ROESSLING
DIGITAL SOLUTIONS LLC

# Roessling Digital Solutions Capability Delivery Sprints — Defense Programs

*Compliance posture:*

CUI (32 CFR 2002) · DFARS 252.204-7012 · DCAA (DFARS 252.242-7006) · Govt Property (FAR 52.245-1) · ITAR-Ready (22 CFR 120-130)

**VOSB**
SBA Certified

**9 Production**
Agentic Applications

**CUI Enclave**
Azure GCCH - MS 365

**20+ Years**
Technical Leadership

**$22M**
Program Led

| | |
|---|---|
| **UEI / CAGE** | J56WX2RQ7UU8 / 156J8 |
| **NAICS** | 541512 (primary), 541511, 541519, 541715, 541330, 541611, 513210, 611420, 611430 |
| **PSC** | AC11, AC12, AC13, AC32, AJ11, AJ12, AJ13, AJ14, AJ15, AK14, AR13, B505, B513, B537, B538, B544, DA01, DA10, DB02, DC01, DD01, DF01, DF10, DG01, DH01, DJ01, DJ10, H270, R408, R425, R499, R612, R799, U002, U012, U099, 7A20, 7A21, 7D20, 7F20, 7J20 |
| **CMMC Level 2** | Operational — Azure GCC High (C3PAO-assessed) |
| **DCAA** | Compliant accounting, timekeeping & cost management |
| **Govt Property** | Operational management of GFP & CAP — FAR 52.245-1, DFARS 252.245-7001/-02/-03/-04; PMSA-ready |
| **Contract Types** | FFP, T&M, Labor-Hour, CPFF, CPAF |
| **SAM.gov** | Active |

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**Agile, fixed-cost delivery — product owner and stakeholders review and approve every sprint deliverable, feedback keeps each increment tightly aligned to mission outcomes.**

Capability Delivery Sprints put the program office in control. RDS delivers a fixed-cost, customer-steered sprint model for defense programs and mission engineering, organized into a ten-phase lifecycle aligned to the DoD acquisition lifecycle (the Adaptive Acquisition Framework), the systems engineering technical processes (the SE "Vee"), the DoD Mission Engineering Guide, and Digital Engineering. The catalog spans 31 sprint types — including an eight-sprint Mission Engineering & Analysis phase — so program offices procure focused sprints individually or assemble multi-sprint packages tailored to their acquisition cadence and mission timeline.

**VOSB · SBA Certified · CMMC L2 Operational · ITAR-Ready · UEI J56WX2RQ7UU8 · CAGE 156J8**

## You Steer Every Sprint

- Deliver in increments. Each sprint produces a defined, decision-grade or working deliverable in focused 2-to-4 week increments against acceptance criteria agreed up front.
- Review and approve. Every sprint closes with the program office's review of delivered outcomes — you accept the work and confirm direction before the next sprint begins.
- Pivot with confidence. Your feedback and approval set the next sprint's scope. Reprioritize, redirect, or accelerate sprint to sprint — the model is built for the true pivot as mission needs evolve.
- See value early. Decision-grade outcomes arrive from the first sprints, so every funding and milestone decision rests on delivered results rather than projections.

Fixed cost per sprint keeps budgeting predictable; customer-steered scope keeps delivery aligned to the mission and to the program's milestone-review cadence.

## The DoD Program Delivery Lifecycle

The ten phases are organized to the DoD acquisition lifecycle (the Adaptive Acquisition Framework), the systems engineering technical processes, the DoD Mission Engineering Guide, and Digital Engineering — formally gated by design, with sprints mapping to milestone reviews where applicable.

**1. Engage** — Low-commitment first engagement or initial task order.

**2. Mission Engineering & Analysis** — Mission characterization, mission and ME threads, mission architecture, and decision-support analysis (DoD Mission Engineering Guide; informs Materiel Solution Analysis).

**3. Program Planning & Control** — Program management, IMS/WBS, contract and CDRL management, EVM, and continuous risk/issue/opportunity (RIO) management.

