Report of the

BMM Revision 1.2 Task Force

to the

OMG Domain Technical Committee

26 August 2013

Document Number: **dtc/2013-08-23**

Task Force Chair: **John Hall (RuleML Initiative)**

Chartered: **27 March 2009, Arlington, VA, USA**

Comments due date: **20 July 2009**

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Template: omg/13-05-01

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<u>Deliverables</u>

Publication directions

Chosen acronym: BMM

Version number: 1.2

Specification

Revised specification (clean):   dtc/2013-08-24

Revised specification (change-bar):   dtc/2013-09-13

Machine-consumable documents

Description: BMM v1.2 Canonical XMI file
Doc Number: dtc/2013-09-11
Status: Normative
URL: http://www.omg.org/spec/BMM/20130801/BMM.xmi

Description: BMM v1.2 Enterprise Architect XMI file (basis for for Canonical XMI file)
Doc Number: dtc/2013-09-10
Status: Ancillary, non-normative
URL: http://www.omg.org/spec/BMM/20130801/BMMEA.xmi

IPR Mode

Under OMG's IPR policy, every specification published after April 2013 must include a declaration of the terms under which anyone who contributed text to the specification agrees to license any patents that they control, and which they claim are essential to implementing the specification. This is known as the "IPR Mode" of the specification. It must be chosen from the list specified in the IPR policy, and once OMG's Board has selected the IPR Mode for a specification, it cannot subsequently be changed for any later RTF or FTF for that specification.

For RTFs or FTFs chartered before April 2013, a Legacy IPR mode is selected for the specification being revised/finalised using the procedure in ipr/12-11-01 section 3.3.3, and listed below.

For RTFs or FTFs chartered after April 2013 for a specification without an IPR mode, the charter includes a Legacy IPR mode selected by the same procedure - that mode is listed bellow.

For a full, definitive statement of OMG's IPR policy, see: http://doc.omg.org/ipr.

IPR mode of base specification: **RF Limited**

RTF Membership

Representative	Organisation	Status
John Hall	Inferware	Charter, chair
Jim Amsden	International Business Machines	Charter
Ed Barkmeyer	NIST	Charter
John Bulles	PNA Group	Charter
Donald Chapin	Business Semantics Ltd	Charter
Duane Clarkson	Deere & Company	Charter
Fred Cummins	EDS (subsequently acquired by HP), left HP in October 2010	Charter, removed
Cheryl Estep	estep Associates, left OMG in February 2012	Charter, removed
Andy Evans	Xactium, left RTF before first ballot	Charter, removed
Manfred Koethe	88solutions, left RTF before first ballot	Charter, removed
Antoine Lonjon	MEGA International	Charter
Henk de Man	Cordys Corporation BV	Charter
Pete Rivett	Adaptive	Charter
Ron Ross	Business Rule Solutions, LLC.	Charter
Markus Schacher	KnowGravity Inc.	Charter
Nick Stavros	MITRE Corporation: left MITRE in February 2010	Charter, removed
Andrius Strazdauskas	No Magic Inc.	Charter
Said Tabet	RuleML Initiative	Charter
John Hall	Replaced Said Tabet, June 2011	
Paul Vincent	TIBCO: left in August 2010	Charter
Justin Brunt	Proxy for Paul Vincent	

Disposition Summary

Disposition	Number of Occurrences	Meaning of Disposition
Resolved	5	The RTF/FTF agreed that there is a problem that needs fixing, and has proposed a resolution (which may or may not agree with any resolution the issue submitter proposed)
Deferred	0	The RTF/FTF agrees that there is a problem that needs fixing, but did not agree on a resolution and deferred its resolution to a future RTF/FTF.
Transferred	0	The RTF/FTF decided that the issue report relates to another specification, and recommends that it be transferred to the relevant RTF.
Closed, no change	3	The RTF/FTF decided that the issue report does not, in fact, identify a problem with this (or any other) OMG specification.
Closed, Out of Scope	5	The RTF/FTF decided that the issue report is an enhancement request, and therefore out of scope for this or any future FTF or RTF working on this major version of the specification. The RTF/FTF has closed the issue without making any specification changes, but RFP or RFC submission teams may like to consider these enhancement requests when proposing future new major versions of the specification.
Duplicate or merged	2	This issue is either an exact duplicate of another issue, or very closely related to another issue: see that issue for disposition.

