



33rd Annual **INCOSE**
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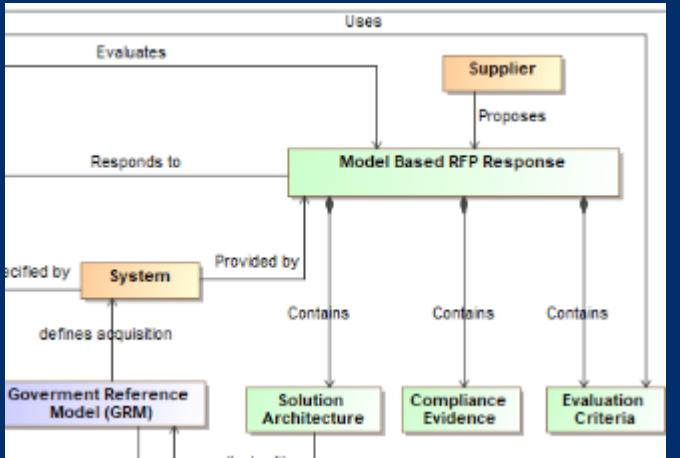
Model-Based Acquisition (MBAcq): Uniting Government and Industry around a Common Standard

Laura E Hart: Lockheed Martin Corporate
Matthew C Hause: System Strategy, Inc. SSI

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.



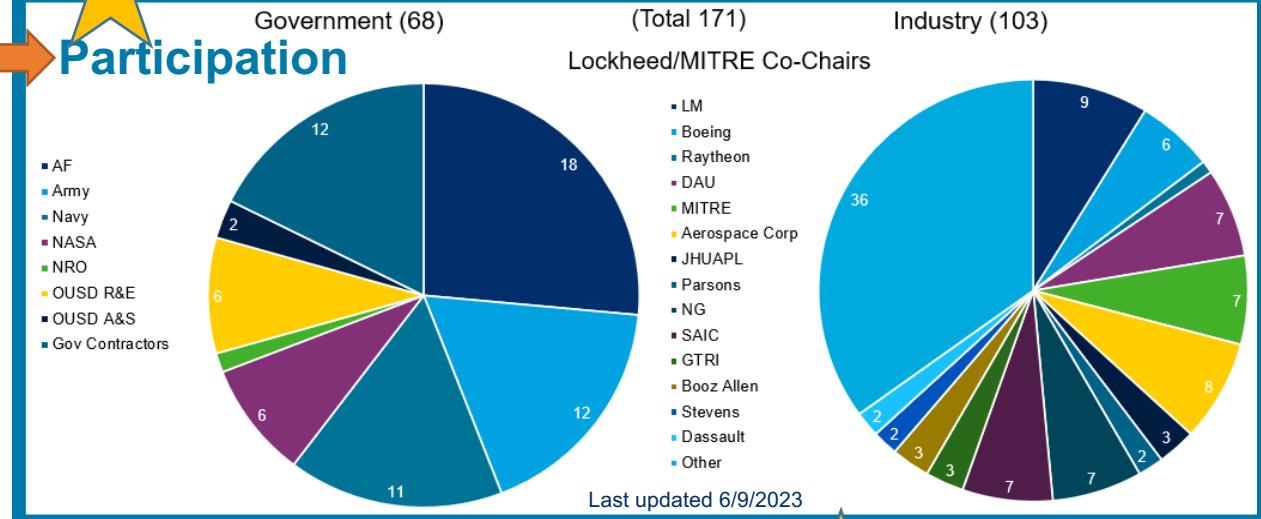
→ Why MBAcq Matters

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



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Full lifecycle should be addressed during Acquisition!



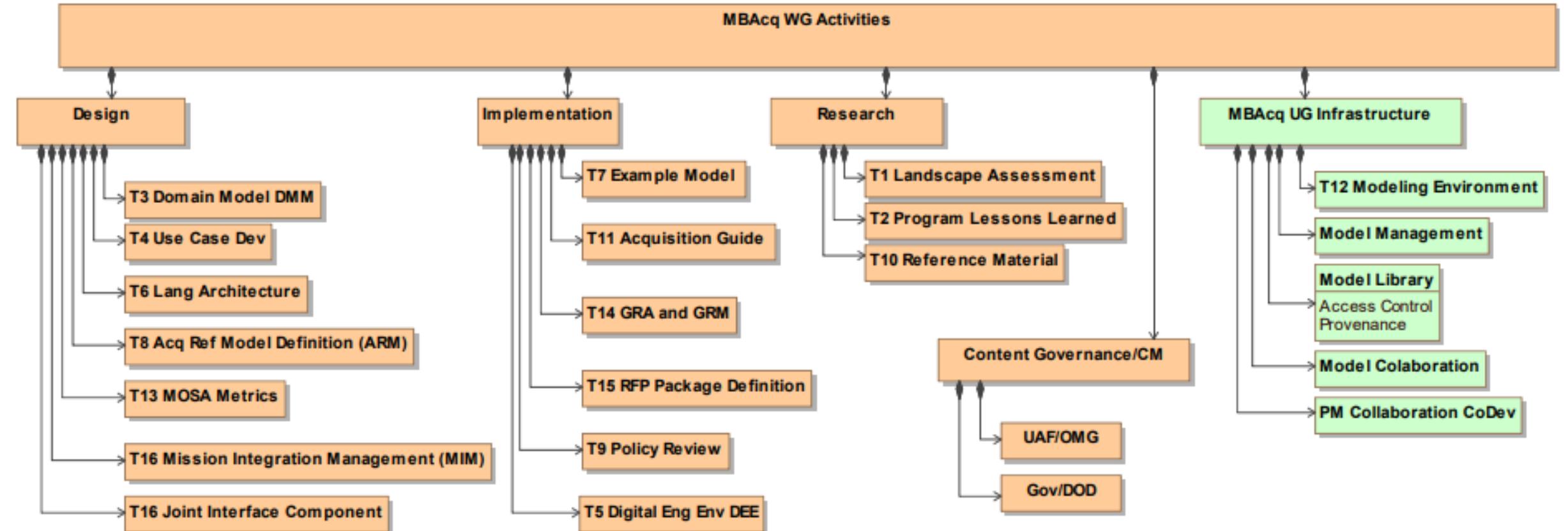
→ Expected Timeline

2022: Formed Team & Framework
 2023: Q4 Govt Ref Arch
 2024: Q2 Acquisition Users Guide
 Q2/3 DAU Acquisition Training
 Q4 Acquisition Model Example

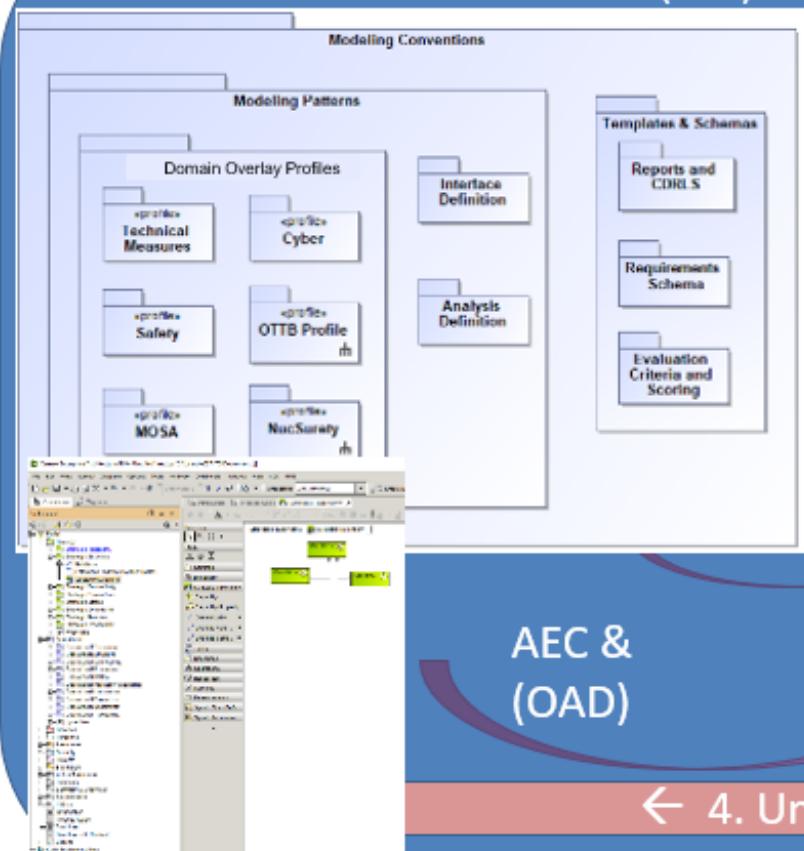
Ongoing: Curate and Create Reusable Content
 (Reference Architectures, Domain Overlays, ...)

