

Executing a Successful CMMI[®] Maturity Level 3 SCAMPISM for SPAWAR Systems Center Charleston (SSC-C)

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Improving operational effectiveness through C⁴ISR common integrated solutions

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Presentation Outline



- **≻**Background
- ➤ Road to Maturity Level 3
- >Appraisal Planning/Execution
- >Lessons Learned
- **≻Beyond Maturity Level 3**





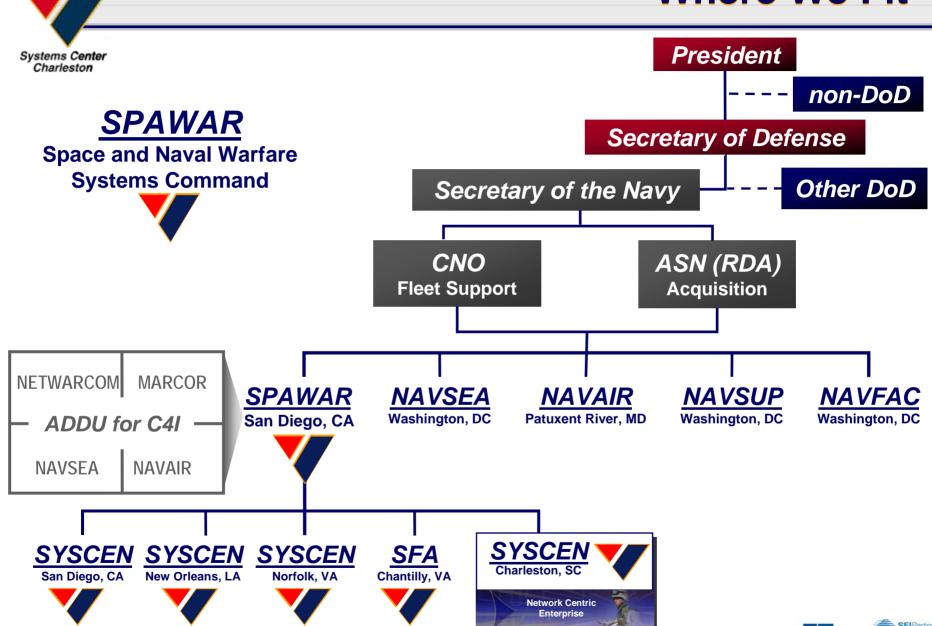
Background





SPAWAR Systems Center Charleston

Where We Fit





What We Do

Systems Center Charleston

Connecting the Warfighter

Mission- We enable knowledge superiority to Naval and Joint Warfighters through the development, acquisition, and life-cycle support of effective, integrated C4ISR

Information Technology, and Space capabilities.

Vision-Fully Netted in Three

We are the Principal C4I Acquisition Engineering & Integration Center on the East Coast & Principal C4ISR ISEA for the Navy



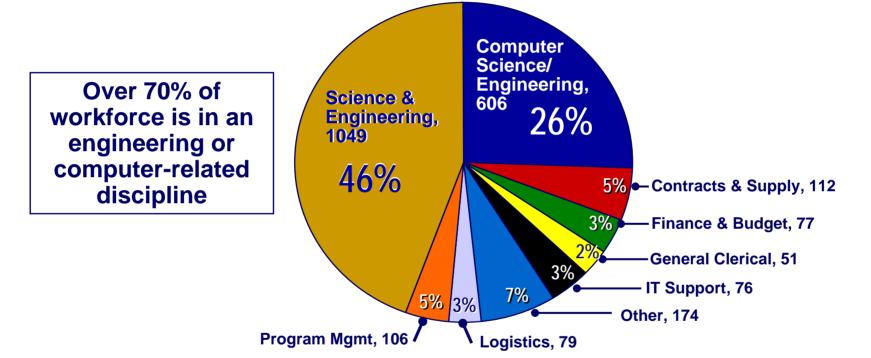








A Large Systems & Software Engineering Organization



- The solutions to the global war on terror developed by SPAWAR result from good systems and software engineering
- Systems engineering is our core competency
- Total workforce of ~ 2,300 employees





Road to Maturity Level 3

Implementation of Best Practices







A Vision of World Class

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When you want it done right, Who do you want working on it?