Voting Record

Poll No.	Closing date	Issues included
1	15 April 2013	11812, 12280, 12281, 14187, 14188, 14189, 14190, 14191, 14806, 16005, 16397, 17091, 17242
2	26 August 2013	18864, 18865

Voter	Vote in poll 1	Vote in poll 2
Jim Amsden	Did not vote	Did not vote
Ed Barkmeyer	Did not vote	Yes to both
John Bulles	Did not vote	Did not vote
Donald Chapin	Yes to all	Yes to both
Duane Clarkson	Did not vote	Yes to both
John Hall (Inferware)	Did not vote	Yes to both
John Hall (RuleML)	Yes to all	Yes to both
Antoine Lonjon	Yes to all	Yes to 18864, No to 18865
Henk de Man	Yes to all	Yes to both
Pete Rivett	Yes to all	Did not vote
Ron Ross	Yes to all	Yes to both
Markus Schacher	Yes to all	Yes to both
Andrius Strazdauskas	Did not vote	Did not vote
Paul Vincent	Yes to all	n/a
Justin Brunt	n/a	Yes to both

Summary of Changes Made

BMM has largely remained stable. The BMM v1.2 RTF made changes that:

- Aligned the BMM specification with current versions of other referenced OMG specifications, including BPMN and SBVR (Issue 18864).
- Dealt with the loss of the Organization Structure Metamodel (OSM). The BMM FTF and RTF 1.1 had assumed that OSM would become available and would provide a definition for *Organization Unit* that BMM could adopt (as BPMN and SBVR do for *Business Process* and *Business Rule* respectively). During the RTF, the BMI discontinued the OSM RFP because of limited responses. BMM now provides its own definition for *Organization Unit*. (Issue 18864).
- Added categorization to *Desired Result* following the pattern used in BMM 1.1 for *Assessment*, *Influencer* and *Influencing Organization*. This supports useful capability for extending the use of *Desired Result* (Issue 18865). Depending on experience in practice, BMM's support for categorization may need to be revisited in future versions.
- Closed five issues as being out of scope; they will be reconsidered when a new version of BMM is proposed.

There are now no open issues for BMM.

The FTF's categorization of the resolutions applied to the specification, according to their impact on the clarity and precision of the specification, is:

Extent of change	Number of Issues	OMG Issue Numbers
Critical/Urgent - Fixed problems with normative parts of the specification which prevented implementation work.	0	
Significant - Fixed problems with normative parts of the specification that raised concern about implementability.	2	18864, 18865
Minor - Fixed minor problems with normative parts of the specification.	3	14806, 16005, 17091
Support Text – Changes to (only) descriptive, explanatory, or supporting material.	0	

Disposition: Resolved

OMG Issue No: 12280

Title: Triangular specialization

Source:

KnowGravity Inc. (Mr. Markus Schacher, markus.schacher(at)knowgravity.com)

Summary:

Figure 7.4 in section 7.5 and figures 8.21 as well as 8.22 in section 8.5.3 say that an "Offering" is a specialization of a "Fixed Asset". However, figure 8.20 in section 8.5.2 says that an "Offering" is a direct specialization of an "Asset", which is a generalization of "Fixed Asset". This is redundant (triangular specialization).

Resolution:

Change Figure 8.20 to insert "Fixed Asset" between "Offering" and "Asset" so that:

- "Offering" is shown as a specialization of "Fixed Asset"
- "Fixed Asset" is shown as a specialization of "Asset"
- "Offering" is not shown as a direct specialization of "Asset"

Revised Text:

New diagram to replace Figure 8.20, no changes required to text.

Disposition: **Resolved**

OMG Issue No: 16005

Title: Incomplete Application of Closed Issue 10113 - Actionable to Practicable

Source:

Business Rule Solutions, LLC (Mr. Ron Ross, rross(at)brsolutions.com)

Summary:

The very first sentence of the resolution to closed issue 10113 says: "The resolution is: · To align BMM definitions of 'directive' and 'business rule' with corresponding definitions in SBVR, using "practicable" and "directly enforceable" instead of "actionable". ..."

I find two instances of "practicable", both in the current definition of business rule:

> **business rule**
>
> > Definition: directive that is practicable

Note 'Practicable' means that a person who understands a directive could observe a relevant situation (including his or her own behavior) and recognize directly whether or not the business was complying with that directive.

It looks like to me, the voted resolution of Issue 10113 was simply not propagated to the remainder of the text. I find 10 instances of the word "actionable". All seem to be in explanatory text, not definitions. Here is one example in section 8.2.9. This text is in exact contradiction with the definition above.

Business Policies provide broader governance or guidance that is not directly actionable. Business Rules provide specific, actionable governance or guidance to implement Business Policies. 'Actionable' means that a person who understands a Business Rule could observe a relevant situation (including his or her own behavior) and decide directly whether or not the business was complying with the rule.

Resolution:

Change all 10 instances of "actionable" to "practicable".

Revised Text:

Replace each instance of "actionable" in the current BMM text with "practicable"

Disposition: Resolved

OMG Issue No: 17091

Title: Statement misplaced

Source:

Ericsson AB (Mr Lennart Holm, lennart.holm(at)ericsson.com)

Summary:

It seems that the statement "directive governs use of asset" on page 61 appears a bit too early. It should probably be moved to top of page 62.

