



OMG Model-based Acquisition (MBAcq) User Group.

*A Government & Industry Collaboration
Reference Architecture and Patterns*

*NASA Quality Leadership Forum (QLF) 3/14/2024
Cape Canaveral, FL*

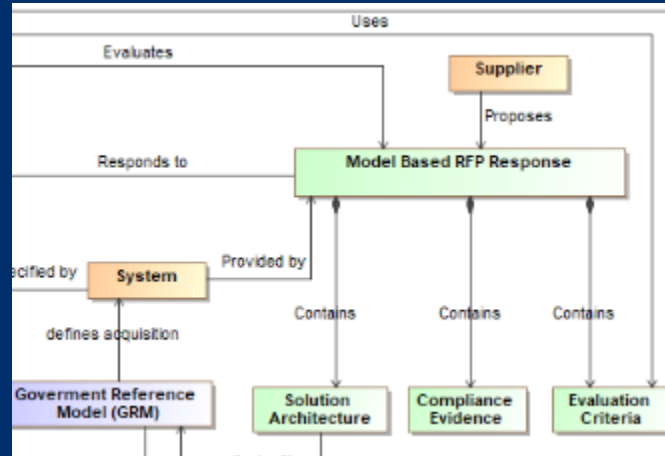
LAURA E HART LAURA.E.HART@LMCO.COM

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.

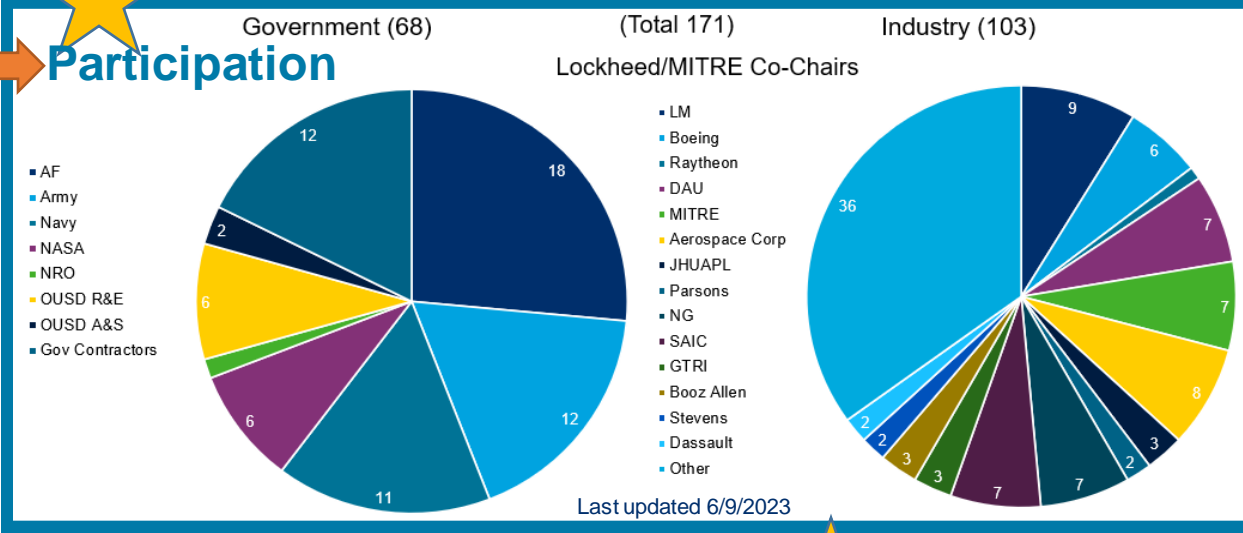


Why MBAcq Matters

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 professional 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 API & 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)

Collaboration and Transparency in an Open Env

Transitioning Knowledge Repository to OMG MC

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

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

CodeWiki Spaces Forums People Questions Polls Ideation Glossaries Calen

- Websites
- Digital Acquisition WG
 - Membership and Attendance
 - Agenda/Meeting Minutes
- Activities and Deliverables
 - T1/2: Landscape Assessment
 - T3: High-Level Domain Model
 - Sustainment
 - T4: Use Case Development
 - T5: Digital Eng Env (DEE) ass
 - T6: Language Architecture
 - T7: Updates to the Example I
 - T8: (ARM) Acq Ref Model: Te
 - T9: Policy Review Group
 - T10: Identify Reference Reso
 - T11: Acquisition Guide Outlir
 - T12: Modeling Environment
 - T13: MOSA Metrics
 - T14: Define (ARA & OAD): pr
 - T15: Define Model Based RFI
 - T16: Joint interface compone
 - MBAcq Shared Files

Pages / ... / Activities and Deliverables

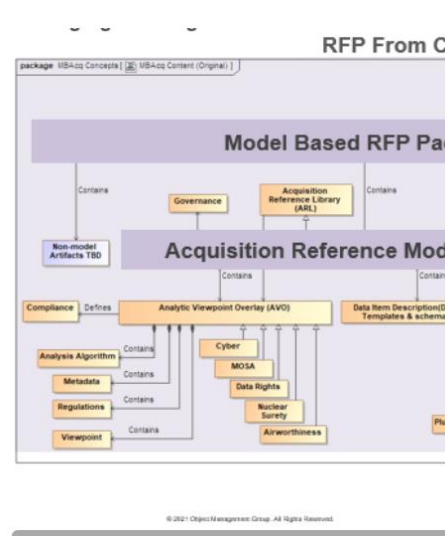
T3: High-Level Domain Model

Created by Laura Hart, last modified about 22 hours ago

Special Task Description: Capture the core high-level conc

Task Leader: @Laura Hart @Matthew Hause , Monty

Members: Yvette Rodriguez, Jeff Banks



- OMG UAF Task Force
- Pages
- Calendars
- SPACE SHORTCUTS
 - Meeting Notes & Action Items
 - UAF 1.2 Sample Model Document
 - UAF 1.2 Layers
- Files list
- How-to Articles
- Websites
- Digital Acquisition WG
 - Membership and Attendance
 - Agenda/Meeting Minutes
 - 05/06/2022 Agenda/Minutes
 - 05/20/2022 Agenda/Minutes
 - 06/07/2022 Agenda/Minutes
 - 07/01/2022 Agenda/Minutes
 - 07/29/2022 Agenda/Minutes
 - 08/12/2022 Agenda/Minutes
 - 09/02/2022 Agenda/Minutes
 - 09/09/2022 Agenda/Minutes
 - 10/14/2022 Agenda/Minutes
 - 10/28/2022 Agenda/Minutes
 - 11/18/2022 Agenda/Minutes
 - 12/6/2022 OMG Agenda/Minutes
 - Orientation Meeting Sept 1, 2023
- Activities and Deliverables
 - MBAcq Shared Files
 - Files: Reference Documentation
 - MBAcq User Group Charter
 - New CoDev Request
 - Model & Data Catalog
 - Sub Committee Meeting Schedule
 - FAQs -- Frequently Asked Questions
 - Glossaries