**4. Requirements & Capability Definition** — JCIDS capability definition (ICD/CDD/CPD), operational architecture, and system requirements analysis (SE: Requirements Definition; reviews: SRR/SFR).

**5. Architecture & System Design** — System architecture, MBSE (SysML v2, UAF, DoDAF), system-of-systems engineering, and preliminary & detailed design (SE: Architecture & Design Definition; reviews: PDR/CDR).

**6. Implementation & Integration** — System realization (build) and integration of system and subsystem elements (SE: Implementation, Integration).

**7. Verification, Validation & Test** — Verification, qualification, developmental and operational test, and validation (SE: V&V; DT&E/OT&E; reviews: TRR, SVR/FCA, OTRR).

**8. Production, Deployment & Fielding** — Production readiness, deployment, fielding, new-equipment training, and authorization to operate (RMF/ATO) (AAF Production & Deployment; review: PRR).

**9. Operations & Sustainment** — Operations and support, sustainment, maintenance, and cyber/security incident response (AAF Operations & Support).

**10. Transition & Closeout** — Structured transition to the government or follow-on integrator, and program closeout.

The Management Sprint runs as a continuous overlay across all phases, and the Security Event Sprint activates on demand. Phases and sprints overlap and run in parallel — the catalog is a menu, not a fixed sequence.

## Sprint Catalog

Thirty-one sprint types span the full DoD program lifecycle. Each produces a defined deliverable traceable to the capability map — mix and match to fit the mission timeline and acquisition cadence.

| Sprint | Phase | Typical Cadence |
|---|---|---|
| **RDS Validation Sprint** | Engage | ~2 weeks |
| **Mission Problem Framing Sprint** | Mission Engineering & Analysis | 1–2 weeks |
| **Mission Characterization Sprint** | Mission Engineering & Analysis | 2–4 weeks |
| **Mission Thread Development Sprint** | Mission Engineering & Analysis | 2–4 weeks |
| **Mission Engineering Thread Sprint** | Mission Engineering & Analysis | 2–4 weeks |
| **Mission Architecture Sprint** | Mission Engineering & Analysis | 2–4 weeks |
| **Mission Analysis Design Sprint** | Mission Engineering & Analysis | 1–3 weeks |
| **Mission Engineering Analysis Sprint** | Mission Engineering & Analysis | 2–4 weeks |
| **Results & Recommendations Sprint** | Mission Engineering & Analysis | 1–2 weeks |
| **Management Sprint** | Program Planning & Control | 1–4 weeks (continuous overlay) |
| **Planning Sprint** | Program Planning & Control | 1–2 weeks |
| **Program Increment Planning Sprint** | Program Planning & Control | 1–4 days |
| **Contract Delivery Planning Sprint** | Program Planning & Control | 1–4 days |
| **Capability Requirements Sprint** | Requirements & Capability Definition | 2–4 weeks |
| **Operational Activity Modeling Sprint** | Requirements & Capability Definition | 2–4 weeks |
| **System Architecture Sprint** | Architecture & System Design | 2–4 weeks |
| **System Design Sprint** | Architecture & System Design | 2–4 weeks |
| **Detailed Design & MBSE Sprint** | Architecture & System Design | 2–4 weeks |
| **Implementation Planning Sprint** | Architecture & System Design | 2–4 weeks |
| **Implementation Sprint** | Implementation & Integration | 2–4 weeks |
| **Integration Sprint** | Implementation & Integration | 2–4 weeks |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Operational Validation Sprint** | Verification, Validation & Test | 2–4 weeks |
| **Documentation Sprint** | Verification, Validation & Test | 1–3 weeks |
| **Deployment Sprint** | Production, Deployment & Fielding | 1–3 weeks |
| **Fielding & Training Sprint** | Production, Deployment & Fielding | 2–4 weeks |
| **Transition-In Sprint** | Operations & Sustainment | 1–2 weeks |
| **Sustainment Sprint** | Operations & Sustainment | 2–4 weeks, recurring |
| **Maintenance Sprint** | Operations & Sustainment | 2–4 weeks, recurring |
| **Security Event Sprint** | Operations & Sustainment | 4 extended days (on demand) |
| **Handover Sprint** | Transition & Closeout | 1–3 weeks |
| **After Action Review Sprint** | Transition & Closeout | 1–2 weeks |