MBAcq – UG ACTIVITIES

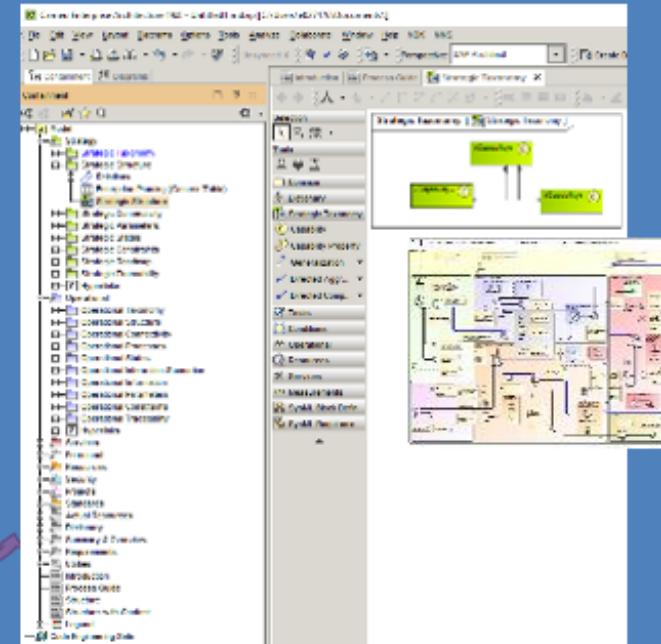
package MBAcq Concepts [MBAcq Activities]



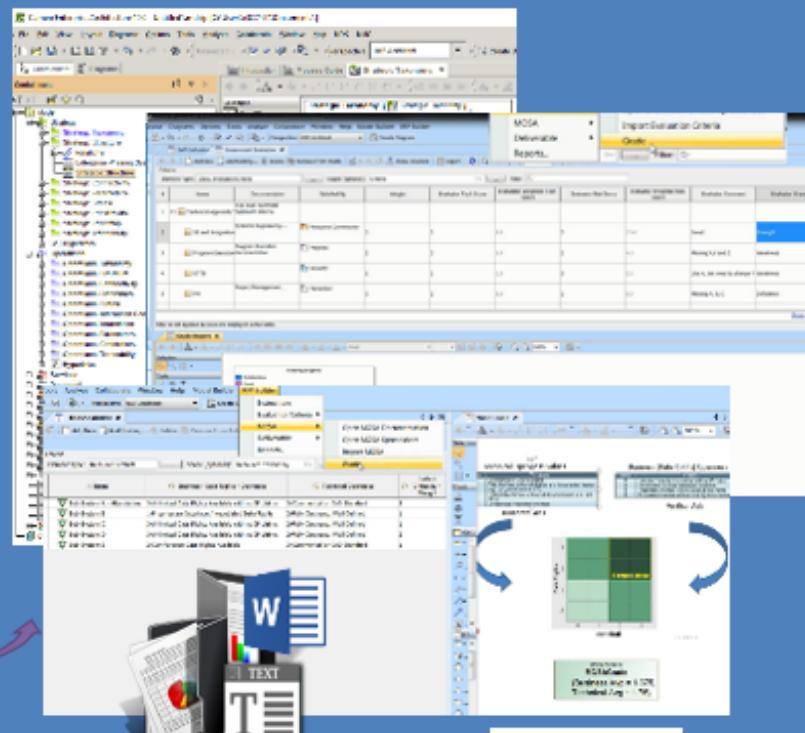
1. Architecture Evaluation Criteria (AEC)



2. Objective Architecture Description (OAD)



3. Model-based RFP Package



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**.



Supports
DoDAF

Descriptive vs Analytical Models

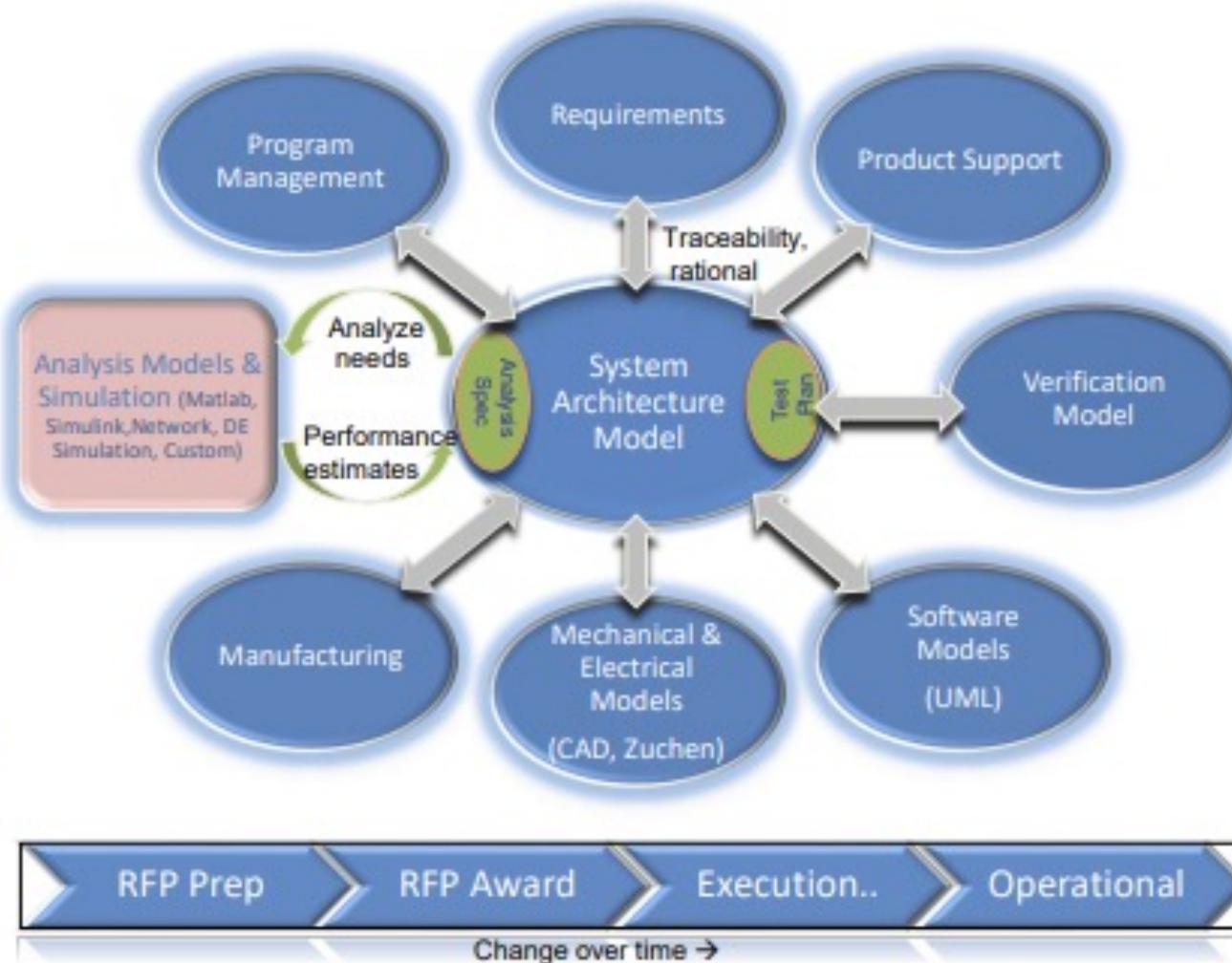
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System Architecture Model (SAM)