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 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 OMG UAF Task Force Confluence site is a THREE STEP process:
 - 1) follow the link and register either using a password or enrolling your Device
 - 2) You must log in to the MITRE CoDev network to create an account on the site
 - 3) Once you do, please email me (rahalselden@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 minutes?
 - Rae Anderson: T1/2: Landscape Assessment and Lessons Learned
 - Monte will provide rolled up Lessons Learned
 - Hart/Hause: T3: High-Level Domain Model
 - 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
 - Yvette Rodriguez: T10: Identify Reference Resource Authoritative Sources
 - 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 Brookshier: T12: Modeling Environment Tool Support
 - Gene Sherve: T6: Language Architecture
 - General conversation around the room:
 - Nadine: new OSD Architecture group is being formed lead by Lt Col Ed Moshinski (OUSD R&E and NDIA Arch co-chair) stated that a MC these deliverables will be pivotal to the MOSA standardization approach
 - Frank Salvatore Asked: Are you planning to start with what was done in the past?
 - 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 that was just released. You can find it here <https://www.psmc.com/DEM/Measurement-Framework>
 - Keith Siders, AFLCMC/EZSI, working to get AF legal/contract support from Jim Hague

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:

CodeWiki Spaces Forums People Questions Polls Ideation Glossaries Calendars Blogs Create

Meeting Notes & Action Items

- UAF 1.2 Sample Model Document
- UAF 1.2 Layers
- Files list
- How-to Articles
- Websites

Digital Acquisition WG

- Membership and Attendance
- Agenda/Meeting Minutes

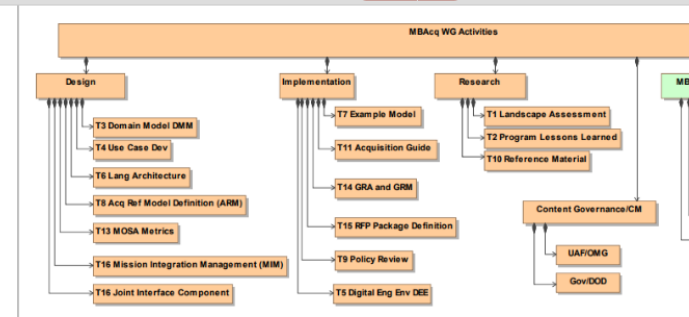
Activities and Deliverables

- T1/2: Landscape Assessment and Lessons Learned
- T3: High-Level Domain Model
- T4: Use Case Development
- T5: Digital Eng Env (DEE) associated with primary System
- T6: Language Architecture
- T7: Updates to the Example Model
- T8: (ARM) Acq Ref Model: Template
- T9: Policy Review Group
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- T11: Acquisition Guide Outline
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- T13: MOSA Metrics
- T14: Define (ARA & OAD): propose
- T15: Define Model Based RFP Package
- T16: Joint interface component architecture


MBAcq Shared Files

Files: Reference Documentation

MBAcq User Group Charter



Topic ID#	WG Name	Leader(s)	Description
T1/2 Landscape Assessment & Lessons Learned	Research	@Rae Anderson	Identify Existing activities and organizations associated with the current environment
T3 Domain Model	Design	Laura Hart Matthew Hause	Capture the core high-level concepts, definitions, relationship, and dependencies of the Metamodel
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 Eng Env requirements/specificity in a MBAcq context. Develop the enabling system and a lighter version of requirements. Develop the enabling system and a lighter version of requirements. Develop the enabling system and a lighter version of requirements.
T6 Lang Arch	Design	Gene Sherve	Define the implementation of the ACQ DMM for inclusion into the UAF 1.2 layers

 **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

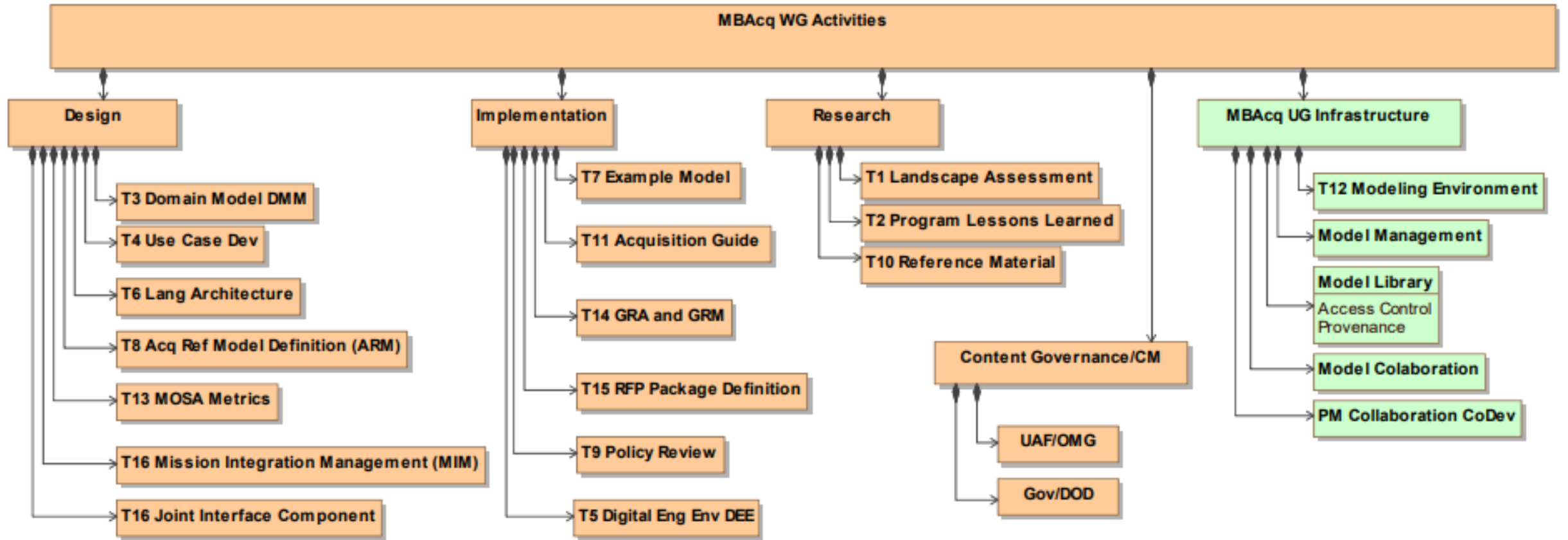
<https://www.eventbrite.com/e/omg-model-based-acquisition-user-group-community-q1-2024-meeting-registration-817420204837>

