The Software Insight Tool: A Tool and Methodology for Risk Mitigation and CIO Assessments

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The Software Insight Tool (SIT) is a device that will guide the user in identifying and addressing software-intensive program strengths and weaknesses, as well as cost, schedule, and performance risk areas. The SIT will greatly aid management in lowering program risks and producing a product with a much greater probability of meeting the customer’s requirements within cost and on schedule. The SIT is destined to become management’s key guide for any risk mitigation program, both on an ongoing basis and to prepare for chief information officer (CIO) assessments and major milestone (M/S) reviews. This paper describes the tool, provides background for its development, and describes how it can be used in an internal risk mitigation process, as well as in the CIO assessment process.

Mitigating Risk and Improving a Program’s Health

The SIT is a vehicle that will guide the user in identifying and addressing program strengths, weaknesses, and risk areas. The SIT will improve the health of any software-intensive program throughout its life cycle — from concept exploration through development and operational support — and reduce overall program risk and total ownership costs (TOC). The key to the successful development of any system is having a sound managerial approach and asking the right questions. Acquisition program managers (PMs) now have to juggle many statutory and regulatory requirements, as well as numerous technical, performance, and cost issues, coupled with decreasing personnel and financial resources (see Figure 1).

The SIT focuses on the overall acquisition process, plans and practices, and how the acquirer and the developer's structure and manage acquisition, development, and sustainment. The SIT will help PMs by providing essential insight into the health and risk of the software aspects of their program, and by providing a cost-effective risk mitigation approach across the entire set of acquisition concerns. In addition, the SIT will help the PM to prepare for the CIO assessments prior to major M/S reviews.

The Army Communications-Electronics Command (CECOM) Software Engineering Center (SEC) designed and developed the SIT, in support of the Army CIO and the Army implementation of the Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996, to address the highest risk component of most modern system development programs — the software. The vehicle's engine is a critical set of questions in the key areas associated with the acquisition, development, and support of any software-intensive program.

The SIT is a practical approach for risk identification when used by a PM or a software integrated product team (IPT) for ongoing or periodic internal risk mitigation reviews or preparing for major program reviews, such as CIO assessments. Using the SIT can identify cost, schedule, and performance risk areas, e.g. why program costs are increasing, why schedules are slipping, and/or where performance and practices are weak. The results will yield a better managed, lower risk program and a product with a much greater probability of meeting the customer's requirements within cost and on schedule.

Risk Mitigation Through CIO Assessments

CIO assessments are performed to satisfy the requirements of Division E of the Clinger-Cohen Act (formerly the Information Technology Reform Act [ITMRA]) [1], and to comply with the subsequent policy guidance from the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) [2]. At the Department of Defense (DoD) level, its CIO is responsible for...
ensuring that information technology (IT) is acquired and information resources are managed within an integrated management framework, and to assess and manage the risks of DoD’s IT acquisitions (including National Security Systems). Component milestone decision authorities (MDAs) and CIOs will follow similar practices for IT programs subject to their review and approval, and each service was required to provide its implementation of these requirements.

The Army implemented a formal CIO assessment process, which incorporates the Clinger-Cohen and OSD guidance into the Army’s regulatory and acquisition process [3]. The Army CIO is designated to assess Army programs, and recommend to the MDA whether to continue, modify, or terminate the program. The SIT was developed to support the Army implementation, and is used to prepare for the CIO assessment.

The increasing complexities of system acquisition and development, coupled with shrinking resources, require not only extensive knowledge of best practices and streamlined processes, but also expert systems to help assess and satisfy the myriad program and system requirements. The SIT is a knowledge-based instrument that provides a set of questions from which the user selects those of most importance/relevance to the current project status and issues. The SIT does not dictate a set of correct answers or actions. It facilitates identification of program risks and the subsequent planning and implementation of program improvements and risk reduction actions. The SIT is applicable whether development is in-house, by a two-party acquisition/supply agreement, by integration of existing components, by new development, or by any combination thereof.