## Sprint Catalog Details

Each sprint is elaborated to systems-engineering practice and typical defense-program expectations. Predecessor dependencies and milestone-review linkage are noted where they apply, supporting both delivery planning and milestone-review readiness.

### Phase 1 — Engage

**RDS Validation Sprint.** The lowest-commitment first engagement or initial task — RDS produces one decision-grade mission or program deliverable that validates RDS's approach and supports a confident decision on a larger follow-on. Delivers: one decision-grade artifact (a mission-analysis fragment, architecture assessment, or planning brief), a decision briefing, and a recommended follow-on scope. The natural first award and a fit for Simplified Acquisition Procedures.

### Phase 2 — Mission Engineering & Analysis

**Mission Problem Framing Sprint.** Defines the mission problem or opportunity, decision context, investigative questions, and stakeholders — the framing that scopes the mission-engineering effort. Delivers: a mission problem statement and decision context, investigative questions, and a stakeholder map.

**Mission Characterization Sprint.** Establishes mission context — scenario, vignette, objectives, assumptions, constraints, and measures (MOS, MOE, MOP) — sufficient to anchor thread development. Delivers: mission context, scenario, and vignette; objectives, assumptions, and constraints; and measures of success, effectiveness, and performance. Depends on the Mission Problem Framing Sprint.

**Mission Thread Development Sprint.** Develops the baseline mission thread across activities, actors, and outcomes, traced from mission objective to outcome and validated with stakeholders. Delivers: a baseline mission thread and an activity, actor, and outcome model. Depends on the Mission Characterization Sprint.

**Mission Engineering Thread Sprint.** Allocates systems, organizations, and capabilities to the mission thread and defines their interactions. Delivers: the mission-engineering thread, system/organization/capability allocation, and interaction definitions traceable to the mission thread. Depends on the Mission Thread Development Sprint.

**Mission Architecture Sprint.** Produces integrated baseline and alternative mission architectures for decision support, framing the system-of-systems context for downstream architecture and design. Delivers: baseline and alternative mission architectures and the system-of-systems context. Depends on the Mission Engineering Thread Sprint. Supports the Mission Concept Review (MCR).

**Mission Analysis Design Sprint.** Defines the analysis approach — runs, tools, data, assumptions, and the comparison method used to evaluate mission architectures. Delivers: an analysis plan, a tool and data plan, and the assumptions and comparison/evaluation method. Depends on the Mission Architecture Sprint.

**Mission Engineering Analysis Sprint.** Executes the baseline and alternative analysis to assess mission impact, with results traceable to the measures (MOE/MOP). Delivers: analysis results, a baseline-versus-alternative comparison, and a mission-impact assessment. Depends on the Mission Analysis Design Sprint.

**Results & Recommendations Sprint.** Synthesizes findings, compares alternatives, and produces decision-support recommendations traceable to the analysis results. Delivers: a findings synthesis and alternatives comparison, and decision-support recommendations and a briefing to the sponsor. Depends on the Mission Engineering Analysis Sprint.

## Phase 3 — Program Planning & Control

**Management Sprint.** Establishes and runs the program and contract management framework — governance, IMS/WBS, EVM, reporting, CDRL compliance, configuration and baseline control, subcontractor performance, and continuous risk/issue/opportunity (RIO) management. Delivers: a program/contract management plan; an Integrated Master Schedule, WBS, and critical-path view; a risk register and RIO log with a CDRL compliance tracker; and monthly and milestone status reports with decision-ready artifacts. Runs as a continuous overlay across the whole program — the governance backbone that keeps reporting aligned to the program office.

