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Department of Defense
Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (OASD) for Network Infrastructure
and Integration (NII)

Configuration Management Plan

for

The DoD Architecture Framework (DoDAF) and DoDAF Meta Model (DM2)



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Revision History

This document is under the control of the Department of Defense Chief Information Officer (DoD CIO). Any changes to this document will be reflected by a document change record or by a complete revision.

Document Date	Revision Level	Change Description	Affected Section(s)
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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

1.1.1 Purposes of the DoD Architecture Framework (DoDAF)

The purpose of the DoD Architecture Framework (DoDAF) is to support process improvement for the six core processes of DoD:

1. Joint Capabilities Integration and Development (JCIDS)
2. Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution (PPBE)
3. Acquisition System (DAS)
4. Systems Engineering (SE)
5. Operations Planning
6. Capabilities Portfolio Management (CPM)

1.1.2 Purposes of the DoDAF Meta Model (DM2)

The DoDAF Meta Model (DM2) is the core of DoDAF. The purposes of DM2 are:

1. Provide the vocabulary for description and discourse about DoDAF models (formerly “products”) and core process usage.
2. Provide the basis for generation of the “physical” exchange specification for exchange of data between architecture tools and databases.
3. Provide a basis for semantic precision in architectural descriptions to support heterogeneous architectural description integration and analysis in support of core process decision making.
4. Support discovery and understandability of architecture data assets within the DoD Enterprise Architecture (EA) Community of Interest (COI) and with cross-COIs, discovery using DM2 categories of information, and understandability thru precise semantics augmented with linguistic traceability.
5. Support information sharing across the DoD Enterprise Architecture COI with precise, universally understood, and commonly interpretable semantics.

1.1.3 Purposes of DoDAF-DM2 Configuration Management (CM)

The purposes of DoDAF-DM2 Configuration Management (CM) are:

1. **Governance.** Provide a visible and clearly understood process for DoDAF-DM2 issue resolution and model improvement. Establish change activity that is controlled through a known, organized process so that there is a known basis for making change to architecture model, and a means for evaluating the effectiveness of that change. Establish procedures for interaction with related communities including related COIs, EA tool vendors, and semantic interoperability groups.
2. **Product Improvement.** Improve the ability to produce desired models and analyses that reflect customer need through common understanding of the definition and usage of the data. Provide a process for evaluation of present and future impact of proposed changes.
3. **Baselines.** Maintain stable DoDAF-DM2 baselines and clearly establish and provide community-wide awareness of DoDAF-DM2 developmental, operational, deprecated, and retired baselines. Ensure that all changes to any baseline can be traced to an approved change proposal and that the implementation status of changes can be verified.
4. **COI.** Provide a means to continuously re-assess and improve information sharing within the DoD EA COI and with related COIs, to determine requirements for information sharing, and to monitor and measure progress within the DoD EA COI.

A configuration management program provides an orderly way to facilitate change, based on need, and utilizes best practices and performances standards to ensure that expectations are realized, efficiency is increased, reliability and maintainability is assured, and stability achieved.

1.2 Scope

This plan applies to the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Staff, the Military Services, the Combatant Commands and Defense Agencies at all levels involved in the development, employment, and maintenance of enterprise architecture models and data. The scope of this DoDAF-DM2 Configuration Management Plan (CMP) is:

1. Configuration Identification (CI)
2. Configuration Management Organizational Roles and Interactions
3. DoDAF-DM2 CM Processes and Procedures
4. DoDAF-DM2 CM Business Rules
5. Configuration Status Accounting

1.3 Definitions

Reference (4), “Military Handbook Configuration Management Guidance”, states, “DoD has adopted ANSI/EIA-649, “National Consensus Standard for Configuration Management,” as the guiding document providing the basic principles of Configuration Management. Consequently, this CMP adopts terminology and processes from Reference (1), “National Consensus Standard for Configuration Management”. . As stated in Reference (1),

The configuration management process facilitates orderly management of product information and product changes for such beneficial purposes as to revise capability; improve performance, reliability, or maintainability; extend life; reduce cost; reduce risk and liability; or correct defects. The relatively minimal cost of implementing configuration management is returned many fold in cost avoidance. The lack of configuration management, or its ineffectual implementation, can be very expensive and sometimes can have such catastrophic consequences as failure of equipment or loss of life.

It prescribes processes and procedures for:

*The orderly establishment, documentation, and maintenance of a product's functional, performance and physical attributes
Management of changes to the attributes
Access to accurate information essential to the product's development, fabrication, production, use, maintenance, procurement, and eventual disposal.*

Reference (1) defines a flexible, but well-defined standard employed most often at the ‘enterprise’ level. Its flexibility lies in the ability to provide CM practices that can be selectively applied to the degree necessary for each of the areas to be covered under this plan. Thus, while the standard will be the guide for development of the plan, its principles should not stifle necessary change without undue complexity. Rather, changes that are complex will require more stringent application of technical review, especially on the impact of potential change, than less complex proposals that may be expedited as administrative or logistical changes that do not require the same treatment.

Key terms are defined below. A complete glossary of terms, acronyms, and abbreviations is included at the end of this document.

1. Configuration Management (CM): a management discipline that applies technical and administrative direction over the life cycle of an item to:
 1. Identify and document the functional and physical characteristics of configuration items (CIs) (configuration identification)
 2. Control changes to configuration items and their associated documentation (configuration control)
 3. Record and report information needed to manage configuration items effectively, including the status of proposed changes and the implementation status of approved changes (status accounting)
 4. Audit CIs to verify conformance to requirements (configuration audit)
2. Configuration Item (CI): an aggregation of metadata, and occasionally data on architecture components, processes, or data that is designated for configuration management and treated as a single entity in the configuration management process. (E.g., NetViz net file, Core Systems and Quantities List, etc.) [Adapted from ISO 10007:1995(E)]

3. Baseline: the configuration of a model formally established at a specific point in time, which serves as a reference for further activities. [ISO 10007:1995(E)]
4. Release: the formal notification and distribution of an approved baseline version of a configuration item.
5. Change Request (CR): A formal request for a major and/or specific change to a CI.
6. Change Request Tracker (CRT): A database used to track submitted CRs to any configuration item and to document all actions that add, delete, or change a configuration item.
7. Configuration Status Accounting Report (CSAR). A formal document prepared monthly that summarizes all DoDAF-DM2 Working Group (WG) activities during the monthly period, WG membership participation over the period, and all WG recommendations prioritization and adjudication of CRs.
8. Version Description Document (VDD). A formal document issued with each DoDAF-DM2 baseline that describes all changes from the prior baseline in summary and detailed form.

1.4 Applicable Documents

Reference Number and Title	Document Control Number	Author	Date
1. National Consensus Standard for Configuration Management	ANSI/GEIA Standard EIA 649-A	American National Standards Institute	
2. Architecture and Standards Review Group (ASRG) CONOPS		DoD CIO	Feb 2010
3. Systems and software engineering — Architecture description	ISO/IEC WD4 42010 IEEE P42010/D5		Jan 2009
4. Military Handbook Configuration Management Guidance	MIL-HDBK-61A(SE)	DUSD (AT&L)	Feb 2001

2 Configuration Identification

The DoDAF-DM2 Configuration Items and their associated data items are:

1. DoDAF Viewpoint Definitions. Conventions for the construction, interpretation and use of architecture views and associated architecture models.
2. DoDAF Model Specifications. Specifications from which architecture views representing a architecture are composed.
3. Data Dictionary. Defines all non-demotic terms used in DoDAF and the DoDAF Meta Model.
4. DM2. Consists of a Conceptual Data Model (CDM) diagram and narrative description, a Logical Data Model (LDM) in an UML file adapted to IDEAS and a narrative description, and Physical Exchange Specification (PES) XML Schema Descriptions.

NOTE that introductory, tutorial, document outlining, and web navigation documentation is considered under control of the DoDAF Journal editorial team and not subject to formal CM in scope of this plan.

DoDAF-DM2 baselines are stasured as “DoDAF Version 2.xx” and “DM2 Version 2.xx” where xx is a sequential number assigned to each baseline. The status of DoDAF-DM2 baselines follows the nomenclature established by the DoD MDR as follows:

1. Operational: This is the current baseline approved for use throughout the DoD EA COI. In addition, this status indicates the Namespace Manager has deemed the baseline of sufficient quality to be used by other COI's. This baseline is frozen and cannot change.
2. Developmental: This is the future operational baseline and the baseline the FAC directs the DoDAF-DM2 WG to work with. DoDAF-DM2 CRs are applied against this baseline.
3. Deprecated: These baselines are still valid for use but will be retired in the near future.
4. Retired: These baselines are no longer valid to use.

