



OMG Model-based Acquisition (MBAcq) User Group: *A Government & Industry Collaboration Reference Architecture and Patterns*

OMG UAF Summit 2024 Reston VA

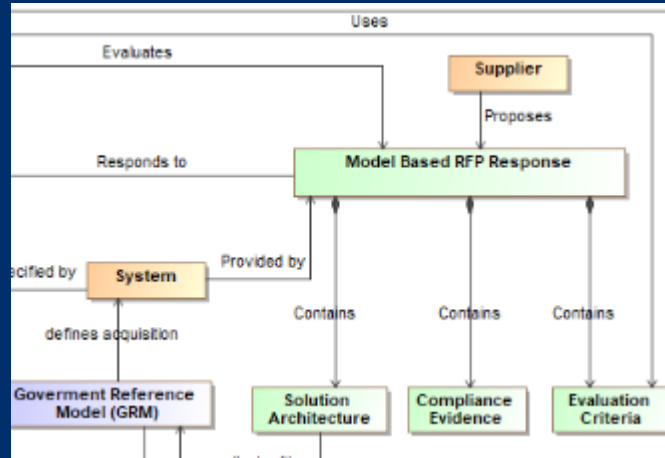
LAURA E HART LAURA.E.HART@LMCO.COM

MBACQ UG CO-CHAIR/OMG UAF CO-CHAIR

Model-Based Acquisition (MBAcq) User Group Introduction

About MBAcq

Model-based acquisition is the Technical approach to acquisition that uses models and other digital artifacts as the primary means of information exchange, rather than document-based information exchange.

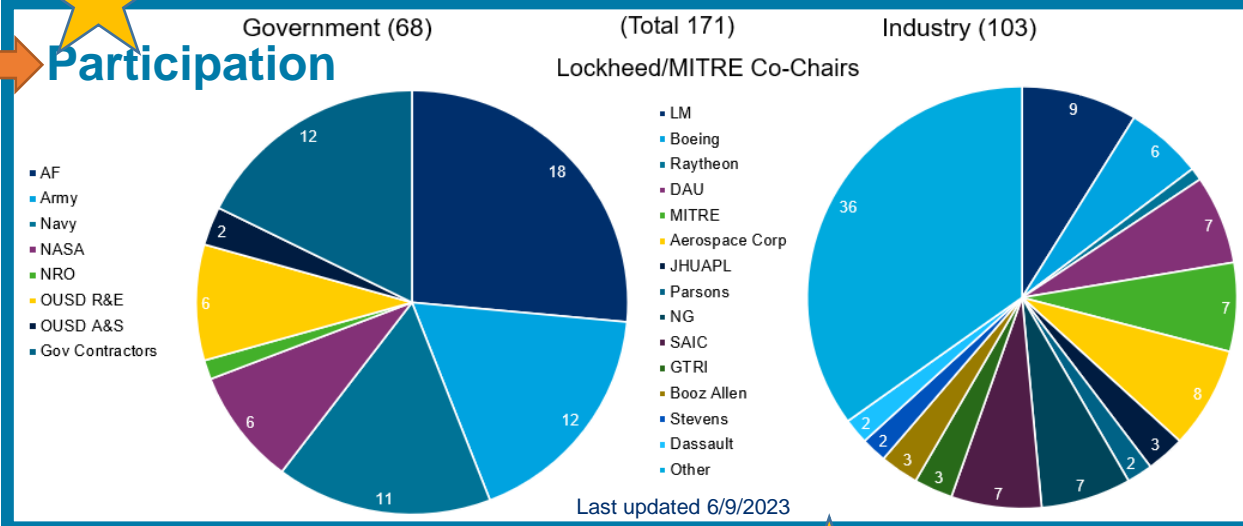


Why MBAcq Matters

Customers are increasingly specifying MBSE in RFPs
 Customers are increasingly requiring models in proposals
 Lack of standardization raises proposal learning curves & compliance risk

- Model Based Acquisition will be disruptive
- Increased interest to organize around the MBAcq UG to define and standardize approach
- Broad government and industry participation
- Gov & Industry have an opportunity to shape future MB Acquisitions & Compliance together

Participation



Expected Timeline

- 2022: Formed Team & Framework
- 2024: Q2 Govt Ref Arch
- 2024: Q4 Acquisition Users Guide
- Q2/3 DAU Acquisition Training
- Q4 Acquisition Model Example
- Ongoing: Curate and Create Reusable Content (Reference Architectures, Domain Overlays, ...)

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- toni.m.nolder@aero.org

Full lifecycle should be addressed during Acquisition!

MBAcq User Group is an OMG Managed Community

OMG Managed Community Charter

1. Mission and Scope of the Community.

1.1. Purpose. The purpose of the Model Based Acquisition (MBAcq) User Group (the "Community") is to enable collaboration in support of various promotional or open collaboration activities including:

- Provide a forum to address standardization in the use of Model-Based Engineering (MBSE) and subsequent models during the acquisition process thereby reducing the learning curve for every MB-RFP and OEM proposal response.
- Act as a bridge to the OMG Standard Development Organization (SDO) process to assess and provide validated inputs to the SDO to update relevant specifications based on evolving user needs, including Systems Engineering (SE) and Architecture standards, such as SysML, UAF and Systems Modeling Architecture & Services as it pertains to Acquisition.
- Provide a forum for cross-industry end users, gov services, FFRDCs, academia and tool vendors to share and develop practices that promote the adoption and advancement of Architecture and Model Based Systems Engineering (MBSE) including the definition and use of new Reference Architectures as patterns.
- Provide associated process guidance for both engineering and acquisition professionals to use the Reference Architectures for RFP creation, response, evaluation, and program execution thereby introducing MBSE principles earlier during the RFP phase.
- Provide support for building other modeling languages and domain-specific extensions based on KerML, SysML, UAF when required.

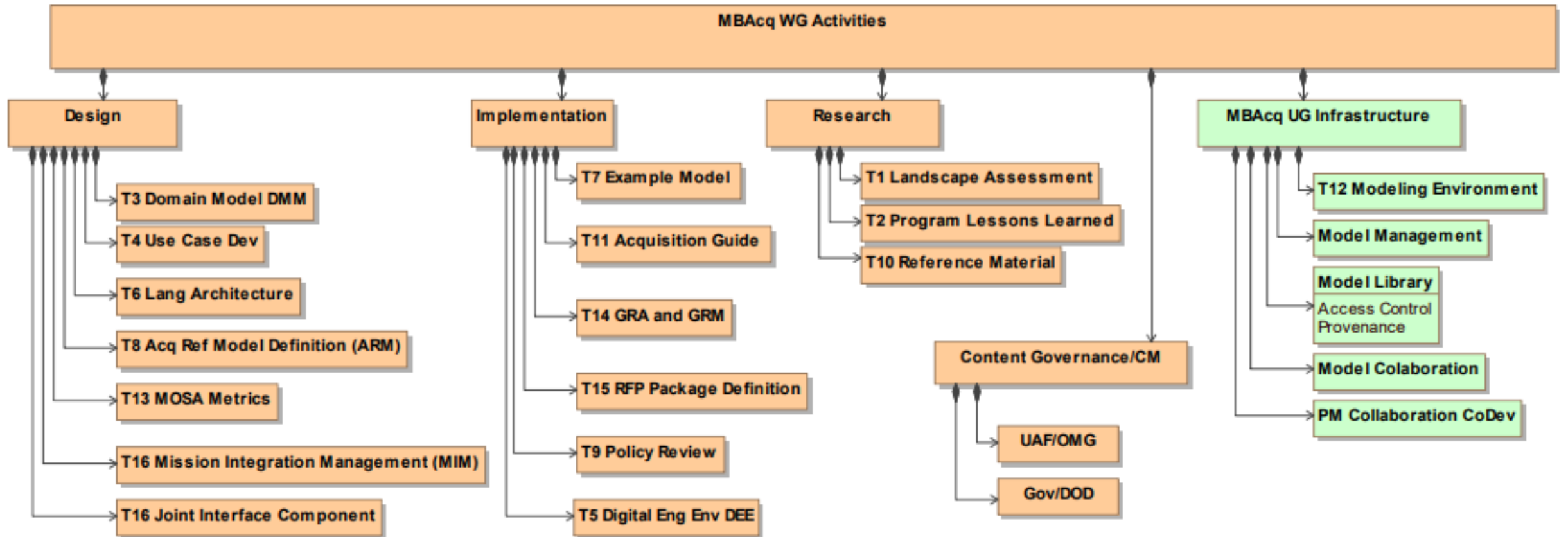
- Approved by the OMG BOD 26 September 2023 as an enduring OMG Entity

Founding Members

- Lockheed Martin (Laura Hart)
- The MITRE Corporation (Rae Anderson)
- The Aerospace Corporation (Toni Nolder)

MBAcq – UG ACTIVITIES

package MBAcq Concepts [MBAcq Activities]



User Settings

- Update User Settings
- Profile Privacy
- Change Password

Your MC Memberships

- Your Mailing List Subscriptions
- Manage Your Email Subscriptions
- Manage Calendar Subscriptions
- Your Assigned Tasks
- Tasks Created By You

Your MC Memberships

MC

	Model-based Acquisition User Group Community Under construction – check back for updates Chairs Laura Hart Lockheed Martin Rae Anderson MITRE Toni Nolder Aerospace
	› (1) Leadership All Working Group Chairs
	› (2) Architecture WG Develop the initial concepts, Reference Architectures, and patterns.
	› (20) UAF Certification Users who request to join this group must first be vetted by the existing core UAF team and sign an NDA.
	› (3) Use Case WG Use Case Development Chairs Rae Anderson MITRE Ann Brown Lockheed
	› (4) GuideBook WG Overall structure and management of role-based Model-based acquisition guidance Chair Bob Scheurer- Boeing
	› (5) Reusable Asset WG The development of an updated Reusable Asset specification (RAS) and approach.
	› (6) Digital Ecosystem WG
	› (7) Contract Language WG

Object Management Group Announces Model-Based Acquisition User Community

Community influences the future of Model-Based Systems Engineering specifications and architectures

