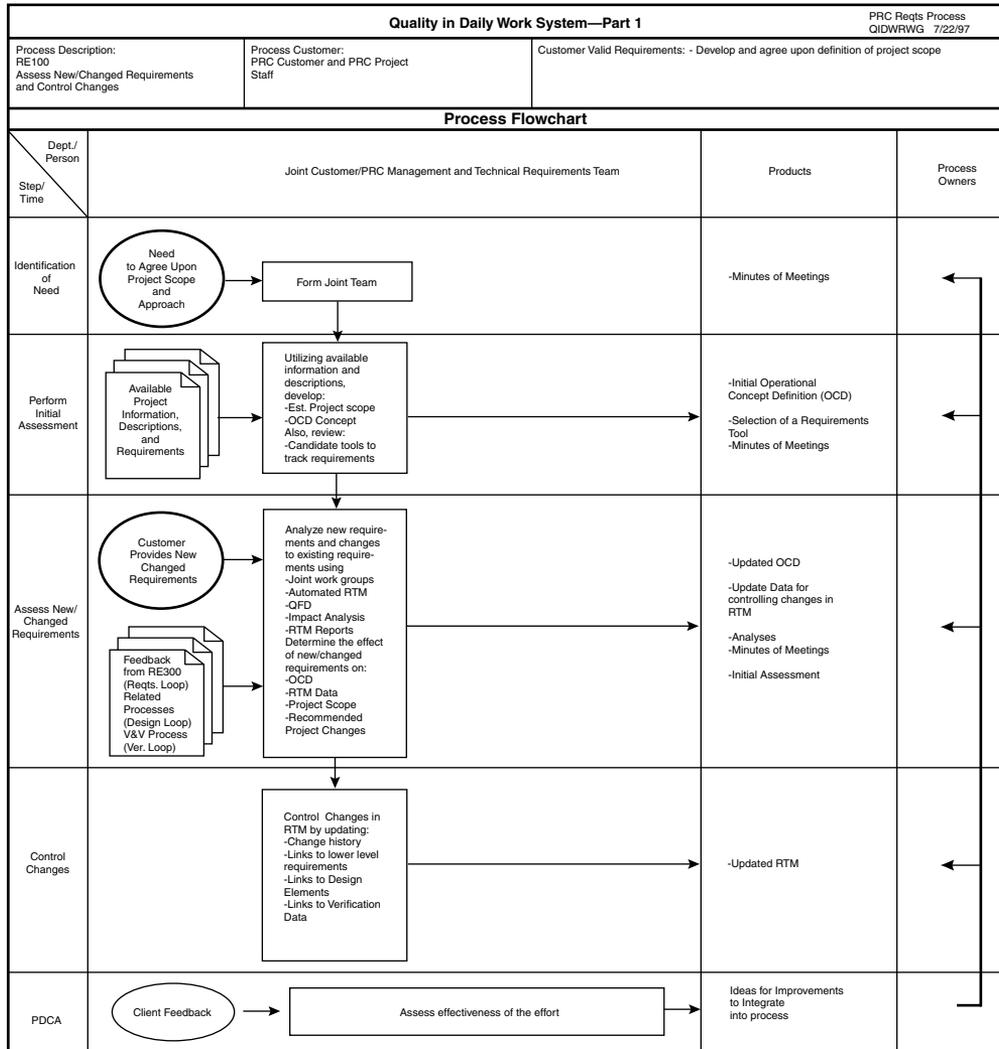


Sample Requirements Process Macro



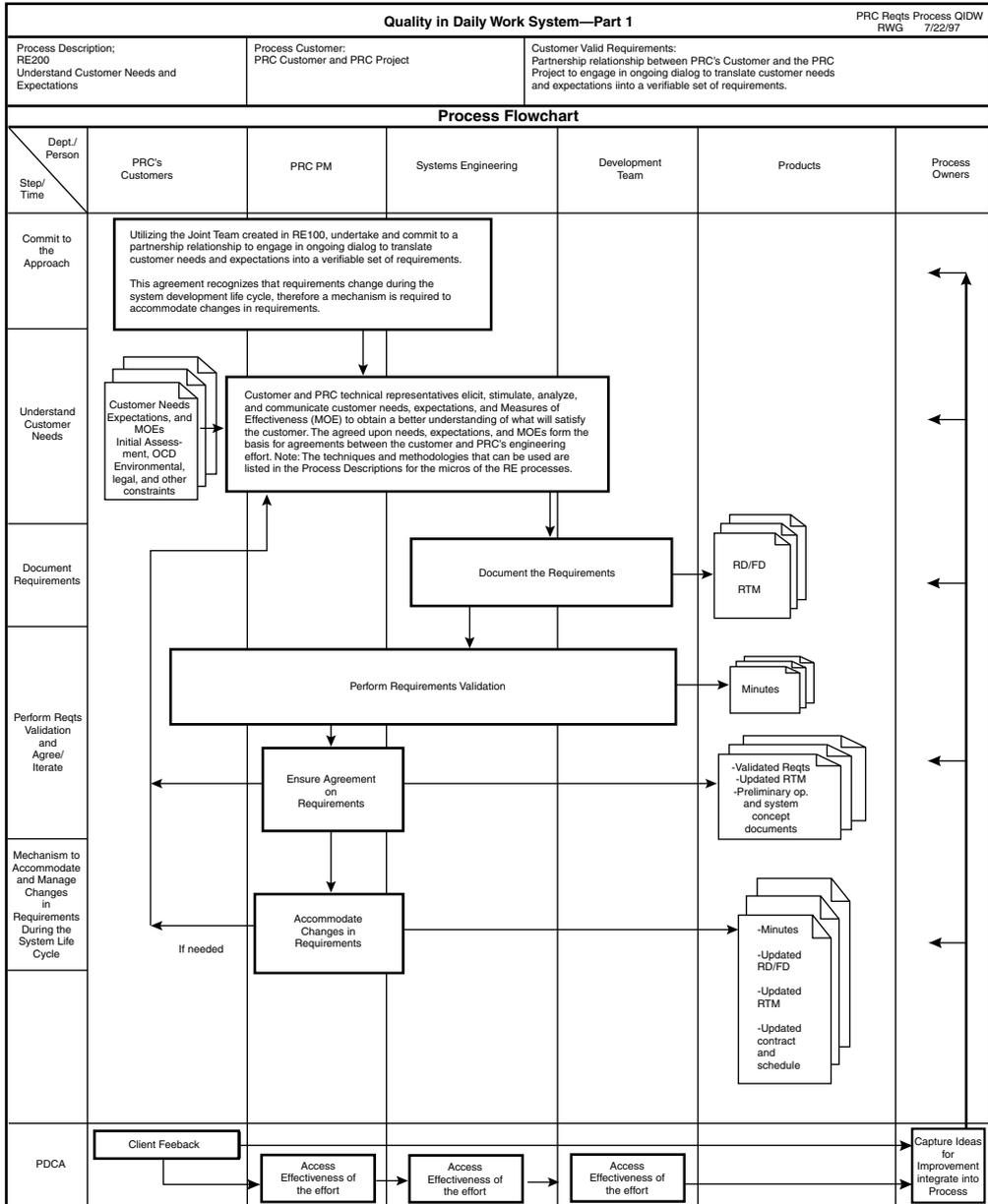
- NOTES: 1. The PRC requirements (RE) process is characterized by partnership between the customer and PRC, by extensive communication and close and continuous coordination; and by use of methods and tools to gain an increasingly more robust understanding of customer needs and expectations throughout the system life cycle.
2. The project CCB consists of the project manager and the leads from all involved engineering groups. This is a mechanism to manage the project in a coordinated, effective manner. It could include a customer representative, be the "Joint Team," and on a small project even be one or two people.
3. There are two entrance points to RE200: one from the initial assessment and another representing changes requested by the customer after the initial assessment.
4. The composition of the members of the Joint Team may change over the course of the system development effort as different levels are defined and addressed.
5. The requirements produced by the RE process will be impacted and changed by activities in the system architecture process.

Sample Requirements Process Micro: Assess New/Changed Requirements and Control Changes