UAF Summit (Free) 3/20

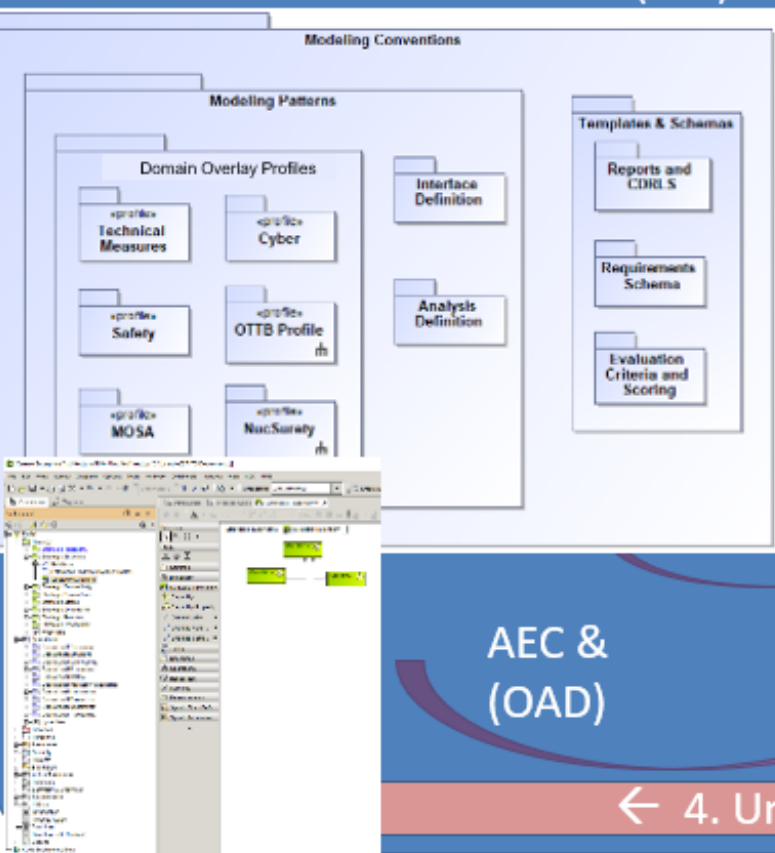
<https://www.omg.org/events/2024Q1/special-events/UAF-Summit.htm>

MBAcq – UG ACTIVITIES

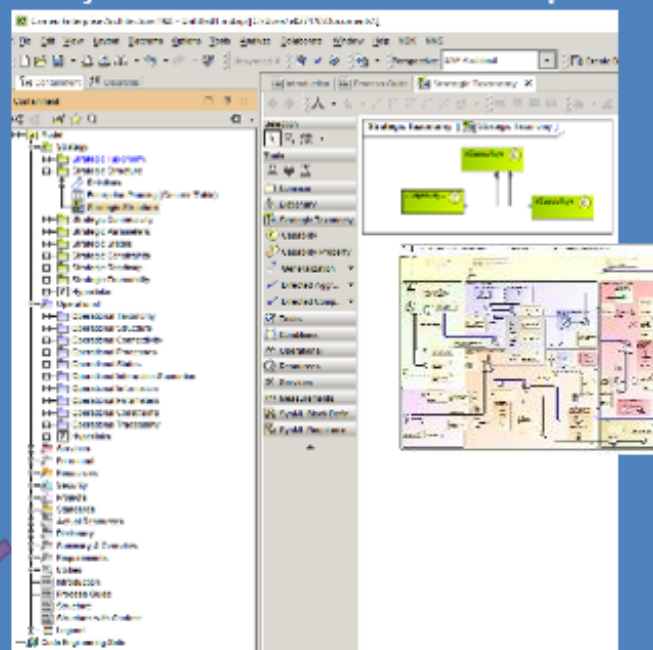
package MBAcq Concepts [MBAcq Activities]



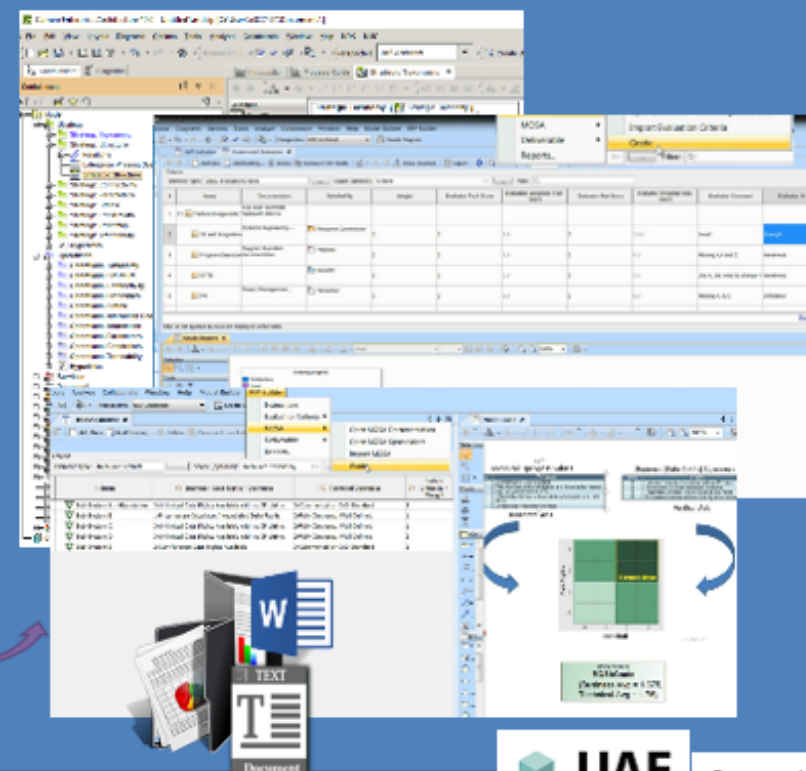
1. Architecture Evaluation Criteria (AEC)



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**.