Resolution:

The relevant page numbers in the current document are 63 and 64

Revised Text:

Move the entire entry (3 lines) for "directive *governs use of* asset" on page 63 to follow the entry for "directive *governs* course of action" on page 64

Disposition: Resolved

OMG Issue No: 18864

Title: BMM should be aligned with current OMG specifications

Source:

RuleML Initiative (John Hall, john.hall@modelsystems.co.uk)

Summary:

The BMM v1.1 specification:

- Refers to older versions of the BPMN and SBVR specifications. BMM v1.2 should refer to the current versions of the specifications
- Refers to the initial submission for the Organization Structure Model (OSM) for the definition of 'organization unit'. The BMI has voted to discontinue the OSM RFP.

  The Value Delivery Modeling Language (VDML) specification, scheduled for final submission at the September 2013 OMG technical meeting, provides an acceptable definition of 'organization unit'.

Discussion:

After RTF discussion expressing concern about the prominence of VDML in the initial proposed resolution, it is proposed that BMM should provide its own general definition of 'organization unit', and that references to VDLM should not be included.

Resolution:

Update references to BPMN and SBVR to refer to BPMN 2.0 and SBVR 1.1.

SBVR V1.2 has recently been accepted by the AB. If it is formally published in time for BMM 1.2 publication, the reference can be updated as an editorial correction.

For BMM's definition of 'organization unit', replace the definition from the OSM initial submission (used in BMM v1.1) with a general definition specific to BMM.

Add a note that the 'performer' concept in BPMN defines organization unit's role of being responsible for business processes.

Revised Text:

Clause **1.2 What is the Business Motivation Model**, second bullet:

Replace

SBVR[1] and the submissions for BPMN[2] and OSM[3].

With (this change will also remove the footnotes)

SBVR and BPMN, both adopted OMG specifications. OMG does not have a general specification for organization structure.

Clause **1.6.2 Business Modelers**, first sentence:

Replace

the OMG's specifications for BPMN, SBVR, and OSM.

With

OMG specifications such as BPMN and SBVR.

Clause **1.6.2 Business Modelers**, numbered item 2, first sentence:

Replace

SBVR and OSM

With

and SBVR,

Clause **5 Symbols**

Replace

BPMN Business Process Modeling Notation - OMG Specification

With

BPMN Business Process Model and Notation - OMG Specification

Clause **7.3.7 Externally-referenced Business Model Elements**, second sentence:

Replace

OMG specifications such as Organization Structure Metamodel (OSM), Business Process Modeling and Notation (BPMN), and Semantics of Business Vocabulary and Business Rules (SBVR).

With

OMG specifications, such as Business Process Model and Notation (BPMN), Semantics of Business Vocabulary and Business Rules (SBVR), and the organization structure models used by BMM user enterprises.

Clause **7.3.8 Organization Unit**, at the end of the first numbered item (after the bullets):

Add

The BPMN concept 'performer', which can be a specific individual, a group, an organization role or position, or an organization, is the BMM concept of an organization unit in the roles of being responsible for activities in an organization.

Clause **7.3.8 Organization Unit**, after the second numbered item:

Indent

The paragraph beginning 'One way in which the model supports …' so that it is aligned under the second numbered item

Remove

'Organization Unit' is a placeholder, anticipating a definition to be adopted from OSM when it is further developed.

Clause **8.5 Placeholders**, second paragraph:

Replace

> the OMG's specifications for the Organization Structure Metamodel (OSM), Business Process Modeling and Notation (BPMN), and Semantics of Business Vocabulary and Business Rules (SBVR).

With

> OMG's specifications for Business Process Model and Notation (BPMN) and Semantics of Business Vocabulary and Business Rules (SBVR).

Clause **8.5 Placeholders**, third paragraph:

Replace

> Organization Unit and Business Process are placeholders for association with concepts in OSM and BPMN respectively

With

> Business Processes in a BMM are placeholders for association with concepts in BPMN. OMG does not have a general specification for organization structure. BMM placeholders for Organization Units reference parts of the organization structure used in the enterprise's operational business.

Clause **9.1, Concepts**, under business process:

Replace

Definition:	a set of activities that are performed within an organization or across organizations
Note:	A Business Process may contain more than one separate Process. Each Process may have its own Sub-Processes. Individual Processes would be independent in terms of sequence flow, but could have message flows connecting them.
Note:	An activity is work that is performed within a business process. An activity can be atomic or non-atomic (compound). The types of activity that are a part of a Business Process are: Process, Sub-Process, and Task.

