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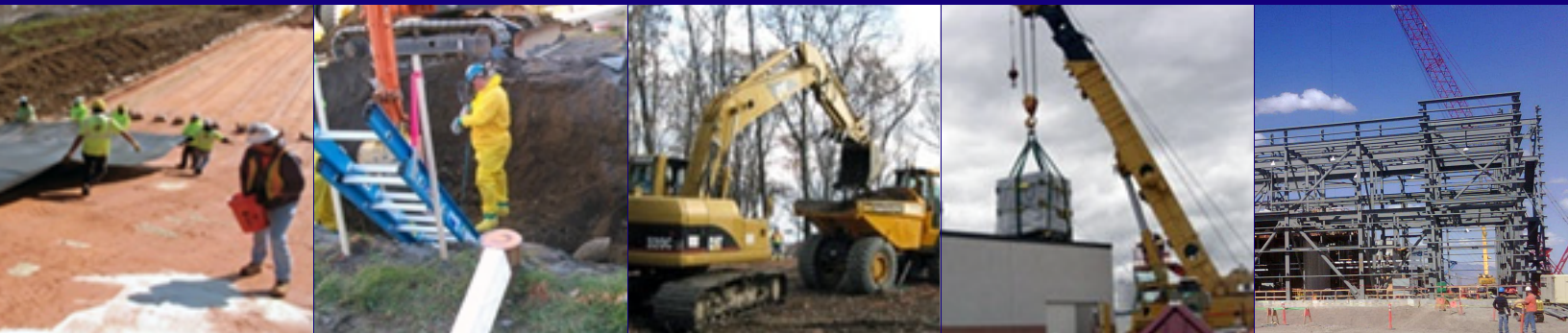
2nd Edition

Environmental Management

Safety ▪ Performance ▪ Cleanup ▪ Closure

STANDARD REVIEW PLAN (SRP)

CONCEPTUAL DESIGN REVIEW MODULE



**CORPORATE CRITICAL DECISION (CD) REVIEW AND
APPROVAL FRAMEWORK ASSOCIATED WITH NUCLEAR FACILITY CAPITAL AND
MAJOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS**

MARCH 2010

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
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OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Standard Review Plan (SRP)

Conceptual Design

Review Module

Critical Decision (CD) Applicability					
CD-0	CD-1	CD-2	CD-3	CD-4	Post Operation
	✓				



March 2010

FOREWORD

The Standard Review Plan (SRP)¹ provides a consistent, predictable corporate review framework to ensure that issues and risks that could challenge the success of Office of Environmental Management (EM) projects are identified early and addressed proactively. The internal EM project review process encompasses key milestones established by DOE O 413.3A, Change 1, *Program and Project Management for the Acquisition of Capital Assets*, DOE-STD-1189-2008, *Integration of Safety into the Design Process*, and EM's internal business management practices.

The SRP follows the Critical Decision (CD) process and consists of a series of Review Modules that address key functional areas of project management, engineering and design, safety, environment, security, and quality assurance, grouped by each specific CD phase.

This Review Module provides the starting point for a set of corporate Performance Expectations and Criteria. Review teams are expected to build on these and develop additional project-specific Lines of Inquiry, as needed. The criteria and the review process are intended to be used on an ongoing basis during the appropriate CD phase to ensure that issues are identified and resolved.

¹ The entire EM SRP and individual Review Modules can be accessed on EM website at <http://www.em.doe.gov/Pages/Safety.aspx>, or on EM's internet Portal at <https://edoe.doe.gov/portal/server.pt> Please see under /Programmatic Folder/Project Management Subfolder.