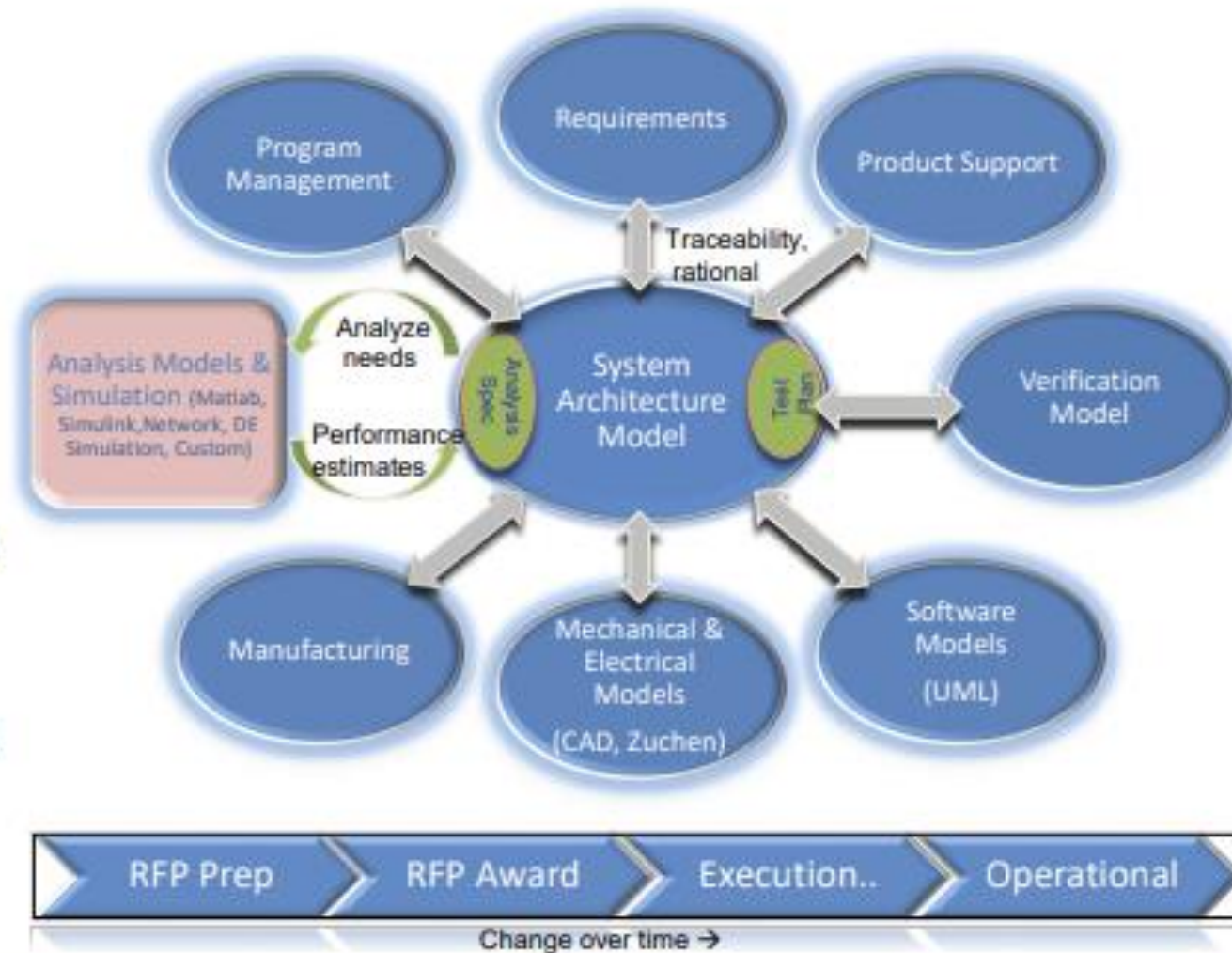
Descriptive vs Analytical Models

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

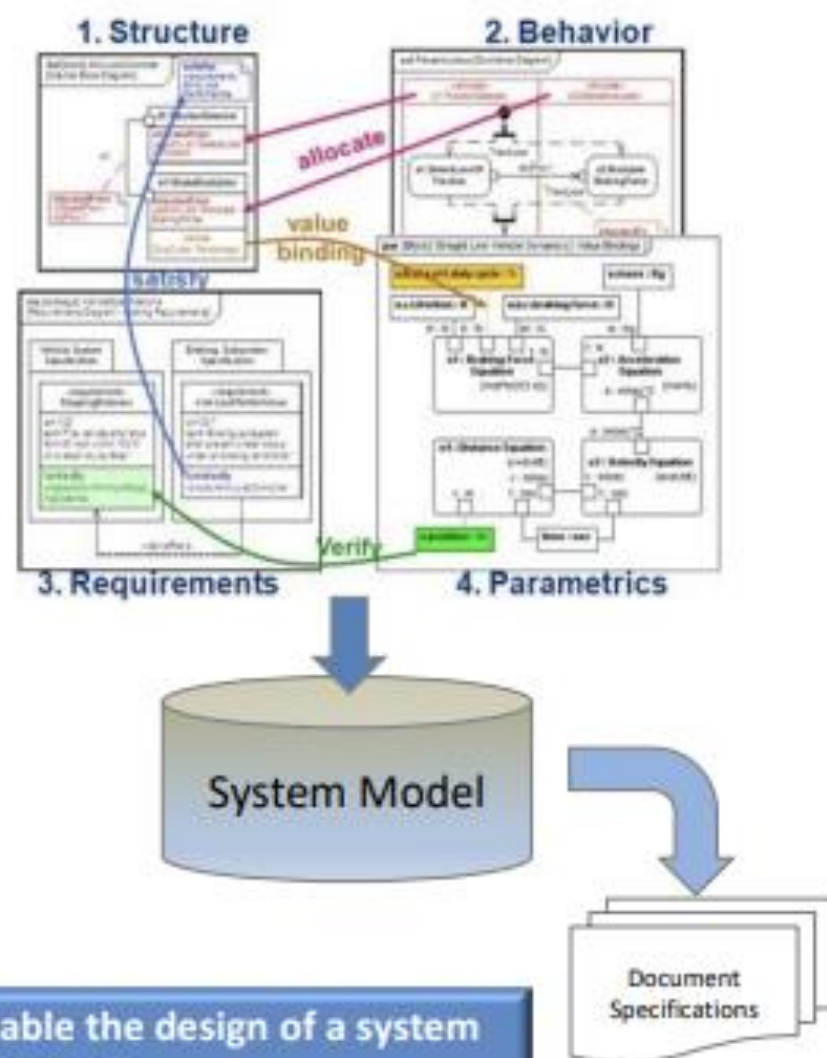
- Emphasize specific aspects of performance, consistent with the Architecture Model.
- Mathematically-based computation or simulation
- Reduces risks thru analysis, validation and optimization of:
 - MOE, MOP, KPP, TPM timing, probability of hit/survival reliability/availability, MTBF cost, total cost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