With

Definition:	a sequence or flow of Activities in an organization with the objective of carrying out work
Source:	BPMN (10) ['Process']
Note:	Processes can be defined at any level from enterprise-wide Processes to Processes performed by a single person (from BPMN clause 10, Process)
Note:	An Activity is work that is performed within a Business Process. The types of Activities that are a part of a Process are: Task, Sub-Process, and Call Activity, which allows the inclusion of re-usable Tasks and Processes (from BPMN clause 10.2, Activities)

Clause **9.1, Concepts**, under organization unit:

Replace

Note:	The concept organization unit is to be adopted from an external standard once such standard has been established. A placeholder definition is given below.
Definition:	The fundamental element of an organization structure is the organization unit. This represents any recognized association of people in the context of the enterprise. In a hierarchical structure, it may be the corporation, a division, a

department, a group, or a team. In addition, it may be a committee, a task force, a project management organization, a class (for education), and so on. [OMG OSM submission, Nov 2006]

With

Definition: An administrative or functional unit within an organization structure.

Example: Within a formal organization structure, organization units might be: the corporation, business units, divisions, departments, groups, teams, or individual roles. Less formally, they might be committees, projects, or task forces.

Note: BPMN includes the concept 'Performer' (the resource that will perform or will be responsible for an Activity) which corresponds to an organization unit's having responsibility for a business process. In BPMN:

a. A Performer can be specified in the form of a specific individual, a group, an organization role or position, or an organization

b. An Activity is work that is performed within a Business Process. See 'business process', above.

Clause **D.3 The 'How' Connection**, sixth paragraph:

Replace

Business Process Modeling Notation

With

Business Process Model and Notation

Clause **F.1 Need for Integration**, third paragraph:

Replace

The three OMG developments

With

The OMG specifications

Replace first bullet point

Business Process Modeling and Notation

With

Business Process Model and Notation

Delete third bullet point

Organization Structure Metamodel (OSM)

Clause **F.1 Need for Integration**, fifth paragraph, second bullet point:

Replace

Business Process Modeling and Notation

With

Business Process Model and Notation

Replace

Organization Structure Metamodel (OSM)

With

organization structure model used by the enterprise

Clause **F.2 Business Process Modeling and Notation (BPMN)**

Replace chapter title

    Business Process Modeling and Notation

With

    Business Process Model and Notation

For the second and third paragraphs (following Figure F1)

Replace

    The concepts in BPMN[1] that correspond to Business Process in the BMM are:

- Process (Clause 8.6)

  A Process is an activity performed within or across companies or organizations. In BPMN a Process is depicted as a graph of Flow Objects, which are a set of other activities and the controls that sequence them. The concept of process is intrinsically hierarchical. Processes may be defined at any level from enterprise-wide processes to processes performed by a single person. Low-level processes may be grouped together to achieve a common business goal.

  Note that BPMN defines the term Process fairly specifically and defines a Business Process more generically as a set of activities that are performed within an organization or across organizations. Thus a Business Process, as shown in a Business Process Diagram, may contain more than one separate Process. Each Process may have its own Sub-Processes. The individual Processes would be independent in terms of Sequence Flow, but could have Message Flow connecting them.

- Activity (Clause 9.4)

  An activity is work that is performed within a business process. An activity can be atomic or non-atomic (compound).

  The types of activities that are a part of a Business Process Diagram are: Process, Sub-Process, and Task.

- Task (Clause 9.4.3)

  A Task is an atomic activity that is included within a Process. A Task is used when the work in the Process is not broken down to a finer level of Process Model detail.

  Generally, an end-user and/or an application are used to perform the Task when it is executed.

Note: as of November 2008, responses to an OMG RFP for BPMN 2.0 had been submitted. It is expected that the outcome will not affect the nature of the correspondence between 'business process' concepts in BMM and BPMN.

With

    The concept 'Process' in the BPMN specification [BPMN] is adopted as BMM's definition of 'business process' (see Clause 9.1, above)

    The concept 'Performer' in the BPMN specification [BPMN] corresponds in BMM to organization unit's role as being responsible for business process.

Clause **F3 Semantics of Business Vocabulary and Business Rules**, second paragraph (below Figure F.2):

Replace

> SBVR Specification[2]

With

> SBVR Specification [SBVR]

Clause **F4 Organization Structure Metamodel**, clause title

Replace

> Organization Structure Metamodel (OSM)

With

> Organization Structure Model

Clause **F4 Organization Structure Metamodel**, second and third paragraphs (following Figure F4):

Replace

> Three responses to the OSM RFP were submitted. In September 2008, the RFP was opened for further letters of intent (LOI), and some additional LOIs have been received. New submissions will be made early in 2009.
>
> Given the terms of the RFP and the content of submissions received so far, it is not anticipated that mapping of concepts will be difficult, but suggestions for reconciliation of the OSM model with the Business Motivation Model will be deferred until:
>
> • either, a draft of a single joint submission is available, or
>
> • a single submission has been accepted by the OMG.

