

‘Improving requirement modelling and traceability within an enterprise architecture framework: Methods, Blueprints and Experiences’

Col Jeremy Barrett UKAR

Hi-Q Systems Ltd

Dr Dick Whittington

The Salamander Organisation

Prof Keith Hartley

Centre for Defence Economics,
University of York

Maj Toby Sumpter UKA

Directorate of Command and
 Battlespace Management (Army)

Dr Simon Smith

The Salamander Organisation

‘Improving requirement modelling and traceability within an enterprise architecture framework: Methods, Blueprints and Experiences’

Challenging the DoD AF paradigm

NAO 'Major Projects Report 2003'

Reports:

- Improvements in gross time and cost overrun
- Encouraging signs of innovative relationships with industry ...

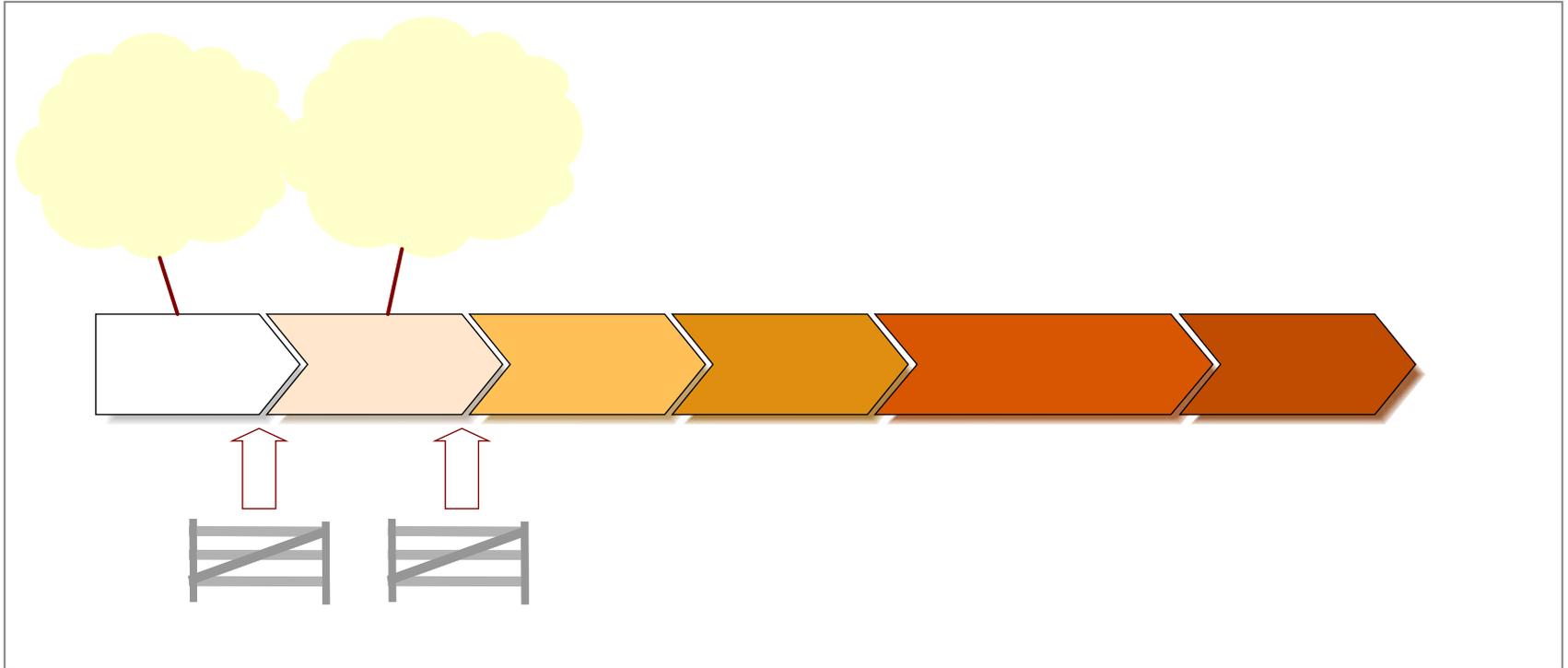
But ...

there is more to do

'More needs to be done'