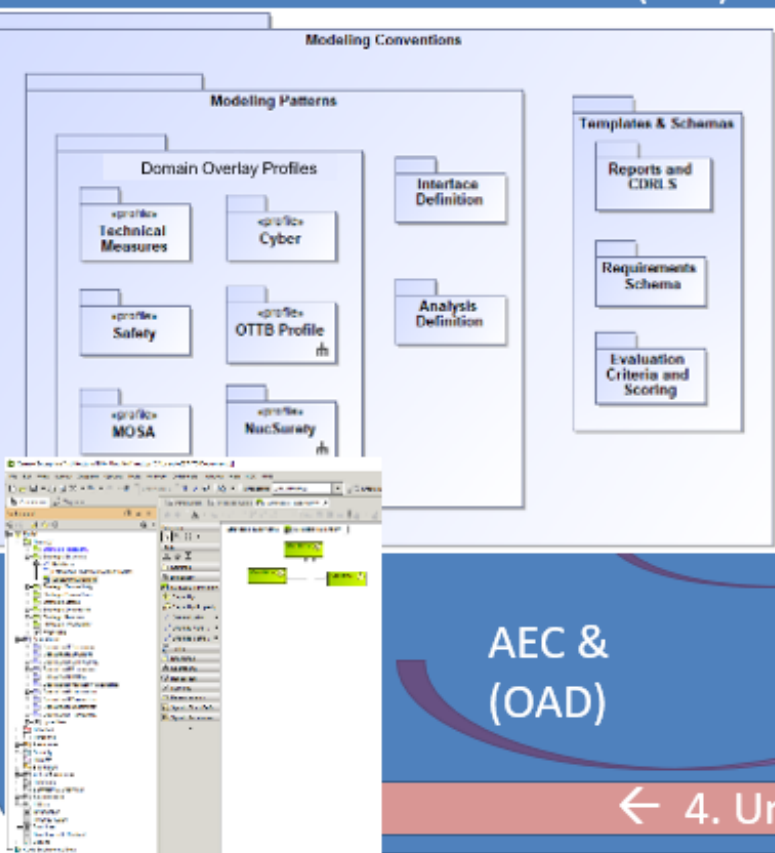
-January 18, 2024

<https://www.omg.org/news/releases/pr2024/01-18-24.htm>

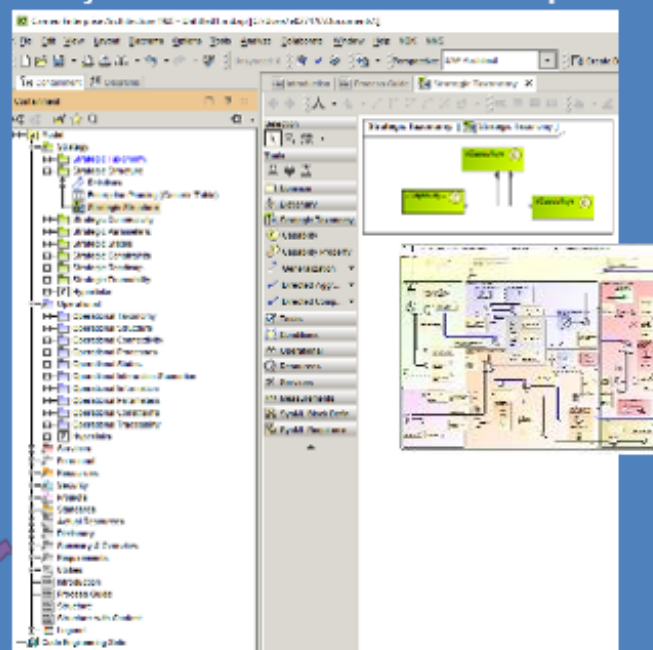
OMG Q1 Conf in Reston VA 3/18- 3/22
<https://www.eventbrite.com/e/omg-model-based-acquisition-user-group-community-q1-2024-meeting-registration-817420204837>

UAF Summit (Free) 3/20
<https://www.omg.org/events/2024Q1/special-events/UAF-Summit.htm>

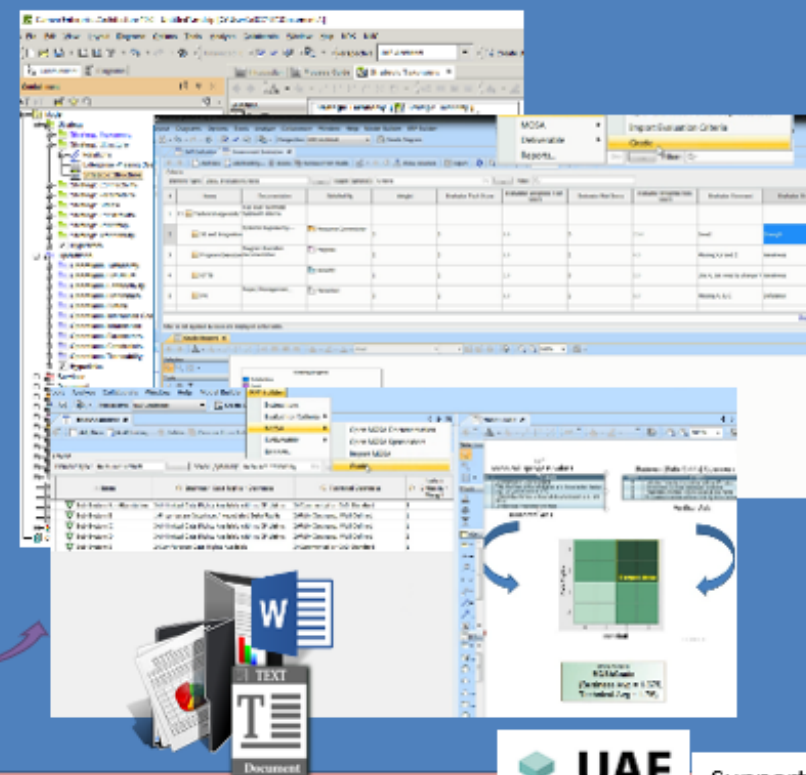
1. Architecture Evaluation Criteria (AEC)



2. Objective Architecture Description (OAD)



3. Model-based RFP Package



AEC & (OAD)

Populated with Program & contract Data

← 4. Unified Architecture Framework (UAF) Process Guide for Acquisition →



1. The AEC provides model structure for RFP content and evaluation tools:

- Modeling Patterns
 - DO Profiles (i.e. MOSA, Data Rights, certs)
 - Interface & Analysis Definitions
- Templates & Schemas
 - Evaluation Criteria & Scoring (Section K, L, M)
 - Reports & CDRLS

2. The OAD is a descriptive model containing the program requirements, constraints and context

- High-level Capabilities, mapped to Operational scenarios, traced to requirements (e.g. CDD, SRD, Conops)
- Technical performance measures (i.e. KPPs, KSAs, MOEs..)
- Any required architectural partitioning including structural and functional

(Based on UAF acquisition process guide and template)

3. The Model-based RFP model contains the populated OAD&AC providing **RFP evaluation content, CDRL definitions** for documentation generation and **scoring tools** for solution validation and evaluation

4. UAF Process Guide provides the Acquisition Guidance for using MBAcQ to **create, respond and evaluate a Model-based RFP**.

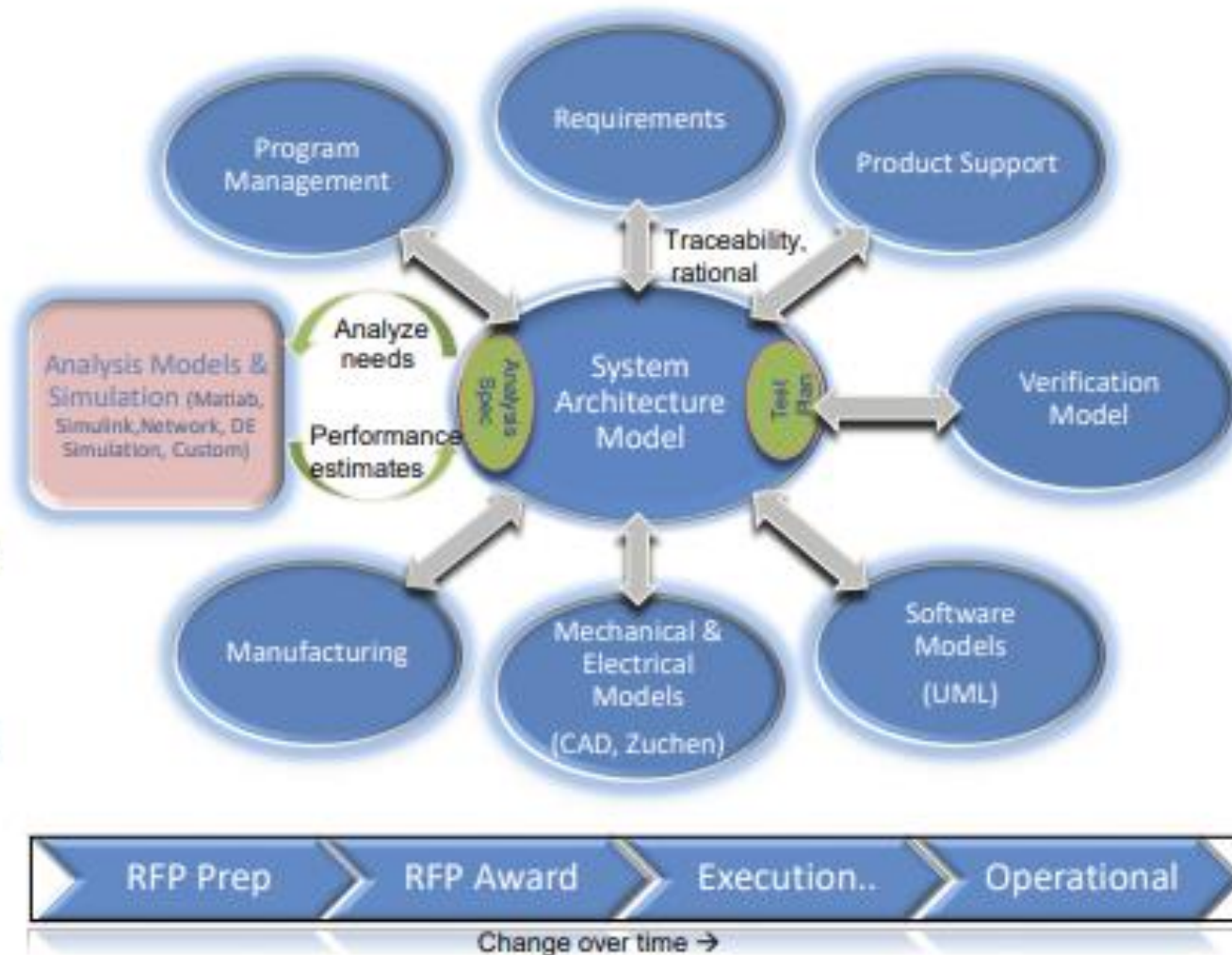
Descriptive vs Analytical Models

System Architecture Model (SAM)