With

> OMG does not have a general specification for organization structure. A broad definition for Organization Unit is provided in Clause 9. BMM placeholders for Organization Units are references to units in the organization unit model used by the enterprise.
>
> The concept 'Performer' in the BPMN specification [BPMN] corresponds in BMM to organization unit's role as being responsible for business process.

Clause **H, Bibliography**:

Replace

BPMN	Business Process Modeling and Notation (OMG Specification formal/2009-01-03), available from www.omg.org/spec

With

BPMN	Business Process Model and Notation Version 2.0 (http://www.omg.org/spec/BPMN/2.0).

Replace

SBVR	Semantics of Business Vocabulary and Business Rules (OMG Specification formal/2008-01-02), available from www.omg.org/spec

With

SBVR	Semantics of Business Vocabulary and Business Rules (http://www.omg.org/spec/SBVR/1.1)

Disposition: Resolved

OMG Issue No: 18665

Title: Category of Desired Result

Source:

RuleML Initiative (John Hall, john.hall(at)modelsystems.co.uk)

Summary:

There is often discussion at OMG meetings about adding new concepts to the BMM. Frequent requests include: key performance indicators, quality criteria, service levels and cost/benefit.

Adding these new concepts is beyond the scope of an RTF, but much of what is wanted could be accommodated by supporting stakeholder-defined categorization of *Desired Result* in addition to the built-in categories *Goal* and *Objective.* The BMM already does this for other specializations of *Motivation Element - Influencer*, *Influencing Organization* and *Assessment*.

Stakeholders could then create categories of *Desired Result*, such as 'quality', 'service level' and 'cost/benefit', and categorize some of them as KPIs.

Resolution:

Add Desired Result Category and Desired Result Category categorizes Desired Result to the BMM.

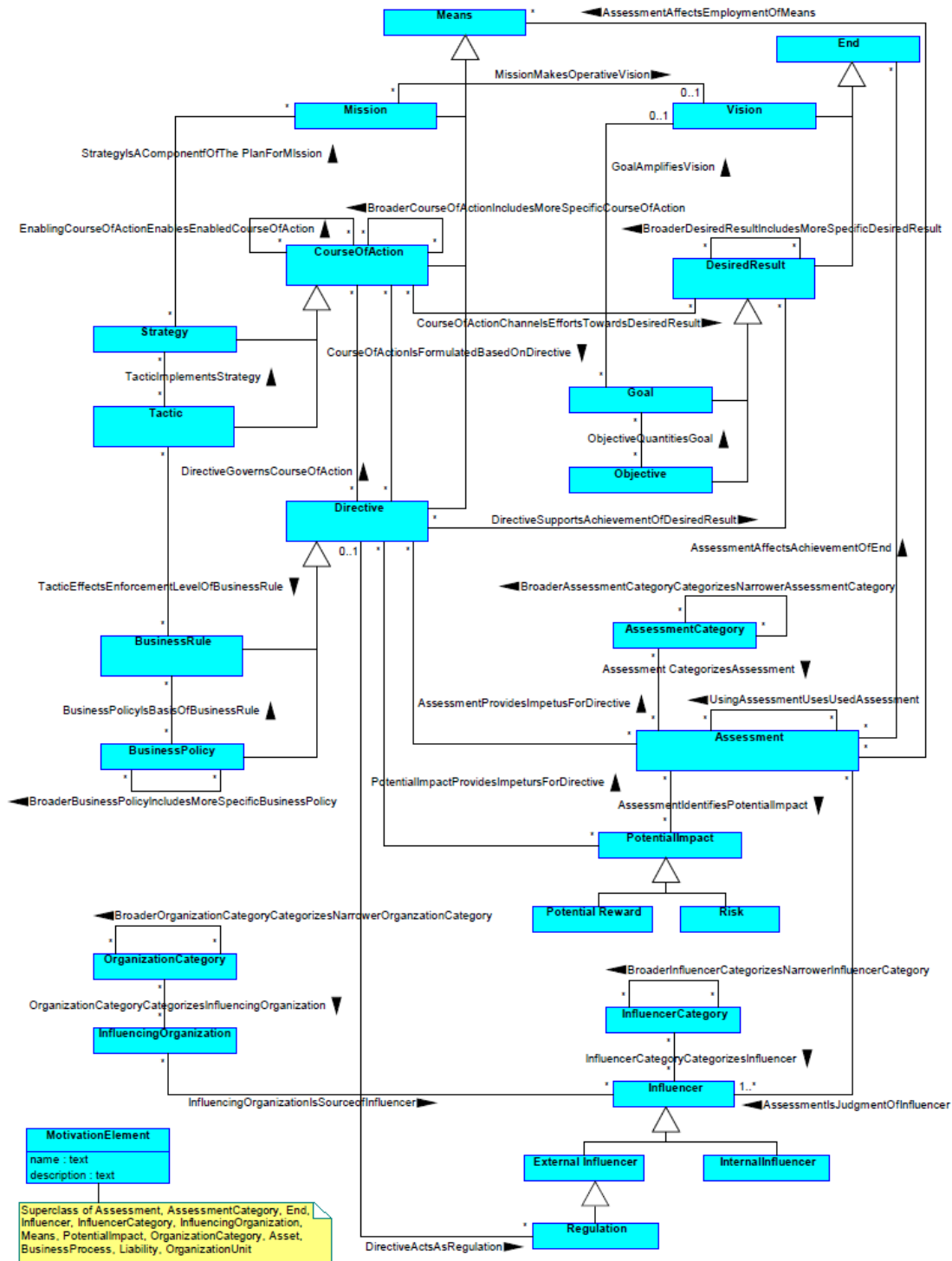Include 'category of category' as Broader Desired Result Category categorizes More Specific Desired Result Category.