- 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

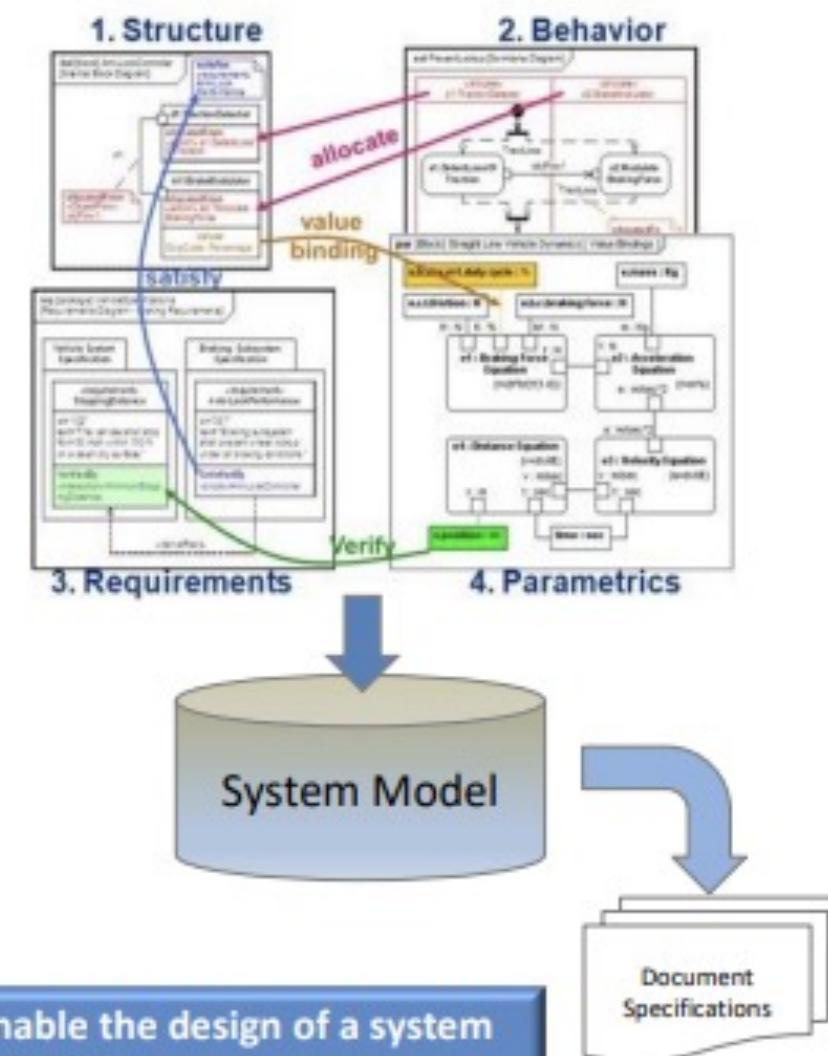


SAM provides a “hub” for data integration and transformation across the product lifecycle

What's in the System Architecture Model

- A System Architecture Model is an Integrated Structured Representation of the Requirements, Behaviors, Structure, Properties, and Interconnections

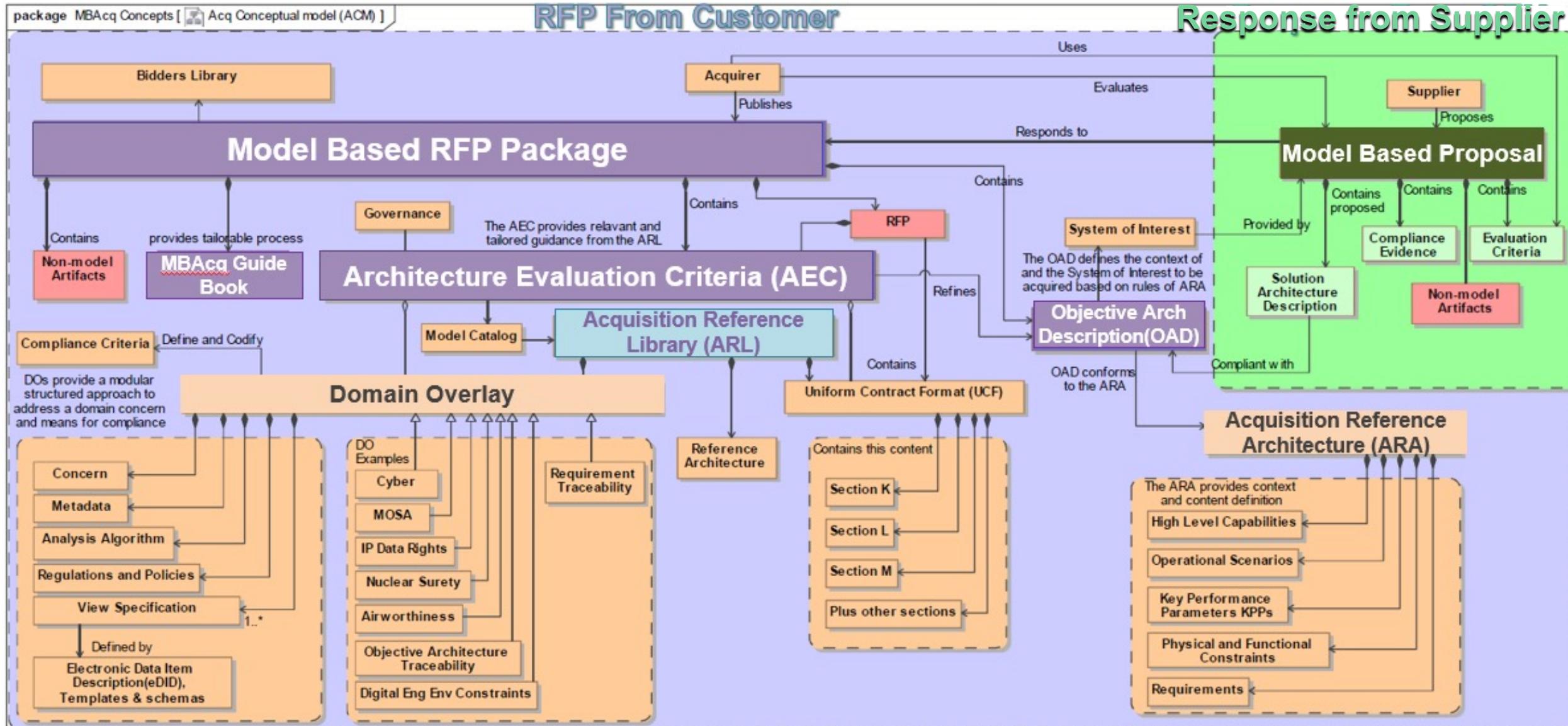
- Requirements
 - What are the mission operations, stakeholders' goals, purposes, and success conditions for the system?
- Behavior
 - What the system needs to do to meet requirements
 - Transformation of inputs to outputs
 - Responses to External stimulus
- Structure
 - The parts of the system that 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



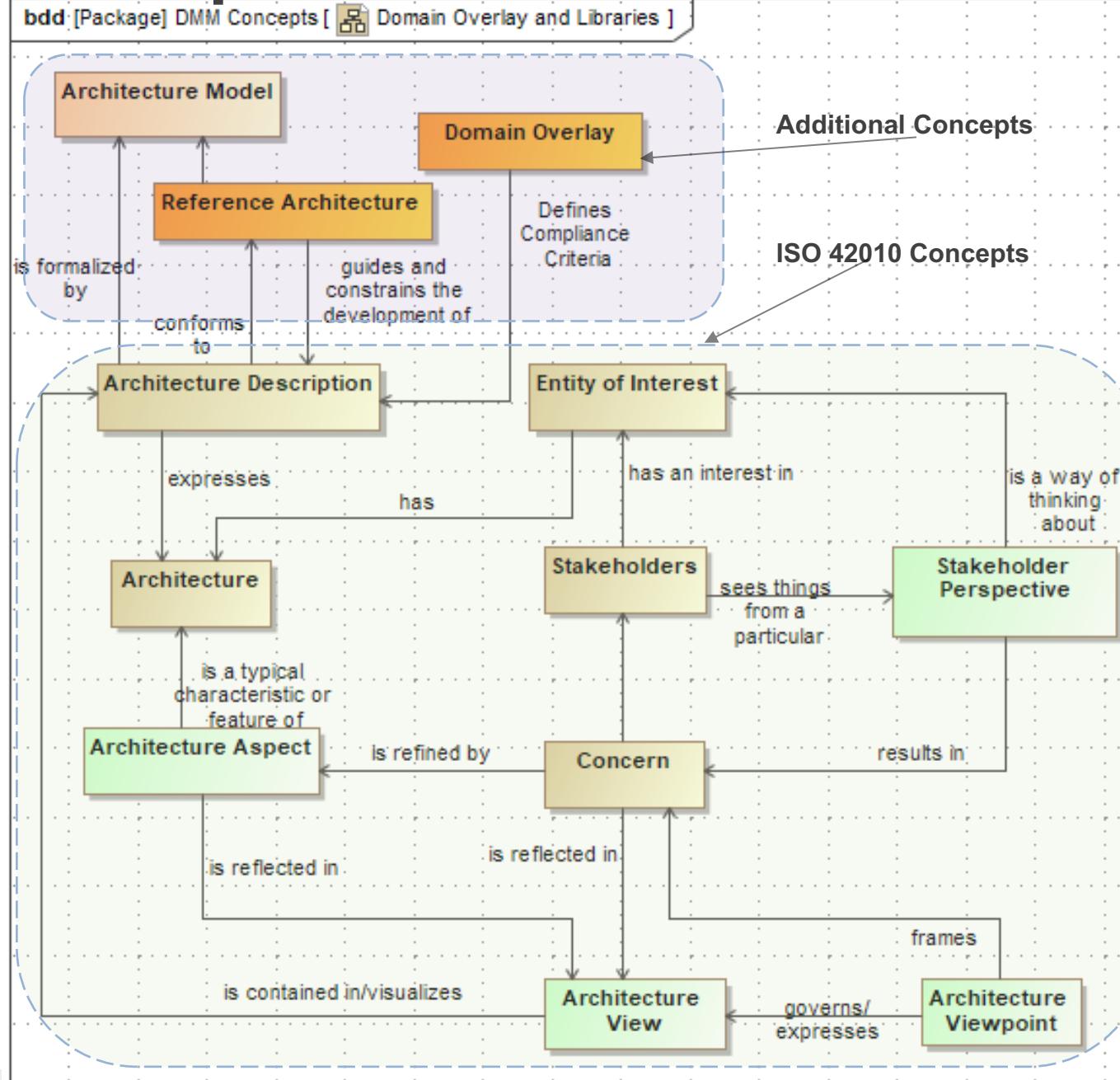
Primary use of the system model is to enable the design of a system that satisfies its requirements

MBAcq Future State

Bringing it all together!