- Descriptive in nature
- Emphasizes how pieces fit together into a consistent whole
- Provides context for analysis

Analysis Models and Simulation Models

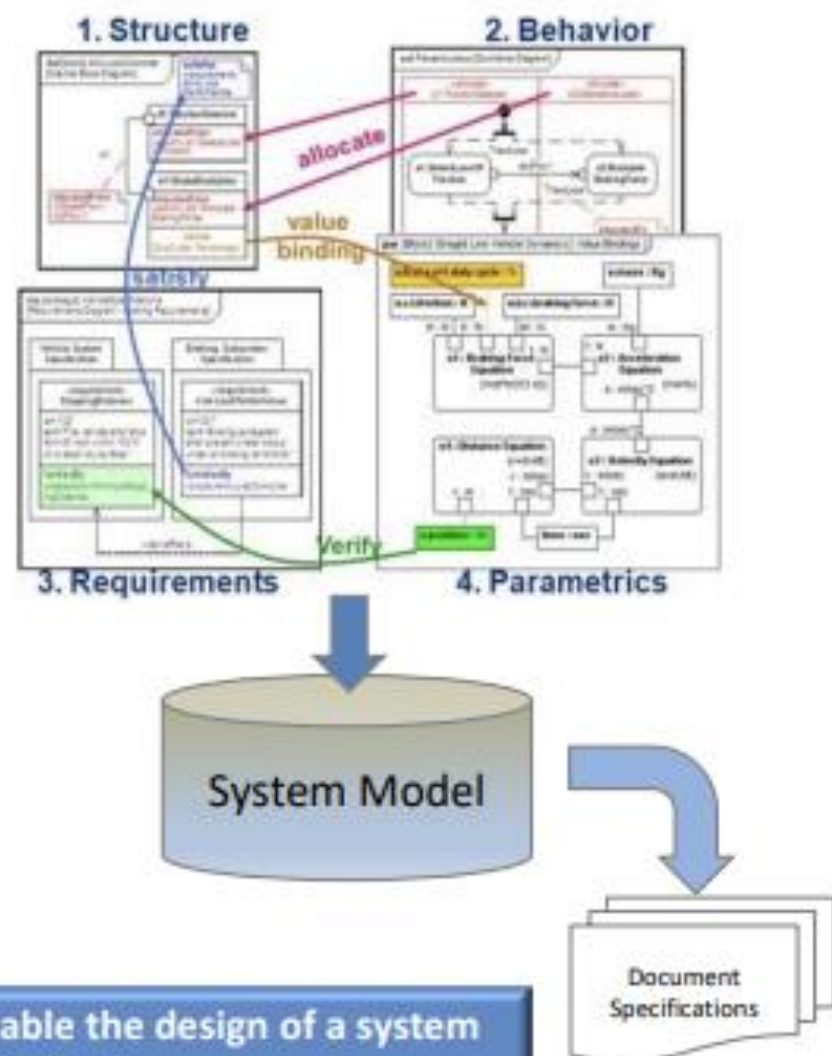
- Emphasize specific aspects of performance, consistent with the Architecture Model.
- Mathematically-based computation or simulation
- Reduces risks thru analysis, validation and optimization of:
 - MOE, MOP, KPP, TPM timing, probability of hit/survival reliability/availability, MTBF cost, total cost of ownership
- A vehicle to solve some problem or verify a solution



SAM provides a "hub" for data integration and transformation across the product lifecycle

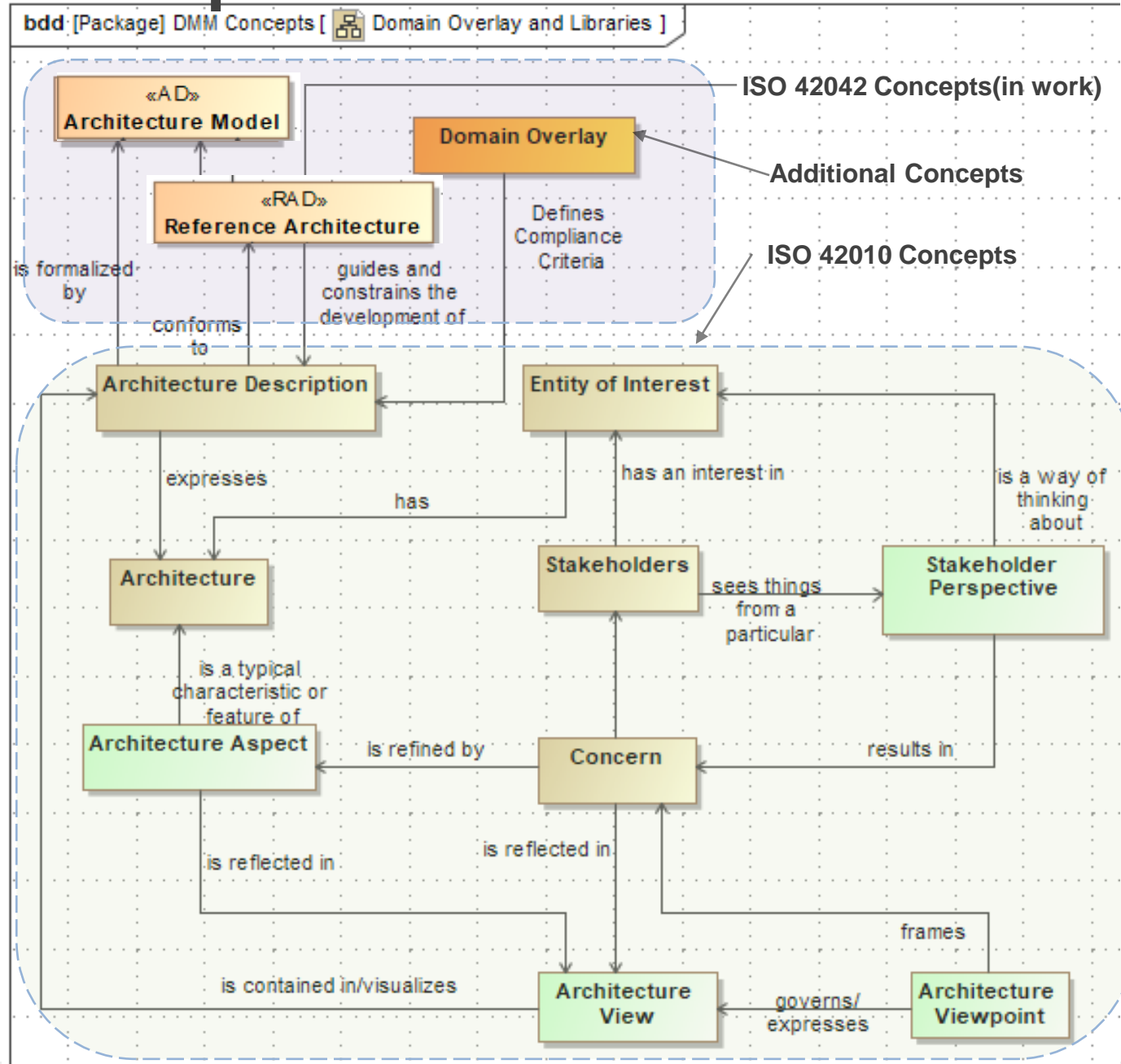
What's in the System Architecture Model

- **A System Architecture Model is an Integrated Structured Representation of the Requirements, Behaviors, Structure, Properties, and Interconnections**
 - Requirements
 - What are the mission operations, stakeholders' goals, purposes, and success conditions for the system?
 - Behavior
 - What the system needs to do to meet requirements
 - Transformation of inputs to outputs
 - Responses to External stimulus
 - Structure
 - The parts of the system that are responsible for the behaviors
 - The component hierarchy, elements and stores
 - Properties
 - The performance, physical characteristics and governing rules that constrain the structure and behaviors
 - Interconnections
 - The ability of the structured elements to exchange information and achieve their required behaviors



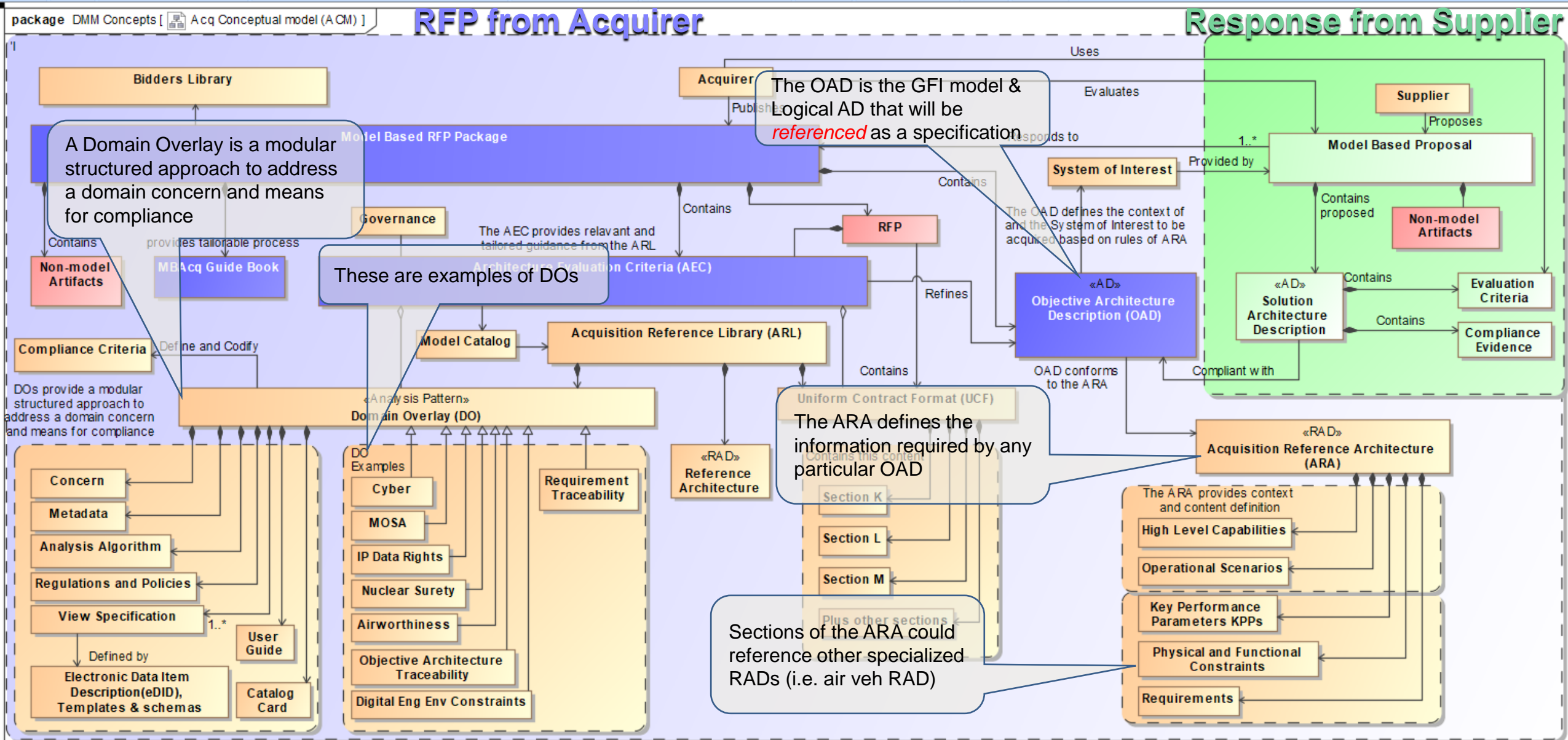
Primary use of the system model is to enable the design of a system that satisfies its requirements

