

## **Introduction - IT Architecture Capability Maturity Model**

The Operating Units of the Department of Commerce (DoC) have made a heavy investment in the development of enterprise-wide IT Architectures. We need to ensure that the Department continues to build on previous efforts and fully realize the benefits of IT Architecture.

Assessments of IT processes within an organization are needed to evaluate where we are and where we should be headed. The Department has developed an IT Architecture Capability Maturity Model (CMM) to aid in conducting such assessments. The goal is to enhance the overall odds for success of the IT Architecture by identifying weak areas and providing a defined path towards improvement. As an Architecture matures it should increase the benefits it offers the organization.

Over the past few years many disciplines have developed capability maturity models designed to support process improvement. These include the areas of software development, systems engineering, integrated product and process development, and security. The process maturity model most IT organizations use or base their models on is the Software Engineering Institute's (SEI) Capability Maturity Model for describing the evolution of software development processes. An evolving/emerging best practice indicates that IT Enterprise Architecture organizations should similarly manage their IT Architecture efforts according to capability maturity models.

The IT Architecture CMM developed by the Department provides a framework that represents the key components of a productive IT Architecture process. The CMM delineates an evolutionary way to improve the overall process that starts out in an ad hoc state, transforms into an immature process, and then finally becomes a well-defined, disciplined, and mature process.

The CMM is intended to be used annually by each Operating Unit and each CIO to conduct an assessment of the Operating Unit's IT Architecture capability and progress.

The ACMM is comprised of three sections as shown below:

1. The DoC IT Architecture Maturity Model
2. Department of Commerce IT Architecture Characteristics of Operating Units' Processes at Different Maturity Levels
3. DoC IT Architecture Capability Maturity Model Scorecard.

The first two sections explain the Architecture Capability Maturity levels and the corresponding IT Architecture characteristics for each maturity level to be used as measures in the assessment process. The third section is used to derive the Architecture Capability Maturity level that is to be reported to the DoC Chief Information Officer.

The DoC IT Architecture Capability Maturity Model consists of six levels and nine architecture characteristics. The six levels are shown below:

0. None
1. Initial
2. Under Development
3. Defined
4. Managed
5. Measured.

The nine IT Architecture Characteristics are as follows:

4. Architecture Process
5. Architecture Development
6. Business Linkage
7. Senior Management Involvement
8. Operating Unit Participation
9. Architecture Communication
10. IT Security
11. Governance
12. IT Investment and Acquisition Strategy.

Two complementary methods are used in Section 3 of the ACMM to calculate an Operating Unit's maturity rating. The first method obtains an Operating Units's weighted mean IT Architecture Maturity Level. The second method shows the percent achieved at each maturity level for the nine architecture characteristics. The IT Architecture Maturity Level Scorecard and the instructions for the two methodologies are found on pages 5 and 6 of the Scorecard.