Standardized Concepts for Reusable Content



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 ...) These could be provided as an instrumented lib
- 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...)

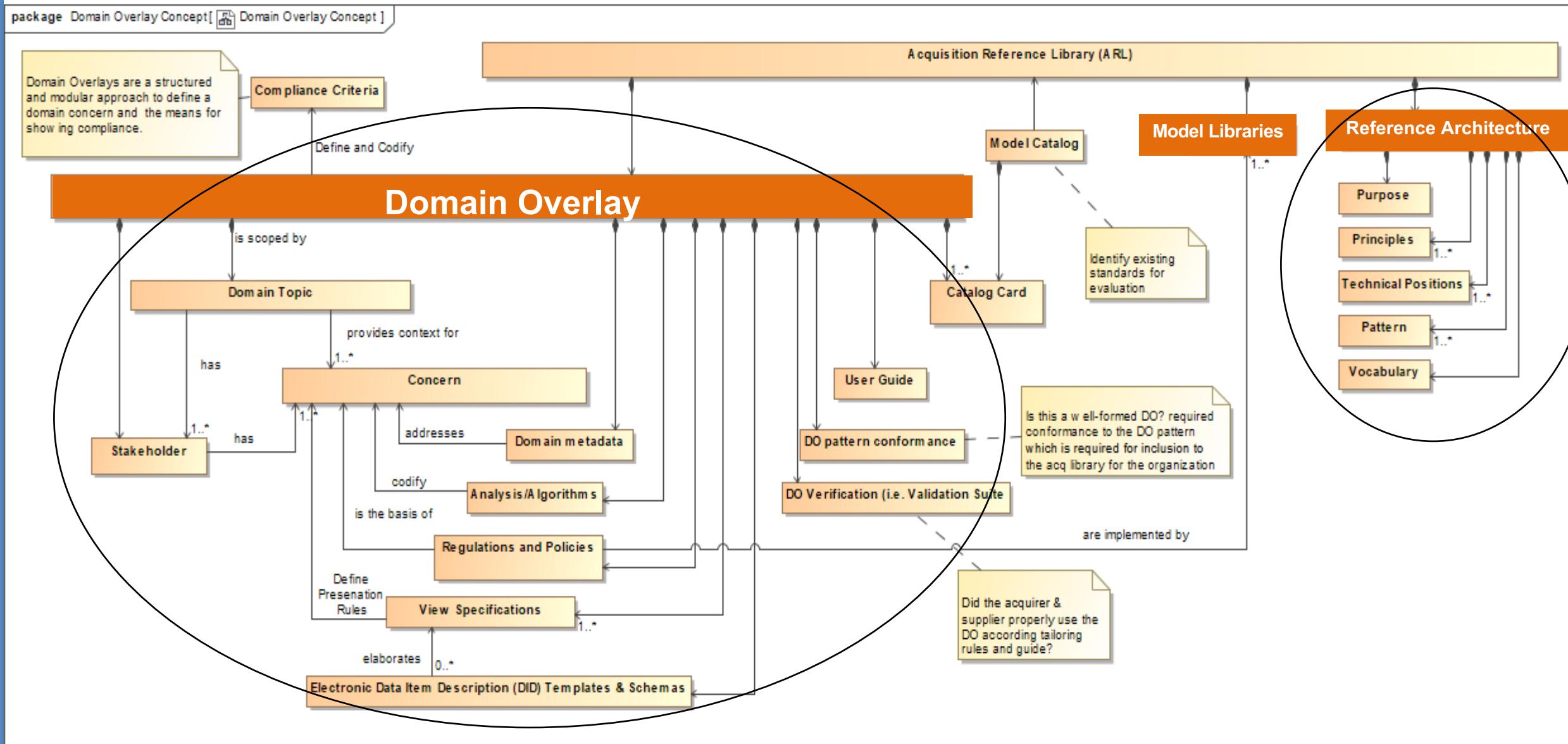
Characteristics

- 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

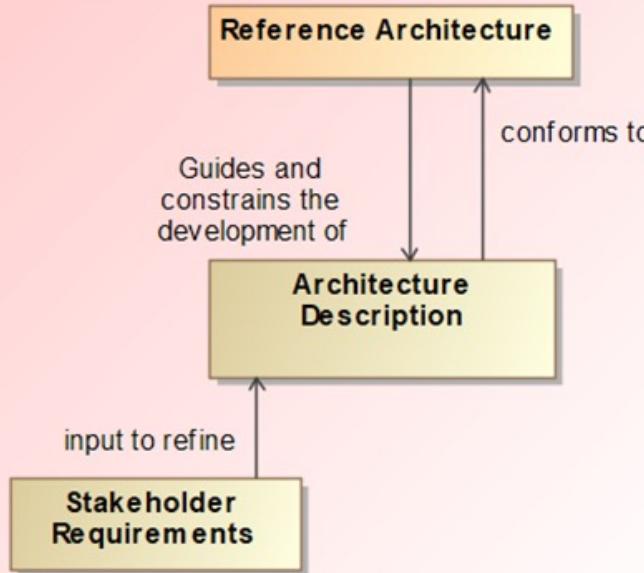
Standardized Concepts for Reusable Content