Standardized Concepts for Reusable Content

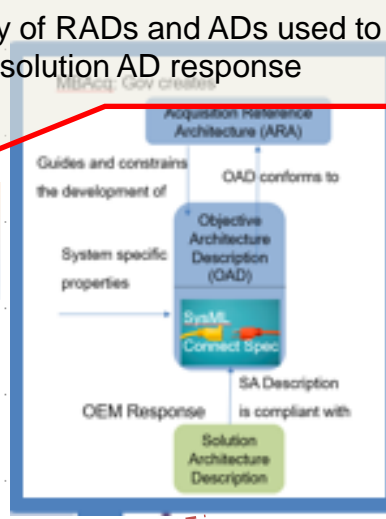
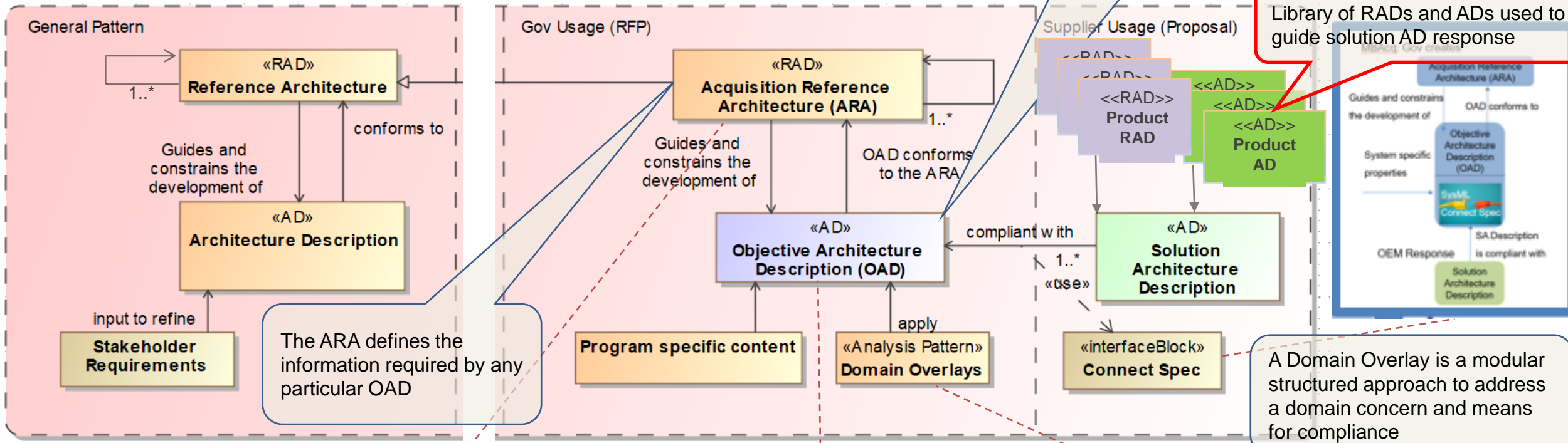


MBAcq Future State

Bringing it all together!

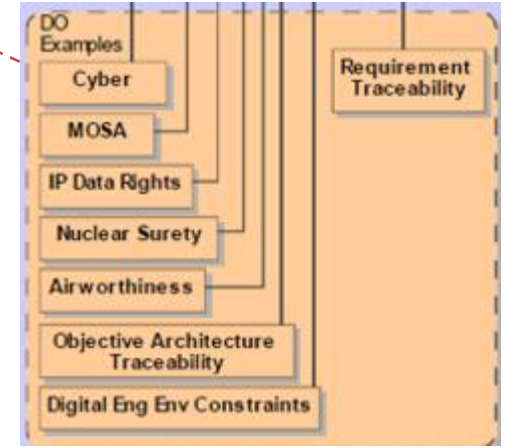
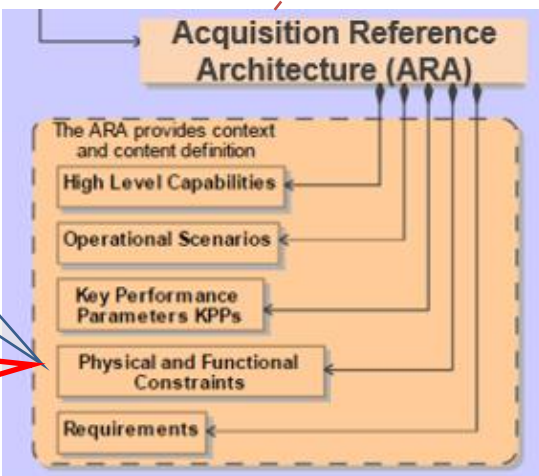


Usage of Standardized Concepts (2)



Sections of the ARA could reference other specialized RADs (i.e. air veh RAD)

Example, AF AV RAD



Definitions

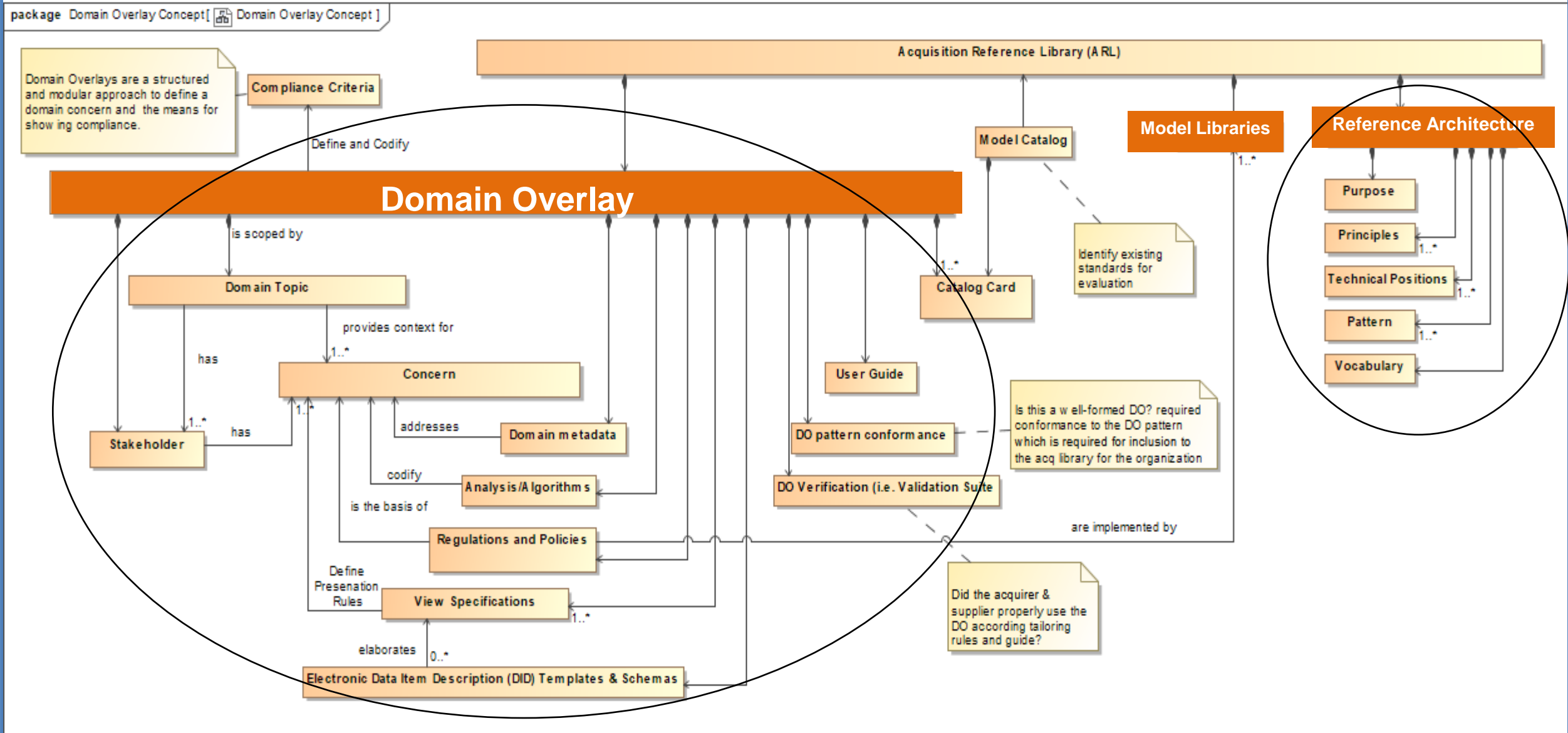
We make a distinction between a Reference Architecture Description and an Architecture Description that is being “referenced” such as the OAD.