**Section 1 - Department of Commerce IT Architecture Capability Maturity Model<sup>1</sup>**  
**Revision 1.1**

Level	Focus	Architecture Characteristics <sup>2</sup>
0	No IT Architecture Program	No IT Architecture to speak of.
1	<b>Initial</b> - Informal IT Architecture Process Underway	(1) <b>Processes are ad hoc and localized.</b> Some IT Architecture processes are defined. There is <b>no unified architecture process</b> across technologies or business processes. Success depends on individual efforts. (2) IT Architecture processes, documentation and standards are established by a variety of ad hoc means and are localized or informal. (3) Minimal, or implicit linkage to business strategies or business drivers. (4) Limited management team awareness or involvement in the architecture process. (5) Limited Operating Unit acceptance of the IT Architecture process. (6) The latest version of the Operating Unit's IT Architecture documentation is on the Web. Little communication exists about the IT Architecture process and possible process improvements. (7) IT Security considerations are ad hoc and localized. (8) No explicit governance of architectural standards. (9) Little or no involvement of strategic planning and acquisition personnel in enterprise architecture process. Little or no adherence to existing Standards Profile.
2	IT Architecture Process Is <b>Under Development</b>	(1) Basic IT Architecture Process program is documented based on OMB Circular A - 130 and Department of Commerce IT Architecture Guidance. The architecture process has developed clear roles and responsibilities. (2) <b>IT Vision, Principles, Business Linkages, Baseline, and Target Architecture are identified.</b> Architecture standards exist, but not necessarily linked to Target Architecture. <b>Technical Reference Model and Standards Profile framework established.</b> (3) Explicit linkage to business strategies. (4) Management awareness of Architecture effort. (5) Responsibilities are assigned and work is underway. (6) The DoC and Operating Unit IT Architecture Web Pages are updated periodically and is used to document architecture deliverables. (7) IT Security Architecture has defined clear roles and responsibilities. (8) Governance of a few architectural standards and some adherence to existing Standards Profile. (9) Little or no formal governance of IT Investment and Acquisition Strategy. Operating Unit demonstrates some adherence to existing Standards Profile.
3	<b>Defined</b> IT Architecture Including Detailed Written Procedures and Technical Reference Model	(1) The architecture is well defined and communicated to IT staff and business management with Operating Unit IT responsibilities. The process is largely followed. (2) <b>Gap Analysis and Migration Plan are completed. Fully developed Technical Reference Model and Standards Profile.</b> IT goals and methods are identified. The architecture aligns with the DoC and Federal Enterprise Architectures. (3) <b>IT Architecture is integrated with capital planning &amp; investment control and supports e-government.</b> (4) Senior-management team aware of and supportive of the enterprise-wide architecture process. Management actively supports architectural standards. (5) Most elements

<sup>1</sup>Meta Group, "Enterprise Process Maturity Model and the SEI Model", Enterprise Architecture Strategies, File 16, July 28, 1998

<sup>2</sup>Numbers correspond to IT Architecture Characteristics

Level	Focus	Architecture Characteristics <sup>2</sup>
		of Operating Unit show acceptance of or are actively participating in the IT Architecture process. (6) Architecture documents updated regularly on DoC IT Architecture Web Page. (7) IT Security Architecture Standards Profile is fully developed and is integrated with IT Architecture. (8) Explicit documented governance of majority IT investments. (9) IT acquisition strategy exists and includes compliance measures to IT Enterprise Architecture. Cost-benefits are considered in identifying projects.
4	<b>Managed</b> and Measured IT Architecture Process	(1) IT Architecture process is part of the culture. <b>Quality metrics associated with the architecture process are captured.</b> (2) IT Architecture documentation is <b>updated on a regular cycle</b> to reflect the updated IT Architecture. Business, Information, Application and Technical Architectures <b>defined by appropriate de-jure and de-facto standards.</b> The architecture continues alignment with the DoC and Federal Enterprise Architectures. An automated tool is used to improve the usability of the architecture. (3) Capital planning and investment control are adjusted based on the feedback received and lessons learned from updated IT Architecture. Periodic re-examination of business drivers. (4) Senior-management team directly involved in the architecture review process. (5) The entire Operating Unit accepts and actively participates in the IT Architecture process. (6) Architecture documents are updated regularly, and frequently reviewed for latest architecture developments/standards. (7) Performance metrics associated with IT Security Architecture are captured. (8) Explicit governance of all IT investments. Formal processes for managing variances feed back into IT Architecture. (9) All planned IT acquisitions and purchases are guided and governed by the IT Architecture.
5	<b>Optimizing</b> - Continuous Improvement of IT Architecture Process	(1) Concerted efforts to optimize and continuously improve architecture process. (2) A standards and waivers process are used to improve architecture development process improvements. (3) <b>Architecture process metrics are used to optimize and drive business linkages.</b> Business involved in the continuous process improvements of IT Architecture. (4) Senior management involvement in optimizing process improvements in Architecture development and governance. (5) Feedback on architecture process from all Operating Unit elements is <b>used to drive architecture process improvements.</b> (6) <b>Architecture documents are used by every decision maker in the organization for every IT-related business decision.</b> (7) Feedback from IT Security Architecture metrics are used to drive architecture process improvements. (8) Explicit governance of all IT investments. A standards and waivers process is used to improve governance-process improvements. (9) No unplanned IT investment or acquisition activity.