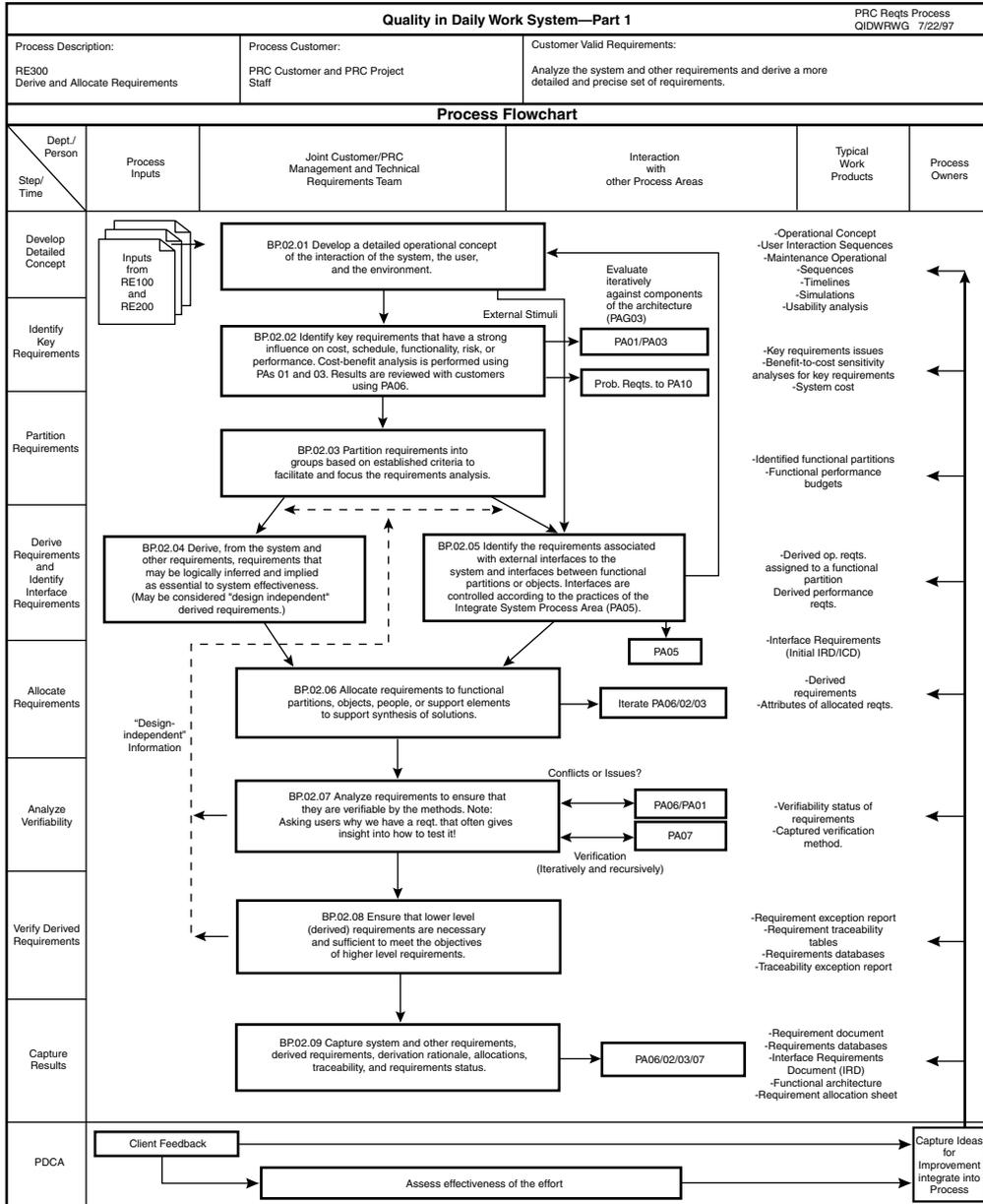
- NOTES: 1. This is the first subprocess of the PRC requirements process. The objective is to perform an initial assessment of the project to establish its scope, to form an integrated "Joint Team," to analyze all new and changed requirements, and to control the changes.
2. The inputs to this effort include any available information provided by the customer plus feedback from all successor design, management, and verification processes. The outputs are an Operating Concept Definition (OCD), the selection of an automated tool to manage all other requirement processes, and the data needed to track, manage, and verify the system requirements.
3. The project scope sets customer expectations and includes needs, goals and objectives, mission definition, operational concept, customer requirements, constraints, schedules, budgets, and authority and responsibility.
4. The OCD describes why the capability or system is needed, how it fits into what is being done, and known information and requirements.
5. The concept of having a Joint Customer/PRC Team reflects that there is joint responsibility throughout the system life cycle for definition of requirements and for agreement on any changes to requirements.
6. For brevity, the selected requirements tool is referred to as the *requirements traceability matrix* (RTM). All outputs of the activities in the processes are input into the RTM, so that it continuously reflects the current status of the developing system.

Sample Requirements Process Micro: Understand Customer Needs and Expectations



NOTES: 1. There can be multiples of these processes going on simultaneously and in parallel to define components of the planned system.
 2. Applicable metrics to measure this process include time to complete RE200 and number of defects in requirements.
 3. The RE200 process is characterized by partnership, extensive communication, and by use of methods and tools to gain an increasingly more robust understanding of customer needs.

Sample Requirements Process Micro: Define and Allocate Requirements



- NOTES: 1. All activities of the RE300 Process are input into the RTM. Traceability from all activities must be maintained.
 2. Applicable metrics to measure this process include time to complete RE300 and number of defects in requirements.
 3. The RE300 Process is also characterized by partnership, extensive communication, and by use of methods and tools to gain an increasingly more robust understanding of customer needs.
 4. Joint Application Design is a recommended method because the iterative joint effort often produces better results and understanding. Operational concepts, simulations, and prototypes are key to user-centered development and maintenance processes.
 5. There can be multiples of these processes going on simultaneously and in parallel to define components of the planned system.
 6. Recommend formal CCB approval of requirements outputs.
 7. With regard to the "Allocate Requirements" step, note that we can't really allocate requirements until we know the pieces (components) of the system. This step requires iteration with the system architecture process.