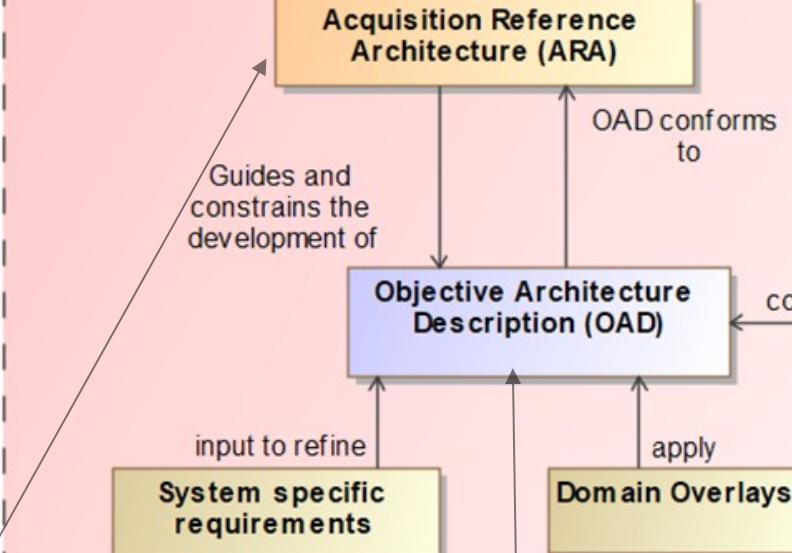
Usage of Standardized Concepts

MBAcq Reference Architectures and Usage to create a Architecture Description

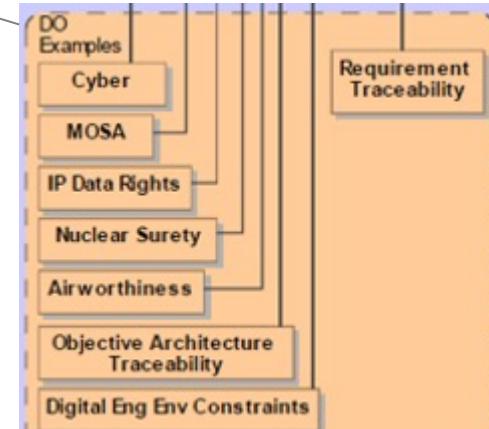
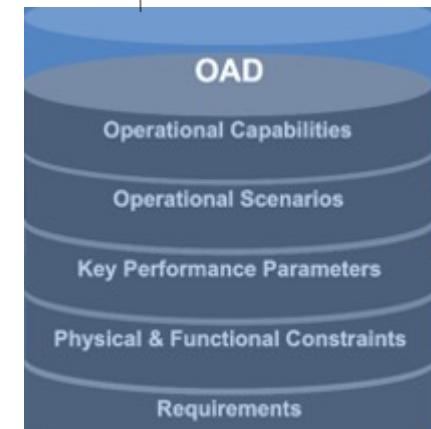
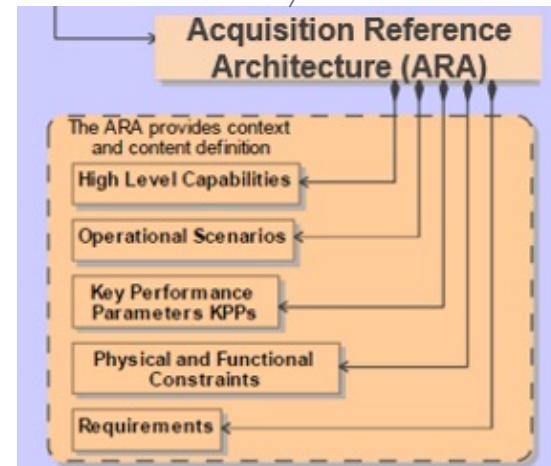
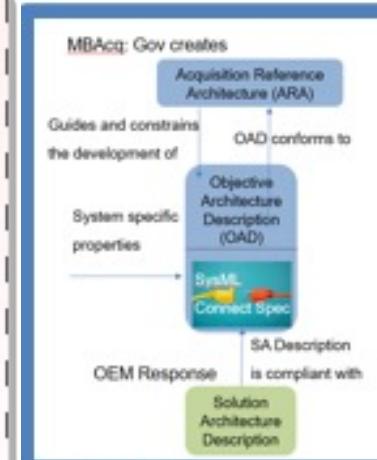
General Pattern



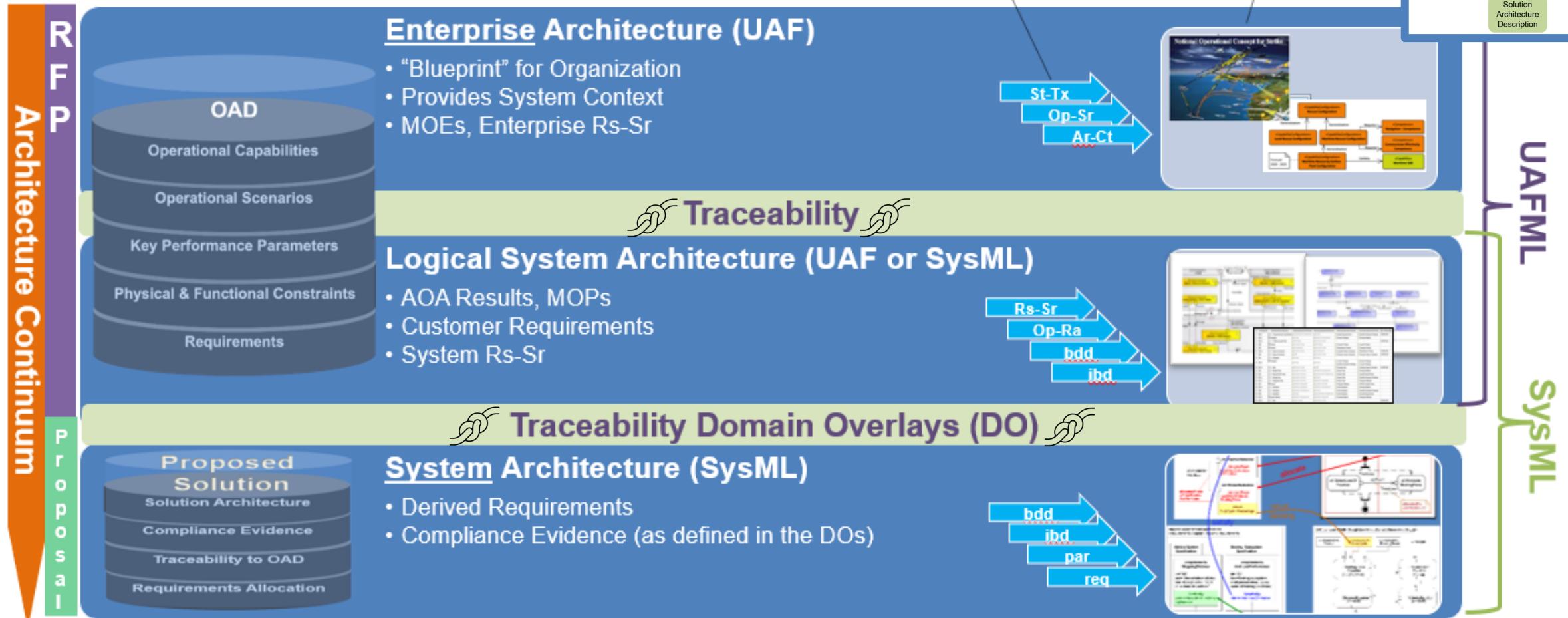
Gov Usage (MB-RFP)



OEM Usage (Proposal)



The Architecture Continuum



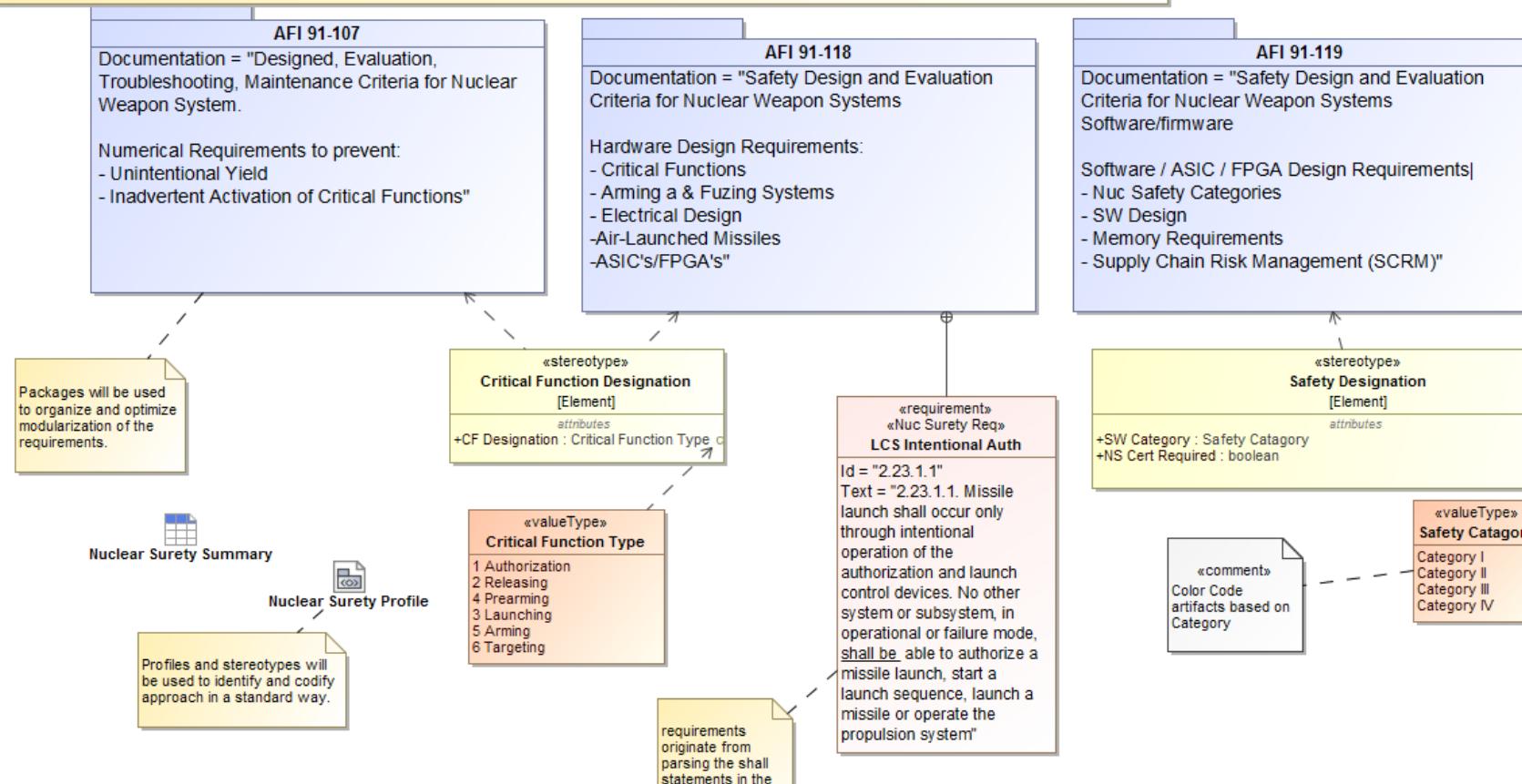
Example DO for Nuclear Surety Certification

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Our Goal is to codify the Nuclear WS Surety Certification process including the requirements as contained in the various AFI documents as well as the required properties needed for determining compliance criteria. Using a modular approach for capturing requirements, properties and rules for evaluation based on those properties, the Nuclear Surety approach can be reused and applied across the Nuclear portfolio in a consistent manner.