This would follow the pattern that was used in BMM RTF 1.1 for categorization of three other specializations of Motivation Element: Influencer Category, Organization Category and Assessment Category.
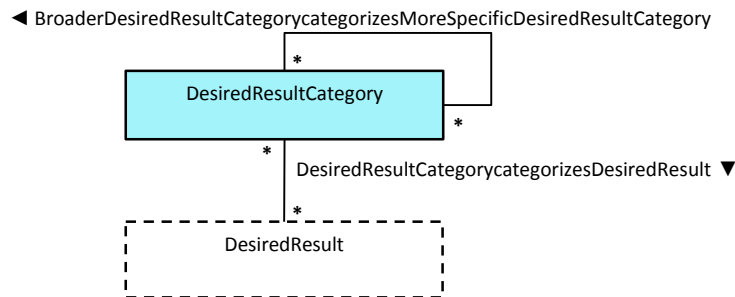
Revised Text:

Clause **7.5 Business Motivation Model Structure**, Figure 7.3

Replace

With

A new version that includes

◄ BroaderDesiredResultCategorycategorizesMoreSpecificDesiredResultCategory

```
                              *
          ┌─────────────────────────────┐
          │   DesiredResultCategory      │
          └─────────────────────────────┘ *
                      *
              DesiredResultCategorycategorizesDesiredResult ▼
                      *
          ┌ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ┐
                 DesiredResult
          └ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ┘
```
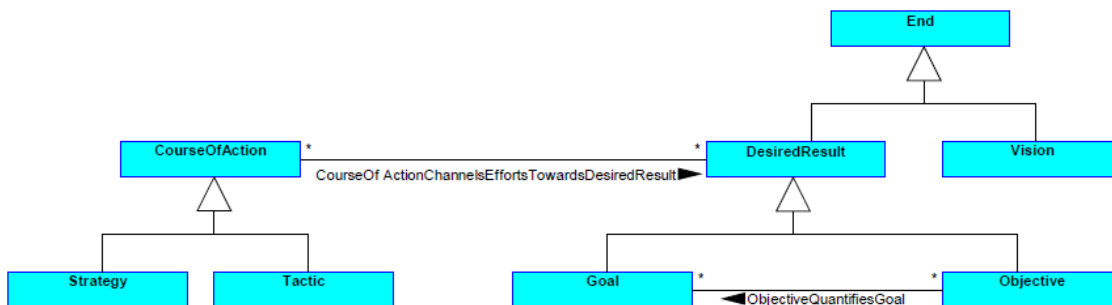
And (replacing existing yellow note)

Superclass of Assessment, AssessmentCategory,
DesiredResultCategory, End, Influencer, InfluencerCategory,
InfluencingOrganization, Means, PotentialImpact,
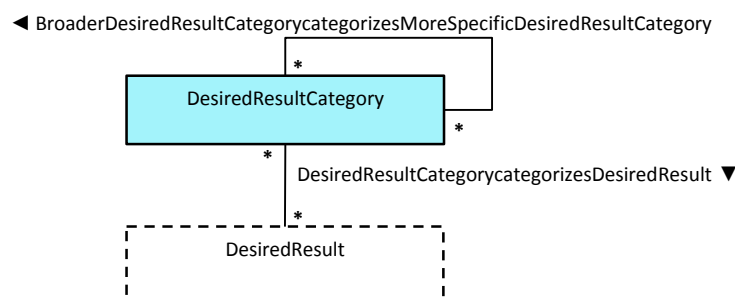OrganizationCategory, Asset,BusinessProcess, Liability,
OrganizationUnit