Deprecated and retired baselines will be kept in an archive.

3 Organizational Roles, Responsibilities, and Interactions

As per Reference (2), “Architecture and Standards Review Group (ASRG) CONOPS”, there are three organizations involved in CM of the DoDAF-DM2 CI’s. They are shown outlined with the yellow background in Fehler: Referenz nicht gefunden and described in the following subparagraphs.

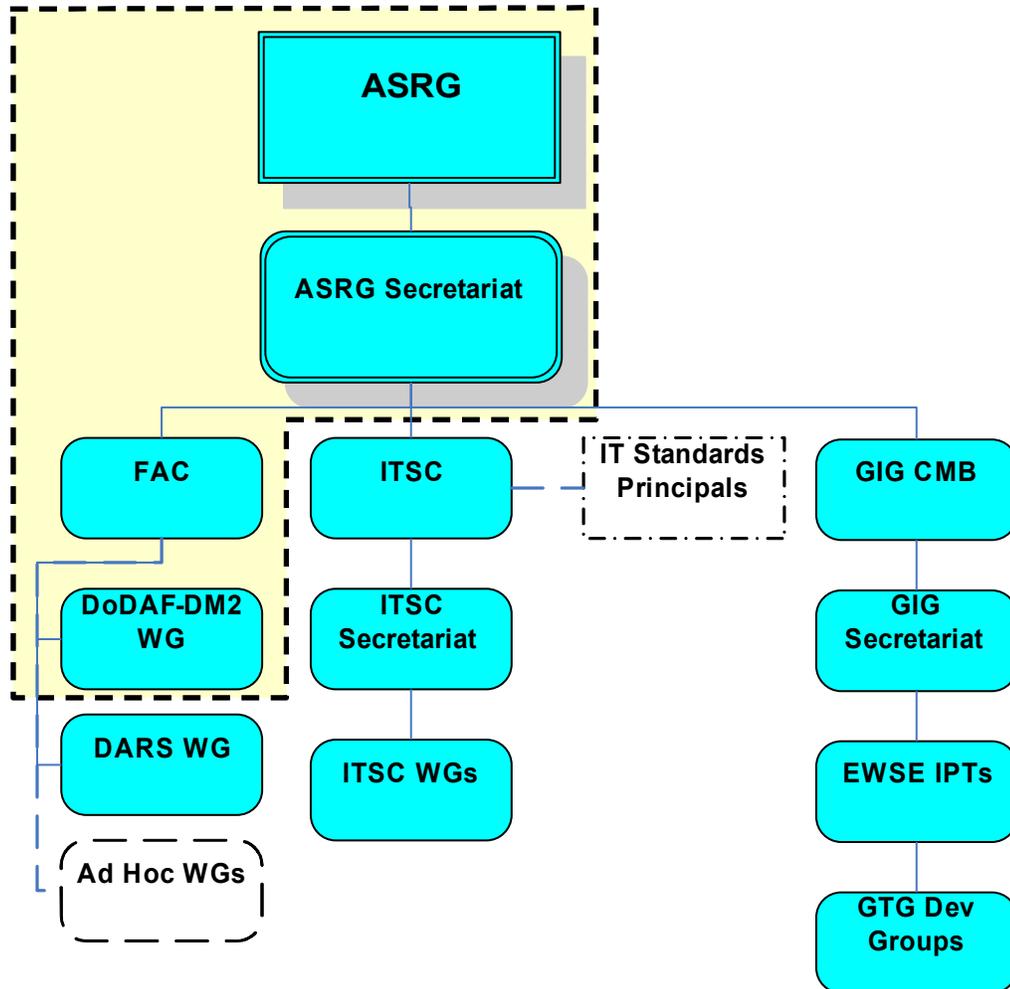


Figure 3-. DoDAF-DM2 CM Organizational Relationships

3.1 Architecture and Standards Review Group (ASRG)

For purposes of DoDAF-DM2 CM, the ASRG has the assigned authority and responsibility to approve configuration baselines and make decisions on configuration and its management.

1. The mission of the ASRG is to review and provide architecture policy and guidance, identify IT technical standards, oversee IT standards management, review and approve architectures as fit for federation, assess compliance with architecture policy, and oversee DOD EA Federation. [Adapted from ASRG CONOPS and ISO 10007:1995(E)] The ASRG serves within the DoD CIO Enterprise Governance framework. The ASRG is subordinate to the DOD CIO Enterprise Governance Board (EGB). It is chartered to: review architecture policy and guidance; identify DoD Information technology (IT) technical standards; oversee IT standards management; review architectures and enforce architecture policy; oversee DoD EA Federation; and enforce DoD Information Enterprise Architecture (IEA) compliance. The ASRG receives its authority to perform these duties from the DoD CIO Governance Board Restructure Implementation and EGB Charter, as authorized in DoD Directive 5144.1, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Networks and Information Integration/DoD Chief Information Officer (ASD(NII)/DoD CIO).
2. The ASRG is co-chaired by the DoD CIO's Director of Enterprise Architecture and Standards, and the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) Chief Systems Engineer. The ASRG meets quarterly or as requirements dictate. Chief Architects and Chief Engineers from the military services, selected Combatant Commands and Defense Agencies, USD (AT&L), Joint Staff J6, and the Director of National Intelligence (DNI) CIO comprise this group. the ASRG works through a dedicated secretariat, standing groups, and ad hoc working groups to execute its responsibilities. The standing groups that report directly to the ASRG include the Information Technology Standards Committee (ITSC), Global Information Grid (GIG) Technical Guidance Configuration Management Board (GTG CMB), and FAC. Each has subordinate working groups. Ad hoc groups will also be constituted as needed to work specific issues related to policy, compliance criteria, reference models, and related issues in the EA and standards domains. Support will be provided by member organizations, and existing groups will re-align under the ASRG as applicable. The Enterprise Reference Architecture Cell, an element of the Enterprise Architecture and Infrastructure Directorate, will also provide support to the ASRG. ASRG membership is at the FO/GO/SES level and has representatives from
 1. DoD CIO (Director
 2. EA and Infrastructure Directorate
 3. Co-Chair)
 4. DISA (Chief Systems Engineer
 5. Co-Chair)
 6. DNI CIO (Chief Architect)
 7. USD (AT&L) (Deputy Director
 8. Systems Engineering)
 9. USD (Intelligence) (Chief Architect)

10. USD (P&R) (Director of Information Management)
11. Army (Chief Architect)
12. Department of Navy (Chief Architect)
13. USMC (Chief Architect)
14. Air Force (Chief Architect)
15. DCMO (Chief Architect)
16. Joint Staff J6 (Vice Director for C4 Systems)
17. STRATCOM (Chief Architect)
18. JFCOM (Chief Architect)
19. NSA (Chief Architect)
20. DNI CIO (Chief Engineer)
21. Army (Chief Engineer)
22. Department of Navy (Chief Engineer)
23. Air Force (Chief Engineer)
24. Joint Staff J6 (Chief Engineer)
25. JFCOM (Chief Engineer)
26. NSA (Chief Engineer)

3.2 Federated Architecture Committee (FAC)

1. The mission of the FAC is to serve as the Architecture Community of Interest (COI) for the formulation and exchange of DoD architecture concepts, guidance, and policy and to review and recommend to the ASRG that Capability Segment, Reference, Component, and Enterprise-wide Solution architectures are fit for federation into the DoD EA. FAC membership consists of O6-level or civilian equivalent Enterprise Architects and associated managerial and technical professionals, responsible for overseeing architecture programs and activities within their organizations. The FAC is chaired by the DoD CIO EA and Infrastructure Directorate on behalf of the DoD Chief Architect. The Chair reports to the ASRG. The FAC will meet monthly or as required by the Chair. [Adapted from ASRG CONOPS and ISO 10007:1995(E)]
2. For purposes of DoDAF-DM2 CM, the FAC is a board composed of technical and administrative representatives with the assigned authority and responsibility to review configuration baselines and to recommend approval to the ASRG. The FAC reviews CR adjudication recommendations from the DoDAF-DM2 WG and votes to accept, reject, or defer these recommendations. The FAC shall consider changes to DoDAF-DM2 for reasons that can be traced to:
 1. changes needed to eliminate newly discovered internal inconsistencies in the model, or regular model maintenance and clean up,
 2. changes needed to make the model implementable in tools,
 3. new (or so far unmet) user community requirements, for example changes needed as a result of changing DoD processes, such as definitions in JCIDS or acquisition processes, new directives, etc.),
 4. changes in definition, or application of architecture modeling principles and tool application (e.g. release of a new related industry standard such as OASIS Reference Architecture).