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ACRONYMS

CD	Critical Decision
CDR	Conceptual Design Review
CSDR	Conceptual Safety Design Report
DOE	Department of Energy
EIR	External Independent Review
EM	Office of Environmental Management
FHA	Fire Hazards Analysis
FPD	Federal Project Director
FRAM	Functions, Responsibilities, and Authorities Manual
IPR	Independent Project Review
IPT	Integrated Project Team
LOI	Line of Inquiry
PHA	Preliminary Hazards Analysis
SDIT	Safety Design Integration Team
SEI	Structural Engineering Institute
SDR	Safety Design Report
SME	Subject Matter Expert
SSC	Structure, System, or Component
WBS	Work Breakdown Structure

I. INTRODUCTION

Design Reviews are an integral part of the contractor and federal project management process. As stated in DOE O 413.3A, *Program and Project Management for the Acquisition of Capital Assets*:

Technical Independent Project Review

Prior to CD-1 approval, the Program Secretarial Officer will perform a Technical Independent Project Review (IPR) to ensure safety and security is effectively integrated into design and construction for high risk, high hazard, and Hazard Category 1, 2, and 3 nuclear facilities. The review should ensure safety documentation is complete, accurate and reliable for entry into the next phase of the project.

Design Reviews

Beginning at CD-1 and continuing through the life of the project, as appropriate, Design Reviews are performed by individuals external to the project. Design Reviews are performed to determine if a product (drawings, analysis, or specifications) is correct and will perform its intended functions and meet requirements. Design Reviews must be conducted for all projects and must involve a formalized, structured approach to ensure the reviews are comprehensive, objective, and documented.

Completion of a Conceptual Design Review (CDR) in support of CD-1 is an essential element to the assurance that the selected alternative meets the mission needs statement and the operational, safety and environmental requirements applicable to the project. The conceptual design must clearly and concisely describe the recommended alternative, the requirements and function that must be performed and the key performance parameters that form the basis of the Performance Baseline.

II. PURPOSE

This Review Module is a tool that assists Department of Energy (DOE) federal project review teams in evaluating the adequacy of the conceptual design package prior to CD-1 approval. It focuses on the conceptual design package key elements including requirements analysis, safety design basis, alternatives analysis, systems engineering, value management, risk analysis, and acquisition strategy. This module has been developed to ensure that the conceptual design process has effectively integrated requirements identification and analysis, acquisition strategies, and concept exploration to evolve a cost-effective, preferred solution to meet a mission need (DOE O 413.3A). Upon completion of the CDR the team will have sufficient evidence to support the Federal Project Director (FPD) in their decision regarding approval of CD-1.

III. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A successful CDR depends on an experienced and qualified team. The team should be augmented with appropriate subject matter experts (SMEs) selected to complement the specific technical concerns of the project being reviewed. The specific types of expertise needed will be dependent on the type of facility being reviewed, as well as other factors such as complexity, hazards, and risks.

It is preferred that personnel selected to participate in a design review have design experience. This is particularly relevant for reviewers who evaluate engineering design elements against industry standards or other regulatory design requirements. It may not be practical or necessary for some other subject matter experts, such as various safety disciplines, to have this experience.

It is strongly recommended that the team leader should either be a project or systems engineer experienced in the management of a multi-disciplined review team (e.g., mechanical, electrical, chemical, industrial, nuclear) that matches to the extent practicable the contractors design team. The review team should be augmented with subject matter experts as appropriate to review specialty matters such as structural analysis, seismic design criteria, criticality, and energetic reactions.

Management support is another necessary component to a successful CDR. Field element managers, as well as the Federal Project Director, must recognize the importance of the CDR and facilitate the resources necessary for its execution. This also requires appropriate interfaces with EM Headquarters personnel who may direct or participate in the CDR process.

The roles and responsibilities for all involved in the CDR must be clear and consistent with various requirements of DOE O 413.3A and the DOE *Functions, Responsibilities, and Authorities Manual* (FRAM). The table below provides a compilation of conceptual design review roles and responsibilities.