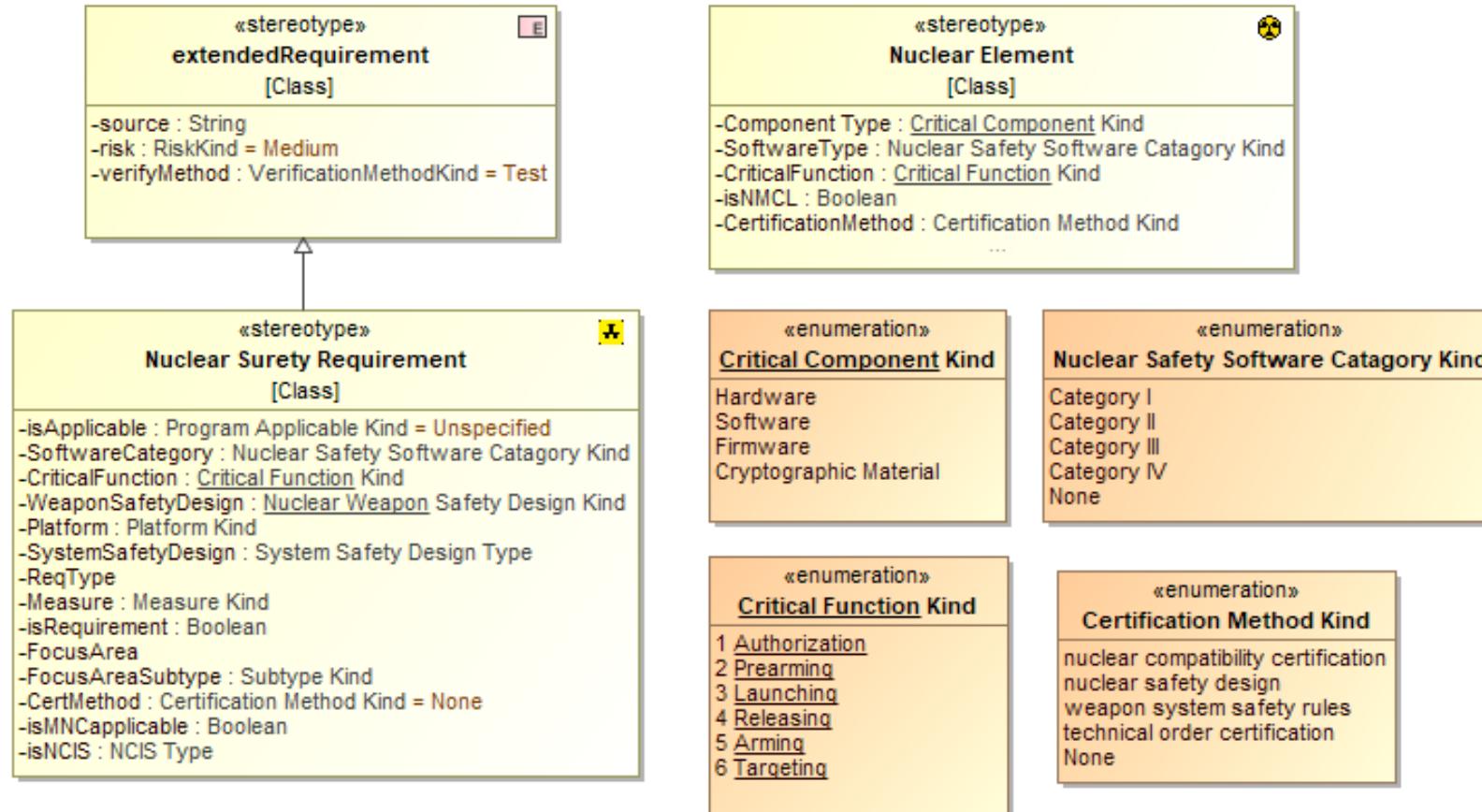
Simplified approach:

1. Import the requirements contained in the AFI 91-xx instruction and other documents and other as requirement model elements. These will be used later to show compliance to the cert process.
2. Identify the meta data needed to support the nuc surety process and decisions such as Critical Function Type and Safety Category. These are key properties that will be used to tag model elements for determining an appropriate certification approach based on vulnerabilities. These properties can be captured as stereotypes and will be applied to the appropriate model element for further evaluation.
3. Parametric diagrams and constraint blocks can be used for capturing the rules on how various SW, HW, firmware, processes and so on will be evaluation, test, certified based on a set of rules.
4. Color coding based on key properties such as Category and the use of Tables and matrices supports planning, analysis and communication.