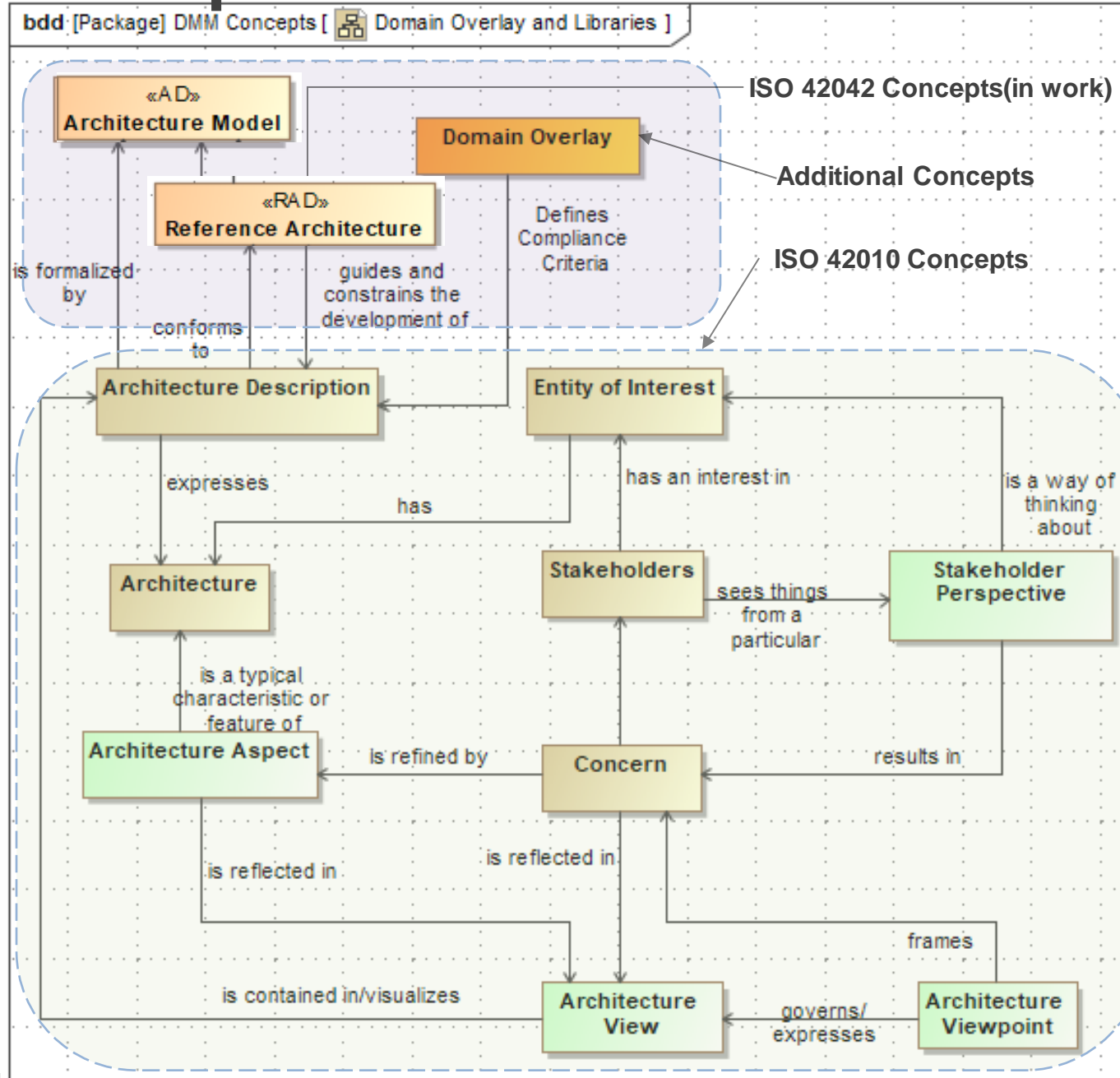
What's in the System Architecture Model

- 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

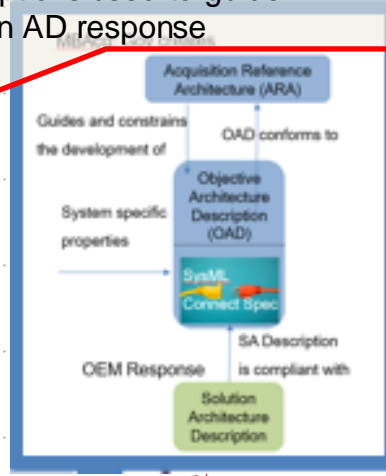
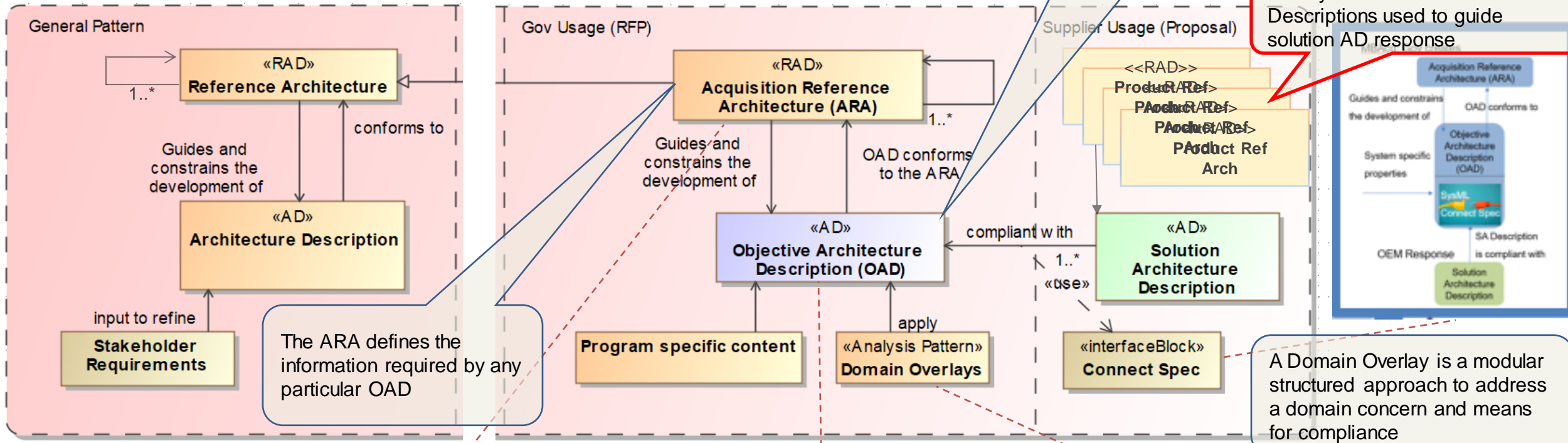


Primary use of the system model is to enable the design of a system that satisfies its requirements

Standardized Concepts for Reusable Content

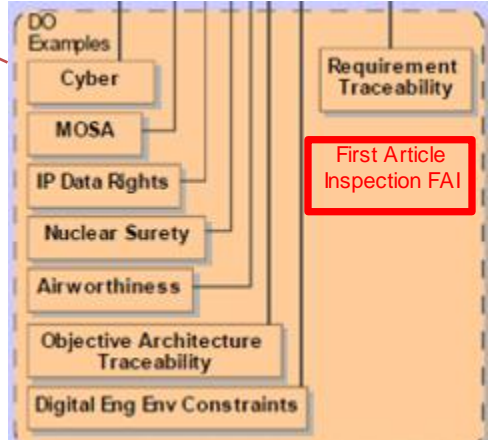
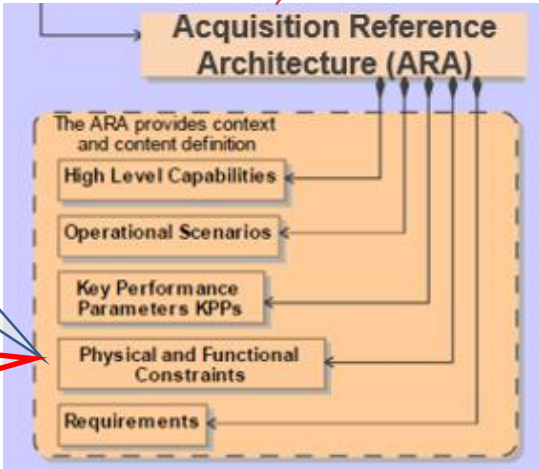