Clause **8.1.3.1 Categories of Desired Result**, Figure 8.3

Replace

```
                                              ┌─────────┐
                                              │   End   │
                                              └─────────┘
                                                   △
                          ┌────────────────────────┴──────────────┐
  ┌──────────────┐ *                      ┌──────────────┐ *  ┌──────────────┐
  │ CourseOfAction│   CourseOf ActionChannelsEffortsTowardsDesiredResult►│ DesiredResult│    │    Vision    │
  └──────────────┘                        └──────────────┘     └──────────────┘
         △                                       △
  ┌──────┴──────┐                   ┌────────────┴────────────┐
┌──────────┐ ┌──────────┐        ┌─────────┐ *            * ┌───────────┐
│ Strategy │ │  Tactic  │        │  Goal   │◄ObjectiveQuantifiesGoal│ Objective │
└──────────┘ └──────────┘        └─────────┘                └───────────┘
```

With

A new version that includes

◄ BroaderDesiredResultCategorycategorizesMoreSpecificDesiredResultCategory

```
                              *
          ┌─────────────────────────────┐
          │   DesiredResultCategory      │
          └─────────────────────────────┘ *
                      *
              DesiredResultCategorycategorizesDesiredResult ▼
                      *
          ┌ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ┐
                 DesiredResult
          └ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ┘
```

Clause **8.1.3.1 Categories of Desired Result**, at end of subclause:

Add

As well as the built-in categories of Desired Result - Goal and Objective - the Model also
supports Desired Result Category for stakeholder-defined categorization.

A Desired Result may be in more than one Desired Result Category, and Desired Result Categories may themselves be categorized in broader categories; a more specific category may be included in more than one broader category.

The Model does not provide a default set of stakeholder-defined categories. Enterprises can define whatever Desired Result Categories they need, such as 'quality', 'service levels' 'cost/benefit', 'regulatory compliance', and might further categorize some as key performance indicators.

End of Clause 8

Add

8.6 Associations between concepts of the same type

Some BMM associations are between concepts of the same type, playing different roles:

- Enabling Course of Action *enables* Enabled Course of Action

- Broader Course of Action *includes* More Specific Course of Action

- Broader Desired Result *includes* More Specific Desired Result

- Broader Desired Result Category *categorizes* Narrower Desired Result Category

- Broader Assessment Category *categorizes* Narrower Assessment Category

- Using Assessment *uses* Used Assessment

- Broader Business Policy *includes* More Specific Business Policy

- Broader Organization Category *categorizes* Narrower Organization Category

- Broader Influencer *categorizes* Narrower Influencer Category

This type of association has two constraints.

First, such associations are transitive. For example, if Course of Action 'A' includes Course of Action 'B', and Course of Action 'B' includes Course of Action 'C', then Course of Action 'A' includes Course of Action 'C'. This is obviously true for 'includes', but it is also true for other verbs in this type of association. For example:

- If Course of Action Z requires Course of Action Y to enable it, and Course of Action Y requires Course of Action X to enable it, then Course of Action Z requires Course of Action X to enable it.

- If Desired Result Category P categorizes Desired Result Category Q, then any Desired Result Category that categorizes Desired Result Category P also categorizes Desired Result Category Q.

Second, loops of association are not permitted. For example, if Desired Result Category P categorizes Desired Result Category Q, then neither Desired Result Category Q nor any of its descendants in 'categorizes' associations may categorize Desired Result Category P or any of its ancestors in 'categorizes' associations.

Tools that support BMM should ensure that these constraints are enforced.

Clause **9.1 Concepts**, after the entry for broader desired result *includes* more specific desired result

Add

desired result category

General Concept:	motivation element
Definition:	category of assessment
Dictionary Basis:	a class or division of people or things regarded as having particular shared characteristics [ODE, 'category' 1]

desired result category *categorizes* desired result

broader desired result category

General Concept:	desired result category
Concept Type:	role

more specific desired result category

General Concept:	desired result category
Concept Type:	role

broader desired result category *categorizes* more specific desired result category

---

Clause **9.4 Mapping of SBVR Structured English fact types to UML Association Names**, after broader desired result *includes* more specific desired result

Add
broader desired result category *includes* more specific desired result category

BroaderDesiredResultCategoryIncludesMoreSpecificDesiredResultCategory

Clause **9.4 Mapping of SBVR Structured English fact types to UML Association Names**, after course of action *is formulated based on* directive

Add
desired result category *categorizes* desired result

DesiredResultCategoryCategorizesDesiredResult

Disposition: Resolved

Disposition: Closed, no change

OMG Issue No: 12280

Title: Issues on BMM Beta 3 dtc/07-08-03 table 8.2

Source:

Adaptive (Mr. Pete Rivett, pete.rivett(at)adaptive.com)

Summary:

Table 8.2 has a duplicate line:

      EU-Rent   To provide industry-leading customer service

Discussion:

The duplicate line was removed as an editorial correction in BMM 1.1

Disposition: **Closed, no change**

OMG Issue No: 12281

Title: Issues on BMM Beta 3 dtc/07-08-03 table 8.9

Source:

Adaptive (Mr. Pete Rivett, pete.rivett(at)adaptive.com)

Summary:

Table 8.9 has the first entry duplicated in the second (which has some additional text)

Discussion:

The duplicate line was removed as an editorial correction in BMM 1.1

Disposition: **Closed, no change**

Disposition: Duplicate/merged

OMG Issue No: 11812

Title: Should BMM include business rules, decisions, both, or neither?

