



In This Issue

Monthly Newsletter:

MAY 2025

Understanding 32 CFR 170

Understanding 32 CFR 170

Key Changes and Implications

Overview: The final ruling of 32 CFR 170 introduces enhancements to security clearance procedures by requiring continuous vetting of personnel with access to classified information. This means that instead of relying solely on periodic background checks, the government will now conduct ongoing evaluations to detect potential security risks in real time.

APQP (Part 3)

PPAP's Design Records (#1)

PPAPs Design Risk Analysis (#2)

This regulation ensures that any changes in an individual's financial status, foreign contacts, or behavior that could indicate a security threat are promptly identified. For aerospace companies, this means they must establish compliance programs that align with these continuous vetting requirements, including real-time monitoring and prompt reporting of security concerns.

Key Compliance Requirements:

- Enhanced Background Checks** – Stricter personnel security evaluations, including financial, social, and psychological assessments.
- Insider Threat Mitigation** – Aerospace contractors must implement robust monitoring programs to detect potential threats.
- Reporting Obligations** – Mandatory reporting of security concerns related to personnel to the appropriate government agency.
- Adjudication Policy Changes** – New guidelines for granting, denying, and revoking clearances based on updated risk parameters.

Compliance Strategies:

- Conduct regular internal audits of personnel clearance records.
- Invest in insider threat detection technologies.
- Develop training programs focused on security risk awareness.

Want to learn about a cost-effective solution for implementing all 110 controls for NIST800-171 compliance and CMMC Level 2?

Contact us, as we have a solution that has no CAPEX requirements for implementation and a monthly cost that beats anything on the market!!

Let CDS Advanced Quality Solutions help!

Our Mission

CDS AQS provides a total business management solution for small to mid-sized companies by establishing quality and business management systems, providing employee training and development and optimizing company processes and systems to increase profitability and efficiency.

Our Motto

Partnering with small to mid-sized companies to reduce customer risk and increase profitability by optimizing internal processes via risk identification, variation management and human capital investment.

Our Goal

Our goal is to take your company data and turn it into action via system solutions tailored specifically to your company's needs. These system solutions will then allow you to better utilize both human and equipment resources.



Phase 2 - Product design and development phase. In the second phase of APQP, the design goals, reliability goals, and quality goals that were developed in the planning phase are given a near-final shape. This phase will not be applicable to organizations that manufacture products as per the designs provided by the customers. This phase is applicable only if the manufacturing organization is responsible for the product design.

Activities	Deliverables	Outputs
- Turning product specifications into robust product definition - Design risk analysis - Design for Manufacture and Assembly (DFMA) - Design for Maintenance, Repair, and Overhaul (DFMRO) - Identification of product KCs - Product error proofing - Create BOM - Conduct design reviews - Validate and verify product design - Conduct design record review at production sources to evaluate manufacturing feasibility	Design risk analysis* Design records and BOM* addressing the findings of the design risk analysis - DFMA, tolerance, stack-up analysis, etc. Special requirements, including product KCs and CIs listings Preliminary risk analysis of sourcing plan - Packaging specification - Design review report <u>Development product build plan</u> Design verification and validation plans, and associated results Feasibility assessment	- Design record and BOM - Design verification and validation plans, and associated results

"Bold "text indicates requirements defined in this standard, *PPAP Req.



Do you need help with APQP?
Let CDS Advanced Quality Solutions help!



PPAP's Design Records (# 1)



Design engineering element is all about making sure a product's design is solid and meets the requirements before it goes into production. When an aerospace company is developing a product, design engineering focuses on:

Understanding Customer Needs: Engineers review what the customer wants and the technical requirements to ensure the product will do its job properly.

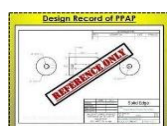
Creating the Design: Engineers come up with the blueprint for the product, deciding how it should look and function. This includes things like size, materials, and performance specifications.

Analyzing Risks: They look at potential design problems, such as weak spots or things that could fail, and figure out how to fix or avoid them.

Making Sure It Can Be Built: The design team checks if the design can actually be manufactured with the equipment and processes available—no point designing something that can't be made!

Validating the Design: They test the design to make sure it's safe, reliable, and meets all standards.

It's like putting together a puzzle, where each piece represents a different requirement, risk, or manufacturing challenge. Everything needs to fit perfectly before production starts.



Need help with PPAPs?
Let CDS Advanced Quality Solutions Help!

**WHAT IS
DESIGN RECORDS
IN PPAP**

Contact Us Today

If you like our Newsletter, share with your friends and Colleagues!

Do you have topics you would like to see?

Do you have the need for trainings?

CDS AQS is here to help you!

Phone:

817-691-1238

Email:

info@cdaqs.com

PPAPs Design Risk Analysis (#2)

Design risk analysis in IAQG PPAP is about identifying and addressing potential problems in a product's design before it causes trouble. Here's a simple breakdown:

Spotting the Risks: Engineers think through what could go wrong with the design—like weak points, parts that could wear out quickly, or things that might not work as planned.

Evaluating the Impact: Once risks are identified, the team figures out how serious each one is. For example, will it lead to minor inconveniences or major safety issues?

Planning Fixes: The goal is to tackle the problems before they happen. Engineers find solutions to reduce the chances of these risks or completely eliminate them.

Testing and Validating: Any fixes are thoroughly tested to ensure they work and don't create new issues.

It's like checking for cracks in the foundation before building a house—they make sure the design is strong, safe, and reliable before moving forward. Would you like an example of how this process might work?

Having issues with?
Let CDS Advanced Quality Solutions Help!