Position	Responsibility
Field Element Manager	Provides support and resources to the Federal Project Director and Review Team Leader in carrying out the design review.
	Facilitates the conduct of the design review. Assigns office space, computer equipment, and support personnel to the team as necessary to accomplish the review in the scheduled time frame
Federal Project Director	Identifies the need for a CDR and determines the scope of the review effort.
	In conjunction with the Contractor Project Manager, develops the briefing materials and schedule for the review activities.
	Coordinates the review team pre-visit activities and follows up review team requests for personnel to interview or material to review.
	Coordinates the necessary training and orientation activities to enable the review team members to access the facility and perform the review.
	Unless other personnel are assigned, acts as the site liaison with the review team. Tracks the status of requests for additional information.
	Coordinates the Federal site staff factual accuracy review of the draft report.

Position	Responsibility
	Leads the development of the corrective action plan if required. Tracks the completion of corrective actions resulting from the review.
Review Team Leader	In coordination with the Federal Project Director and the Acquisition Executive, selects the areas to be reviewed.
	Based on the areas selected for review, project complexity and hazards involved, selects the members of the review team.
	Verifies the qualifications: technical knowledge; process knowledge; facility specific information; and independence of the Team Members.
	Leads the design review pre-visit.
	Leads the review team in completing the Review Criteria for the various areas to be reviewed.
	Coordinates the development of the data call and forwards to the Federal Project Director, a list of documents, briefings, interviews, and presentations needed to support the review.
	Forwards the final review plan to the Acquisition Executive for approval.
	Leads the on-site portion of the review.
	Ensures the review team members complete and document their portions of the review and characterizes the findings.
	Coordinates incorporation of factual accuracy comments by Federal and Contractor personnel on the draft report.
	Forwards the final review report to the Acquisition Executive for consideration in making the decision to authorize start of construction.
	Participates, as necessary in the closure verification of the findings from the review report.
	Review Team Member
Develops and provides the data call of documents, briefings, interviews, and presentations needed for his or her area of the review.	
Completes training and orientation activities necessary for the review. Conducts any necessary pre visit document review.	
Participates in the on-site review activities, conducts interviews, document reviews, walk downs, and observations as necessary.	
Based on the criteria and review approaches in the Review Plan, assesses whether his or her assigned criteria have been met.	
Documents the results of the review for his or her areas. Prepares input to the review report.	
Makes recommendations to the Review Team Leader for characterization of findings in his or her area of review.	
Resolves applicable Federal and Contractor factual accuracy comments on the draft review report.	
Prepares the final review report for his or her area of review.	

IV. REVIEW SCOPE AND CRITERIA

This Review Module provides a set of review criteria that are organized based on the key technical and safety areas and disciplines identified in the DOE Orders and guidance. These review areas are summarized below and include general requirements, requirements analysis, configuration management, safety design basis, conceptual design report, alternatives analysis, systems engineering and value management, risk analysis, and acquisition strategy. For each

review area, Appendix A of this Module provides overall performance objectives and then a subset of review criteria that satisfy each performance objective. These performance objectives and review criteria will provide consistent guidance to project-specific design review teams to develop their Lines of Inquiry (LOIs).

General Requirements

This area of the review is intended to ensure that the conceptual design package meets the requirements and guidance of the DOE orders and manuals. This review area also addresses the relationship of the conceptual design to the needs and mission expectations as well as the overall process goals. The general requirements area also evaluates the programs and processes used to track and validate technical issues and assumptions used in the conceptual design package development. Several of the general requirements LOIs are directly related to lessons learned identified in past DOE projects.

Requirement Analysis

This area is focused on ensuring that the conceptual design package demonstrates a systematic and comprehensive process for selecting applicable safety and health requirements to be applied to the design effort. Specifically, the lines of inquiry are designed to ensure that the requirement analysis process developed the programmatic, system, functional or technical requirements for hardware, software, facilities, procedures, technical data, and personnel training.

Safety Design Basis

The purpose of this review area is to ensure that the conceptual design package has adequately implemented the safety-in-design process to integrate safety in the design development process. This review area also addresses the requirement for the completion a preliminary hazards analysis for the preferred alternative and the associated identification of safety class, safety significant and important to safety systems, structures and components.