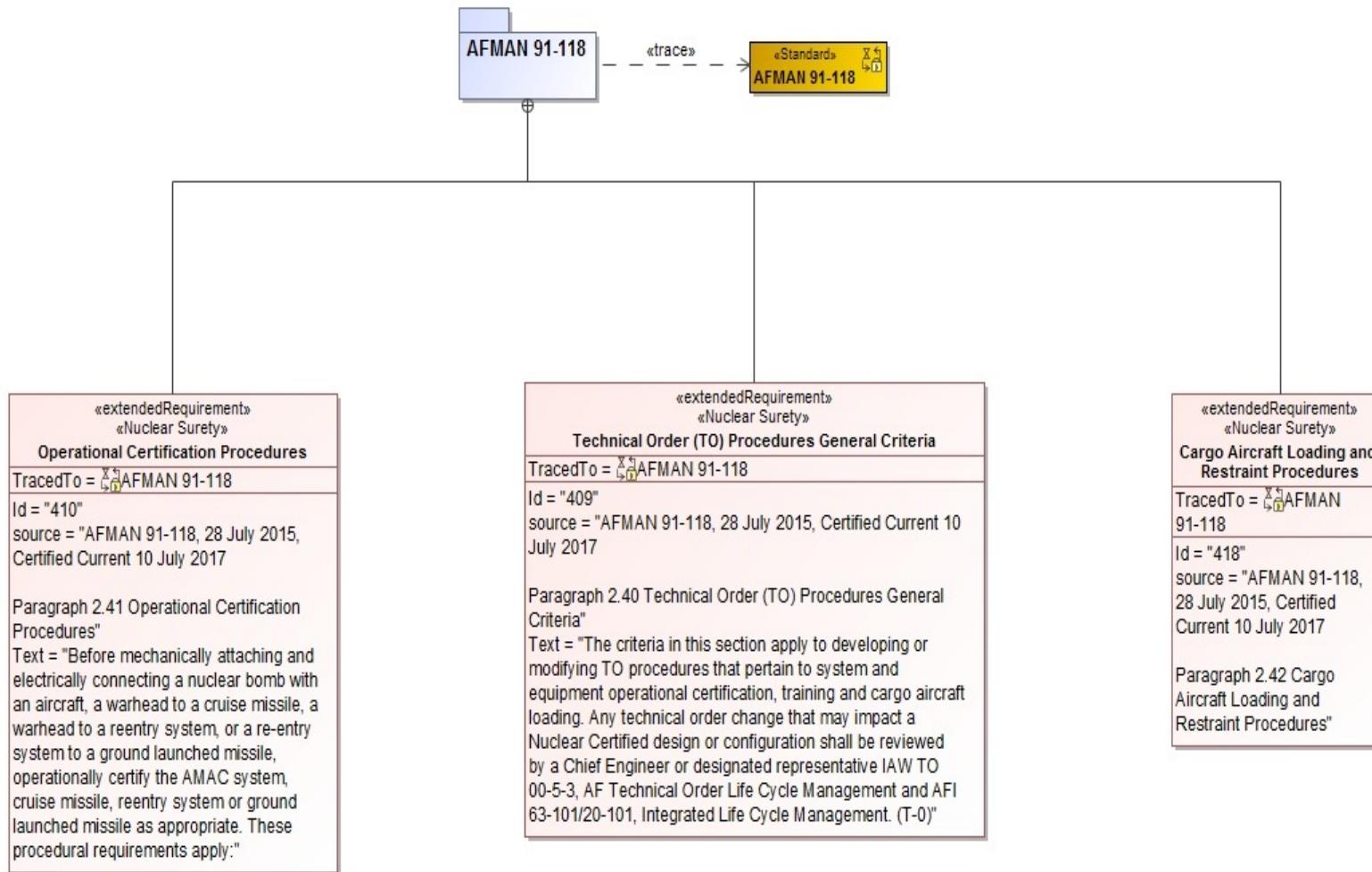
Tailoring Language for Surety

NDIA



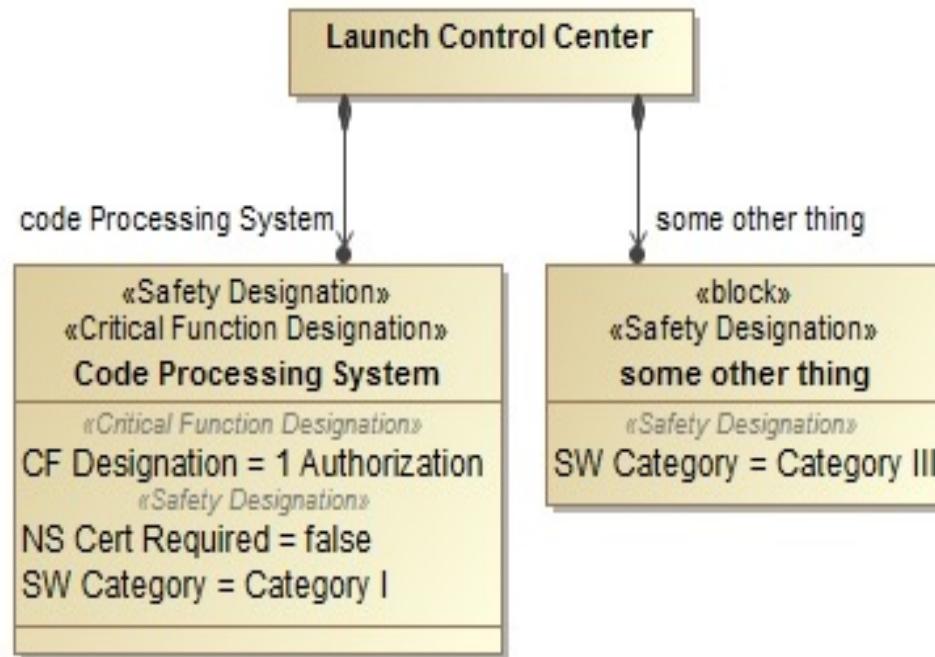
Requirements Model

NDIA



Applying to the System Model

NDIA



Criteria				
Element Type: Block		...	Scope (optional): Appling Nuc Surety Example	...
#	Name	<input type="radio"/> CF Designation	<input type="radio"/> SW Category	<input type="radio"/> NS Cert Required
1	Code Processing System	1 Authorization	Category I	<input type="checkbox"/> false
2	Launch Control Center			<input type="checkbox"/> <undefined>
3	some other thing		Category III	<input type="checkbox"/> <undefined>

Analyze System Design

NDIA

#	△ Name	Text	Critical Function	Software Category	Satisfied By	Verify Method	Verified By
1	1087 Troubleshooting	Troubleshooting and maintenance operations must prohibit using any nuclear weapon as a troubleshooting tool.	3 Launching		ALCM Support Equipment		
2	1088 Transitory Fault Rates	The system specification shall specify acceptable transitory fault rates.					
3	1089 Transitory Fault Rates	Legend Satisfy Satisfy (Implied)	Resource Elements 				
4	1090 Detect Critical Issues						
5	1091 Critical function						
6	1092 Revert to Known State						
7	1093 Stop Transitory Faults						
8	AFMAN91-119-0.75 (1)						Fault Detection Self-test

Applying to Requirements

NDIA

Criteria

Element Type: Extended Requirement Scope (optional): AFMAN 91-118 Filter:

#	Name	Text	Applied Stereotype	Is Applicable	Critical Function	Software Category
1	Weapon Arm	Once commanded to the prearm state and presented with proper arming stimuli, the weapon shall arm.	<<> Nuclear Surety [Class]	Apply	1 Authorization	
2	Separate Arm and Authorize Function	The weapon system design shall keep the prearming function separate and independent from the authorization function.	<<> Nuclear Surety [Class]	Apply	1 Authorization	
3	Preclude prearming	Weapon design features shall preclude prearming in the absence of the prearm command signal and prevent bypass of any prearming device that would permit arming without prearming.	<<> Nuclear Surety [Class]	Not Apply	4 Prearming	Category III
4	Information Control Concept Prearm	For weapons whose design is based on the information control concept, use uniquely coded prearm command signals. The information needed to generate the unique signal <u>shall be</u> physically unavailable to the unique signal generator until its use is required.	<<> Nuclear Surety [Class]	Apply	4 Prearming	
5	Energy Control Concept Prearming		<<> Nuclear Surety [Class]	Not Apply		
6	No Separation Without Release Command	Without the unlock command, separation of the weapon from the combat delivery aircraft shall not occur even if the release command is sent.	<<> Nuclear Surety [Class]	Apply	2 Releasing	Category I

Collaboration and Transparency in an Open Env

← → ⌂ wiki.codev.mitre.org/display/UAF/T3%3A+High-Level+Domain+Model

Welcome to LMPeo... External Outreach... Service Central Ho... CoDev Portal SAP Budget Reports Calendar Vacation... Weekly Team M...

Spaces Forums People Questions Polls Ideation Glossaries Calendars Blogs Create ...

OGM UAF Task Force

Pages / ... / Activities and Deliverables

T3: High-Level Domain Model

Created by Laura Hart, last modified on Sep 02, 2022

Special Task Description: Capture the core high-level concepts and relationships for the High-Level Domain Model.

Task Leader: @Laura Hart @Matthew Hause, Monty L

Members: Yvette Rodriguez, Jeff Banks

RFP From C

Model Based RFP Pack

Acquisition Reference Model

Non-model Artifacts TBD

Compliance

Analysis Algorithm

Metadata

Regulations

Viewpoint

Acquisition Reference Library (ARL)

Analytics Viewpoint Overlay (AVO)

Cyber

MOSA

Data Rights

Nuclear

Surety

Airworthiness

Data Item Descriptions/ Templates & schema

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Pages / ... / Agenda/Meeting Minutes

22 views

09/02/2022 Agenda/Minutes

Created by Laura Hart, last modified on Sep 02, 2022

All Attendees put your name/org/email in the chat window. That allows us to capture attendance and if you need access to the MITRE CoDev Collaboration Site (Confluence), <https://wiki.codev.mitre.org>

General Request:

- If this was your first meeting, please send me your Chat Introduction
- To request an MBAcq collaboration site account, send email request to Rae Anderson
- Gaining access to the OGM UAF Task Force Confluence site is a THREE STEP process:
 - 1) follow the link and register either using a password or enrolling your DoD account
 - 2) You must log in to the MITRE CoDev network to create an account on the site
 - 3) Once you do, please email me (rahaselden@mitre.org), and I will invite you to the site

Agenda:

- Topics:
 - Report from the subgroups: What can we get done in the next 30, 60, 90 days?
 - ✓ Rae Anderson: T12: Landscape Assessment and Lessons Learned
 - Monte will provide rolled up Lessons Learned
 - ✓ Hart/Hause: T3: High-Level Domain Model
 - ✓ Rae/Tom: T4: Use Case Development
 - Review UC document and instructions
 - Hart: T7 Example Model Definition
 - ✓ Tom M and Barry P: T9: Policy Review Group - The SERC has completed the review of the policy document
 - ✓ Yvette Rodriguez: T10: Identify Reference Resource Authoritative Source
 - ✓ Bob Scheurer/John Quintana: T11: Acquisition Guide Outline
 - This will be a distributed effort; all please review and provide feedback
 - ✓ T5: Digital Eng Env (DEE) associated with primary System
 - ✓ Rae Anderson/Dave McDaniel: T14: Define (GRA & GRM): proposed
 - Daniel Brookshire: T12: Modeling Environment Tool Support
 - Gene Shreve: T6: Language Architecture
 - General conversation around the room:
 - Nadine: new OSD Architecture group is being formed lead by Lt Col Frank Salvatore
 - Ed Moshinsky (OUSD R&E and NDIA Arch co-chair) stated that a MC group will be pivotal to the MOSA standardization approach
 - Frank Salvatore Asked: Are you planning to start with what do you think is the most important aspect of the standardization?
 - Keith provided new contract for ASDP -> "Frood" SCHNEIDER, MICH
 - Monte Porter - PEO MS : I'm interested in the govt reference model
 - Frank Salvatore : I will sign up to be a reviewer of the concept map
 - Mike Guba to support GRA/GRM development
 - Frank Salvatore : There is a digital engineering measurement framework
 - Frank Salvatore : There is a digital engineering measurement framework
 - Keith Siders, AFLCMC/EZ3, working to get AF legal/contract support
- Actions:
 - Frank, can you get us a copy of the Skyzer model?
 - Ed Moshinsky: provide MOSA Implementation Guide
 - Ed Moshinsky: provide NDIA Arch MOSA Metrics from Steve Henry
 - Get SATCOM RM
- Acquire existing Arch models to build upon (NAVAIR, AF MBSE, AFC, SATCOM...) who can get these for us?