**Concept of the SIT**

The SIT presents a comprehensive set of questions to assist acquisition and development management in evaluating a program against statutory and regulatory requirements (e.g. DoD 5000.2-R), as well as software acquisition best practices. DoD 5000.2-R, paragraph 4.3.5, states, “Software shall be managed and engineered using best processes and practices that are known to reduce cost, schedule, and performance risks.” Use of the SIT will help accomplish the DoD 5000.2-R requirements in reducing risk and enhancing software quality [4], as well as reducing TOC. These questions can be used by Army, Air Force, and Navy System Development Offices, and federal government agencies for periodic internal program reviews to reduce software-related risk and in preparation for DoD-mandated CIO assessments or other high-level reviews.

The SIT builds on and complements well-respected sources of best practices and is intended to provide an acquirer-side perspective on plans and practices for acquisition, development, and sustainment. The major sources used for best practices are illustrated in Figure 2 [5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]. While there are similarities between program risk mitigation reviews and Capability-Based Assessments-Internal Process Improvement (CBA-IPIs), the target is different. CBA-IPIs are assessments of a developer’s capabilities and maturity based on the CM M, while CIO assessments and program risk mitigation reviews use the SIT to assess status and risks for the entire acquisition program. The acquirer uses the SIT to assess the acquisition program, rather

Figure 2. Sources of best practices underlying the SIT questions.

Figure 3. Software insight tool structure.
The SIT structure: Transcending question topics

1. Overall life cycle approach to the software acquisition and development process
2. Compatiblity with DoD goals and service enterprise-wide objectives
3. Service-wide and joint interoperability with current and projected systems
4. Software Quality, Safety, and Test and Evaluation
5. Integration of the system into the projected battlefield
6. Information assurance approach
7. Overall life cycle software support concept (strategy)
8. Identification of critical program risks; planning for next risk mitigation review

Structure of the SIT

Two major elements comprise the SIT: a software questionnaire and a matrix+, as illustrated in Figure 3 [11]. The matrix+ provides an extended version of the basic Army matrix to assess a program against CIO and DoD program requirements. The questionnaire starts with a set of eight high-level transcending questions (TQs), followed by detailed questions in 46 assessment areas.

The SIT Questionnaire — Transcending Questions

There are several questions that are of overriding importance in assessing any program. The TQs are high-level questions that should be reviewed and asked at the beginning of the risk mitigation process and should be used in summarizing key issues, risks, and actions at the end of the process. The TQs do not replace the detailed questions in the assessment areas. However, they are extremely important to the overall success of the system, from a program-wide perspective. Figure 4 provides the TQ topics.

The SIT Questionnaire — Domains and Assessment Areas

The 46 assessment areas are grouped under the seven domains listed in Figure 5. The sequence of domains and assessment areas does not imply a priority. Figure 6 provides sample SIT questions.

All MS reviews in DoD regulation 5000.2-R, “Mandatory Procedures to Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs) and Major Automated Information System (MAIS) Acquisition Reviews,” were considered [4]. Each assessment area table has columns for each MS (0, I, II, and III), and a column for developmental program reviews labeled PR. The PR column identifies where internal program review considerations should be focused during EM D. If a question is considered relevant for a MS, a bullet is shown in the appropriate MS column(s); if the question is not considered relevant for that MS, then the column is left blank.

Seven domains comprise the top level of the SIT Questionnaire:

1. SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY
2. SOFTWARE ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT
3. PROGRAM MANAGEMENT
4. SOFTWARE PROCESS
5. SOFTWARE QUALITY
6. TEST & EVALUATION
7. SOFTWARE OPERATION & SUPPORT
Matrix+: An Extension to the CIO and DoD Program Requirements Matrix