Rigorous processes, Skilled resources





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Process Improvement and Systems Engineering Strategy - 2003

Vision

Develop and maintain a World Class Systems Engineering Organization

Approach

- Achieve Command-wide operational consistency
- Based on ISO 15288 systems engineering
- Based on ISO 12207 software engineering
- Measure using best practices of CMMI®

• Goals

- CMMI Maturity Level 2 by April, 2005
- CMMI Maturity Level 3 by April, 2007



Both Goals attained on schedule

1st SPAWAR Systems Center to Achieve ML2 and ML3

New Goal: Maturity Level 4 by 2010





Critical Success Factors

CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS FOR SE REVITALIZATION

| Command-wide Policy (Create vision that is urgent) | Assign Responsibilities (Strong Change Agents are essential) |
|---|---|
| Strategy and Plan (Include knowledge of why change is necessary and benefits) | Provide Training |
| Senior Management Support | Build a Central Repository |
| Provide Resources and Funding (New Organizational Structure Usually Needed) | Measure and Communicate Progress |





SSC-C SE Revitalization Plan Aligned with DoD SE Revitalization

Elements of SSC-C SE Revitalization

Policy / Guidance

SSC-C SE Instruction

SSC-C SE Process Manual

SSC-C SW-Dev Process Manual

SSC-C SW-Maint Process Manual

EPO Website

ePlan Builder

Underway

Completed/Ongoing

Training / Education

Intro to PI WBT

SE 101 WBT

SE Fundamentals

SE for Managers

Project & Process
Workshop

Intro to Software Engr.

Architecture Dev. WBT

Certification/Degrees

Assessment & Support

CMMI® Level 2

CMMI® Level 3

CMMI® Level 4/5

Project Reviews

Balanced Scorecard

Lean Six Sigma

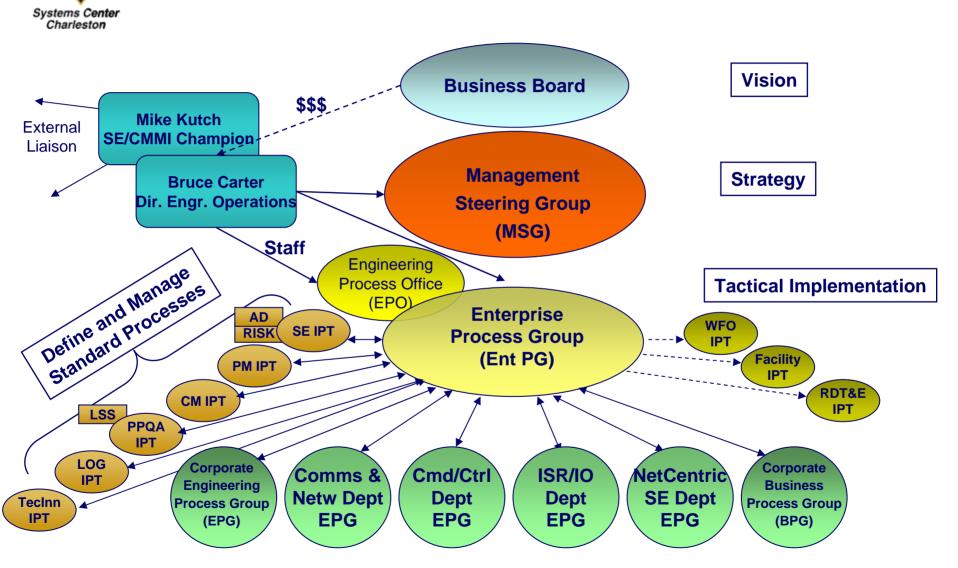
Integrated Product Teams

IT Tools





Process Improvement Infrastructure: Organization





Timeline 2001-2002



Prior to 2001

Code 70 had experience with SW-CMM[®]