Source:

TIBCO (Mr. Paul Vincent, pvincent(at)tibco.com)

Summary:

At the BMI meeting on 10Dec07/Burlingame, there was a discussion on decision modeling and its relationship to existing modeling needs and standards. An action from the meeting was to raise the question of whether business decisions per se should be defined in BMM alongside, or instead of, business rules, or whether business motivation per se should be independent of business decisions (and/or business rules).

{This was considered a possible issue for a BMM v2 RFP, but I am raising it with the RTF on the basis that it is up to the RTF to determine whether any "issue" is for a future version or not.}

[From my understanding of BMM v1.2, processes are defined outside of BMM, and probably decisions are related more to processes and are guided by business rules / driven by policies.]

Caveat: this is going to be difficult to answer without a formal definition of a decision model. And I am not going to define one at this stage of discussions! J

However, it is probably safe to assume that a Decision Table (which I define as a table of conditional elements with some action as a conclusion, rather than the fact definition type of "Decision Table" that Donald was telling me is defined as a part of SBVR) is an instance of a Decision Model. And that you invoke decision tables (and services) in process activities in order to direct processes (and services). But decisions may be defined separately from process, of course, although their "execution" (manual or automated) context is probably always going to be in a process of some kind.

Disclaimer: this issue may be subject to revision as the terminology is refined.

2 cents of Comment: I think the answer is "yes, decisions are related to motivation but are not part of motivation". I will leave to others the discussion on whether (SBVR type) business rules are part of motivation or a simply related to motivation.

Disposition:　　　　　　**See issue 14188 for disposition**

OMG Issue No: 14191

Title: Standard UML profile for BMM

Source:

International Business Machines (Mr. Jim Amsden, jamsden(at)us.ibm.com)

Summary:

BMM could consider defining a standard UML profile for BMM including icons for representing MotivationElement. This would provide a convenient surface language for BMM that would be integrated with UML

Disposition:　　　　　　**See issue 17242 for disposition**

Disposition: Closed, out of scope

OMG Issue No: 11812

Title: Support demand side as well as supply side motivation elements

Source:

International Business Machines (Mr. Jim Amsden, jamsden(at)us.ibm.com)

Summary:

BMM could consider the introduction of outside-in/demand side views of business motivation including DesiredResult ValueProposition and CourseOfAction Capability

Disposition: Closed, out of scope

OMG Issue No: 14188

Title: Support Decisions

Source:

International Business Machines (Mr. Jim Amsden, jamsden(at)us.ibm.com)

Summary:

BMM could consider supporting Decisions as a placeholder for realizing business rules. Further information is available from Larry Goldberg of KPI and in his book "the Decision Model: A Business Framework for SOA"

Other issues affected:

Issue 11812 merged with this one

Disposition: Closed, out of scope

OMG Issue No: 14189

Title: Support modeling assessment criteria

Source:

International Business Machines (Mr. Jim Amsden, jamsden(at)us.ibm.com)

Summary:

BMM could consider supporting a MotivationElement for assessment criteria - name/value pairs that could be used to quantify an assessment and enable comparisons of different assessments. This could be used to create "heat maps" of goals and strategies that have the greatest potential effect on the system.

Disposition: Closed, out of scope

OMG Issue No: 14190

Title: Support services for realizing business motivation

Source:

International Business Machines (Mr. Jim Amsden, jamsden(at)us.ibm.com)

Summary:

BMM could consider adding a service placeholder for indicating a means of realizing business motivation (ends or means). This could align with the BMM integration defined in SoaML.

Disposition: Closed, out of scope

OMG Issue No: 17242

Title: BMM should specify/standardize a UML profile to support BMM models in UML tools

Source:

KnowGravity Inc. (Mr. Markus Schacher, markus.schacher(at)knowgravity.com)

Summary:

BMM should specify/standardize a UML profile to support BMM models in UML tools

Discussion:

Adding a UML profile to BMM is beyond the scope of an RTF's authority.

The proposal is to add a representation to the model, rather than to change its scope or content. OMG advice is that the change could be made with an RFC.

If someone (RTF member or not) has, or develops, a UML profile for BMM, it could be submitted to the OMG as an RFC. If it were accepted, its finalization would include merging it into the BMM specification.

Other issues affected:

Issue 14191 was merged with this one.

Disposition: **Closed, out of scope**