3.3 DoDAF-DM2 WG

The DoDAF-DM2 WG is an advisory group to the FAC. Whereas the FAC is relatively small formal voting body, the WG is a large collaborative body. The DoDAF-DM2 WG has hundreds of members from Government, military, industry, academia, and vendor communities. The DoDAF-DM2 WG oversees, reviews, and makes recommendations to the FAC on matters related to the DoDAF-DM2. The DoDAF-DM2 WG provides the subject-matter expertise necessary to provide informed and broad-based recommendations to the FAC. An overview of the relationship between the FAC and the WG is shown in Fehler: Referenz nicht gefunden; details of the interaction are provided in section 4 of this CM Plan.

3.3.1 DoDAF-DM2 WG Roles

The DoDAF-DM2 WG is internally organized into a Functional Configuration Manager (FCM), CI Custodians (one per DoDAF-DM2 CI), and the WG members.

1. The FCM conducts the WG meetings, performs the day-to-day duties of organizing the WG, maintains the DoDAF-DM2 Action Item system, reports to the FAC, including regular submission of DoDAF-DM2 Configuration Status Accounting Reports (CSAR), maintains the ARCH Namespace on the DoD MDR, represents the DoDAF-DM2 WG at related COI, DoD MDR, and other forums, and establishes DoDAF-DM2 baselines.
2. Designated CI Custodians maintain the CI baselines. DoDAF-DM2 CI Custodians are agents who are appointed to maintain specific DoDAF-DM2 CI's. CI Custodians will research, analyze, and make recommendations on DoDAF-DM2 CRs and implement approved changes to designated CI's as directed by the FCM.
3. DoDAF-DM2 WG members. Membership is voluntary and there are no pre-requisites for membership. Members are from Government, military, industry, academia, and vendor communities. No restrictions were made because they tend to stifle input and alienate organizations. However, the DoDAF-DM2 WG follows business rules that channel diverse member views and inputs productively. Members representing DoD components are expected to ensure their components are aware of ongoing work and inform the FAC accordingly.
4. The DoDAF-DM2 WG interacts with the following organizations as shown in Fehler: Referenz nicht gefunden. Roles of these organizations with respect to DoDAF-DM2 CM are as follows:
 1. The International Defense Enterprise Architecture Specification (IDEAS) Group is developing a formal ontology to facilitate interoperability of Enterprise Architecture (EA) models. Members are the United States, United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and Sweden with observation by NATO.
 2. Industry Advisory and Standards Groups to include OMG and OASIS.
 3. Related COI's to include UCORE and C2 Core
 4. Controlled Vocabulary groups
 5. Pilots and Early Adopters
 6. DoD Architecture Registry System (DARS) WG
 7. DoD Metadata Working Group (DoD MWG).
 8. DoD COI Forum.
 9. EA Tool Vendors

Figure 3-. FAC - DoDAF-DM2 WG Organizational Relationships Overview
4 DoDAF-DM2 CM Processes and Procedures

DoDAF-DM2 CM is accomplished by the following major process types:

1. CR Processing and Configuration Status Reporting
2. Preparation of Draft Baseline, Baseline Review, Resolution, and Release

Each of these is described in the following subparagraphs.

4.1 CR Processing and Configuration Status Reporting

A typical monthly DoDAF-DM2 CM process is shown in Figure 4-2. Each of the tasks is described in detail in the following subparagraphs.

4.1.1 Maintain Membership

The FCM will record attendance at scheduled WG meetings and update the membership information as needed with the following:

1. Name: The name of the individual attending the Work Group.
2. Employer: The company which employs the individual
3. Organization/Project Supported: Project supported by individual.
4. Principal ASRG/FAC Association: Organization represented by member.
5. Email: Contact Email for the attendee.
6. 2nd Email: Secondary Email for contacting the attendee: (optional)
7. 3rd Email: Tertiary Email for contacting the attendee: (optional)

4.1.2 Enter New CRs

DoDAF-DM2 CRs can be submitted via the DoDAF-DM2 Working Group website or provided to the FCM by email or at meetings. New CRs are entered into the CRT with:

1. Number: A sequential number assigned to a specific CR.
2. Title: A descriptive name assigned to a specific CR.
3. Description: A detailed description of the CR, including any and all suggested resolutions
4. Date Submitted: Date the CR was added to the CR/DB tracking database.
5. Source: Name of individual submitting the CR.
6. Source Organization: Organization of the individual submitting the CR.
7. Configuration Item (CI): The CI which the CR is about from Table 1.
8. Data Group/ Model/ Other: Part of the CI which the CR specifically requests to be changed.
9. Level of Effort (LOE): Estimate of the resources needed to adjudicate the request as High (H), Medium (M), or Low (L). The default value for new CRs is M.
10. Priority: Importance to submitter and overall usability of the CI as High (H), Medium (M), or Low (L). The default value for new CRs is M.
11. Core Process Category: One of six Core Process listed in paragraph 1.1, if reference by submission.
12. Description of Core Process Requirement: A description extracted from the CR if provided.
13. Status. New CRs are statused as Unassigned.



Figure 4-. CR Processing and Configuration Status Reporting

4.1.3 Prepare Agenda and Readaheds

The FCM prepares an agenda of significant events since the last WG meeting, proposed actions based upon requests from last DoDAF-DM2 WG, prioritization from the FAC, inputs from other DoDAF venues, and periodic needs, e.g., to status “in progress” CRs. The typical agenda contains announcements and reports of significant events, status update for “in progress” CRs, presentations by submitters and/or Actionee(s) of new or in progress CRs, starting point in the excel spread sheet for next CRs for consideration and discussion, and time to suggest topics for the next meeting.

The FCM also includes in the Email agenda notification a link with a read-ahead for the upcoming WG from Reference and Research and other material and statuses a numeric summary of DoDAF-DM2 CRs by Status, Priority, and LOE. The FCM also notifies members of any new or updated Research and Reference material on the DoDAF-DM2 Collaboration Site. When a new CR is ready for consideration to the WG, it is proposed as a regular WG meeting agenda item.

4.1.4 Conduct WG Meeting

The FCM moderates the conduct of the meeting according to the agenda including:

1. Assisting members and quest with achieving proper access to the collaboration environment, taking attendance and recording contact information for new members.
2. Introducing and regulating the sharing of status and any special briefings on agenda topics.
3. When an agenda item for a new CR is queued, the FCM aids CR originator: (Note if the CR Originator does not present at scheduled the bi-weekly WG meeting, the unassigned CR is “Moved” to the bottom of queue and it is now in CR trackers rotation discussion queue)
 1. in the briefing the WG,
 2. presenting additional materials to the WG, including ones submitted in real-time by WG members,
 3. advising WG members of DoDAF-DM2 Business Rules as established and described in paragraph 5, herein,
 4. and facilitating orderly, time-limited, and productive discussion.
4. If the working group decides to accept the CR, then the next decision is to determine how it will be implemented. This could include discussion to determine:
 1. If the CR requires long term research and/or determination of some Course of Action (CoA) and associated Actionee(s) or
 2. If the CR can be resolved without further research.
5. If it can be handled through a simple fix or change (e.g. short textual rewrite with in document), it will be resolved during the current WG discussion and:
 1. The change is made to the appropriate CI working copy, and
 2. Documented in the CR Tracking system with the status of “In Version 2.XX” and recording of what was done and the date the action was taken.
6. If, after discussion, the WG decided there is need for establishing an CoA, they can choice one of the following actions after following the Originator/Actionee research process outlined in paragraph 4.1.3 below. They do so via mutual consent of the WG attendees (no formal voting process is used): The Action decision shall be recorded with rational in the Action field of the CRT. The date of decision is recorded in the Action Updated Date, Action is recorded in the Action column, and Actionee(s) assigned Actionee(s) may be updated. The following are possible Status:
7. In general, if the new CR will require significant time and resources for accomplishment, it will be added to a prioritized list of items that will be addressed through major revisions or formal updates. The significance of the CR will be considered for prioritizing its placement within scheduled revisions or updates as decided by the working group. Once the CI has been included in a formal revision, this information will be passed to the ASRG Secretariat who will inform the submitter of the CIs disposition (See paragraph 4.1.6).
8. Just like new CRs, When the agenda calls for review of existing DoDAF-DM2 CRs (CR tracking system) or CI Custodian actions , they are queued for consideration by the WG

on a rotating basis. After Actionee(s) provide research findings and subsequent WG discussion, the WG decisions are entry into the CR tracking system again based on mutual consent of the WG attendees (no formal voting process is used). If after Actionee(s) presentation the CR now is considered completed or involves change beyond the requirements baseline of DoDAF-DM2 (core process modeling), or is technically incorrect, inconsistent, or suboptimal, it will be Status appropriately using one of the codes listed in f above. A rationale is recorded in the Action field in the CRT.