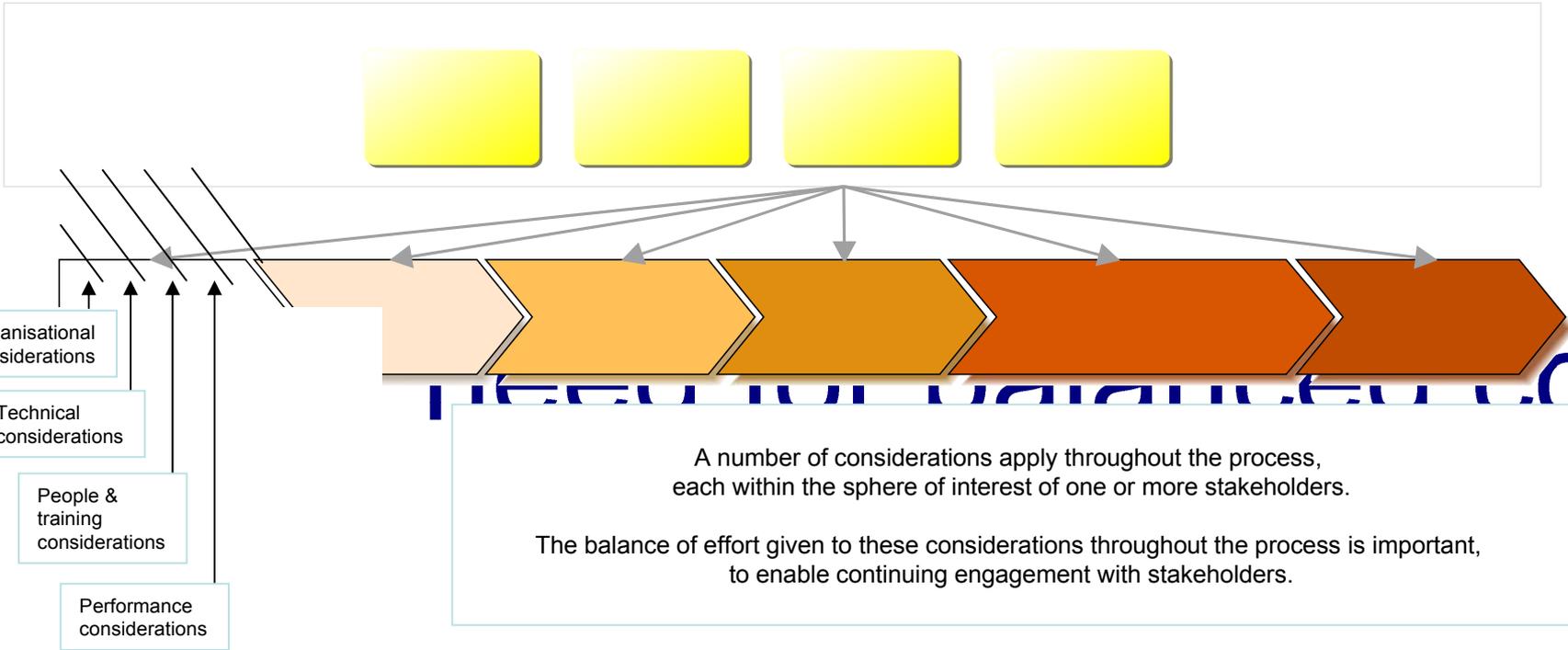
- Methodologies, architecture and governance frameworks for:
 - ✚ Defining and managing requirements
 - ✚ De-risking development through increased coherence, integration and communication
- Engaging, motivating and improving the performance of stakeholders in the acquisition community through:
 - ✚ Transparency
 - ✚ Incentive
 - ✚ Communication

SMART Acquisition





To encourage a mind-set that is unencumbered by traditional methods and developments, it is important that the initial Capabilities Review process explore outside the realm of traditional methods



Stakeholders:

What needs to be done?

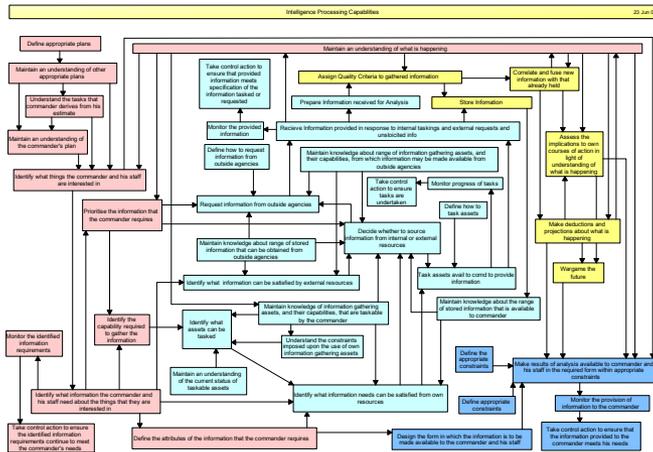
- Action at both the business and technical level
- An increased awareness that these views are closely related