Next Week:

MBAcq WG Activities

```
graph TD; MB[MBAcq WG Activities] --> Design[Design]; MB --> Implementation[Implementation]; MB --> Research[Research]; Design --> T3DomainModel[T3 Domain Model DMM]; Design --> T4UseCaseDev[T4 Use Case Dev]; Design --> T6LangArch[T6 Lang Architecture]; Design --> T8AcqRefModelDef[T8 Acq Ref Model Definition (ARM)]; Design --> T13MOSAMetrics[T13 MOSA Metrics]; Design --> T15RFPDef[T15 RFP Package Definition]; Design --> T16JointInterfaceComp[T16 Joint Interface Component]; Implementation --> T7ExampleModel[T7 Example Model]; Implementation --> T11AcquisitionGuide[T11 Acquisition Guide]; Implementation --> T14GRAGRM[T14 GRA & GRM]; Implementation --> T19PolicyReview[T19 Policy Review]; Research --> T12LandscapeAssessment[T12 Landscape Assessment]; Research --> T13ProgramLessonsLearned[T13 Program Lessons Learned]; Research --> T10ReferenceMaterial[T10 Reference Material]; Research --> ContentGovernance[Content Governance/CM]; Research --> UAFOMG[UAFOMG]; Research --> GovDOD[Gov/DOD]
```

Topic ID#	WG Name	Leader(s)	Description
T1/2 Landscape Assessment & Lessons Learned	Research	@Rae Anderson	Identify Existing activities and organizations associated with the domain model.
T3 Domain Model	Design	Laura Hart, Matthew Hause	Capture the core high-level concepts, definitions, relationships, and relationships.
T4 UC Development	Design	@Rae Anderson	Identify and define major MBAcq Use Case set.
T5 Digital Eng Env	Implement		Examine the special considerations for addressing the Digital Engineering requirements in an MBAcq context. Define the enabling system and a lighter version of requirements.
T6 Lang Arch	Design	Gene Shreve	Define the implementation of the ACQ DMM for inclusion in the language architecture.

The Problem

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

Model Curation – The Status Quo

Wu et al (2021) describes a maturity assessment of Systems Engineering reusable assets to facilitate MBSE adoption, basically a Capability Maturity Model (CMM) for model and asset reuse.

Hause (2014), defines how the OMG Reusable Asset Specification (RAS) was used to build an asset library to harvest, curate, and share SysML model assets to promote and enable model asset reuse.

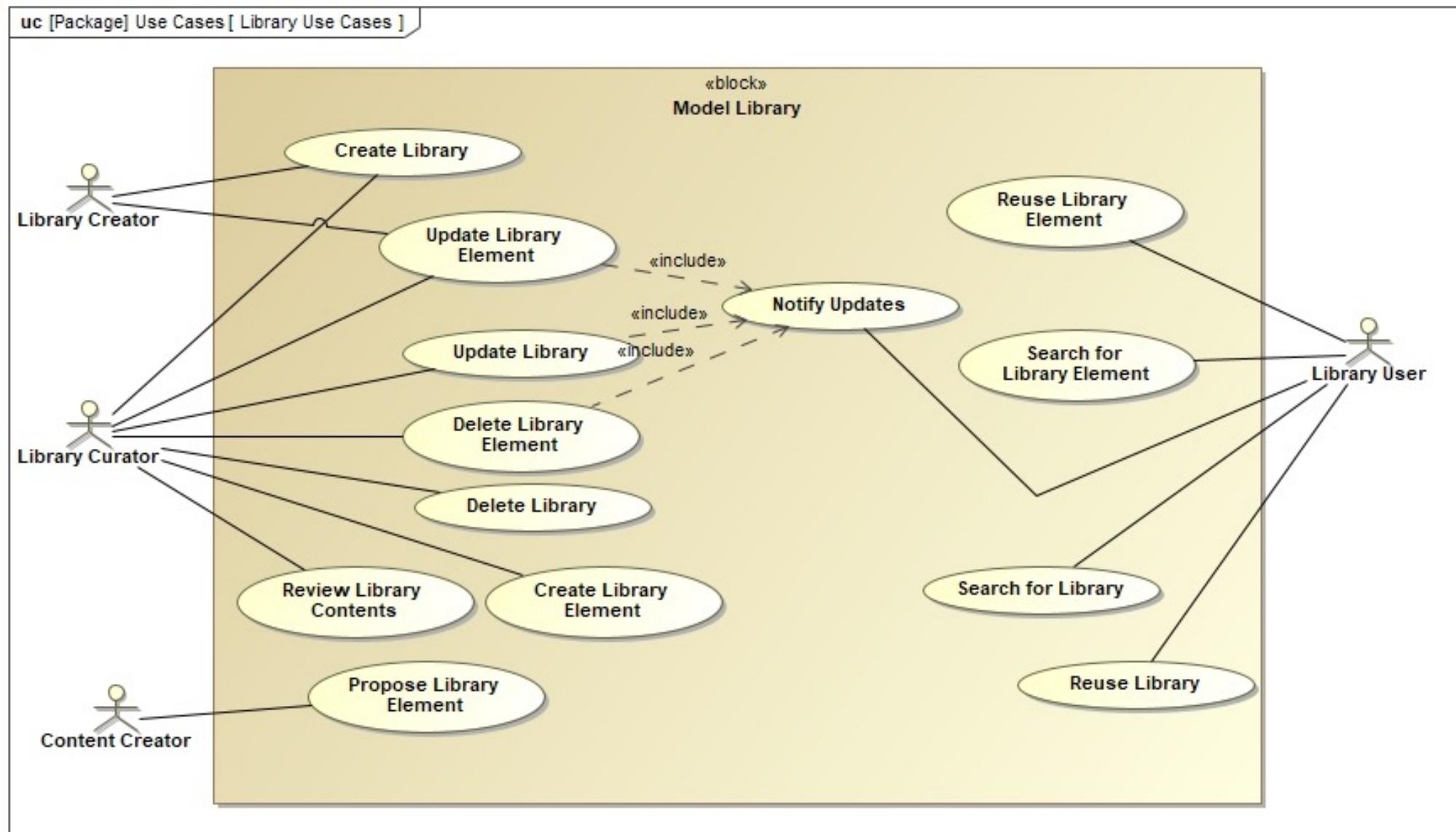
The OMG RAS was published in 2005 and provides a means of categorizing assets for reuse.

- The PTC Asset Library is the only implementation the authors are aware of that is still in use. It does not provide a complete curation solution.
- Other Solutions?

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!!



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 profiles can be incorporated into existing standards/frameworks such as UAF, SysML
- New profiles 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”





Questions?

About the Speakers



Laura E. Hart is a Sr Manager, corporate engineering at Lockheed Martin enabling Digital Transformation. Laura has over 35 years of industry experience covering a wide spectrum of responsibilities applying Model-Based Systems Engineering across the development lifecycle of complex software and hardware systems. Laura's current focus is on the standardization of Model-based acquisition across industry. Laura is the creator and co-chair of the MBAcq user group, co-chair of OMG Unified Architecture Framework (UAF) group, Adjunct professor Drexel University and NDIA Systems Engineering Division vice-chair. Laura.E.Hart@lmco.com



Matthew Hause is an SSI Principal and MBSE Technical Specialist, a former PTC Fellow, a co-chair of the UAF group and a member of the OMG SysML specification team. He has been developing multi-national complex systems for over 45 years as a systems and software engineer. He started out working in the power systems industry and has been involved in military command and control systems, process control, manufacturing, factory automation, communications, SCADA, distributed control, office automation and many other areas of technical and real-time systems. His roles have varied from project manager to developer. His role at SSI includes mentoring, sales presentations, standards development, presentations at conferences, specification of the UAF profile and developing and presenting training courses. MHause@systemxi.com



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