9. All Completed CRs are reported to the FAC via the WG activity Summary CSAR. Minority member non-concurrence can be report to the FAC through the members FAC representative. Details in reporting to FAC are in paragraph 4.1.6 below.
10. The FAC can vote to redirect CR priorities recommended by the WG and/or request further consideration of stasured and/or non-concurred CRs.
 1. When the FCM receives instructions on redirections from the FAC, the topics will be added to the agenda for the next Bi-weekly WG meeting.
 2. The redirection will be discussed with the CR originator/CR actionee(s) for possible Action impact and the WG again discuss options.
 3. If the Action impacts business rules or Program vendors, these impacts along with new recommendation from the WG will be reported to the FAC at the same time as the CSAR is sent for FAC consideration as per Paragraph 4.1.6 below.

4.1.5 Update CR Status

When the WG Actionee(s) present findings to the WG for review, The Status, Action, Action Update Date, Actionee(s), CI Change Date and/or WG Approve Date will be change to reflect the consensus of the WG.

4.1.6 Research Topic

Originator/Actionee recommendation process: Actionee(s) perform preliminary research and prepares a brief for the WG. Research materials are provided to the FCM for posting on the DoDAF-DM2 URL collaboration site.

4.1.7 Maintain Working Group Collaboration Site

Material prepared for briefing initial new CRs by originator(s) or Action Item research discussions will be added to content which can be found on the work group collaboration tab on to the <http://cio-nii.defense.gov/sites/dodaf20/> web site.

4.1.8 Implement Directed Solution.

The CI Custodian implements the solution as directed by the DoDAF-DM2 WG (paragraph 4.1.2.3.h.3), taking care to maintain consistency with all other CI's and data items, particularly the Data Dictionary.

4.1.9 Conduct Ad Hoc WG Sessions

The Actionee(s) may require addition discussion to complete Research topics. Meetings with selected WG membership will be conducted as required.

4.1.10 Report to FAC

The FCM reports to the FAC at each monthly FAC meeting. At the meeting, the FCM also receives direction on WG priorities and technical courses of actions and solutions. The FAC specifically reviews priorities recommended by the WG, resolves problems and issues that cannot be resolved within the WG, provides additional guidance from the Community of Interest perspective, and approves or redirects the priorities. This information, guidance and approved priorities are given to the FCM for conduct of future WG activities. An overview of the data exchange is shown in Figure 4-.

1. WG Activity summary information briefing
2. Other information briefings of significant recommendations being considered
3. Configuration Status Accounting Report (CSAR) document for information
4. Process CR Redirects

Figure 4-. Monthly Reporting Cycle

4.1.11 DoDAF Specific Processing

Processing specific to DoDAF CRs (as indicated by the CI field in the CRT) is shown in Figure 4-4. Note that if the analysis leads to a need for new or changed term or relationship, the process then leads into the DM2 specific processing described in paragraph 4.1.11,

1. View request process: If the CR requests deletion of a view or artifact within a view, perform paragraph 3, below; otherwise perform paragraph 2 below.
2. New or changed view request:
 1. Determine if the CR requires new views or new or changed artifacts and, if so, determine if the view or artifact is required by core process governance. If the new view or artifact or change is required by a Core Process, continue CR processing; otherwise reject.
 2. If a new artifact is being requested, determine if the artifact is included in an existing view. If the artifact is already in an existing view but a specific subset is required by Core Process governance, then proceed with CR processing; otherwise reject.
 3. If neither a new view or artifact nor a changed artifact is being requested, determine if the CR is for improved consistency, description quality, or other view description style guide issues. If so, continue CR processing; otherwise reject.
 4. Determine if CR requires a new or changed term. If the answer is Yes, perform DM2 Data Dictionary CR processing as described in paragraph 4.1.11.
 5. Determine if the CR requires a new relationship. . If the answer is Yes, perform DM2 Data Dictionary CR processing as described in paragraph 4.1.11.
 6. Construct the CR view requested IAW the view description style guide: Determine the name for the new relationship, create a “one-liner” of the new relationship, construct a description of the relationship, suggest Core Process usage of the new relationship, and provide a DM2 mapping of the new relationship. When these are completed, propose that the CR is done and request schedule for WG review.
3. Artifact deletion request:
 1. Determine if artifact is required by core process governance. If the answer is No, perform paragraph 4 below, else
 2. Determine if artifacts are included in some other suitable existing view. If the answer is Yes, continue CR processing; otherwise reject CR.
 3. Determine if the manner in which the artifact is contained in the view proposed for deletion is required by Core Process governance for a particular reason. If the answer is No, continue CR processing; otherwise reject CR.
 4. Deleted artifact from View. If as a result of the deletion of this artifact, the view no longer has any artifacts, propose that the entire view be deleted; otherwise, create modified view with artifacts deleted.
 5. Notify Core Process governance owners of any changes proposed to cited views.

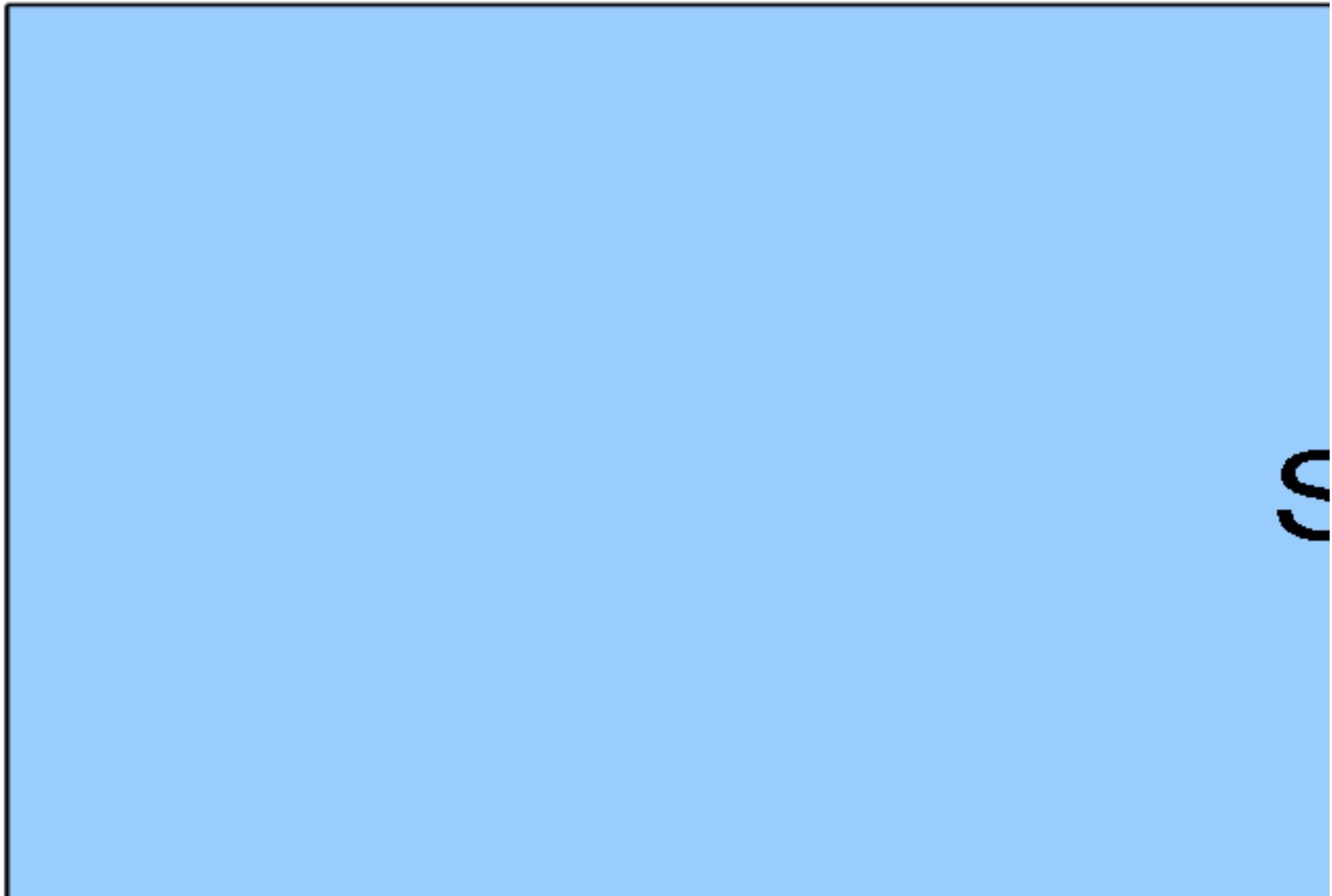


Figure 4- Detailed DoDAF CR Processing

4.1.12 DM2 Specific Processing

Processing specific to DM2 CRs (as indicated by the CI field in the CRT) is shown in Figure 4-.