• 2001

- SSC-C Process Improvement (PI) effort began
- Code 70 developed PI Policy for SE, SW, and Security Engineering using SEI CMM[®] and CMMI[®]
- Code 70 Engineering Process Group expanded to Commandwide
- Engineering Process Office (EPO) Website started
- Pilot Projects selected and evaluated
- Some templates published

• 2002

- Began developing and delivering training
- Began conducting Class "C" assessments as progress checks



Timeline 2003



• 2003

- Established and Funded Dir. of Engineering Operations position
 - Staffed Engineering Process Office (EPO)
- Developed Organizational Standard Policies
 - Policy for each CMMI® Level 2 and 3 Process Area
- Developed Organizational Standard Process Manuals
 - Top Level
 - Systems Engineering
 - Software Development
 - Software Maintenance
 - Supporting Processes
 - Process Manual for each CMMI[®] Level 2 and 3 Process Area
- Developed plan templates
- Coached and mentored pilot projects
- Built tools
- Developed and delivered training
- Performed interim assessments



Timeline 2004-2005



2004

- Conducted project-level Maturity Level (ML) 2 SCAMPISM Class "A" appraisals
 - 6 Projects Appraised
 - 6 Achieved ML2

• April 2005

 Conducted Command-level ML2 SCAMPISM Class "A" appraisal – First SPAWAR Systems Center to achieve Command-level ML2







The Second Wave – ML2 to ML3¹

- Addressed the three Organizational Process Areas early to provide a smoother transition to ML3
 - Organizational Process Focus (OPF) Purpose: Plan, implement, and deploy organizational process improvements based on an understanding of the current strengths and weaknesses.
 - Determined Process Improvement Opportunities
 - Management commitment the PI strategy
 - Benchmarked current state, addressed identified needs/gaps
 - Planned and Implemented Process Improvements
 - Determined Scope, Model (CMMI-SE/SW), Approach (Staged, but appraise using Continuous)
 - Created appropriate teams to champion PI efforts
 - Deployed Organizational Process Assets and Incorporated Lessons Learned
 - Shared sample project plans, improvements, etc., across the organization





The Second Wave – ML2 to ML3²

- Addressed the three Organizational Process Areas early to provide a smoother transition to ML3 (con't)
 - Organizational Process Definition (OPD) Purpose: Establish and maintain a usable set of organizational process assets and work environment standards.
 - Developed EPO website, which is a repository for standard process manuals, SOPs, checklists, etc. The site also contains Tailoring criteria and other useful resources such as sample plans, etc., shared with the SSC-C organization by its projects
 - Built SSC-C Organizational Measurement Repository (OMR) for projects to use for managing their projects and capturing standardized cost, schedule, and process performance measurement data
 - Defined Balanced Scorecard measures directly related to CMMI[®] and Process Improvement





The Second Wave – ML2 to ML3³

- Addressed the three Organizational Process Areas early to provide a smoother transition to ML3 (con't)
 - Organizational Training (OT) Purpose: Develop the skills and knowledge of people so they can perform their roles effectively and efficiently.
 - Identified the training needed by the organization
 - Obtained and provided training to address those needs
 - Established and maintained training capability
 - Established and maintained training records
 - Assessed training effectiveness
 - Objective evaluation of OT process performed by the Process and Product Quality Integrated Product Team (PPQA IPT)





The Second Wave – ML2 to ML3⁴

- SSC-C organization developed basic Tailoring Guidelines
- SSC-C Projects developed ML2-to-ML3 Action Plans
- Developed internal "self-assessment" process for measuring ongoing implementation of ML2 processes
- Continued enhancing ePlan Builder tool to create new plans (e.g., SEP/SEMP) that are ML3 compliant
- Updated/Improved existing plans
- Provided additional CMMI® Training
- Added Work Breakdown Structure Tool and Architecture Development Web-Based Training Course
- Continued to Measure and Communicate Progress
- Maintained Momentum and Commitment to Goals