Conceptual Design Report

This review area is designed to ensure that the conceptual design report meets all of the requirements and includes the key elements as identified in DOE orders and guidance documents.

Alternatives Analysis

This review area ensures that the conceptual design process and documentation adequately analyzed the appropriate alternatives before ultimately deciding upon the preferred alternative. Each of the alternatives considered must be rigorously evaluated to ensure that the conceptual design process is adequately executed and that the preferred alternative is the best available alternative to meet the mission needs.

Systems Engineering and Value Management

This review area is focused on the evaluation of the systems engineering and value management process as applied to the development of the conceptual design package. The implementation of systems engineering and value management processes are an essential element to the ultimate success of a project design.

Risk Analysis

The purpose of this review area is to ensure that the project risks associated with the alternatives including the preferred alternative are systematically identified, and managed using a documented and adequate process. Risk identification and management is essential to the overall success of the project, and the risks associated with all of the considered alternatives need to be considered as part of the determination of the preferred alternative.

Acquisition Strategy

A major emphasis of the CDR is on the development and implementation of an effective acquisition strategy for the project. A carefully developed and consistently executed strategy is one of the keys to a successful project. This review area addresses the key elements and requirements of such a successful strategy.

V. REVIEW PLANS AND DOCUMENTATION

The results of a CDR will be used by the DOE Federal Project Director and ultimately the Acquisition Executive to help determine whether project funds may be authorized by approval of CD-1. It is important to clearly document the methods, assumptions and results of the CDR. The overall Standard Review Plan provides guidelines for preparing a Review Plan and a final report.

The following activities should be conducted as part of the Review Plan development and documentation/closure of the review:

- The review team members should develop specific lines of inquiry utilizing the topics and areas listed in the respective appendices of this module.
- The individual lines of inquiry should be compiled and submitted to the manager authorizing the review for concurrence prior to starting the review.
- The project-specific review plan should be compiled with a consistent and uniform numbering scheme that provides for a unique identifier for each line of inquiry, arranged by subject area (e.g. Management-Personnel and Qualifications, Management-Processes and Systems, Technical-Civil) such that the results of each line of inquiry can be documented and tracked to closure.
- The lines of inquiry should be satisfied via document review and personnel interviews and any combination of these methods. The method used the basis for closure, comment, finding and the result of the inquiry should all be documented and tracked.

The report produced from the review should follow the format (but in abbreviated form) of an External Independent Review (EIR) or Independent Project Review (IPR) report with the focus on a composite listing of the lines of inquiry and the results of each.

VI. REFERENCE MATERIAL

- DOE O 413.3A, *Program and Project Management for the Acquisition of Capital Assets*
- DOE M 413.3-1, *Project Management for the Acquisition of Capital Assets*
- DOE-STD-1189-2008, *Integration of Safety into the Design Process*
- DOE O 420.1B, *Facility Safety*
- DOE O 430.1B, *Real Property Asset Management*
- DOE G 430.1-1, *Cost Estimating Guide*, Chapter 3, “Stages of Project Development”
- DOE-HDBK-1132-99, *Design Considerations*
- DOE O 414.1C, *Quality Assurance*

APPENDIX A: PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES AND CRITERIA

Legend of Conceptual Design Topics

Review Topical Area	Identifier
General Requirements	GR
Requirements Analysis	RA
Safety Design Basis	SB
Conceptual Design Report	CD
Alternatives Analysis	AA
Systems Engineering and Value Management	SE
Risk Analysis	RE
Acquisition Strategy	AS