1. The CR is reviewed to determine if it requires a new term or definition change/DM2 relationship change
1. A determination is made to evaluate if a new term is requested. If the answer is yes follow procedures in b below, else follow procedures in c below
2. Data Dictionary Process:
 1. Collect source definitions and enter in the Data Dictionary. Particularly important when considering new independent classes is researching multiple source definitions and aliases.
 2. Review and pick or formulate definition
 3. Make determination of definition status. If the definition can be aliased follow procedures in 4 step below, else follow new definition process in step 5 below
 4. Map Alias into appropriate location in the Data Dictionary and prepare for WG presentation (END).
 5. Determine the supertype of the new definition using the BORO analysis technique.
 6. Determine relationship in the DM2 by going to paragraph d below
3. A determination is made to evaluate the nature of the relationship change. If an new relationship is required follow procedures in d below and consider alternatives in f below
4. New Relationship: If a new relationship is not required go to step e below, else perform the following:
 1. Relationship Process: Determine supertype using the BORO analysis process.
 2. If a super type can be determined, make change to DM2 and to Data Dictionary (paragraph b above) else
 3. Determine if the relationship should be aliased. If alias is selected add the alias to the Data Dictionary, else propose that the CR be rejected and request schedule for WG review (END).
5. Evaluate relationship integration impact:
 1. What definitions and other requirements are effected by changed relationships
 2. If the changed relationship has no impact on the model make change to DM2 and request schedule for WG review (END), else consider alternatives
6. Alternatives:
 1. Consider possible alternatives and if there are none
 2. Propose that the CR be rejected and request schedule for WG review (END).



Figure 4-. DM2 CR Processing

4.2.1 Announce to WG technical cutoff meeting

The FCM prepares an agenda of significant events since the last WG meeting, proposed actions based upon requests from last DoDAF-DM2 WG, prioritization from the FAC, inputs from other DoDAF venues, and order for “done” and “in progress” CRs to be presented. The cutoff meeting agenda contains announcements and reports of significant events, the actionee(s) briefing the “done” and “in progress” CRs , and time to suggest topics for the next meeting.

The FCM also includes in the Email agenda notification a link with a read-ahead for the upcoming WG from Reference and Research. The FCM also notifies members of specific material to be presented and its location in the Research and Reference material section on the DoDAF-DM2 Collaboration Site.

1. The FCM will notify WG membership of intentions to prepare a new baseline.
2. Announcing a technical cutoff from CR solutions and implementations.
3. The FCM will ask WG membership, who are CR actionee(s), to identify completed and ready for review “done” CR requests.
4. The WG membership will also review “in progress” CRs for consideration.
5. The FCM will announce a proposed date for the Technical Cutoff meeting.

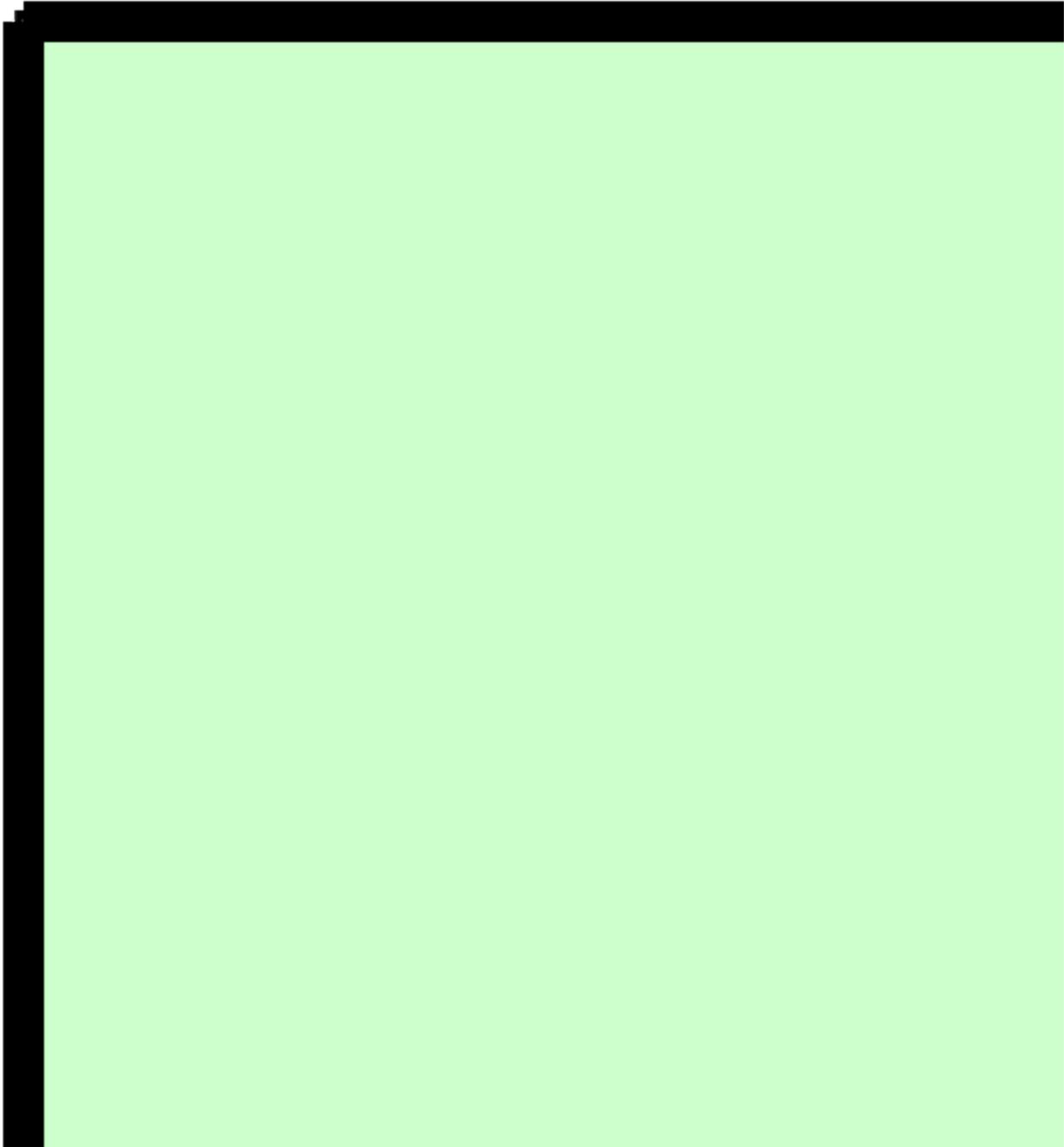


Figure 4- Baseline preparation

4.2.2 Conduct technical cutoff meeting

The FCM moderates the cutoff meeting according to the agenda including:

1. Assisting members and quest with achieving proper access to the collaboration environment, taking attendance and recording contact information for new members.
2. Introducing and regulating the sharing of status and any special briefings on agenda topics.
3. When an agenda item for a “done” or CR is queued, the FCM aids actionee(s) in :
 1. briefing the WG,
 2. presenting additional materials to the WG, including improvements submitted in real-time by WG members,
 3. advising WG members of DoDAF-DM2 Business Rules as established and described in paragraph 5 , herein,
 4. and facilitating orderly, time-limited, and productive discussion of baseline inclusion.
4. When the agenda calls for review of “done” CRs (CR tracking system), they are presented to the WG membership. After Actionee(s) provide research findings and subsequent WG discussion, The WG decides if the CR is ready for baseline release. Approved CR are statused in the CR tracking system as “in version 2.xx” and others are re-status using codes from paragraph 4.1.2.3 and return to queue. All WG decisions are entry into the CR tracking system again based on mutual consent of the WG attendees (no formal voting process is used). The vetting process is similar to that listed for papa 4.1.2.3 but specifically include:
 1. Approved for baseline release CRs are given a WG approved date of the meeting.
 2. All other CRs will be given Updated status (e.g. defer, in progress for 2.XX+01., etc.) and given an Action Update Date of the meeting.
5. When an agenda item for a “in progress” CR is queued, the FCM aids actionee(s) in:
 1. briefing the WG,
 2. presenting additional materials to the WG, including improvements submitted in real-time by WG members,
 3. advising WG members of DoDAF-DM2 Business Rules as established and described in paragraph 5 , herein,
 4. and facilitating orderly, time-limited, and productive discussion of baseline inclusion.
6. When the agenda calls for review of “in progress” CRs (CR tracking system), they are presented to the WG membership. After Actionee(s) provide research findings and subsequent WG discussion, The WG decides if the CR is ready for baseline release. Approved CR are statused in the CR tracking system as “in version 2.xx” and others are re-status using codes from paragraph 4.1.2.3 and return to queue. All WG decisions are entry into the CR tracking system again based on mutual consent of the WG attendees (no formal voting process is used). The vetting process is similar to that listed for papa 4.1.2.3 but specifically include:
 1. Approved for baseline release CRs are given a WG approved date of the meeting
7. Approved for baseline release CRs are given a WG approved date of the meeting

1. All other CRs will be given Updated status (e.g. “in progress” for next version) and given an Action Update Date of the meeting.
8. Minority member non-concurrence for any CRs approved for baseline can be report to the FAC through the members FAC representative.