- A reference architecture description (RAD) is a set of templates, models, or document sets that provides common concepts, vocabulary, reusable designs, best practices, and standards for a domain or a category of solutions¹²³⁴⁵. It is used to organize and guide how to apply specific patterns and/or practices to solve particular classes of problems related to domain concepts²⁴. It defines the fundamental components of the domain and the relations between them⁴⁵.

Summarized from 5 sources and the web with modifications leh-10/2/2023

- Acquisition Reference Architecture (ARA:) (Description) Common guidance and constraints to start the development of a specific (OAD) Objective Architecture Description. Set of reusable model conventions, patterns, profiles, schemas, and templates used to govern model-based RFP activities, artifacts, and system lifecycle. Think of it as the rules for providing the system specific properties for defining an OAD.
- Objective Architecture Description (OAD): Descriptive model containing the requirements and constraints for the system to be acquired as tailored from the Acquisition Reference Architecture (ARA) and a chosen set of Domain Overlays. Tailored integrated set of model patterns a program provides in a request for proposal and on contract, in model form, that they want responded to in model form, as a solution architecture description, including digital traceability back to the OAD.
- Domain Overlay (DO): A pattern and collection of constructs needed to support analysis of a domain specific concern using a standardized approach.

Standardized Concepts for Reusable Content



Domain Overlay (DO) Lifecycle - animated



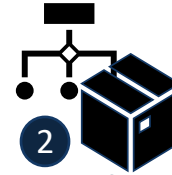
1 Framing the Analysis Why & What is needed

- Identify the concern
Certification of a nuclear system, cert plan, verification
Define View specification content
- Identify the associated compliance documents.
(AFI 91-107, AFI 91-118, AFI91-119...)
- Identify the properties needed to support analysis
Critical Functions, Safety Category,
SW/HW/FPGA/Operational
- Identify the logic or processing needed to support analysis



3 Using a Packaged DO acquire/supplier may use differently

- Apply DO stereotypes to Architecture Model as directed
<Critical Function>> Launch Console
- Provide additional attribute values
Critical function = Launching
Type=SW; Safety=3



2 Creating the DO Package for reuse

- Create new stereotypes, properties and associated value types to label architecture elements
<<Critical Function >> {Authorize, SW, high}
- Create a new extended requirement type with additional properties used for reasoning
<<Nuc Surety Requirement>>
- Parse and Import as extended requirement elements. Provide additional extended data
- Parametric diagrams, constraint blocks, and scripts can be used to capture the rules on how various SW, HW, firmware, and processes are evaluated, tested, and certified.
- Create View specifications (electronic DID for visualization)
Nuc Surety test plan, Validation Matrix
- Create documentation & Users Guide on DO usage



4 Evaluating the Results

Execute analysis, review populated views.
Follow guidance for success criteria.

*DO is a pattern for creating modular profiles

Domain Overlays (DOs)



Domain Overlay (DO) Description: A collection of constructs needed to support analysis for a domain specific concern using a standardized modular approach. Typical construct elements include:

Previously called Aspect Viewpoint Overlays (AVO)

- A set of regulations, constraints, rules.... driving the analysis (i.e. MOSA, safety, certification, airworthiness, Space ...)
- A set of Data/Metadata required to address or support analysis, compliance or fit-for-purpose. Implementation example (Domain model/profile)
- Logic/algorithm needed to perform analysis using the metadata and regulations
- A set of Viewpoints to support various analysis (Certification plan, coverage, design trades, schedule and resources...)

Characteristics

- Usually has associated regulations, governance that can be treated as pseudo requirements or constraints
- Cross-cutting both viewpoints/rows & aspects/columns
- Supports specific analysis associated with a Domain-Specific concern
- Can be created independent of a specific solution architecture description
- Can be applied or removed from a specific architecture description without impacting the AD, hence an overlay

Based on NDIA Actionable Architecture Using Aspect Modeling, L Hart 2018

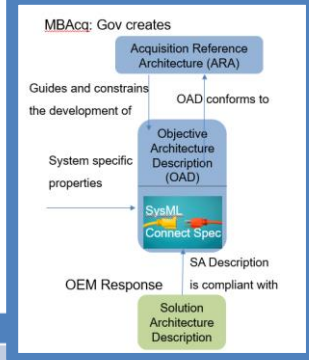
Modular structured pattern to support standardization

The Architecture Continuum

Defining Guidance!

View Specifications

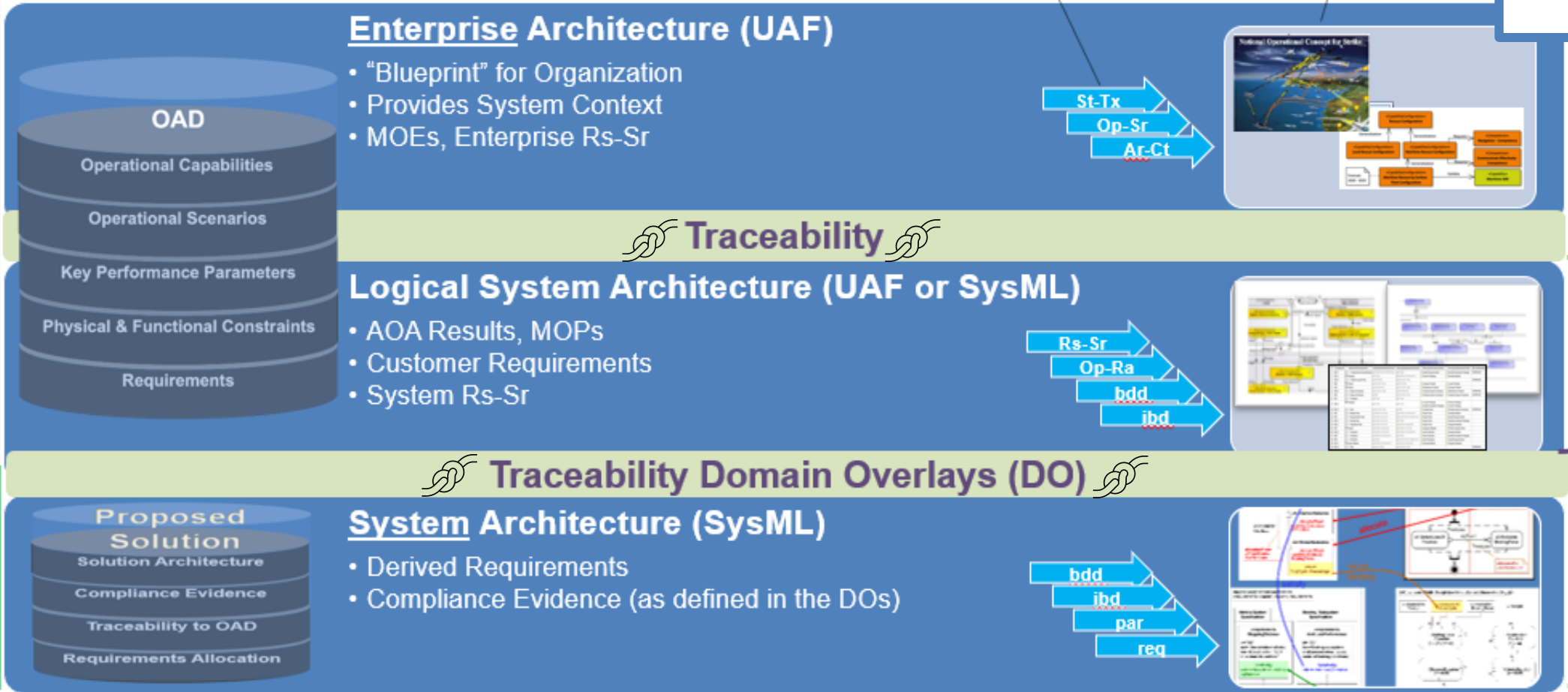
Views



Architecture Continuum

RFP

Proposals



UAFML
SysML

MB Acquisition Summary

- MBSE can be inserted earlier in the acquisition lifecycle to facilitate agile response to change during the acquisition lifecycle and beyond.
- Government enterprises can respond to opportunities and risks grounded in well-formed models based on data driven decisions
- Formalize the development, integration, and use of models to inform enterprise and program decision making.
- Existing processes will need to be examined to determine where and how MBE/MBSE can be inserted, adopted and improved.
- Prototype processes to determine which work best, find issues, and socialize results.
- Stable mature patterns can be incorporated into existing standards/frameworks such as UAF, SysML
- New patterns can be considered as an independent standards

MBAcq is not just a Proposal Packaging Choice. It's about applying Effective SE practices!

Focus on Solutions Instead of Reinventing Modeling and Process!

Moving towards "Born Digital"



Standards
Development
Organization.

Questions?

Reusable Assets and Model Curation

Model/Asset Reuse: The Problem

So, we need to share, search for, find (hopefully), reuse, publish, update, notify, trust, protect, etc.:

- Models
- Model Libraries
- Reference Architectures
- Components
- Interfaces
- Types
- Patterns
- Keywords
- Solution Elements
- Etc.

What is the solution to this?

Model Curation

“If we build it, they will come.” *Field of Dreams*

- However, “they” need to know that “it” exists.

