TGF Pattern Language: Patterns for CAMSS Version 1.0

[TGF-PL-CAMSS]

Working Draft xx

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Technical Committee:

[OASIS Transformational Government Framework TC](http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/tgf/)

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Related work:

This specification is related to:

* *Transformational Government Framework (TGF) Pattern Language Core Patterns Version 1.0*. Latest version. <http://docs.oasis-open.org/tgf/TGF-PL-Core/v1.0/TGF-PL-Core-v1.0.html>.

Abstract:

The **Transformational Government Framework** (TGF) is a practical “how to” standard for the design and implementation of an effective program of technology-enabled change at national, state or local government level. It describes a managed process of ICT-enabled change in the public sector, which puts the needs of citizens and businesses at the heart of that process and which achieves significant and transformational impacts on the efficiency and effectiveness of government.

The complete Framework consists of:

* The TGF Primer
* The TGF Pattern Language
* and possibly other future deliverables

The TGF Pattern Language is a formalization of the Framework that is both human-readable and machine-tractable. It provides a concise, structured and formal set of “patterns” using the so‑called “Alexandrian form”, where each pattern describes a core problem, a context in which the problem arises and an archetypal solution to the stated problem.

This work product takes as input the "Common Assessment Methodology for Standards and Specifications" as approved by the European Commission and will be cast as an extension set of Patterns to the TGF Pattern Language.

As the name suggests, CAMSS is intended for any organization that might require a methodology for assessing standards and specifications against a set of objective criteria. This can be valuable, for example, in establishing and defending criteria cited in public procurement processes, requests for proposals, etc.

Status:

This [Working Draft](http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/process.php#dWorkingDraft) (WD) has been produced by one or more TC Members; it has not yet been voted on by the TC or [approved](http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/process.php#committeeDraft) as a Committee Draft (Committee Specification Draft or a Committee Note Draft). The OASIS document [Approval Process](http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/process.php#standApprovProcess) begins officially with a TC vote to approve a WD as a Committee Draft. A TC may approve a Working Draft, revise it, and re-approve it any number of times as a Committee Draft.

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# Introduction

## Terminology

The key words “MUST”, “MUST NOT”, “REQUIRED”, “SHALL”, “SHALL NOT”, “SHOULD”, “SHOULD NOT”, “RECOMMENDED”, “MAY”, and “OPTIONAL” in this document are to be interpreted as described in [RFC2119].

The notations and conventions used for the patterns in this document are covered in section 1.7 below.

## Normative References

[RFC2119] Bradner, S., “Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels”, BCP 14, RFC 2119, March 1997. <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2119.txt>.

[TGF-PL-Core] *Transformational Government Framework (TGF) Pattern Language Core Patterns Version 1.0*. 11 January 2012. OASIS Committee Specification 01.
<http://docs.oasis-open.org/tgf/TGF-PL-Core/v1.0/cs01/TGF-PL-Core-v1.0-cs01.html>.

## Non-Normative References

The text in the remainder of this section ***1 Introduction*** is for information only and is neither normative nor part of the TGF Pattern Language.

## The Transformational Government Framework (TGF)

Transformational Government is defined in the Framework as “A managed process of ICT-enabled change in the public sector, which puts the needs of citizens and businesses at the heart of that process and which achieves significant and transformational impacts on the efficiency and effectiveness of government.” This definition deliberately avoids describing some perfect “end-state” for government. That is not the intent of the Transformational Government Framework.

Rather, the focus is on the ***process*** of transformation: how a government can build a new way of working which enables it rapidly and efficiently to adapt to changing citizen needs and emerging political and market priorities. Central to this process is a strong emphasis on ***leadership*** and ***governance*** as well as an active role played by ***all stakeholders*** in the creation, delivery and use of government services.

## The TGF Pattern Language (TGF-PL)

Whereas the **[TGF-Primer]** is intended primarily as a detailed and comprehensive introduction to the Framework, the TGF Pattern Language is intended as a working reference manual and tool of the main concerns that the Framework covers. It is intended to be readable end-to-end as a piece of prose but is structured also in a way that lends itself to being quoted and used pattern by pattern and to being encapsulated in more formal, tractable, and machine-processable forms including concept maps, Topic Maps, RDF or OWL.

## Pattern Languages

For a detailed introduction to the idea of Pattern Languages, see Section 1.6 of [TGF-PL-Core].

## Notation and conventions used for the Pattern Language

The patterns of the TGF Pattern Language are grouped together and organized into a series of sections, corresponding to the high-level structure of the Transformational Government Framework.

Some patterns may be used in more than one part of the overall Framework but will only be outlined completely once, when first encountered. Thereafter, reference will be made back to its original definition.

For an example of a pattern together with comments about the notation and conventions used, see section 1.7 of [TGF-PL-Core]. Readers are also encouraged to look through and familiarize themselves with the set of patterns in that document.

The set of patterns in this document are related to and make reference to other patterns, notably the initial set of “Core Patterns” in [TGF-PL-Core]:

* When a pattern from another deliverable or set (a “source pattern”) is useful to “set the scene” or serves as a higher-level pattern that relates to a further pattern or series of patterns defined in this deliverable (the “target pattern(s)”), the source pattern’s title; its “headline statement” of the problem addressed; and the relevant parts of the proposed “solution” are summarized, together with a reference back to the complete source pattern referred to, thus:



* Any other reference to another pattern, whether in this deliverable or elsewhere, the pattern number and name is referenced inline with the text, thus *[15] Resources Management*.