Challenges

- Creating a common language to enable the effective engagement of stakeholders
- The development of a common approach to their description with tools in support

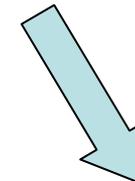
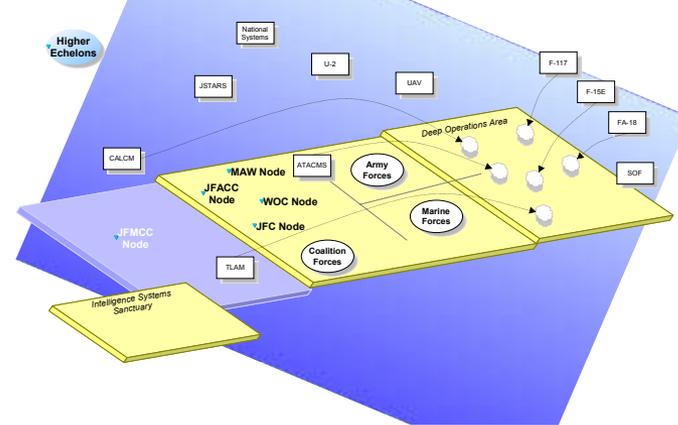
High-level Operational View

Capability Requirement



The Operational Concept of Conduct Joint Force Targeting

The Operational Concept for Joint Force Targeting involves three ...

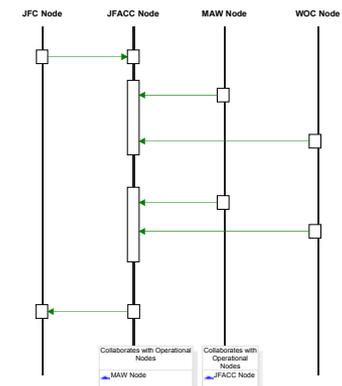


Viewed at the 60,000 foot perspective, we are aware of the overall context of the requirement, and the principal participating components

Viewed at the 6 foot perspective, we are able to analyse the specific interactions required between specific components in order to achieve connectivity and synchronisation

USCENTCOM Targeting MEA OV-6c

This trace represents the creation of a Munitions Effects Assessment, derived from the activities that create the assessment (OV-5) and the assignment of activities to operational nodes (OV-2):
[Conduct Munitions Effects Assessment](#)