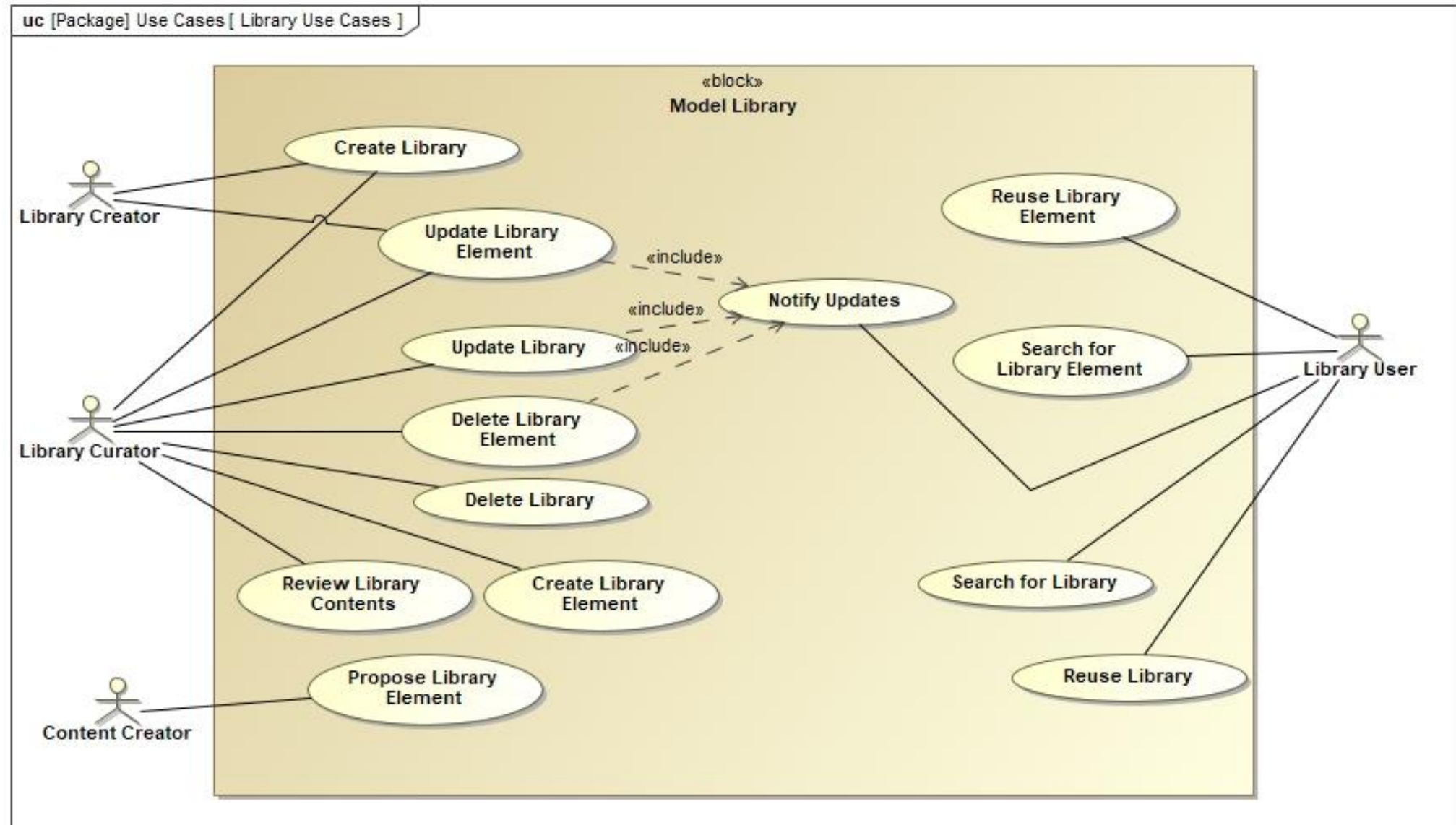
For a library to be of any use, people need to know where it is, be able to enter it, search through a catalog system, check out the elements that they need, and suggest new items to be added.

Regarding model reuse, most organizations have a hidden library that few people know about, with no doors, card catalogue or search capability, where you can't check out or add any objects. We need a solution for model curation.

A Few Requirements – NOT A COMPLETE LIST!!

- Standard API – Extended SysML v2 API?
- Multiple libraries with access control
- Permissions at multiple levels - Library, Element, etc.
- Role-based permissions – Curator, user, creator, owner, etc.
- Configuration management of libraries, elements, patterns, ref architectures, etc.
- Search capabilities using keywords, types, purpose, domain, etc.
- Support for Vendor independent/dependent data formats
- Support for UML, SysML, UAF, etc.
- Support for non-UML tools (future?)
- Local, Department, Enterprise, Global, etc. hosted libraries
- Black box & White box sharing
- Interest registration
- Update notifications
- Global element ID's – the same component in multiple models has the same ID
- Etc.

A Few Model Library Use Cases – NOT A COMPLETE LIST!!



Modeling Concerns as Requirements: Another Example

EXAMPLE OF MODEL LIBRARY CONTENT CREATION



Modeling AW Concerns – 12.1.1 Power Quantity

AFLCMC... Providing the Warfighter's Edge

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```

«problem»
Need to define acceptable discharge rate, which should exhibit adequate capacity under full load to last the defined amount of time. Thus this should also have a tie to the duration time requirement. Typically 30-60 minutes as per the last paragraph of the "standard" statement. Note also that MoC requires the "nominally aged battery" for test.
    
```

```

«AW_Concern»
Battery Discharge Rates
Id = ""
Text = "Verification of sufficient power ... includes evaluating battery rate(s) of discharge."
    
```

```

«comment»
Examples of test requirements for evaluating batteries contained in 516 that is not contained in 12.1.6.
    
```

```

«designConstraint»
«physicalRequirement»
Nominally Aged Battery Usage
Id = ""
Text = "Battery tests, under actual load conditions, shall use a non-new, nominally aged battery to reflect end-of-service-life rated capacity."
    
```

```

«requirement»
«AWC»
Power Quantity
criterion = "Verify that sufficient power is available to meet the power requirements during all modes of operation, mission profiles, failure conditions and malfunction recovery procedures. Verification of sufficient power requires consideration of all sources, and includes evaluating battery rate(s) of discharge."
Id = "12.1.1"
method_of_compliance = "The Electrical Loads Analysis properly documents the power requirements and conditions anticipated on the aircraft. Qualification, simulator, ground and flight tests verify that adequate power is available for all operating conditions. Failure conditions are analyzed in the Failure Modes, Effects and Criticality Analysis (FMECA). Analysis of the architecture verifies sufficient electrical flow paths for normal and abnormal conditions. Analysis of Electrical Loads Analysis substantiates the ability of the backup system components to power required equipment and systems. System tests are successfully performed, including battery tests under actual load conditions using a non-new, nominally aged battery to reflect end-of-service-life rated capacity."
references = "For guidance/principles regarding design and operation of safe electrical generation systems: JSSG-2009: H.3.4.8, H.4.4.8, H.3.4.8.4, H.4.4.8.4. MIL-HDBK-454 MIL-STD-464 MIL-PRF-21480 AFGS-87219 ADS-51-HDBK: Chapter/Section 8-7 For guidance/principles regarding affecting the integrated design and operation of backup power within aircraft electrical systems: JSSG-2009: H.3.4.8, H.4.4.8, H.3.4.8.5, H.4.4.8.5. MIL-E-7016 AFGS-87219 14 CFR 23.1351-23.1367, 25.1351-25.1363."
standard = "Electrical load demand for each mission requirement is defined both without and with critical failures. Power supply capacity exceeds load demand for all operating conditions, including transient and probable failure conditions to include multiple power source failures for all combinations of failure conditions. In the event of a complete loss of the primary electrical power generating system, battery
    
```

```

«performanceRequirement»
JSSG-2009-8 Electrical Power Subsystem:: Requirements::3.4.8 Electrical Power Subsystem:: 3.4.8.2 Capacity
Id = "3.4.8.2"
Text = "The electrical power subsystem shall provide electrical power in sufficient quantity for all modes of vehicle operation and additional capacity for growth loads as follows: (TBS). In addition, the capacity for generating, conversion, emergency and starting equipment shall be defined separately."
    
```

```

«extendedRequirement»
JSSG-2009-8 Electrical Power Subsystem:: Requirements::3.4.8 Electrical Power Subsystem:: 3.4.8.6 Uninterruptible Power::Flight-Critical Power
Id = "3.4.8.6.1"
Text = "The electrical power subsystem shall provide uninterruptible power in sufficient quantity for continuous operation of all fly-by-wire flight controls and other flight critical loads that require continuous power to maintain control of the air vehicle."
    
```

```

«AW_Concern»
Sufficient Source Power Quantity
Id = "21"
Text = "Sufficient source power quantity"
    