## Terminology of Transformational Government

Any process of transformation introduces new concepts or radically changes our understanding of existing ones. That process therefore requires that unambiguous terms are used consistently to refer to those concepts. Transformational Government is no exception, and a number of key terms are introduced and used:

* some of them may be familiar;
* some may be familiar but are used in a very specific or unfamiliar way;
* some may be unfamiliar or entirely new

We therefore invite readers to refer to the “Core Terminology” in the **[TGF-Primer]**, which is provided to ensure a clear, consistent and shared understanding of the key concepts involved.

# The Common Assessment Methodology for Standards and Specifications (CAMSS)

## 2.1 Technology Management

Technology Management was introduced as one of the key sets of patterns in [TGF-PL-Core] and pattern *[16] Technology Development and Management* in particular provides a high-level foundation for the CAMSS patterns that follow:

*[16] Technology Development and Management*

**Governments need to protect themselves against the downside of technology evolution and maintain governance of ICT development and deployment**

Therefore:

**Concentrate technology resources and efforts around leveraging open standards and SOA Principles so as to ensure development and deployment agility, and support all customer interactions, from face-to-face interactions by frontline staff to online self-service interactions.**

**…**

**Wherever possible prefer interoperable, open standards, particularly when these are well supported in the market-place.**

**Pay due attention to the total cost of ownership and operation of technology and consider the possible value of open source when making technology choices.**

For the complete pattern, see *[16] Technology Development and Management* in [TGF-PL-Core].

## 2.2 CAMSS Patterns

The CAMSS Patterns that follow provide further, detailed guidance on the choice and use of information technology standards in the acquisition of technologies to deliver specific services.

1. *A Hierarchy of Norms*

There is immense complexity in the landscape of available specifications and standards that can be referenced and used.

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**Making recommendations among similar specifications and standards coming from different organizations raise both organizational and legal questions**

Relevant work can come from different sources, including primary legislation, implementing rules, government agency guidelines, SSOs, SDOs with different geographic coverage, from global to local.

The “hierarchy of norms” is a legal principle in many jurisdictions that establishes a method for determining which law or rule should take precedence in any given situation. Although such a strictly legalistic approach may not be helpful in the detail, the general principle may be applied to resolve differences of opinion as to which work to use, in situations where there may be multiple options.

Therefore:

**Use the “hierarchy of norms” principle as an important selection criterion when confronted with multiple solutions to an identical problem**

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The hierarchy of norms principle can be used to establish a precedence of norms within a particular “jurisdiction” or problem area: a country’s primary legislation, for example, taking precedence over a central government’s implementing measures.

It can also be used to assess either a precedence or preference between norms that may reflect different “levels” of jurisdiction, such as:

* federal vs. state vs. local government (e.g. USA, Canada, Germany, etc.);
* national vs. regional (e.g. Member States within the European Union);
* global rules and guidelines (e.g. World Trade Organization “Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade”)

As the choice of standards is not a purely legal issue, the use of the hierarchy of norms can at best be used as one criterion among possibly many in making an assessment. However, in a situation where there are two or more specifications or standards under consideration and the *only* distinction is “who issued it?” or “what jurisdiction is covered?” the hierarchy of norms may be a determining factor.

1. *Leverage Open Standards*

While public administrations have specific characteristics at the political, legal, and organizational levels, semantic and technical interoperability is based mostly on formal specifications.

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**Recommending formal specifications calls for a resource-intensive and time consuming assessment**

A common assessment methodology:

* ensures that assessments of formal ICT specifications and interoperability profiles are performed to high and consistent standards;
* ensures that assessments will contribute significantly to confidence in the interoperability of systems implementing these specifications and profiles;
* enables the re-use, in whole or in part, of such assessments;
* continuously improves the efficiency and effectiveness of the assessment process for ICT formal specifications and interoperability profiles.

Therefore:

**…**

❖ ❖ ❖

**…**

1. *Context Influences Choice Of Criteria*

…

❖ ❖ ❖

Therefore:

**Identify the context and the scope of use of the standard or specification**

**Define needs and requirements as well as the scope of impact linked to the choice of a standard/specification**

**Define the significance and weight given to each criterion according to specific needs and the context of use of the standard or specification**

❖ ❖ ❖

1. *The More Criteria, The Better*

Governments rely heavily on suppliers to deliver large parts of their services. These suppliers are usually external organizations but they can also be other internal parts of government. The management of supplier relationships needs to sit above the management of individual contracts and it is important that distinction is fully understood by all parties.

❖ ❖ ❖

Therefore:

❖ ❖ ❖

1. *Sustainability*

.

❖ ❖ ❖

Therefore:

❖ ❖ ❖

1. *Potential*
2. *Openness*
3. *Market Conditions*
4. *…*

# Conformance

The last numbered section in the specification must be the Conformance section. Conformance Statements/Clauses go here. [Remove # marker]

1. Acknowledgments

The following individuals have participated in the creation of this specification and are gratefully acknowledged:

Participants:

[Participant Name, Affiliation | Individual Member]

[Participant Name, Affiliation | Individual Member]

1. Non-Normative Text

text

* 1. Subsidiary section

text

* + 1. Sub-subsidiary section

text

1. Revision History

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Revision** | **Date** | **Editor** | **Changes Made** |
| [Rev number] | [Rev Date] | [Modified By] | [Summary of Changes] |