Usage of Standardized Concepts (2)



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

Example, AF AV RAD



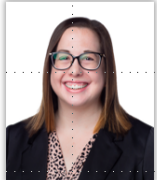
Domain Overlay Application – First Article Inspection (FAI)

Core Contributors

This CQSDI Presentation



Casey DeCarlis
Department of Defense



Hannah Ensor
Lockheed Martin Space



John Fordyce
Raytheon Technologies



Fred McMaier
Lockheed Martin Aeronautics

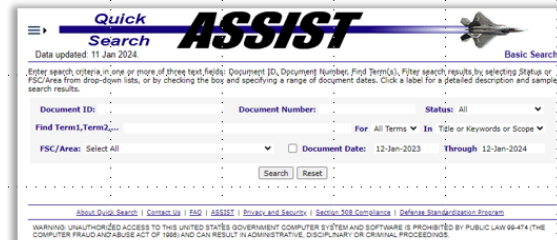
Joint Strategic Quality Council (JSQC) MBQ/MA Working Group Representation

- Department of Defense (DoD)
- Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA)
- Elbit Systems of America
- Lockheed Martin
- Raytheon Technologies (RTX)
- National Aeronautics & Space Administration (NASA)
- Aerospace Industries Association (AIA)
- Pratt & Whitney
- Northrop Grumman
- University of Maryland

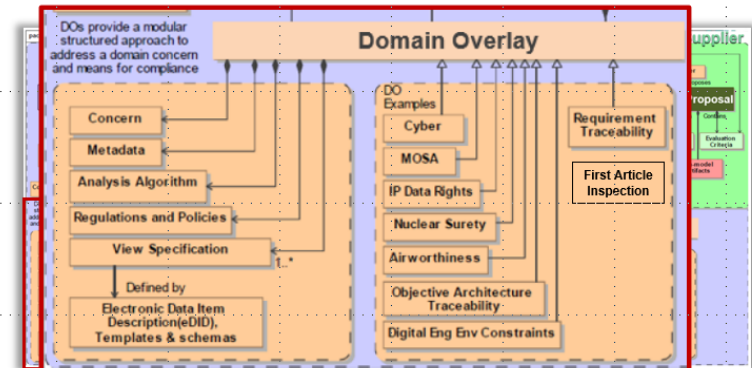
The Execution

- The JSQC's Model-Based Quality & Mission Assurance working group is drafting a Data Item Description (DID) document
- Goal of the DID is to require contractors to submit FAI data via a CDRL in the standardized DID-defined model format
- Plan is to get this DID on a pilot contract by FY'25

The DID will be structured to allow for integration into the Object Management Group (OMG) Model-Based Acquisition (MBAcq.) efforts as a Domain Overlay



DLA DID Repository: <https://quicksearch.dla.mil/qsSearch.aspx>



Ongoing work from the Object Management Group (OMG) Model-Based Acquisition (MBAcq.) effort

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.

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

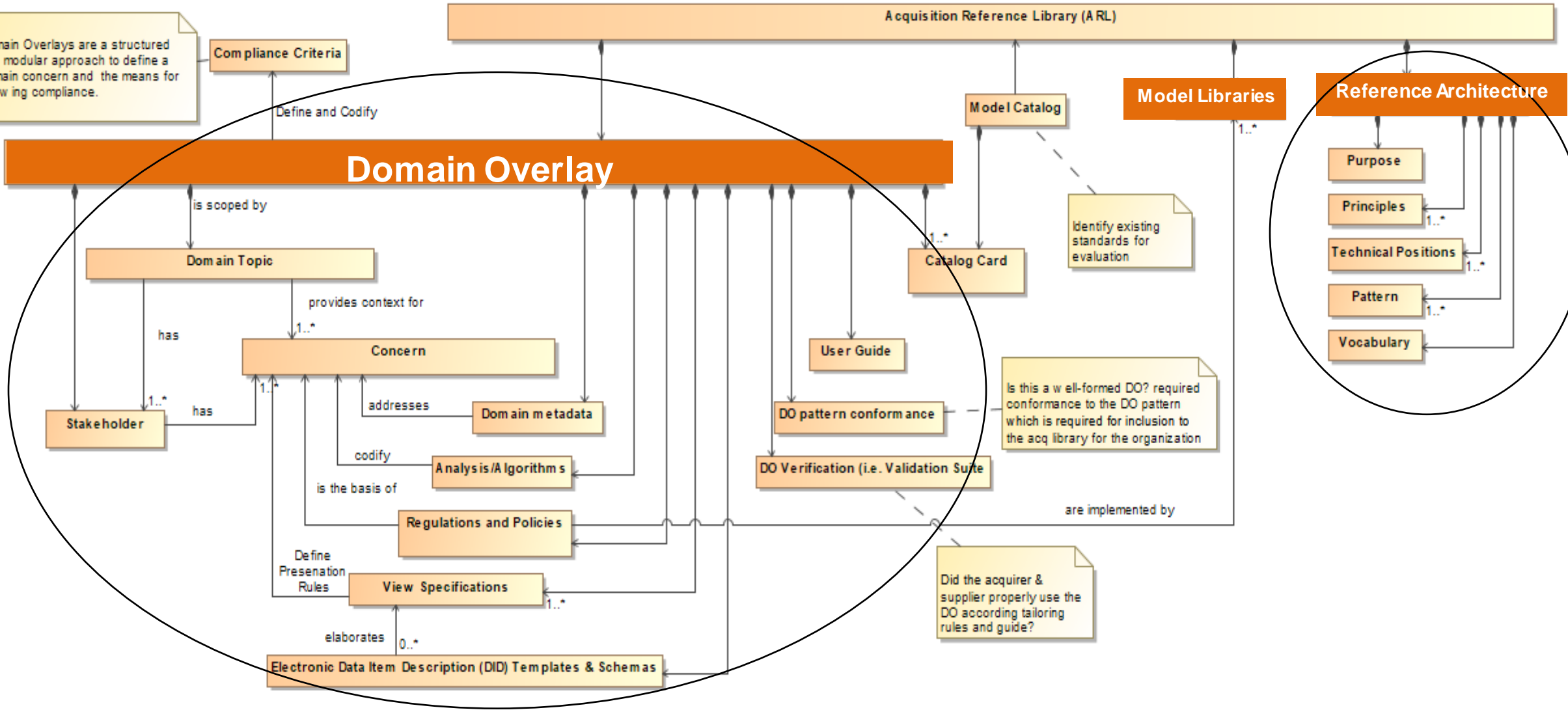
Based on NDIA Actionable Architecture Using Aspect Modeling, L Hart 2018

Modular structured pattern to support standardization

Standardized Concepts for Reusable Content

package Domain Overlay Concept [Domain Overlay Concept]

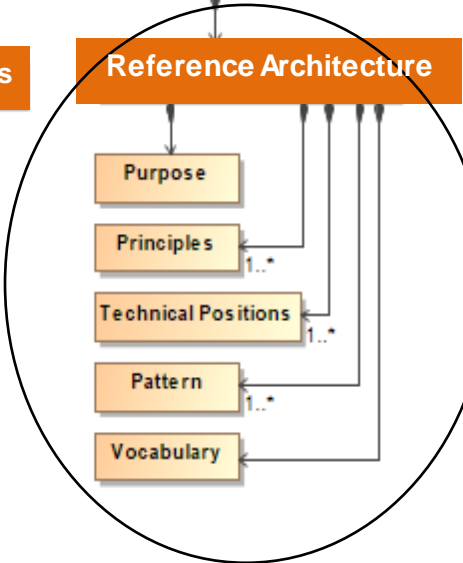
Domain Overlays are a structured and modular approach to define a domain concern and the means for showing compliance.