**Planning Sprint.** Defines the engagement plan and sequences the full sprint roadmap — program-management approach, CDRL alignment, reporting cadence, requirements baseline, and investment prioritization — so every downstream deliverable traces to a contractual and mission outcome. Delivers: an engagement plan and integrated sprint roadmap, an Integrated Master Schedule, and a CDRL alignment matrix and traceability plan.

**Program Increment Planning Sprint.** A Program Increment planning event that aligns multiple teams and IPTs on shared increment objectives, dependencies, risks, and delivery sequencing, and sets the technical interchange cadence. Delivers: Program Increment objectives, a cross-team capacity plan and dependency map, and risk and impediment registers. Depends on the Planning Sprint.

**Contract Delivery Planning Sprint.** Maps delivery milestones — design models, capability releases, demonstrations, test events, and CDRL drops — to the contract's CLIN/SLIN structure, payment events, and incentive or award-fee criteria, producing a schedule the program office can govern against. Delivers: a milestone-to-CLIN/SLIN map, a CDRL delivery schedule, and a payment- and award-fee-event schedule. Depends on the Planning Sprint.

## Phase 4 — Requirements & Capability Definition

**Capability Requirements Sprint.** Defines the operational and capability context and the capability requirements baseline — mission drivers, operational outcomes, stakeholders, and capability priorities — aligned to JCIDS capability documents (ICD/CDD/CPD). Produces the capability map downstream engineering traces to. Delivers: a capability map and capability requirements baseline, an operational context and stakeholder map, and JCIDS-aligned capability documentation inputs.

**Operational Activity Modeling Sprint.** Models operational activities, capabilities, and information exchanges — DoDAF operational viewpoints and activity models — making the operational concept explicit and traceable from mission need to operational activity. Delivers: operational activity and capability models, and information-

exchange and node models, in the customer's architecture framework and toolset. Depends on the Capability Requirements Sprint. Supports the System Requirements Review (SRR).

## Phase 5 — Architecture & System Design

**System Architecture Sprint.** Assesses the current environment and defines the system architecture, technical baseline, standards, constraints, interfaces, and the MBSE / digital-engineering runway — establishing the system-of-systems context and the authoritative model baseline. Delivers: a system architecture and technical baseline; interface, dependency, and constraint definition; the MBSE / digital-engineering runway and authoritative model baseline; and a requirement-to-component trace matrix. Depends on the Capability Requirements Sprint. Supports the System Requirements Review (SRR) and System Functional Review (SFR).

**System Design Sprint.** Produces the implementation-ready preliminary system design for a defined capability increment — system element design, interface and integration design, data design, and security design — MBSE-anchored with SysML v2 models and UAF viewpoints. Delivers: a preliminary system design baseline; interface, integration, and data design; security design (STRIDE, zero-trust patterns); and a SysML v2 system model and UAF viewpoints. Depends on the System Architecture Sprint. Delivers the design baseline for the Preliminary Design Review (PDR).

**Detailed Design & MBSE Sprint.** Delivers the detailed design across the full system — software, data, systems, networks, security, and access control — as model-based engineering artifacts (SysML v2, UAF, DoDAF) under a digital-thread, authoritative-source-of-truth approach. Delivers: the detailed design across the system; SysML v2 / UAF / DoDAF models with interface and data designs; and a detailed-design baseline (authoritative model) with model V&V passed. Depends on the System Design Sprint. Delivers the detailed-design baseline for the Critical Design Review (CDR).

**Implementation Planning Sprint.** Converts architecture and design into an executable implementation plan — sequenced backlog or work-breakdown structure, roadmap, milestone plan, risk register, and staffing assumptions. Delivers: a sequenced backlog or work-breakdown structure, an implementation roadmap and milestone plan, and a risk register and staffing assumptions that support build authorization. Depends on the Detailed Design & MBSE Sprint.