Based on the Clinger-Cohen Act [1], the OSD provided guidance for its M S review requirements in the form of a matrix of high-level program requirements that were part of an O SD policy memorandum [2]. The OSD matrix addresses requirements in current legislative reform initiatives (ITM RA, the Government Performance and Results Act [GPRA] of 1993, and the Paperwork Reduction Act [PRA] of 1995) and related DoD regulations, such as DoD 5000.2-R. The Army implemented this OSD guidance policy in the Army Policy Memorandum, “Chief Information Officer (CIO) and DoD Program Assessment Requirements,” dated Nov. 14, 1997 [3]. The Army matrix, containing 22 specific CIO and DoD program requirements, was attached. This basic Army matrix was updated in 1998 and is available in Department of the Army (DA) Pamphlet (PAM) 70-3, “Army Acquisition Procedures” (Appendix XIII, “Chief Information Officer Assessment Requirements”) [12] and is contained within the Matrix+ portion of the SIT Web pages at www.sed.monmouth.army.mil/sit. With regard to the program requirements in the Army matrix, DA PAM 70-3 (Appendix XIII) states that “Program managers will use these criteria on a continuing basis to evaluate their programs and will incorporate them into their acquisition processes, procedures, and documents.” (The phrase “these criteria” refers to the 22 program requirements found in the Army matrix.) The Army CIO will assess all Army Acquisition Category (ACAT) I and II programs using the Army matrix. All significant ACAT III and IV programs—with information technology expenditures of $2 million or more in a single year, or with a total life cycle cost of $30 million or more—will be evaluated by the appropriate organizations designated responsible for the CIO function at the Major Commands; these programs also will use the criteria in the Army matrix.

The 22 specific program requirements in the Army matrix are at a high level and take an overall program view (see Figure 7 for a list of the 22 program requirements). The Army matrix also has several detailed questions supporting each program requirement, with many of the questions relevant to software issues. Many of these detailed questions were taken from the SIT questionnaire. The Matrix+, as available in the SIT, is identical in content to the basic Army matrix, except that it provides additional (clearly identified) detailed questions based on selected SIT questions, and provides linked cross-references to the relevant SIT questions and assessment areas. Figure 8 provides sample Matrix+ questions. Note that a “+” in the “milestones” block under MS II and III indicates that there are additional software concerns that also should be addressed, based on some of the additional detailed questions in Matrix+.

Internal Risk Mitigation Reviews

The SIT should be used periodically by PMs and their software IPTs to conduct internal reviews of a development/acquisition program to keep the project in good health, reduce the level of program risk, and to be ready for a CIO assessment. Figure 9 depicts the internal SIT risk mitigation process.

Utilizing the SIT for internal risk mitigation reviews on a regular basis will help ensure program success, in that software and program risks will be identified and managed in an ongoing and consistent manner. Internal risk mitigation reviews also will facilitate preparation for the required CIO assessments (the CIO assessments are based on the program requirements in the Matrix+ found in the SIT).

Figure 6. SIT structure. Sample SIT questions

Figure 7. Program requirement areas (Matrix+)
SIT Risk Mitigation Process Overview

Internal risk mitigation reviews should be initiated by the PM or the software IPT to reduce program risk, particularly for mission-critical programs that are software-intensive. Typically, a data collection team (DCT) will be formed to answer the SIT questions. The DCT should be comprised of program/project software support staff and software IPT members, preferably with the support of life cycle software experts. The answers should be given to an independent evaluation team (IET), typically comprised of trained personnel from a Life Cycle Software Engineering Center (LCSEC) or a software support agency (SSA). Ideally, this IET should be independent of the DCT, but may include a few project experts who were involved in the data collection and response generation, to explain and expand their answers to the questions. The IET would identify any weaknesses and risk areas and provide recommendations to the PM. Additional IET effort may include consultation with the software IPT and the development of an action plan with/for the PM. The action plan should be used as a guide to rectify the program's/project's weaknesses and risks. Risks should be documented in a project risk mitigation database.

The Data Collection Team

PMs should form a DCT, which includes their software experts and/or software IPT, to adequately respond to the questions. Additional team members should be obtained from the appropriate SSA or LCSEC. To make the reviews meaningful, it is essential that the DCT consists of very knowledgeable, technically qualified software engineering and software acquisition personnel, who thoroughly understand software life cycle issues and are familiar with the project.

Collecting the Data

Reviewing the questions in advance of the data collection should enhance the team's comprehension, as well as improve the quality and completeness of the answers. The DCT collects the responses to the questions, and copies of certain project material (e.g., software development plans or any other referenced documents or materials). When information already exists in a documented form, the response should reference this information (e.g., citing specific document and paragraph numbers) and copies of the referenced materials should be provided. The answers can be brief where examples and other information are referenced and provided.