```

Recurring Issue: Poor separation of concerns = poor architectural abstraction

Airworthiness Domain Overlay

EXAMPLE OF STANDARDS ALIGNMENT



ISO 42010 Alignment

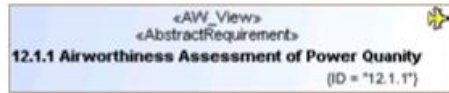
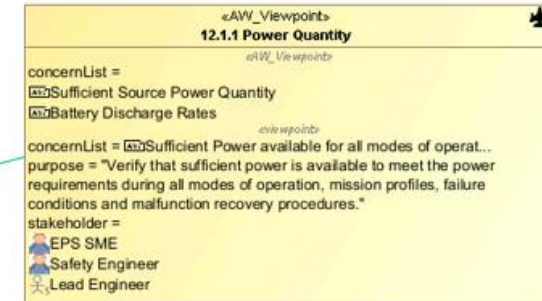
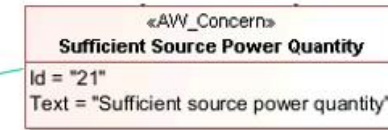
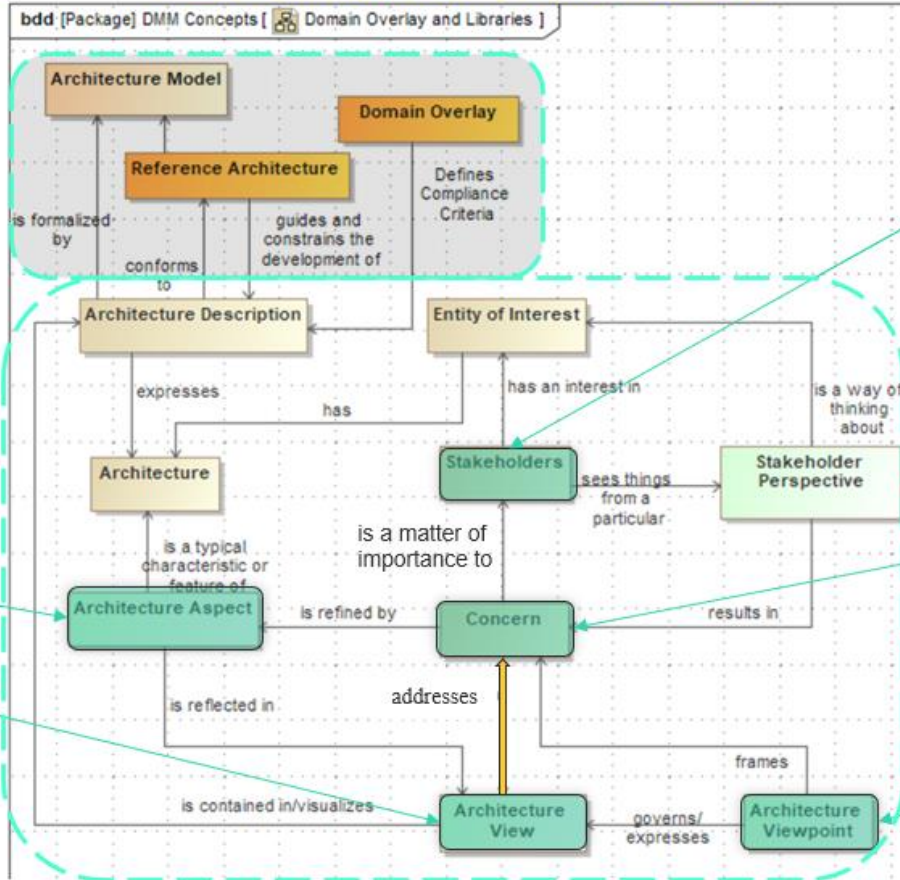
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MBSE Support for Airworthiness V3.0 Leveraging Domain Overlays

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«block» MIL E 7016:Data:Power Source Analysis Data
load Analysis data : Load Analysis Data
subject : Electric Power Source [1]
operatingConditions : Operating Condition [1..*]
analysis TimeInterval : Time Interval [3]
compositeRatingFactorPerOperatingConditionPerTimeInterval : Composite Rating Factor [1]
intervalRatingACPerOperatingConditionPerTimeInterval : Interval Rating AC [0..1]
intervalRatingDCPerOperatingConditionPerTimeInterval : Interval Rating DC [0..1]
adjustedACCapacityPerOperatingConditionPerTimeInterval : Adjusted AC Source Capacity [0..1]
adjustedDCCapacityPerOperatingConditionPerTimeInterval : Adjusted DC Source Capacity [0..1]
loadRequirementsDCPerOperatingConditionPerTimeInterval : electric current [ampere] [0..1] [unit = ampere]
loadRequirementsACPerOperatingConditionPerTimeInterval : apparent power [volt ampere] [0..1]
growthCapacityPerOperatingConditionPerTimeInterval : Growth Capacity [1]
phaseLoadUnbalancePerOperatingConditionPerTimeInterval : Phase Load Unbalance [0..1]
powerFactorPerOperatingConditionPerTimeInterval : power factor [volt per volt per ampere] [0..1]



Airworthiness Domain Overlay

PROVIDING CLARIFICATION



Tracing Concerns to Criteria via DeriveReq

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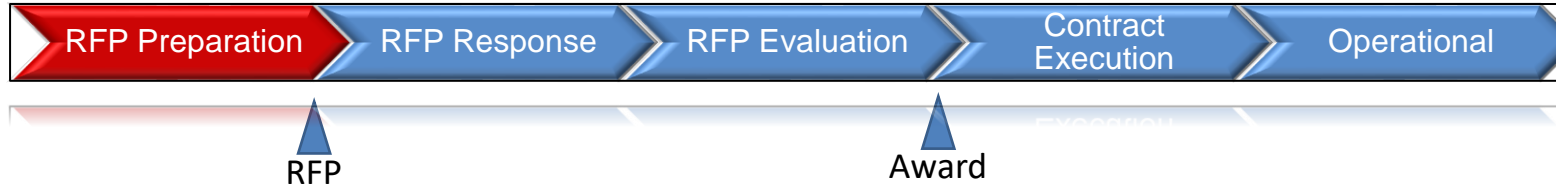
Legend	Section 12 Viewpoint Concerns	Section 12.1 Power Generation Viewpoint Concerns
DeriveReq	27 Load Balance	Section 12.1.1 Power Quant
DeriveReq (Implied)	30 Faults isolated and cannot propagate	21 Sufficient Source Power Capacity
	31 Aircrew EPS status notification	Battery Discharge Rates
	32 Manual reset of primary power source	Nominally Aged Battery Usage
	33 Manual reset of emergency power	Sufficient Power available for
	34 Minimize aircrew workload	Section 12.1.5 Uninterruptible Power
	35 Selective manual disconnection of	20 Independent uninterruptible
	Parallel AC Connection	22 No single point of failure
		23 Zero Switch-Over Time
		36 Provided Uninterruptible Power
		Reliability of electrical power
		Reliable power failover for flight
		Results of primary power loss
		Uninterruptible Power is provided
12 Electrical System Typical Certification Source Data		
Requirements		
3.4.8 3.4.8 Electrical Power Subsystem		
3.4.8.1 3.4.8.1 Electrical Power Characteristics		
3.4.8.2 3.4.8.2 Capacity	3	3 3
3.4.8.3 3.4.8.3 External Ground Power Compatibility		
3.4.8.4 3.4.8.4 Power Distribution		
3.4.8.5 3.4.8.5 Control and Protection		
3.4.8.6 3.4.8.6 Uninterruptible Power	3	3 3
3.4.8.6.1 3.4.8.6.1 Flight-Critical Power	4	4 4
3.4.8.6.2 3.4.8.6.2 Continuous Operation	1	1
3.4.8.6.3 3.4.8.6.3 Fully Active		
3.4.8.6.4 3.4.8.6.4 Allowable Fault Level		
3.4.8.7 3.4.8.7 Emergency Power Sources		
3.4.8.8 3.4.8.8 Auxiliary Power		
3.4.8.9 3.4.8.9 Power Stability		



Standards
Development
Organization.

Backup

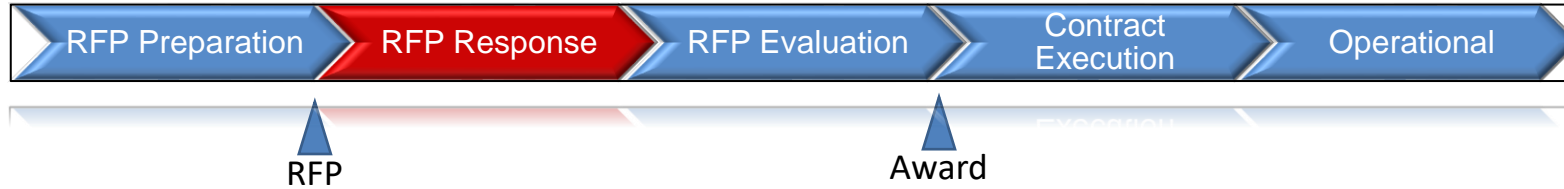




During RFP Preparation and Planning phase, the acquirer (**GOV**) can use **MBAcq** process to:

- Get a clear understanding of the system being acquired through the creation of the Objective Arch Description (OAD) addressing:
 - Operational context, capabilities, requirements, constraints...
- Determine what information will be needed for evaluation & validation of a supplier response such as:
 - MOSA, Certification properties, Data Rights, KPPs
- Determine and codify the supplier instructions expected for a model based response in the Arch Evaluation Criteria (AEC)
 - Use of gov furnished profiles (Domain Overlays), and supplier guidance
- Determine any implications to contract language (i.e. Tagging a component with certain data rights)
- Communicate the RFP content unambiguously to the supplier with a precise RFP Model (handoff or collaboratively)

Identify what is needed, know where to find it, how to use it and how to evaluate it!

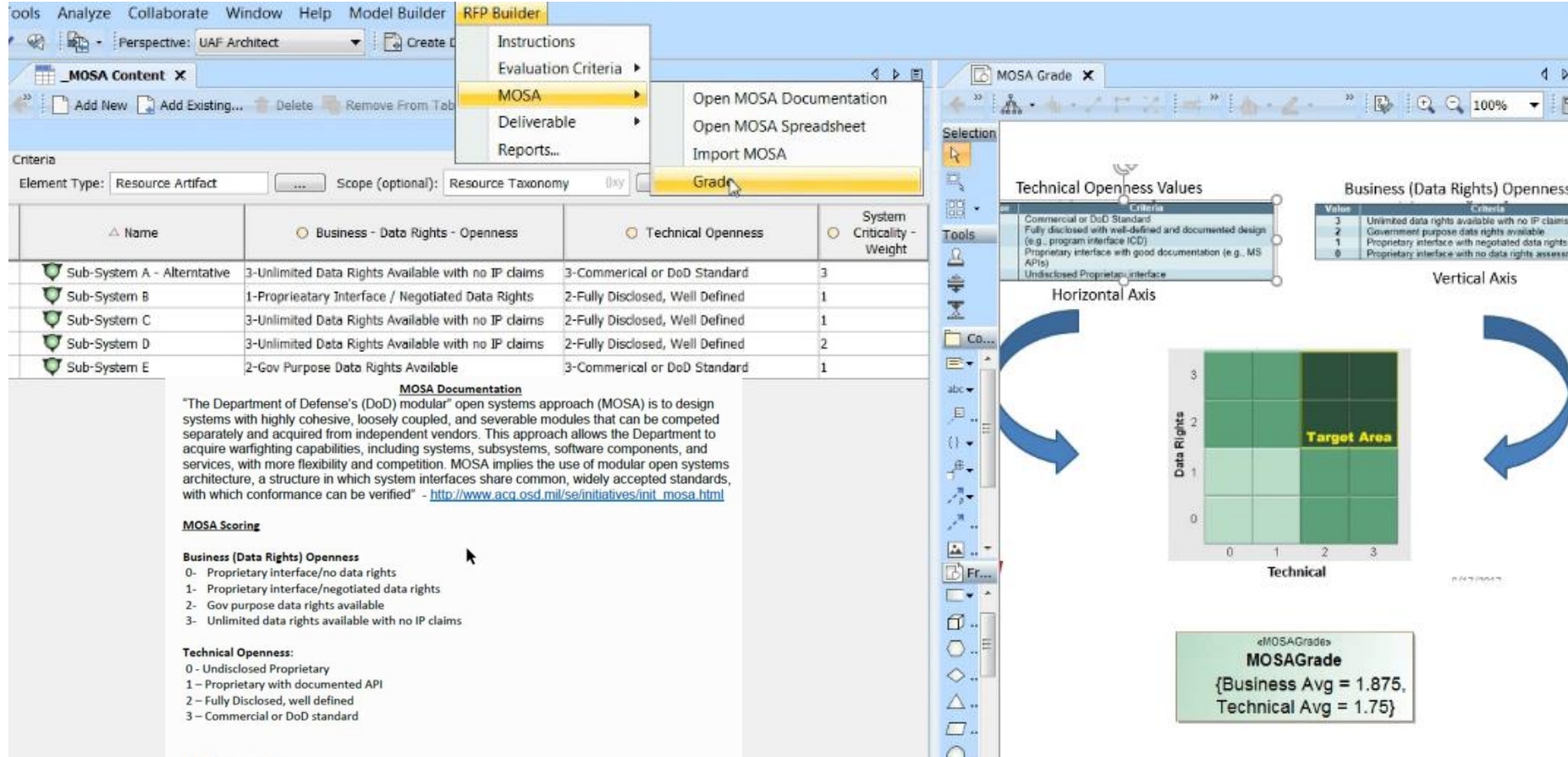


During the RFP Supplier Response phase, the **supplier** will use the **MBAcq** process to:

- Get a clear understanding of the system being acquired within the operational environment context
- Respond to the RFP with supplier value added approach supporting analysis
- Get a clear understanding of expected modeling response using the provided Arch Evaluation Criteria (AEC)
- Utilize built-in self evaluation methods to support compliance

Focus is on Response and less on process mechanics

MODULAR OPEN SYSTEMS APPROACH (MOSA) EVALUATION



RFP Builder

Tools Analyze Collaborate Window Help Model Builder RFP Builder

Perspective: UAF Architect

MOSA Content

Add New Add Existing... Delete Remove From Tab

Criteria

Element Type: Resource Artifact Scope (optional): Resource Taxonomy

Name	Business - Data Rights - Openness	Technical Openness	System Criticality - Weight
Sub-System A - Alternative	3-Unlimited Data Rights Available with no IP claims	3-Commercial or DoD Standard	3
Sub-System B	1-Proprietary Interface / Negotiated Data Rights	2-Fully Disclosed, Well Defined	1
Sub-System C	3-Unlimited Data Rights Available with no IP claims	2-Fully Disclosed, Well Defined	1
Sub-System D	3-Unlimited Data Rights Available with no IP claims	2-Fully Disclosed, Well Defined	2
Sub-System E	2-Gov Purpose Data Rights Available	3-Commercial or DoD Standard	1

MOSA Documentation

"The Department of Defense's (DoD) modular open systems approach (MOSA) is to design systems with highly cohesive, loosely coupled, and severable modules that can be competed separately and acquired from independent vendors. This approach allows the Department to acquire warfighting capabilities, including systems, subsystems, software components, and services, with more flexibility and competition. MOSA implies the use of modular open systems architecture, a structure in which system interfaces share common, widely accepted standards, with which conformance can be verified" - http://www.acq.osd.mil/se/initiatives/init_mosa.html

MOSA Scoring

Business (Data Rights) Openness

- 0- Proprietary interface/no data rights
- 1- Proprietary interface/negotiated data rights
- 2- Gov purpose data rights available
- 3- Unlimited data rights available with no IP claims

Technical Openness:

- 0 - Undisclosed Proprietary
- 1 - Proprietary with documented API
- 2 - Fully Disclosed, well defined
- 3 - Commercial or DoD standard

MOSA Benefits

DoD seeks five primary benefits of MOSA:

1. Enhance competition – open architecture with severable modules, allowing components to be openly competed.
2. Facilitate technology refresh – delivery of new capabilities or replacement technology without changing all components in the entire system.
3. Incorporate innovation – operational flexibility to configure and reconfigure available assets to meet rapidly changing operational requirements.
4. Enable cost savings/cost avoidance – reuse of technology, modules, and/or components from any supplier across the acquisition life cycle.
5. Improve interoperability – severable software and hardware modules to be changed independently.

MOSA Grade

Technical Openness Values

Criteria	Value
Commercial or DoD Standard	3
Fully disclosed with well-defined and documented design (e.g. program interface ICD)	2
Proprietary interface with good documentation (e.g., MS APIs)	1
Undisclosed Proprietary interface	0

Business (Data Rights) Openness

Value	Criteria
3	Unlimited data rights available with no IP claims
2	Government purpose data rights available
1	Proprietary interface with negotiated data rights
0	Proprietary interface with no data rights assessment

Horizontal Axis: Technical (0-3)

Vertical Axis: Data Rights (0-3)

Target Area: (2, 2)

MOSAGrade

{Business Avg = 1.875, Technical Avg = 1.75}

[Modular Open Systems Approach](#)
[NDIA Paper July 1, 2020](#)



During RFP Evaluation phase, the **Supplier & GOV** can use **MBAcq** process to:

- Assist the evaluation process for compliance and scoring using built in evaluation criteria
- Assist in the assessment of key concerns such as MOSA, Security, survivability though the use of Domain Overlays(DOs) provided in the Arch Evaluation Criteria (AEC)
- Capture scoring and rational with standard metrics for future evidence

Grading Rubrics and Scoring are captured in the Model



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EVALUATION CRITERIA ARE REPRESENTED AS MODEL ELEMENTS AND GRADED

The screenshot displays a software interface for managing evaluation criteria. At the top, a menu is open with 'Grade' selected. Below the menu is a table of criteria with columns for Name, Documentation, Satisfied By, Weight, and various scores. A 'Grade Report' window is open in the foreground, showing a 'Grading Legend' with four categories: Outstanding (blue), Good (purple), Marginal (yellow), and Unacceptable (red). Two model elements are visible: 'SelfGrade' (purple) and 'EvaluatorGrade' (yellow), each with a specific grade and reason.

#	Name	Documentation	Satisfied By	Weight	Evaluator Tech Score	Evaluator Weighted Tech Score	Evaluator Risk Score	Evaluator Weighted Risk Score	Evaluator Comment	Evaluator Grade
1	Technical Approach	Top level Technical Approach criteria								
2	SE and Integration	Systems Engineering ...	Resource Connectivity	3	3	9.0	5	15.0	Great	Strength
3	Program Execution	Program Execution documentation	Projects	2	3	6.0	2	4.0	Missing X,Y and Z	Weakness
4	OTTB		Security	1	2	2.0	5	5.0	Like X, but need to change Y	Weakness
5	PM	Project Management...	Personnel	3	2	6.0	2	6.0	Missing A, B, C	Deficiency

Filter is not applied. 6 rows are displayed in the table.

Grading Legend

- Outstanding
- Good
- Marginal
- Unacceptable

SelfGrade
Grade = "Good"
Reason = "No deficiencies and number of strengths with 2 of weaknesses"

EvaluatorGrade
Grade = "Marginal"
Reason = "No deficiencies and several (3) more weaknesses than strengths OR 1 deficiency and number of weaknesses within 2 of strengths"



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DOCUMENT GENERATION FROM MODEL

Define Reusable document templates (CDD, AoA Plan...)

The screenshot displays the MagicDraw 16.4 interface. The top window shows a 'View Definitions' panel with a tree structure of document components like 'Title Page', 'Simple Paragraph', and 'ScaledFigureView point'. Below this is a large, complex process flow diagram with numerous nodes and connecting arrows, representing the generation process from model to document. The bottom part of the screenshot shows a 'Revision History' table.

date	Author	Imported string
11/19/16		
12/16/16	Laura Hart	Configuration and Documentator for Project
12/17/17	Conduct Future State Work	

Generate Required Documents and Reports



Copyright © 2016, No magic

(Source: Laura Hart, MITRE 2017)



DOCUMENT GENERATION

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The screenshot displays a software application window titled "SEMP Documentation Template.mdzip [SEMP Documentation Template #4] [C:\Users\jinnwood\Documents\SimulationMIP\FY16\]". The main workspace shows a hierarchical diagram of "Systems Engineering Management Plans" with various views such as "INTRODUCTION", "System Description", "Work Descriptions", "Requirements and Constraints", and "Roles and Responsibilities". A "Generating DocBook file..." dialog box is overlaid on the diagram. To the right, a "Document Preview" window shows the rendered HTML output, including a title "Systems Engineering Management Plans", a copyright notice "Copyright © 2009-10-01 01 Oct 2009", and a detailed "Table of Contents" with numbered sections and sub-sections.

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- 2. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS
- 3. SYSTEMS ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT
 - 1. Work Descriptions
 - 1.1. Definition of Work
 - 1.2. Requirements
 - 1.3. Roles and Responsibilities
 - 1.4. Interfaces
 - 1.5. Schedule
 - 2. Technical Control
 - 2.1. Process and Procedure
 - 2.2. Issue Management
 - 2.3. Decision Process
 - 2.4. Configuration Management
 - 2.5. Training
 - 3. Performance Control
 - 3.1. Program Assurance
 - 3.2. Technical Performance Measurement
 - 3.3. Final Management
 - 4. Program and Design Reviews
 - 4.1. Review Process
 - 4.2. Review Schedule
- 4. SYSTEMS ENGINEERING PROCESS
 - 1. System Requirements
 - 2. Conceptual and Detail Design
 - 3. Development
 - 4. Test Plan

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Overview

Describe the purpose and scope of the SEMP.

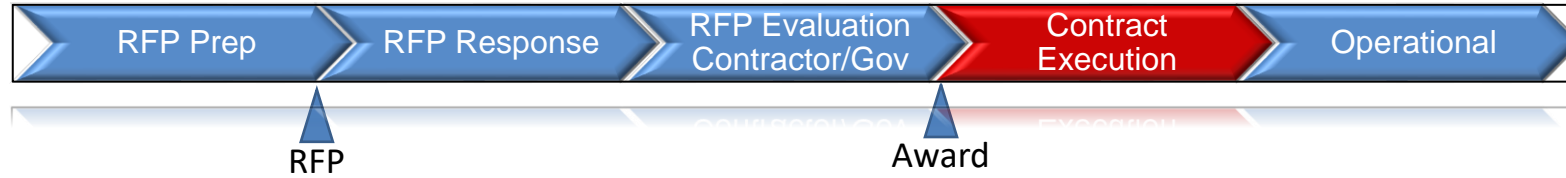
1.2. System Description

At a high level, describe the system to be created, to include the entire system

lifecycle from concept to dismantlement/retirement.



Figure 1.1. Lifecycle Example



During the RFP Contract Execution phase, the **GOV** will use the **MBAcq** process and evolving model(s) to:

- Collaboration with suppliers
- Monitor progress, maturity
- Assess change impact and manage risks

The evolving model is a source of collaboration



During the Operational phase, the **GOV** and **supplier** will use the matured evolving set of models to:

- Support knowledge management and training
- Assess change impact and manage risks
- Provide the foundation for a digital twin

Living Knowledge Repository Supporting Data-driven decisions