Identify existing standards for evaluation

Is this a well-formed DO? required conformance to the DO pattern which is required for inclusion to the acq library for the organization

Did the acquirer & supplier properly use the DO according tailoring rules and guide?



Domain Overlay (DO) Lifecycle - animated



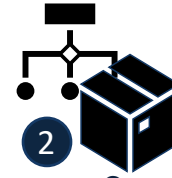
1 Framing the Analysis Why & What is needed

- 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.

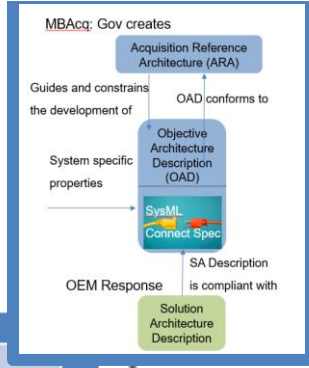
*DO is a pattern for creating modular profiles

The Architecture Continuum

Defining Guidance!

View Specifications

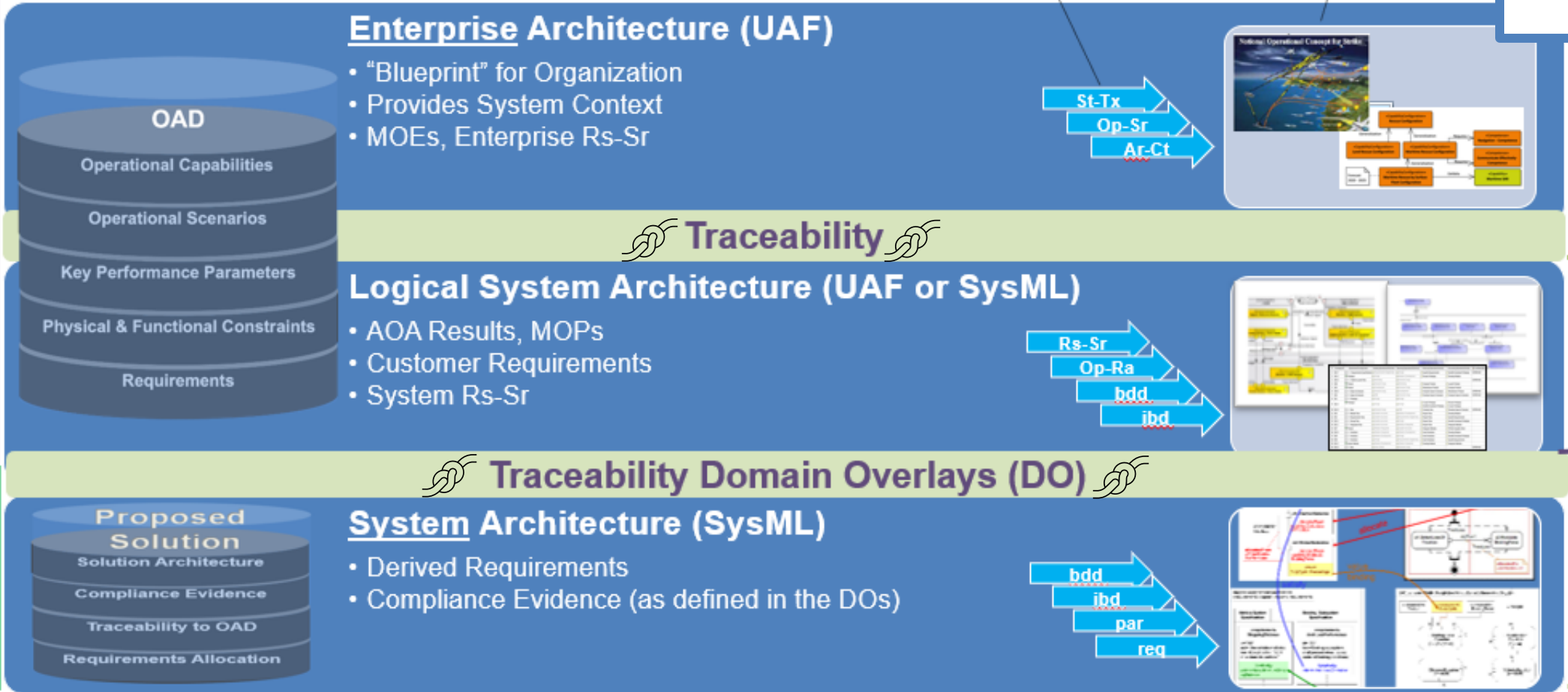
Views



Architecture Continuum

RFP

PROPOSAL



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?





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!