## Phase 6 — Implementation & Integration

**Implementation Sprint.** Realizes the scoped system element — full-stack, test-driven engineering with CI/CD quality gates — with verification confirming the element meets specified requirements. AI-augmented delivery accelerates analysis, code generation, and review. Delivers: a working, verified system element; test evidence (unit, integration, regression); and a software version description, with capability-thread traceability preserved to the built element. Depends on the Implementation Planning Sprint.

**Integration Sprint.** Integrates system and subsystem elements into the target environment — infrastructure-as-code provisioning, integration through anti-corruption layers, interface verification, and security hardening (DISA STIG). Delivers: an integrated system in the target environment, infrastructure-as-code artifacts and interface-verification evidence, and security-hardening evidence. Depends on the Implementation Sprint.

## Phase 7 — Verification, Validation & Test

**Operational Validation Sprint.** Validates that the delivered capability performs as intended in the mission or operational context — satisfying the mission need and user expectations, not only the specification — closing the verification-and-validation (V&V) loop, aligned to DT&E/OT&E. Delivers: verification and validation results, a V&V evidence package, and mission-need and operator-expectation confirmation traceable to the mission need. Depends on the Integration Sprint. Supports the Test Readiness Review (TRR), System Verification Review (SVR/FCA), and Operational Test Readiness Review (OTRR).

**Documentation Sprint.** Produces deliverable documentation — system documentation, operator and maintainer manuals, configuration baselines, design records, and CDRL document drops formatted to the contract's data requirements. Delivers: system documentation; operator and maintainer manuals; configuration baselines and design records; and CDRL document drops accepted by the program office. Runs across the lifecycle.

## Phase 8 — Production, Deployment & Fielding

**Deployment Sprint.** Releases into the lab, staging, field, or operational environment — cutover planning with go/no-go criteria, dress-rehearsal testing, release patterns, and deployment-readiness reviews — and supports security control inheritance and the authorization to operate (RMF/ATO). Delivers: a cutover plan with go/no-go criteria, a deployment-readiness review, the release into the target environment, and RMF/ATO security-control-inheritance evidence with a confirmed rollback path. Depends on the Operational Validation Sprint. Supports the Production Readiness Review (PRR) and Operational Readiness Review (ORR).

**Fielding & Training Sprint.** Fields the capability to operational units and drives adoption — new-equipment training for operators and maintainers, change management, and adoption telemetry. Delivers: a fielding and adoption plan, new-equipment training materials and delivery, and adoption telemetry confirming the capability is used as intended. Depends on the Deployment Sprint.

## Phase 9 — Operations & Sustainment

**Transition-In Sprint.** Establishes the O&S engagement from pre-award through operational readiness confirmation — due-diligence review of the current-state environment and incumbent documentation, operational-readiness assessment, SLA and SLO baseline negotiation, Tier 1 Help Desk standup, and escalation path activation. Produces the baseline O&S Plan, establishes the CCB calendar and COR reporting cadence, and sets the RMF tracking and continuous monitoring baseline with the ISSM. Delivers: a baseline O&S Plan, configured monitoring and alerting, standing Tier 1 Help Desk, and an operational readiness confirmation acknowledged by the program office. Runs as a start-of-engagement sprint with no predecessor required.

**Sustainment Sprint.** Provides ongoing operational support of fielded capability — production operations, monitoring, Tier 2/3 support, and SLA/SLO management aligned to RMF and CMMC expectations — keeping delivered capability mission-ready. Delivers: operations and monitoring with Tier 2/3 support, and SLA/SLO reporting and compliance evidence on cadence. Depends on the Deployment Sprint.

**Maintenance Sprint.** Keeps fielded capability current and supportable — defect resolution, enhancements, dependency and obsolescence management, technology refresh, and engineering-change management with Configuration Control Board coordination. Delivers: defect resolutions and enhancements, technology-refresh updates, and engineering-change records managed through configuration control. Depends on the Deployment Sprint.