4.2.3 Reporting to FAC During Baseline Cutoff

The FCM reports to the FAC at each monthly FAC meeting. At the meeting, the FCM will report on CRs to be included in the baseline release, CRs plan for version, and the version release timeline and any issues. The FCM also receives direction on WG priorities and technical courses of actions and solutions. The FAC specifically reviews priorities recommended by the WG, resolves problems and issues that cannot be resolved within the WG, provides additional guidance from the Community of Interest perspective, and approves or redirects the priorities. This information, guidance and approved priorities are given to the FCM for conduct of future WG activities.

4.2.4 Prepare baseline review documentation

The FCM will direct the CI and CR Custodians to prepare documentation for Component review to include:

9. Finalize implementations
10. Perform QA using various IDEAS Group and DoDAF-DM2 Custodian tools
11. Update definitions in EA file from Data Dictionary
12. Generate XSDs from Data Dictionary and Mappings Excel and EA UML files
13. Update all description documents
14. Prepare a Version Description Document (VDD) that describes changes to the DoDAF-DM2 in the new version. The VDD will be uploaded to all the DoDAF-DM2 distribution points. This will be prepared from CRT by changing Action field to describe the change actually made.
15. Rename all new baseline files from ISO date stamps to version stamping
16. On MDR, deprecate v2.xx and post v2.xx+01 to Operational status. All ARCH namespace and DoD EA COI subscribers notified of the update.
17. Provide all data items to DoD CIO webmasters for posting and HTML regeneration
18. Archive v2.xx on DoDAF-DM2 Collaboration Site, post new baseline, and create working copy for v2.xx+.02 with ISO date file stamping

When the draft documentation is complete, the FCM will request its entry into the SACP and prepare a “tasker” for FAC to request Component review of proposed “draft” baseline.

4.2.5 Adjudication of Component Comments

The FAC will collect component comments and forward them to the FCM for adjudication:

1. The FCM will direct the CI Custodian to re-status the CRs with component comments.
2. The FCM will include the comments in the agenda for the next WG meeting.
3. The FCM will use the normal WG meeting processes (paragraph 4.1.2) to resolve comments.
4. The FCM will relay WG decisions to the FAC in monthly CSAR report (paragraph 4.1.6)
5. When all comments have been resolved and the FAC has not redirects the FCM based on the CSAR report and FCM briefing. The FCM will begin Baseline production.

4.2.6 Perform Baseline Production and QA

The FCM will direct the CI and CR Custodians to prepare final documentation for baseline release to include:

1. Finalize implementations
2. Perform QA using various IDEAS Group and DoDAF-DM2 Custodian tools
3. Update definitions in EA file from Data Dictionary
4. Generate XSDs from Data Dictionary and Mappings Excel and EA UML files
5. Update all description documents
6. Prepare a Version Description Document (VDD) that describes changes to the DoDAF-DM2 in the new version. The VDD will be uploaded to all the DoDAF-DM2 distribution points. This will be prepared from CRT by changing Action field to describe the change actually made.
7. Rename all new baseline files from ISO date stamps to version stamping
8. On MDR, deprecate v2.xx and post v2.xx+01 to Operational status. All ARCH namespace and DoD EA COI subscribers notified of the update.
9. Provide all data items to DoD CIO webmasters for posting and HTML regeneration
1. Archive v2.xx on DoDAF-DM2 Collaboration Site, post new baseline, and create working copy for v2.xx+.02 with ISO date file stamping

4.2.7 Provide Recommendation to ASRG

The FCM will prepare promulgation notice for the FAC to present to the ASRG. Upon ASRG approval, the ASRG approval recommendation will be provided to the DoDAF community distribution and a news article will be posted in the DoDAF Journal.

4.2.8 Publish New Baseline

The FCM and Custodians will update the CI locations deprecating the prior version, and archiving older versions. The FAC, WG, and DoDAF community via community events such as the DoD EA Conference and DoDAF Plenaries will be notified of the publication.



Figure 4- Release Baseline Process

5 DoDAF-DM2 CM Business Rules

Business rule govern the conduct of the DoDAF-DM2 WG CM processes. The business rules that apply to the DoDAF-DM2 WG are of two types, one pertaining to the CIs and the the other pertaining to the conduct of the WG. The former are shown in Table 5- and the latter in Table 5-.

Table 5-. DoDAF-DM2 Model Specification Rules

Rule Name	Description
Terms and Definitions	All model and alias terms proposed for inclusion in the data dictionary shall be researched for multiple source definitions. DoD definitions shall be included. Other Federal Government, industry and academic and common definitions should also be included. The WG shall formulate a baseline definition based on the multiple sources, core process requirements, and model structural meaning. The source definitions and the rationale for the baseline definition shall be maintained in the data dictionary as well.
Aliases	Terms representing concepts that are represented in a semantically equivalent way by other terms and concepts in the model shall be maintained as aliases and shall not be introduced into the model. Multiple source definitions shall be maintained as with other model terms and a consensus definition shall be derived from the sources.
Core Process Requirement	All concepts included in the DM2 shall be necessary to support the information requirements of one or more core processes (PPBE, DAS, JCIDS, CPM, SE, OPS). All DoDAF models shall be applicable to one or more core processes. Core process information requirements shall be as explicitly or implicitly specified in current or planned DoD governance. All model terms and concepts not necessary for core process support with architectures shall be removed. All core process information requirements for architectural descriptions shall be modeled and contained in one or more DoDAF models.
Aggregation Rule	If a term representing a concept differs structurally from some other term representing some concept <u>only</u> in level of aggregation, it shall not be included in the model. Whole-part relationships cover the need without different names for different types of wholes and parts. The term may be included as an alias.
Subtype Rule	If a term representing a subtype concept has no structural difference from its supertype, it shall not be included in the model. Super-subtype relationships cover the need without different names for different types of supertypes and subtypes. The term

Table 5-. DoDAF-DM2 Model Specification Rules

Rule Name	Description
	may be included as an alias.
Typed Relationships	All relationships shall be typed, ultimately up to IDEAS foundation. The typing shall be determined using BORO analysis of spatio-temporal examples.
Attributes and Properties	All attribute and property relationships shall be explicit, that is, by an association class that is typed according to the Typed Relationships rule. The only exceptions are for representational exemplars.
DoDAF model specification	All DoDAF models shall be specified using terms from the data dictionary. Aliases may be used. If new terms are required, they shall undergo the process for new term inclusion in the data dictionary as described by the Terms and Definitions and Aliases rules. All DoDAF models shall be mapped to the DM2 classes (base and associative) that represent the information contained in the view the model specifies.
Information Pedigree	There shall be a provision to provide pedigree (and provenance) for every piece of data IAW NCDS
Security classification marking	There shall be a provision to provide a classification marking for every piece of data and for DM2 PES XML documents overall IAW NCDS

Table 5-. DoDAF-DM2 Working Group Process Rules

Rule Name	Description
Decision Process	Decisions on CM processes, CRs, etc., are reached via mutual consent of the WG attendees (no formal voting process is used). Attendance is taken at each meeting, notes are logged and AIs/CRs are statused.
DoDAF-DM2 work share site	Maintains reference and research materials for WG.
Maintain DoDAF-DM2 descriptions	Part of CDM and LDM CI's. Formerly, DoDAF Volume I, Section 9, and Volume II, Section 2
WG CR cross-referencing and report-out	For CRs coordinated with DoDAF and/or DARS WG, maintain CR cross-referencing and ensure report-out at CR closure.
Modification to DDMS DoD EA COI Extensions and other DoDAF-DM2 architectural description metadata	Coordination with DARS WG.
Organizational Introduction	Consideration of impact of change on existing and/or on-going architecture and engineering efforts. Timing, degree of impact, "grandfathering", and backwards compatibility will be considered.
Quality Assurance	Quality and clarity of proposed change
WG CR cross-referencing and report-out	Monthly CR status reports generated from the CRT.
XSD Content	Via LDM CI data item that maps DM2 LDM to DoDAF models.
Extensions	A core that can be extended by user communities, so as not to try to cover all user detail. Extenders should be careful to not create redundant representations. Extensions (subtypes (e.g., Unified Modeling Language (UML) specializations), additional attribution, and concepts beyond scope of DoDAF-DM2) to the DoDAF-DM2 are expected and can be done by architecture development efforts. If an extension becomes widespread, it may be appropriate to submit a change request to the DoDAF so that it can be considered by the DoDAF Change Control Board and the Data Working Group for inclusion in the baseline DoDAF-DM2