Detailed Operational View

Challenges

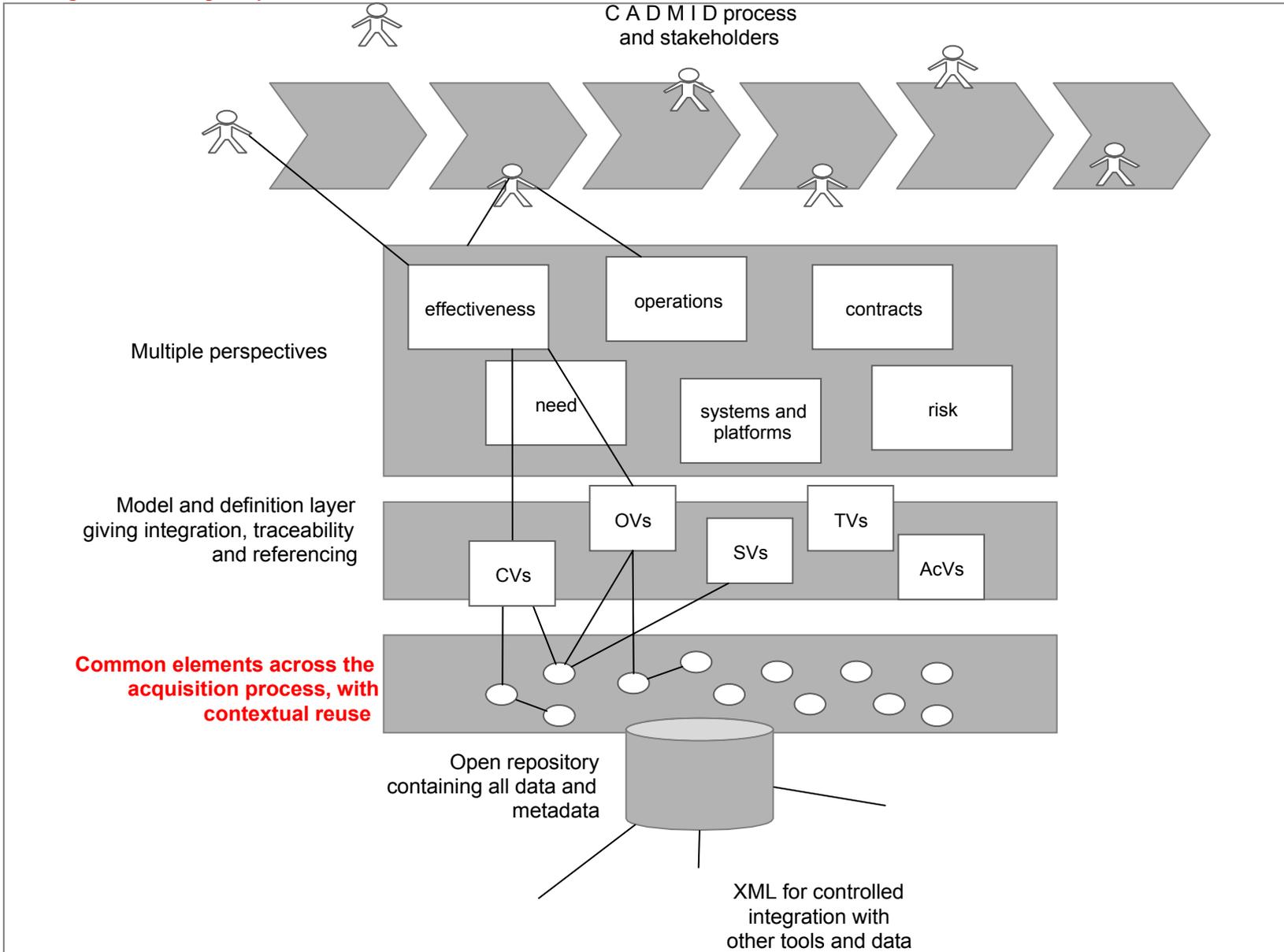
- Creating a common language to enable the effective engagement of stakeholders
- The development of a common approach to their description with tools in support
- **Managing communication and relationships**
- **Managing performance and achievement**

Shortcomings in Current Practice

- Requirements definition is conditioned by current and past assumptions
- The coverage of key areas within acquisition stages is often unbalanced
- Application of enterprise architecture methodology over-emphasises the technical
- The social and economic realities are often neglected

Addressing the challenge

- Principles and ideas



Addressing the challenge

- Principles and ideas
- Support throughout the acquisition process not just at development and manufacture

The screenshot shows the MoDAF CS AM - Mood - [MooD] application window. The main content area displays the 'Defence Capability Framework' diagram, which is a large purple sphere containing several overlapping ellipses labeled with tasks: Command, Inform, Prepare, Project, Operate, Protect, and Sustain. To the left of the diagram, there is a text box defining the framework as a component of Military Capability. To the right, another text box defines Military Capability. The interface includes a menu bar, a toolbar, a left-hand tree view, and a status bar at the bottom.

Defence Capability Framework
(Capability Objective model)

Owner: Administrator
Modified: 27/11/2003 08:00:14

Common Tasks

- Add capability objectives used above
- Add undelegated links
- Create child

A component of Military Capability is defined as a fundamental defence capability required to deliver Fighting Power.

A Military Capability is defined as a function or activity that directly contributes to the achievement of tactical, operational and/or strategic effect by the Armed Forces, principally through Fighting Power.

Addressing the challenge

- Principles and ideas
- Support throughout the acquisition process not just at development and manufacture
- **Integration across the different perspectives required at each stage**

The screenshot shows the MoDAF CS AM - Mood - [MooD] software interface. The main window displays a diagram titled "Joint Air Defence" with several interconnected components: "R3", "SITREP for other AD Functions", "Locally generated AD Alert", and "Deliver AD". The "SITREP for other AD Functions" component is highlighted in blue and has a detailed view pane open below it.

1 SITREP for other AD Functions

Description: Effectiveness Envelope for this resource

Indicator	Type	Unit	Goal	Actual
Information Loss	Quality	# minutes that can be lost in one contiguous	<1	3

Buttons: Add, Delete

Conclusions

- To address the issues of risk, cost and time over-run, we need methodologies that better support the early stages of the process
- Owners of capability requirement need to be able to (and be expected to) take a more active and responsible role in requirement definition and solution alignment
- Decision makers throughout the process must be able **to make sense of their complex adaptive environment**
- This requires principles, notations, methodologies and tools that are rich enough to express in a coherent and integrated manner the perspectives of all the stakeholders ...