**Security Event Sprint.** Responds to a cyber or security incident — triage, containment, eradication, recovery, and post-incident review — aligned to NIST SP 800-61 and DFARS 252.204-7012 cyber-incident reporting. Delivers: incident triage and response actions, a containment, eradication, and recovery record, and a post-incident review with required cyber-incident reporting. Activated on demand and run to closure with evidence.

## Phase 10 — Transition & Closeout

**Handover Sprint.** Executes a structured transition to the government, prime, operations team, or follow-on integrator — documentation packages, configuration baselines, credential rotation, and knowledge transfer. Delivers: a transition documentation package and configuration baselines, a credential rotation record, and knowledge-transfer sessions and runbooks — leaving the receiving organization equipped to operate.

**After Action Review Sprint.** Closes out the program effort — structured after-action review, customer feedback capture, operational verification, lessons-learned documentation, and final contract closeout artifacts. Delivers: an after-action review and customer feedback, operational verification and lessons learned, and final contract closeout artifacts confirming outcomes were delivered and adopted.

## Engagement Packages

Eight sample packages assemble sprints into procurement-ready compositions; scope and required deliverables drive the fixed cost. The example **Mission Engineering Study** bundles the full Mission Engineering & Analysis phase as a standalone decision-support effort, and **Program Mobilization** is the post-award stand-up; the Milestone Support column shows the systems-engineering reviews each package supports.

| Package | Composition | Milestone Support | Duration & Price |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Capability Pilot** | RDS Validation Sprint · light-touch Management Sprint | — | 2–3 weeks · $40K–$100K |
| **Mission Engineering Study** | All eight Mission Engineering & Analysis sprints · Management | Informs Milestone A · MCR | 6–24 weeks · $149K–$3.4M+ |
| **Program Mobilization** | Management · Planning · Program Increment Planning · Contract Delivery Planning | — | 2–4 weeks · $49K–$198K+ |
| **Requirements & Architecture** | Planning · Capability Requirements · Operational Activity Modeling · System Architecture · Management | SRR · SFR | 3–12 weeks · $75K–$550K+ |
| **System Design** | Planning · System Design · Detailed Design & MBSE · Implementation Planning · Management | PDR & CDR baselines | 6–24+ weeks · $149K–$3.4M+ |
| **Build, Integrate & Test** | Planning · Implementation · Integration · Operational Validation · Deployment · Documentation · Management | TRR · SVR · PRR | 8–48 weeks · $249K–$9M+ |
| **Operations & Sustainment** | Planning · Transition-In · Fielding & Training · Sustainment · Maintenance · Management | ORR | 6–48+ weeks · $149K–$7M+ |
| **End-to-End Capability Delivery** | All sprint types across one or more capability increments, including the Mission Engineering & Analysis phase | Full milestone cadence | 10–48+ weeks · $249K–$9M+ |

Sprint price is driven by scope and the resources required to deliver that scope; banded anchors are published per package and the final price is negotiated within the band.

## Commercial Model & Acquisition

Set the scope, agree on the price, and RDS delivers. Fixed cost per sprint and per package keeps program budgeting predictable. Firm Fixed Price (FAR 16.202) is the primary model; Time and Materials (FAR 16.601), Labor Hour (FAR 16.602), Cost-Plus Fixed Fee (FAR 16.306), Cost-Plus Award Fee (FAR 16.405-2), and Performance-Based Acquisition (FAR 37.6) are supported where procurement context requires. Acquisition paths include a subcontract under a prime with FAR 19.704 VOSB subcontracting credit, mentor-protégé joint delivery (DoD MPP or SBA All Small), a direct task order under a prime IDIQ, and USSOCOM pathways (SOFWERX / eSOF / SOFGSD).

## Engage RDS

RDS is ready for day-one execution on defense programs and mission-engineering efforts — fixed-cost sprints, program management, technical solutions, delivery, sustainment, and excellence in architecture, design, and modeling. Contact RDS to scope a Capability Pilot or a full program engagement.

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