ID #	Performance Objectives and Criteria ²	Met?
General Requirements		
GR-1	Does the conceptual design document demonstrate compliance with the requirements for DOE O 413.3A and the associated guidance?	
	Does documentation shows that the conceptual design process was executed in a methodical manner that led to the evaluation of an appropriate set of alternatives? (GR-1.1)	
	Is the research, development, and testing associated with the conceptual design and documentation process adequately performed and well-documented, including assumptions and conclusions? (GR-1.2)	
	Do the conceptual design and supporting documentation identify areas where the execution of the preferred alternative will require negotiation with regulators? (GR-1.3)	
	Does the conceptual design process adequately implement the value management process to identify and select alternatives? (GR-1.4)	
	Does the conceptual design documentation include a preliminary cost and schedule for the project that is reasonable and executable? (GR-1.5)	
GR-2	Does the conceptual design meet mission need expectations and meet the Performance Requirements developed in the Design Requirements Document?	
	Have the conceptual design address safety and health standards, technical risks, construction, and operability requirements? (GR-2.1)	
	Are design assumptions entered and tracked to ensure their resolution prior to the issuance of the final design? (GR-2.2)	
	Does the conceptual design incorporate adequate provisions for the safe removal, treatment, and disposition of secondary waste and other byproducts of the process? (GR-2.3)	

² The site should provide the technical bases and assumptions that support the answers provided to each Line of Inquiry. If possible, the review teams should independently verify the technical bases and assumptions.

ID #	Performance Objectives and Criteria ²	Met?
	Does the conceptual design incorporate construction and process materials suitable for the site and process environment? (GR-2.4)	
	Has the project identified all assumptions and requirements that are required to be carried forward to ensure that design, construction, and administrative controls are developed? (GR-2.5)	
GR-3	Is there a process in place to resolve technical uncertainties and validate design assumptions?	
	Is there a process in place to ensure that all elements of the process are demonstrated at full scale and that production throughput is verified by demonstration or calculation? (GR-3.1)	
	Is there design assumptions identified and is there a process to verify them with actual field measurement or modeling? (GR-3.2)	
Requirements Analysis		
RA-1	Does the conceptual design and supporting documentation identify the applicable set of requirements for the design, construction, and operation of the project?	
	Does the requirement analysis process develop the programmatic, system, functional, or technical requirements for the project? (RA-1.1)	
	Are requirements identified in the requirement analysis process adequately implemented in the conceptual design? (RA-1.2)	
RA-2	Does the conceptual design include the appropriate functional requirements?	
	Does the requirements basis for the conceptual design include both the functional requirements and the appropriate standards, orders, and consensus standards for the project? (RA-2.1)	
	Are performances or system functional descriptions included as part of the conceptual design and documentation? (RA-2.2)	
	Do the system functional requirements include sufficient detail for establishing the criteria or limits against which the actual capability of the system can be judged? (RA-2.3)	
	Do the subsystem and component requirements identify the specific requirements required within the overall system? (RA-2.4)	
Safety Basis Design		
SB-1	Was the Safety-in-Design process used to evaluate the alternative design concepts?	
	Has a safety analysis been performed for each of the considered alternative design concepts? (SB-1.1)	
	Were the safety analyses for alternatives performed in sufficient detail enable management to make sound safety decisions? (SB-1.2)	
SB-2	The Safety-in-Design process as performed for the alternatives meets the requirements and guidance of the applicable DOE orders and standards.	
	As design requirements are established for each alternative, are engineering and safety personnel identified in alternative facility layout and processing configurations? (SB-2.1)	
	Does the Safety-in-Design process involve a qualified, experienced safety analyst in evaluating each of the alternatives considered? (SB-2.2)	