Obviously, judgment should be used for selecting and addressing the questions for each project. If a phased approach is to be used, the most critical assessment

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**Figure 8. Sample Matrix+ questions**

**SIT Risk Mitigation Process Specifics**

The SIT Risk Mitigation process can start with any of the following approaches:

a. Programmatic view using the Matrix+

b. High-level software view using the TQs

c. Detailed software view, using the questions in the assessment areas, with emphasis on the most critical assessment area

d. Mini-review using the first question in each assessment area

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**Figure 9. SIT risk mitigation process**
areas should be addressed in the initial phase. For some projects, a question with a bullet in a milestones column may not be relevant, and may be tailored out for a valid reason. If a question or subquestion is not relevant or important to the project, the DCT may tailor it out with a brief, specific justification. Questions should be interpreted in a phase-appropriate manner; e.g. if it is too early for an action, the response should describe the plans and approach to be taken (i.e. identify what will be done to ensure that the objective is accomplished).

The Independent Evaluation Team
The IET should be independent of the DCT. IET members should be experienced software, system, and program personnel who understand the technical and programmatic depth and breadth of acquisition and development programs. They also should be trained in the evaluation methodology and understand the goals and activities associated with each assessment area. In addition to identifying program/project strengths, weaknesses, and risk areas, the IET (in coordination with the PM) also can help generate an action plan to rectify the weaknesses and risks.

Transcending Questions
At the end of the SIT data collection and internal evaluations, the SIT user should return to the TQs and summarize the findings (see, particularly, TQ 8 in Figure 4). Risks that have been identified should be included in the project risk management tracking system.

Estimated Time Frames
Depending on the size and complexity of the program's software, a complete internal risk mitigation review (all relevant assessment areas) may require about one month to prepare the answers/responses by the DCT, and approximately two months to evaluate the responses by the IET. Action plan generation will require additional time. Given the review results and the perceived risk, an internal SIT risk mitigation review may be conducted at 10- to 18-month intervals.

Instead of a complete review, a partial review or a series of shorter incremental reviews (e.g. three to six assessment areas per month) may be conducted, each focusing on different assessment areas identified as key for the particular program at its current point in the life cycle. Program risk profiling to identify critical areas for review, or to plan the sequence of incremental reviews, may take one or two days. Another alternative is a mini-review, prescreening using the first question in each relevant assessment area to identify areas of significant risk for further study; the prescreening would take about two weeks.

Protecting PM Information
Protection must be provided to the responses, and the findings should be given only to the PM. The PM can ask the IET for specific recommendations to address any weaknesses or risks found, and may also ask the IET for support in the preparation of an action plan to address the weaknesses and risks.

CIO Assessments
Purpose of the CIO Assessment
The CIO assessment will be conducted prior to M S reviews, consistent with the Clinger-Cohen Act (ITM RA) [1] and the related DoD policy [2]. In the Army, these assessments are based on the program requirements in the Army matrix [11, 12]. Other services and DoD agencies may utilize similar CIO assessment processes to ensure that programs meet the DoD and service information technology program requirements [1, 2]. Throughout the CIO assessment, it should be foremost in the minds of the various teams and the PM staff that the CIO assessment is intended to support the PM in ensuring successful acquisition of high-quality, supportable systems and software to meet the critical needs of DoD war-fighting personnel.

CIO Assessment Overview
A program preparing for a CIO assessment should utilize the SIT risk mitigation process as the front-end of the CIO assessment to help ensure the success of the CIO assessment and the related major M S review. Figure 10 illustrates the use of the SIT for CIO assessments.