Timeline 2005-2006



May – Dec 2005

- Updated Organizational processes with ML3 language
- Built Organizational Measurement Repository (OMR) to track cost, schedule, and process performance measurement data
- Developed Sample ML3 plans
- Projects: Built ML2 to ML3 transition plans
 - Coaching and mentoring continued

2006

- Conducted project-level Maturity Level 3 SCAMPISM Class "A" appraisals
 - 6 Projects Appraised between June and December
 - 5 Achieved ML3
- Projects worked to correct consistent weaknesses in Peer Reviews, Decision Analysis and Resolution (DAR), PPQA



Timeline 2007¹



January 2007

- 1 additional project achieved ML3
- Collected data from 30+ "non-focused" projects
 - Tailoring Guidelines
 - Project Management Plans
 - SEMP/SDPs
 - PPQA Plans
 - CM Plans
 - M&A Plans

February 2007

- Conducted 5-day Readiness Review
- Collected additional artifacts needed



Timeline 2007²



• April 2007

- Conducted Command-level ML3 SCAMPISM Class "A" appraisal First SPAWAR Systems Center to achieve Command-level ML3
- 9 Projects in appraisal scope 7 Focused, 2 Non-Focused
 - >8000 artifacts submitted, 164 interviewees
- SEI Senior Member was Lead Appraiser (Team Leader)
- 2 other SEI Authorized Leads on the Team
- 1 Government person from NSA
- 1 Government person from SSC-C
- 3 team members with multi-appraisal experience







Success Factors of Implementation¹

Carefully select Initial Projects

- Start with interested projects
 - High Sponsor interest
 - Strong need/desire to improve

• Set Guidelines (criteria) that yield benefits, for example, SSC-C's CMMI® Projects meet the following:

- Systems or software engineering effort
- Funding directly with SSC-C
- SSC-C performs the Project Management function
- SSC-C PM is directly responsible for product delivery
- Multi-year effort
- Over \$2M per year
- Not limited to level of effort for services
- Not merely a pass-through contract





Success Factors of Implementation²

Assign a CMMI[®] resource to each project

- Strong facilitator with strong CMMI[®] knowledge
- Conduct regular (at least monthly) process-focused meetings to ensure steady progress
 - Include all key process area members (including contractors)
- Review project's plans, SOPs, work products
- Explain process area practices to the team's subject matter experts
 - Relates model to project
 - Helps team define typical work products
 - Helps team identify and collect direct and indirect evidence
- Conduct mini assessments to benchmark progress
- Share/provide organizational tools, templates





Success Factors of Implementation³

Project Team

- Project Manager involved and committed to success
- Document specialist/Technical Writer role for coordinating documentation, revisions
- Active, skilled PPQA manager is a great benefit
 - Also can serve as the Measurement Analyst
- Useful plans are built by the key players; shelfware is built by the novice or new contractor
- Don't let one person wear too many hats
 - Resource the team properly
- New technology and complex systems are NOT necessary for success
- A Customer that supports the initiative is a plus





Success Factors of Implementation⁴

Recognize and Publicize Early Successes

- 'Project-level' SCAMPIs provided early successes due to conducting the appraisal using the "continuous representation" of the model
 - Scope of appraisal looked at all 7 ML2 PAs, then 11 ML3 PAs
 - If all the PAs were satisfied, then the project achieved ML2 and/or ML3 through equivalent staging
 - Or, Projects received Capability Level 2/3 for various PAs satisfied (e.g., CM, SAM, REQM, PP, PMC, TS, PI, DAR)
- Led to BIG success! SSC-C became the first SPAWAR Systems Center to achieve CMMI[®] Maturity Level 2 (April 2005)
- Continued similar approach to Maturity Level 3
 - 1st Successful ML3 Program July 2006
 - 4 more projects achieved ML3 in late 2006
- Command CMMI[®] Maturity Level 3 April, 2007
 - 1st SPAWAR Systems Center to achieve ML3