6 Configuration Status Accounting

6.1 CR Tracker (CRT)

CRs are tracked via system that records all actions, plans, status, and dispositions for CRs. The CR tracker has the following fields:

Table 6-. CRT Fields

Field	Definition	Values
No.	Sequential number for DoDAF / DM2 action items and change requests assigned by the DoDAF / DM2 WG secretariat.	Natural numbers
Title	Short title of action item or change request for convenient reference by WG.	Text
Description	Action item or change request as submitted by submitter.	Text
Date Submitted	Date submitted.	dd mmm yyyy
Source	Submitter individual, group, venue, etc.	Text
Source Organization	Submitter organization.	Text
CI	The Configuration Item to which the CR pertains.	DoDAF Viewpoint, DoDAF Model, and / or DM2
Data Group / Model / Viewpoint	The DoDAF Viewpoint(s), Model(s) and / or DM2 Data Group(s) to which this CR pertains.	Operational, Capability, System, Service, Project, Standard, Data and Information, All AV-x, OV-x, CV-x, SV-x, SvcV-x, StdV-x, PV-x, DIV-x Performer, Resource Flow, Services, Capabilities Measures, Locations, Rules, Foundation (IDEAS), Pedigree, Metadata, Reification, Information and Data
LOE	Estimated Level of Effort to resolve	High, Medium, Low
Priority	FAC and Working Group priority for resolution of CR	High, Medium, Low.
Core Process Category	Core process(es) that requires the requested change or that is potentially impacted by the CR.	CPM, DAS, JCIDS, OPS, PPBE, SE.
Description of Core Process Requirement	The description of need or impact on the core process(es) cited in the Core Process field.	Text

Table 6-. CRT Fields

Field	Definition	Values
Status	State of the CR in the CM process	<p><u>Consult IDEAS Group</u>: If the CR involves the IDEAS Foundation, it is stasued as “Consult IDEAS Group”. The Actionee(s) are set to the IDEAS Group US representative(s) and the Priority, LOE, and Action are updated with notes from the WG discussion as to what the Actionee(s) should address with the IDEAS Group. This CR now becomes a CR that will not be re-stasued until the IDEAS Group has been consulted and the CR issue has been addressed by the IDEAS Group.</p> <p><u>Defer</u>: The CR can become a “defer” CR if the solution is too difficult, costly, time consuming. This could include decision to defer action until after next baseline release. The CR can also be deferred because it is not high priority, is not resourceable, or schedule is inadequate to solve, its Status also becomes “Defer”. Notes as to rationale may be added to the Action field in the CRT. Priority and LOE may also be updated.</p> <p><u>In Progress for 2.xx+.01</u>: If the CR is deemed desirable for the next baseline release, the Status becomes “In Progress for 2.xx+.01”, a preliminary Action is recorded in the CR database (DB), Actionee(s) are assigned, Priority is assigned, and an LOE is estimated. The CR will be re-stasued at a future DoDAF-DM2 WG when the Actionee(s) have had time to research the CR and devise possible solutions and when In-Progress stasuing becomes an agenda item.</p> <p><u>Rejected</u>: If the requested CR is not accepted or deemed “unactionable” by DoDAF /DM2 WG, its Status becomes “Rejected”. This includes any CR found to be incorrect, out of scope, or suboptimal. In addition the CI change date and WG Approved Date will be updated with the same date as the Action Update Date.</p> <p><u>No Change Required</u>: If the CR is</p>

Table 6-. CRT Fields

Field	Definition	Values
		<p>determined to require no changes to the DoDAF or DM2, its Status becomes “No Change Required.” In addition the CI change date and WG Approved Date will be updated with the same date as the Action Update Date.</p> <p><u>OBE</u>: Although very unlikely for new CR, Previous CRs and/or CI from the CR and/or another CR has eliminated the need for this CR. In addition the CI change date and WG Approved Date will be updated with the same date as the Action Update Date.</p> <p><u>In Ver 2.xx</u>: If the CR is considered completed, its Status becomes “in Ver 2.xx”. A rationale is recorded in the Action field in the CRT and the WG Approve Date is also updated.</p> <p><u>Unassigned</u>: New ones that are pending WG initial review and determination of course of action and actionee.</p>
Action	During resolution, this is the action(s) the WG determines need to be taken, the Course of Action (CoA) to be taken. Upon satisfactory completion, this is the record of what was changed.	Text
Action Update Date	The date of the latest action update.	dd mmm yyyy
Actionee(s)	Who is assigned the action.	
CI Change Date	Date(s) changes were made by the actionee(s) and reviewed by the WG.	dd mmm yyyy
Applicable CI Business Rules	CI business rule(s) that need to be adhered to in the resolution of the CR..	From the Rule Name column of Table 5-.
Business Rule Adherence	The CRs relationship with the adherence of a business rule.	No, Yes
WG Approve Date	The date the Working Group approves a CR.	dd mmm yyyy

6.2 CSAR

A CSAR is provided to the FAC by the WG every month. The contents are:

1. Purpose - This document summarizes the DoDAF-DM2 Working Group activities and status of DoDAF-DM2 Change Requests (CR).
2. Summary of the DoDAF-DM2 Working Group activity for the reporting period - To keep the FAC apprised of the Working Group meetings, agendas are listed as well as the attendance sheet and a complete list of the Working Group members.
3. DoDAF-DM2 Change Request (CR) Status - This section shows the CR status summary for the current and prior reporting period. The CR tracker fields and field codes are defined in Table 6-.

6.3 VDD

The Version Description Document is published along with the new release. The purpose of this document is to describe changes made in the new version. It includes a summary of the DoDAF - DM2 change requests and their status. Of those, the ones that have been resolved are listed in a summary of improvements.

7 Glossary and Terms

Accreditation	An official determination by management that an M&S is acceptable for a specific purpose. [PAM 5-11]
Activity Model	Provides a framework for identifying, defining, and organizing the functional strategies, functional rules, and processes needed to manage and support the way an organization does or wants to do business--provides a graphical and textual framework for organizing the data and processes into manageable groups to facilitate their shared use and control throughout the organization. [DOD 5000.11-M]
Application	The system or problem to which a computer is applied. Reference is often made to an application as being of the computational type, wherein arithmetic computations predominate, or of the data processing type, wherein data handling operations predominate. [DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms]
Architecting	The process of developing architecture.
Architecture	The structure of components, their interrelationships, and the principles and guidelines governing their design and evolution over time. [TOGAF]
ASRG DoDAF-DM2 Change Request (CR)	The formal mechanism to be used to configuration manage the architecture CI's. The CR will be the document used to, (1) initiate a major change to a CI, and (2) request specific changes to CIs. Approved CRs are the main products of the ASRG.
Archived information	Information that has been retained for historical purposes that can be retrieved and is usable over the time designated for retention. [ANSI/EIA 649, 12/3/2001 Draft]
Audit	An independent examination of a work product or set of work products to assess compliance with specifications, standards, contractual agreements, or criteria. [CMU/SEI-93-TR-25, IEEE-STD-610]
Baseline	A configuration identification document or set of such documents formally designated and fixed at a specific time during the configuration item's (CI's) life cycle. Baselines, plus approved changes from those baselines, constitute the current configuration identification.
Configuration	(1) The product attributes of an existing or planned product, or a combination of products; (2) one of a series of sequentially created variations of a product. [ANSI/EIA 649, 12/3/2001 draft]
Configuration audit	The CM Function that reviews processes and products to validate compliance with requirements, and to verify that products have achieved their required attributes and conform to released product definition information. (I.e., (1) The review of procedures, processes, and systems for compliance and consistency. (2) Examination to determine if a product

conforms to its product definition information. (3) Assessment of performance requirements to observed and measured information.) Note: These audits are sometimes divided into separate functional and physical configuration audits. [ANSI/EIA 649, 12/3/2001 draft]