ID #	Performance Objectives and Criteria ²	Met?
SB-3	Does each alternative considered in the Safety-in-Design process incorporate the key elements identified in the applicable orders and standards?	
	Was the Safety-in-Design process used to evaluate the design architecture? (SB-3.1)	
	Was the Safety-in-Design process used to consider alternative facility locations to minimize potential public and collocated worker exposures to facility releases or to minimize the threat of external events associated with nearby facilities? (SB-3.2)	
	During the alternative analysis process, did the Independent Project Team (IPT) and Safety Design Integration Team (SDIT) ensure that the relative hazards, as well as the costs and uncertainties associated with the hazard controls that address these hazards, are considered for each alternative? (SB-3.3)	
SB-4	Has a Safety Design Strategy (SDS) been developed and implemented for the project?	
SB-5	Has the safety analysis process been integrated into the design of safety-class and safety-significant systems, structures, and components (SSCs)?	
	Has the safety analysis process been integrated in the design process to identify and describe the SSCs and to satisfy the facility performance requirements? (SB-5.1)	
	Have safety design requirements in DOE O 420.1B been addressed in the design development? (SB-5.2)	
SB-6	Has a Conceptual Safety Design Report (CSDR) been prepared in accordance with DOE-STD-1189-2008?	
	Has a preliminary inventory of hazardous materials been established and documented? (SB-6.1)	
	Has the facility hazard categorization been established in accordance with DOE-STD-1027-92? (SB-6.2)	
	Does the CSDR identify and analyze the primary facility hazards and facility-level design basis accidents? (SB-6.3)	
	Does the CSDR provide an initial determination, based on the Preliminary Hazards Analysis (PHA), of safety-class and safety-significant SSCs? (SB-6.4)	
SB-7	Have the Safety-in-Design and Opportunity Assessment processes been implemented in the conceptual design phase, consistent with the guidance in DOE-STD-1189-2008?	
	Were the Safety-in-Design and Opportunity Assessment processes used to evaluate the overall safety design basis risks and opportunities associated with the project? (SB-7.1)	
	Have the risks considered included the uncertainties related to the possibility that there may be additional costs and schedule impacts that have not yet been identified? (SB-7.2)	
Conceptual Design Report		
CD-1	Is the Conceptual Design Report (CDR) complete and adequate for the project and includes the appropriate material to support the selection of the recommended alternative?	

ID #	Performance Objectives and Criteria ²	Met?
	Does the conceptual design documentation include a description of the recommended alternative and a synopsis of the development activities? (CD-1.1)	
	Does the CDR include a schedule and cost range, including the resources necessary to complete the design and preparation activities? (CD-1.2)	
	Does the CDR includes an alternatives analysis, including lifecycle costs, operational considerations, site development considerations, relationships to other site activities, and the comparison of alternatives with the risks and the preferred alternative? (CD-1.3)	
CD-2	Have all of the applicable key elements been completed as part of the conceptual design process phase of the project?	
	Has the requirement analysis from the pre-conceptual phase been further developed to include safety functions and SSC requirements and is documented in the project technical requirements documents and in the CDR? (CD-2.1)	
	Have alternative design concepts been analyzed and a preferred alternative has been selected? (CD-2.2)	
	Has a Conceptual Safety Design Report (CSDR) been developed to guide the design, including description of strategies to address major hazards, commitment to appropriate safety design criteria, and security issues as applicable? (CD-2.3)	
	Has a preliminary hazards analysis (PHA) been performed to provide the basis for the facility hazard categorization? (CD-2.4)	
	Has a preliminary fire hazards analysis (FHA) been performed that identifies and assesses fire risks and defines levels of safety-in-design that do not necessarily exist in the PHA? (CD-2.5)	
	Has a preliminary Security Vulnerability Assessment been completed and factored into the PHA? (CD-2.6)	
	Has a facility-level Design Basis Accident (DBA) analysis been performed to identify the major facility safety functions needed? (CD-2.7)	
	Have SSCs and their safety classifications been proposed for the major safety functions? (CD-2.8)	
	Has the initial Safety-in-Design Risk and Opportunities Assessment been developed based on assumptions that may have been necessary and on uncertainties in safety and design considerations? (CD-2.9)	
	Has the CSDR been developed to document the basis for the safety design aspects of the facility? (CD-2.10)	
	Have the required technical studies necessary to resolve risks and technology been identified? (CD-2.11)	
Has DOE reviewed the CSDR and prepared a Conceptual Safety Validation Report? (CD-2.12)		
CD-3	Does the conceptual design for the alternative selected identify the key elements necessary to proceed with design development?	
	Does the conceptual design identify the overall project and facility functional requirements in sufficient detail that the preliminary design can be developed? (CD-3.1)	