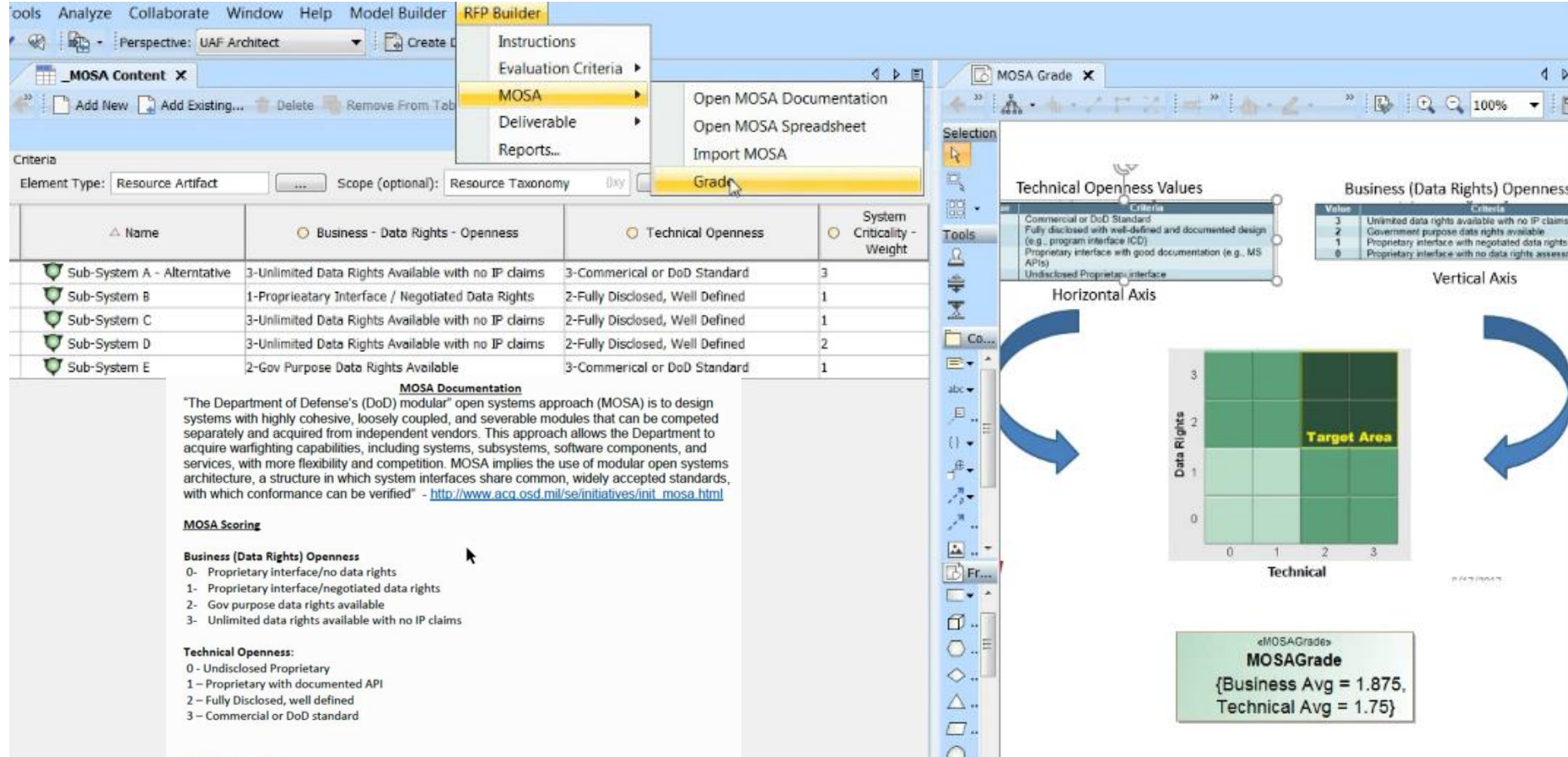


During the RFP Supplier Response phase, the **supplier** will use the **MBAcq** process to:

- 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



The screenshot shows the RFP Builder interface with the MOSA menu open. The MOSA Content pane displays a table of criteria for Business - Data Rights - Openness, Technical Openness, and System Criticality - Weight across five sub-systems (A-E).

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

The MOSA Grade window shows a 3x3 matrix with axes for Technical and Data Rights. A 'Target Area' is highlighted in the center-right. A summary box shows: MOSAGrade {Business Avg = 1.875, Technical Avg = 1.75}.

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.

**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

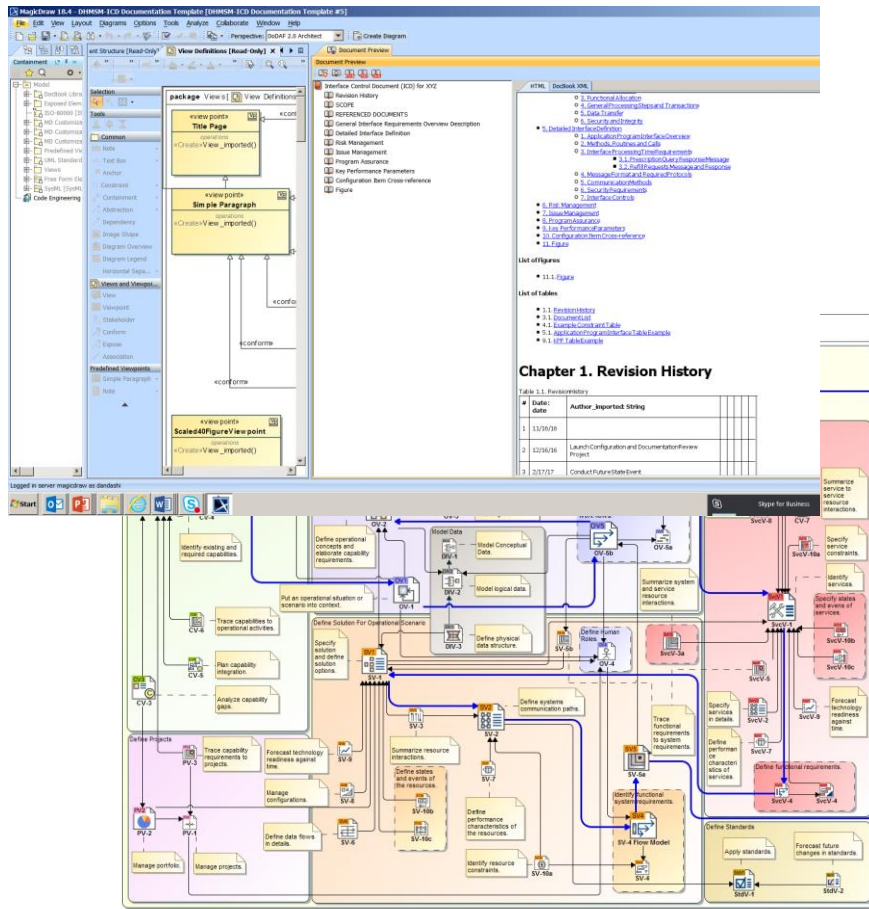
Grading Rubrics and Scoring are captured in the Model



OBJECT MANAGEMENT GROUP®

DOCUMENT GENERATION FROM MODEL

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



Generate Required Documents and Reports



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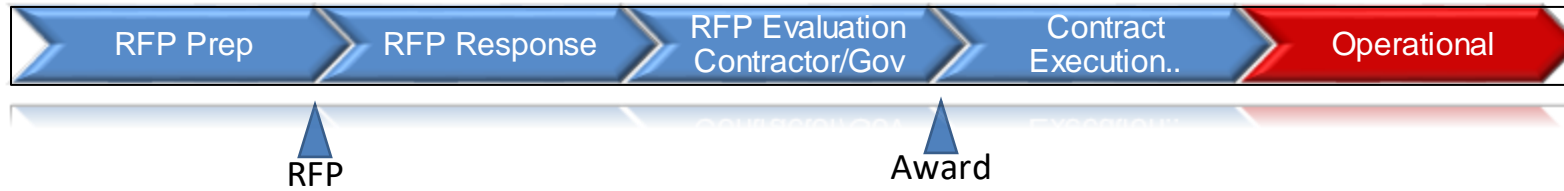
(Source: Laura Hart, MITRE 2017)



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