Configuration baseline	Identifies and declares the attributes of a product at a point in time, which serves as reference for activities throughout its life cycle. [ANSI/EIA 649, 12/3/2001 draft]
Configuration change	An alteration to a product and its product configuration information [ANSI/EIA 649, 12/3/2001 draft]
Configuration change management	The CM function that ensures changes to a configuration baseline are properly identified, recorded, evaluated, approved, incorporated, and verified. (2) The CM process concerning the systematic proposal, justification, evaluation, coordination, and disposition of proposed configuration changes; and the implementation of all approved and released configuration changes into (a) the applicable configurations of a product, (b) associated product configuration information, and (c) supporting and interfacing products and their associated product information. [ANSI/EIA 649, 12/3/2001 draft]
Configuration Control	The systematic proposal, justification, evaluation, coordination, and approval or disapproval of proposed changes, and the implementation of all approved changes in the configuration of a CI after establishment of the baseline(s) for the CI. [MIL-STD-973]
Configuration Identification	The selection of CI's; the determination of the types of configuration documentation required for each CI; the issuance of numbers and other identifiers affixed to the CI's and to the technical documentation that defines the CI's configuration, including internal and external interfaces; the release of CI's and associated configuration documentation; the functional and physical characteristics, and the establishment of configuration baselines for CI's. [MIL-STD-973]
Configuration Item	An aggregation of important information or data on a component that is designated for configuration management and treated as a single entity in the configuration management process. This definition includes all information of importance to the management of the design process and development of the CI. CIs include intermediate in-work/draft products and not just final products and, as such, change according to the specific work in progress.
Configuration management (CM)	A process that establishes and maintains consistency of a product with its requirements and configuration information throughout its life cycle. [ANSI/EIA 649, 12/3/2001 draft]
Configuration status accounting (CSA)	The CM function managing the capture, storage, retrieval, and access of product configuration information necessary to account for the configuration of a product. [ANSI/EIA 649, 12/3/2001 draft]

Configuration verification	The CM function verifying that a product has achieved consistency and accuracy of its product requirements, and product configuration information/data. The representation of facts, numbers, or datum of any nature that can be communicated/stored, and processed to form information. See Information. [ANSI/EIA 649, 12/3/2001 draft]
Effectivity	A designation defining the product range (e.g., serial, lot numbers, model, dates) or event at which a change to a specific product is to be (or has been) effected, or to which a variance applies. [ANSI/EIA 649, 12/3/2001 draft]
Engineering Change Proposal (ECP)	A proposed engineering change and the documentation by which the change is described, justified, and submitted to the Government for approval or disapproval. [MIL-STD-973] Appendix D of MIL-STD-973 provides the format and preparation instructions for an ECP.
Group identifier	An alphanumeric identifier that (1) uniquely identifies a group of like units of the same product which are manufactured or assembled under uniform conditions, and are expected to function in a consistent manner (e.g. lot). (2) Is used to uniquely designate a specific volumetric quantity (batch) of a material (usually a chemical mixture) created at the same time and expected to have properties similar to, but not necessarily the same as other batches created at other times. [ANSI/EIA 649, 12/3/2001 draft]
Interchangeable	A product that is capable of being exchanged with another product, which has equivalent or similar product, attributes without alteration of the products themselves, or of adjoining products, except for adjustment. [ANSI/EIA 649, 12/3/2001 draft]
Interface	The product attributes that exist at a common boundary of two or more products. [ANSI/EIA 649, 12/3/2001 draft]
Interface control	The process of identifying, recording, and managing product attributes to the common boundary interfacing of two or more products provided by one or more organizations. Interface information is recorded information (e.g. interface control drawing) that depicts product attributes of an interface between related or co-functioning products. [ANSI/EIA 649, 12/3/2001 draft]
Life cycle	A generic term for the entire life of a product from concept to disposal. [ANSI/EIA 649, 12/3/2001 draft]
Nomenclature	(1) Names assigned to kinds and groups of products, (2) formal designations assigned to products by customer or supplier (e.g., model number or model type, design differentiation, specific design series or configuration). [ANSI/EIA 649, 12/3/2001 draft]
Operational configuration	The 'state' (i.e., on/off, open/closed, operating / not operating) of products, systems, or components at a particular point in time. The actual operational configuration will vary depending on overall product status and condition. [ANSI/EIA 649, 12/3/2001 draft]
Operational	Information that supports the use of a product (e.g., operation, maintenance,

information	and user's manuals/instructions, procedures, and diagrams). [ANSI/EIA 649, 12/3/2001 draft]
Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution (PPBE)	The process for justifying, acquiring, allocating, and tracking resources in support of DoD missions. [http://acc.dau.mil]
Product attribute(s)	Performance, functional, and physical characteristic(s) of a product--product configuration information. Information about a product in support of its life cycle phases. This includes product definition and supplementary types of information e.g., operating procedures, maintenance procedures, disposal methods) necessary to support all phases of the product's life cycle. However, it does not consist of project or administrative types of information (e.g. cost, schedule, and planning etc. Update alias table [ANSI/EIA 649, 12/3/2001 draft]
Product definition information	Technical design definition information that defines product attributes and is the authoritative source for configuration definition. (E.g., specifications, drawings, source code) Other types of information are derived from the product definition information to develop the product configuration information (e.g., operating procedures, maintenance procedures, disposal methods) necessary to support the product. Update alias table [ANSI/EIA 649, 12/3/2001 draft]
Product identifier	A name or alphanumeric identifier, unique to the issuing organization, used to designate parts, assemblies, or products of the same configuration, and to differentiate them from other products. Note: These identifiers may include a supplementary identifier used to distinguish one of several sequentially created configurations of a product from the previous configuration of the same product (i.e. revision or version). [ANSI/EIA 649, 12/3/2001 draft]
Release	Dissemination or distribution of information and/or products after approval and is subject to configuration change management. [ANSI/EIA 649, 12/3/2001 draft]
Retrofit	The incorporation of new design parts, or software code, resulting from an approved configuration change, into products already delivered. [ANSI/EIA 649, 12/3/2001 draft]
Specification	Information that explicitly states the essential technical attributes for a product/unit:)One of a quantity of items (e.g., products, parts); identifier of measure [ANSI/EIA 649, 12/3/2001 draft]
Validation	Confirmation that the requirements for a specific intended use or application have been fulfilled [ANSI/EIA 649, 12/3/2001 draft]
Variance	An approved departure from a specified requirement(s). Note: A variance does not require a corresponding revision to current approved product definition information. It may be temporary, permanent, or for a specific

use. [ANSI/EIA 649, 12/3/2001 draft]

Verification

Confirmation that the produce has fulfilled specific requirements.
[ANSI/EIA 649, 12/3/2001 Draft]

Version

A particular form of product that varies from other forms of the product.
[ANSI/EIA 649, 12/3/2001 draft]

8 Acronyms

ACP	Architecture Certification Package
CR	Action Item
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
ARCH	Architecture
ASD	Assistant Secretary of Defense
ASRG	Architecture Standards and Review Group
AT&L	Acquisition, Technology and Logistics
CDM	Conceptual Data Model
C2	Command and Control
C4	Command, Control, Communications and Computers
CI	Configuration Item
CIO	Chief Information Officer
CM	Configuration Management
CMB	Configuration Management Board
CMP	Configuration Management Plan
Action	Course of Action
COI	Community of Interest
CPM	Capabilities Portfolio Management
CR	Change Request
CSAR	Configuration Status Accounting Report
DARS	DoD Architecture Registry System
DAS	Defense Acquisition System
DB	Database
DDMS	DoD Discovery Metadata Specification
DISA	Defense Information Systems Agency
DM2	DoDAF Meta Model
DNI	Director of National Intelligence
DoD	Department of Defense
DoD CIO	Department of Defense Chief Information Officer

DoD MWG	DoD Metadata Working Group
DoDAF	DoD Architecture Framework
DODD	Department of Defense Directive
DODI	Department of Defense Instruction
EA	Enterprise Architecture
EGB	Enterprise Governance Board
EIA	Electronic Industries Alliance
FAC	Federated Architecture Committee
FCM	Functional Configuration Manager
GEIA	Government Electronics and Information Association
GIG	Global Information Grid
GTG CBM	GIG Technical Guidance Configuration Management Board
IAW	In Accordance With
IDEAS	International Defense Enterprise Architecture Specification
IEA	Information Enterprise Architecture
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
ISO	International Organization for Standards
IT	Information Technology
ITSC	Information Technology Standards Committee
JCIDS	Joint Capabilities Integration and Development
LDM	Logical Data Model
LOE	Level of Effort
MDR	Meta Data Registry
MIL	Military
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NII	Networks and Information Integration
OASD	Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense
OASIS	Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards
OMG	Object Management Group
OWL	Web Ontology Language
PES	Physical Exchange Specification

POA&M	Plan of Action and Milestones
PPBE	Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution
QA	Quality Assurance
RDBMS	Relational Data Base Management System
SE	Systems Engineering
TWG	Technical Working Group
UCORE	Universal CORE
USD	Under Secretary of Defense
VDD	Version Description Document
WG	Working Group