The upper portion of Figure 10 identifies the PM data collection process for the CIO assessment, which utilizes the SIT risk mitigation process. The lower portion of Figure 10 identifies the additional activities in the Army CIO’s assessment process. A CIO assessment evaluation team (AET) evaluates the data the PM submitted and makes program recommendations to the CIO. Then the CIO makes the recommendation to the Defense Acquisition Board or appropriate MDA to modify, continue, or terminate.
Preparing for a CIO Assessment

Preparing for a CIO assessment should start several months prior to the MS reviews specified in DoD 5000.2-R. A significant time saving will be realized where internal risk mitigation reviews have been performed previously and regularly. A sufficient amount of time should be allowed (e.g., about one month each) for the DCT to prepare the answers and for the IET to analyze the answers and generate findings. The IET will analyze the responses to the Army matrix (or M atrix+) questions, as well as to appropriate SIT questions. (To be better prepared, the PM should address the additional questions in the M atrix+ and selected questions from the assessment areas.) The IET will identify any weaknesses, potential problems, or risks, and discuss them with the PM. The PM thus will be informed of potential risks in advance of the CIO assessment. The PM should formulate an action plan, with help from the IET, to address any weaknesses, problems, and risks. Work should begin prior to the CIO assessment and major MS review, on the actions to proactively address these issues and reduce project risk.

About two to three weeks should be allowed for the PM and the IET to revisit the questions in the CIO assessment (for the Army, the basic Army matrix+1) and prepare the final answers to be sent to the CIO. The PM should have actions already under way to address any issues before sending the response to the CIO. The PM can proactively develop an action plan (with help from the IET) prior to, or concurrent with, submission of the responses to the CIO.

The CIO Assessment Evaluation

The CIO AET will then analyze the responses to the Army matrix questions to determine strengths, weaknesses, and any significant risks, and report its findings/recommendations to the CIO. The AET will need about one month to complete the evaluation and report the findings to the CIO. The findings and recommendations should be completed and made available well before the formal MS review to allow time for the CIO to review and, if necessary, discuss any concerns or issues with the PM. The final assessment result will be the CIO’s decision to recommend continuation, termination, or modification of the program to the M S decision authority (MDA). The decision of the MDA MS Review is then fed back to the PM. The PM can request recommendations from the AET.

Protecting CIO Information

The DCT, the IET, and the CIO AET must protect the information and treat the findings as sensitive information to be given only to the individual who chartered the team’s effort, i.e., the PM and/or the CIO, or their designated representatives.

Summary

The purpose of the SIT is to support program management (i.e., the acquirer) in identifying and addressing software-intensive program strengths, weaknesses, and performance risks to meet the critical needs of the soldier, the airman, or the sailor, and to reduce overall program risk and T OC. The focus of either an internal risk mitigation review or a CIO assessment is on identifying potential or actual performance problems and risks, on identifying potential areas for cost or schedule overruns, and on giving the PM advance opportunity for resolution or mitigation of problems and/or risks. The SIT will help the PM keep the project on the road to success and to be prepared for CIO assessments.

SIT Access

The SIT is a Web-based tool and may be accessed from the CECOM SEC Web page, www.sed.monmouth.army.mil/sit.

It may also be accessed from (1) the Army DISC4 Web page, www.army.mil/disc4/acq. (Scroll down to “Software Development and Engineering Insight” and select “Software Insight Tool to Prepare for Milestone Reviews”); and (2) the DoD Under Secretary of Defense Acquisition and Technology (USD [A&T]) Director, Test, Systems Engineering, and Evaluation (DT SE&E) risk management Web page, www.acq.osd.mil/te/programs/se/risk_man

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Heil chaired the NSIA SQA group, and has led conferences and seminars on software quality, process improvement, software acquisition, standards, and testing. He chairs the North Jersey SPIN. Heil was an invited participant at Orlando II and San Antonio DoD Workshops.

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References
1. “Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996 (Division E),” also referred to as the Information Technology Management Reform Act (ITMRA) of 1996.

Note
1. For the Army CIO assessment, only the responses to the basic Army matrix questions are required; however, responses to the “plus” questions provide assurance that critical software issues are covered and are a basis for action by the PM, where needed. Further, using the assessment areas can identify relevant issues at M Ss that are not specifically noted as applicable in the Army matrix. The responses to the basic Army matrix will be reported to the CIO in advance of the MS review and analyzed by the CIO assessment evaluation team. If the responses do not provide adequate information, follow-up information may be needed. Using the more detailed questions in the SIT will facilitate more thorough analysis in advance and can expedite the response.

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