Appraisal Planning/Execution

Measuring Progress







Appraisal Planning

- 7 SEI staff members were involved in the SSC-C Class "A" SCAMPIs
- Required early planning to get each SEI staff member's commitment to appraisal dates
- Built detailed schedule for ML2 and ML3 project and organizational-level appraisals
- Obtained commitment from project team members concerning availability on appraisal dates
- Reserved conference and meeting rooms well in advance



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Appraisal Execution¹

- Pre-Readiness Reviews (PRRs) helped to ensure projects were ready and the Formal RR would lead to 90%-100% coverage
 - Used Appraisal tool to conduct PRRs
 - Provided <u>early</u> and easy access to the direct and indirect evidence for each process area's specific and generic practices
 - Provided means for communicating appraisal team comments
 - Used convention to denote status of each practice (e.g., PRR-SG: Direct OE satisfies practice OR PRR-SG: Direct and indirect OE is too old)
 - Provided early feedback to the projects
 - Provided easy upload of new artifacts supplied by projects



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Appraisal Execution²

- Formal RRs conducted on-site with Appraisal Team Members (ATMs)
 - SEI Lead Appraiser and ATMs worked as a team
 - Used Appraisal tool to conduct RR
 - Provided easy access to the direct and indirect evidence for each process area's specific and generic practices
 - Provided means for communicating appraisal team comments
 - Used convention to denote status of each practice
 (e.g. RR-CS: Direct OE indicates performance of practice OR RR-CS: Direct and indirect OE is too old)
 - Provided good feedback to the projects on items still missing
 - Provided easy upload of new artifacts supplied by projects



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Appraisal Execution³

• SCAMPISM Class A appraisals conducted on-site

- Involved mostly the "Interview" process since RR ensured direct and indirect coverage was evident
- Used Appraisal tool to conduct SCAMPISM
 - Affirmation section of tool allowed for easy update following each interview
 - Tool allowed primary team member to select practice compliance and secondary member to concur (or not)
 - Authorized lead appraiser (team lead) then verified each practice within the process area
 - Built-in color coding provided easy visibility to "weaknesses"
 - Facilitated voting process at Goal level and Process Area
- Each project-level ML3 SCAMPISM conducted in 5 days and Command-level ML3 SCAMPISM conducted in 10 days





Lessons Learned

Implementation

Appraisals







Lessons Learned - Implementation

- Senior Management support is critical to success
- Training
 - Everyone needs to be engaged "train the masses"
 - Specific training for process owners/subject matter experts
- Utilize Teams (IPTs) as champions of specific processes
 - Multi-department representation
 - Change agent mentality
 - Process-focused charters

Resource Properly

- Implement with projects that want to improve, can benefit from efforts, and that recognize own weaknesses
- EPO staff provided skilled coaching, resources, support, and tools
- Project members learned by doing and maintaining

Goals and Publicity

- Keep goals to sizable bites (projects)
- Publicize successes; Share best practices





Lessons Learned – Appraisals¹

- Provide CMMI® mentoring and coaching for projects selected for an appraisal
- Build detailed schedules for appraisals early in planning phase to use as a roadmap
- Plan early in order to obtain project team member and appraisal team member commitment to appraisal dates





Lessons Learned – Appraisals²

- Invest in an Appraisal Tool to facilitate easy collection and evaluation of appraisal data
- Perform a Pre-Readiness Review to ensure minimal coverage gaps are identified at the formal Readiness Review
- Conduct individual project appraisals to ensure successful organizational appraisals
- Document Lessons Learned from conducting appraisals to improve the appraisal process



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What has success meant?

Business Results

- SCN: "They see us as a model and want to increase our efforts."
- Automation Program: "We had hundreds of sites and there was a need for a structured organization to put a 'wrapper' around that and control it. CMMI became the wrapper."
- CICS: "CMMI was key to achieving the project goal."
- VIDS: "The VIDS failure (2000) motivated implementing CMMI because the team needed to change course or the customer would have no confidence in system development. It was a tremendous success..."