ID #	Performance Objectives and Criteria ²	Met?
	Does the conceptual design identify the system functional capabilities necessary to achieve the overall project and facility functional requirements? (CD-3.2)	
	Does the conceptual design identify the key interface subsystems to achieve the overall project and facility functional requirements? (CD-3.3)	
	Does the conceptual design identify the anticipated inputs to achieve the overall project and facility functional requirements? (CD-3.4)	
	Does the conceptual design identify the expected outputs, including waste streams, at an appropriate level to achieve the overall project and facility functional requirements? (CD-3.5)	
Alternatives Analysis		
AA-1	Does the alternatives analysis performed in support of the conceptual design meet the requirements and guidance of the applicable DOE Orders, Standards, and Manuals?	
	Has the alternative analysis been performed based on appropriate, applicable, and feasible technologies? (AA-1.1)	
	Does the alternatives analysis consider lifecycle costs, including operations, maintenance, and disposal? (AA-1.2)	
	Does the alternatives analysis consider stakeholder values, reliability, operability, maintainability, safety, technology development requirements, project risks, and regulatory requirements? (AA-1.3)	
	Has the recommended alternative been selected based on a systematic analysis of the benefits and costs? (AA-1.4)	
Systems Engineering and Value Management		
SE-1	Does the system engineering process adequately translate the mission operational requirements into system architecture, performance parameters, and design details?	
	Does the systems engineering process considered the requirements analysis, alternatives analysis, and functional analyses and allocations? (SE-1.1)	
SE-2	Was the value management process implemented as required by Federal Acquisition Regulation part 48?	
	Does the value management system use a systematic process for analyzing requirements and translating these into the most economical means for providing essential functions without impairing essential performance, reliability, quality, maintainability, and safety? (SE-2.1)	
Risk Analysis		
RA-1	Was a formal risk analysis/management process used to identify the project risks associated with all of the alternatives evaluated?	
	Does the risk management process involve the IPT members and external experts, as appropriate? (RA-1.1)	
	Are risks for each alternative clearly identified, and their consideration is evident in the selection of the preferred alternative? (RA-1.2)	
Acquisition Strategy		
AS-1	Does the acquisition strategy address the key elements identified in the DOE Orders and guidance documents?	
	Does the acquisition strategy identify the primary office of responsibility for the project? (AS-1.1)	

ID #	Performance Objectives and Criteria ²	Met?
	Does the acquisition strategy describe how the project fits within the mission and identifies the mission need approval date and approving official, and summarizes any material changes from the approved mission need? (AS-1.2)	
	Does the acquisition strategy describe the key technical and performance parameters for the project? (AS-1.3)	
	Does the acquisition strategy identify the projected total project cost, expressed as a range? Does the total project cost include a profile that distributes the cost by fiscal year? (AS-1.4)	
	Does the acquisition strategy identify applicable conditions and factors that may affect the operational, design, or execution requirements? (AS-1.5)	
	Does the acquisition strategy identify the major acquisition, management, technical, cost, and schedule risks, and how handling the risks influences the strategy? (AS-1.6)	
	Does the acquisition strategy discuss the approach to the acquisition, including managing and executing the project? (AS-1.7)	
	Does the acquisition strategy discuss the methods of completion that will be sought, promoted, and sustained throughout the course of the project? (AS-1.8)	
	Does the acquisition strategy discuss the approach to managing the project? (AS-1.9)	
	Does the acquisition strategy discuss the interfaces with other DOE organizations, national laboratories, or outside stakeholders? (AS-1.10)	