Others Asking for Help

- PMS 408 CREW program
- SESG / NAVAIR / NAVSEA
- Marine Corp Quantico
- Air Armament Center, Eglin AFB





Beyond Maturity Level 3

Plan of Action for ML4/5





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Continue Momentum

No more "Ratings for Life"

- Ratings are now valid for only 3 years (April 2007- April 2010)
- SSC-C will lose its CMMI[®] ML3 rating on 27 April 2010 if another Command-level SCAMPISM Class "A" appraisal is not successfully completed before then
 - Sustain the current Command-sponsored projects (representative sample)
 - Self-Assessments/Appraisals mentoring and coaching of more projects

Plan for and Implement

- CMMI® V1.2 (CMMI®–DEV) New Model
- Maturity Levels 4/5



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Plan of Action for ML4/5¹

- Take a fresh look at the entire measurement program with an eye towards managing the projects using quantitative data
- Collect and evaluate project historical data for measuring cost, schedule, and quality
- Establish a process for maintaining the appropriate data to begin managing quantitatively
 - Select at least one "main contributor" sub process per project lifecycle phase, at least one project management sub process and at least one support sub process
- Statistically manage the data
 - Using statistical methods (e.g., Statistical Process Control charts, histograms, trend charts, etc.)

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Plan of Action for ML4/5²

- Demonstrate stable historical data for measuring cost, schedule, and quality
 - Stable data will help you answer questions like:
 - Can you predict where your next data point will fall?
 - Do you know what your baseline is for cost/schedule performance?
 - Is your product quality what you expect it to be?
 - Are you finding "enough" defects before the customer gets the product?
 - As a guideline, strive for at least 4 consecutive data points within your established control limits



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Plan of Action for ML4/5³

- Formalize performance baselines for the project and provide baseline data to organization
- Re-establish quantitative objectives (for example):
 - Reduce cost variance to +/- 5%
 - Reduce schedule variance to +/- 10%
 - Reduce delivered defects by +/- 10%
 - Improve major saves found in peer reviews by 20%
- Use baselines and variance to predict future performance
- Keep up the ML2 and ML3 process performance!



Timeline 2007¹



May – Dec 2007

- Developed Process Improvement Plan for ML4/5
- Developed Detailed Schedule for ML4/5
- Developed QPM Plan Template
- Held various ML4 Meetings with projects
- Held SCAMPISM for one project using CMMI[®] v1.2
 - September: Project achieved ML3
- Increase usage of tools across departments/projects
- Add additional plans to ePlan Builder as needed
- Continue internal CMMI® Level 3 mini assessments

Begin Maturity Level 4/5 implementation



Timeline 2007²



• May - Dec 2007 con't

- Enhance/Expand OMR
 - More Quality Data from Peer Reviews, Testing Phase and Defects from Production
 - More Statistical Process Control (SPC) Charts
- Command and Department Project Reviews process
 - Look at quality of plans and implementation of best practices
 - Reviews of project status by management driven by project metrics
 - More Peer Reviews to measure "saves"
- Better tailoring guidance for smaller projects

Begin Maturity Level 4/5 implementation



Timeline 2008-2010



• 2008

- Conduct ML3 SCAMPISM Class "A" appraisals for new projects
- Conduct ML4/5 SCAMPISM Class "A" appraisal for one program

2009

- Conduct ML3 SCAMPISM Class "A" appraisals on other Command projects
- Conduct ML4/5 SCAMPISM Class "A" appraisals on other Command projects

• 2010

 Conduct SSC-C Command-level ML4 SCAMPISM Class "A" appraisal in April 2010



Summary



- Decided on Approach Use CMMI[®] for Process Improvement and Measuring Progress
- Using extensive research, determined the 'Critical Success Factors' for Implementing CMMI®
- Built Plan of Action/Detailed Schedule for Appraisals
- Provided Training Systems Engineering, Processes, & CMMI[®]
- Advertised Early Successes
- Implemented Plan Successfully for Phase 1 CMMI[®] Maturity Level 2 and Phase 2 CMMI[®] Maturity Level 3
 - On schedule, on budget
- Laying groundwork for higher maturity





Any Questions?

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