**Section 2 - Department of Commerce IT Architecture Characteristics of Operating Units' Processes at Different Maturity Levels**  
Revision 1.1

<b>Architecture Characteristics</b>	<b>Level 0: No Architecture</b>	<b>Level 1: Initial</b>	<b>Level 2 Under Development</b>	<b>Level 3: Defined</b>	<b>Level 4: Managed</b>	<b>Level 5: Optimizing</b>
1. Architecture Process	Not established or does not exist.	Exists in ad-hoc or localized form or early draft form may exist. Some IT Architecture processes are defined. There is no unified architecture process across technologies or business processes. Success depends on individual efforts.	Being actively developed. Basic IT Architecture Process program is documented based on OMB Circular A-130 and Department of Commerce IT Architecture Guidance. The architecture process has developed clear roles and responsibilities.	The architecture is well defined and communicated to IT staff and business management with Operating Unit IT responsibilities. The process is largely followed.	IT Architecture process is part of the culture, with strong linkages to other core IT and business processes. Quality metrics associated with the architecture process are captured. These metrics include the cycle times necessary to generate IT Architecture revisions, technical environment stability, and time to implement a new or upgraded application or system.	Concerted efforts to optimize and continuously improve architecture process.
2. Architecture Development	No IT Architecture documentation to speak of.	IT Architecture processes, documentation and standards are established by a variety of ad hoc means and are localized or informal.	IT Vision, Principles, Business Linkages, Baseline, and Target Architecture are identified. Architecture standards exist, but not necessarily linked to Target Architecture. Technical Reference Model and Standards Profile framework established.	Gap Analysis and Migration Plan are completed. Architecture standards linked to Business Drivers via Best Practices, IT Principles and Target Architecture. Fully developed Technical Reference Model and Standards Profile. The architecture aligns with the DoC and Federal Enterprise Architectures.	IT Architecture documentation is updated on a regular cycle to reflect the updated IT Architecture. Business, Information, Application and Technical Architectures defined by appropriate de-jure and de-facto standards. The architecture continues alignment with the DoC and Federal Enterprise Architectures. An automated tool is used to improve the usability of the architecture.	Defined and documented IT Architecture metrics are used to drive continuous process improvements. A standards and waivers process is used to improve architecture development process improvements.

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3. Business Linkage	No linkage to business strategies or business drivers.	Minimal, or implicit linkage to business strategies or business drivers.	Explicit linkage to business strategies.	IT Architecture is integrated with capital planning and investment control and supports e-government. Explicit linkage to business drivers and information requirements.	Capital planning and investment control are adjusted based on the feedback received and lessons learned from updated IT Architecture. Periodic re-examination of business drivers.	Architecture process metrics are used to optimize and drive business linkages. Business involved in the continuous process improvements of IT Architecture.
4. Senior-Management Involvement	We do not need it. That won't work here. Everything is fine the way it is.	What is Architecture? Why do we need it? Limited management team awareness or involvement in the architecture process.	Management awareness of Architecture effort. Much nodding of heads. Occasional/ selective management team involvement in the architecture process with various degrees of commitment/ resistance.	Senior-management team aware of and supportive of the enterprise-wide architecture process. Management actively supports architectural standards.	Senior management reviews architecture and variances.	Senior-management team directly involved in the optimization of the enterprise-wide architecture development process and governance.
5. Operating Unit Participation	No part of Operating Unit participates or is involved with IT Architecture process.	Limited Operating Unit acceptance of the IT Architecture process. "We support the architecture process as long as it represents the standards we have already chosen. Standards will only inhibit our ability to deliver business value."	IT Architecture responsibilities are assigned and work is underway. There is a clear understanding of where the organization's architecture is at present time. Recognition that it is painful supporting too many kinds of technologies. Perhaps tired of distributing "not fully-developed or tested applications" to Operating Unit IT operations and support.	Most elements of Operating Unit show acceptance of or are actively participate in the IT Architecture process. Recognition that architectural standards can reduce integration complexity and enhance overall ability to Operating Unit IT to achieve business goals.	The entire Operating Unit accepts and actively participates in the IT Architecture process.	Feedback on architecture process from all Operating Unit elements is used to drive architecture process improvements.

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6. Architecture Communication	None.	Little communication exists about the IT Architecture process and possible process improvements. The DoC IT Architecture Web Page contains the latest version of the Operating Unit's IT Architecture documentation. May have been handed out to IT staff.	The Operating Unit Architecture Home Page, which can be accessed from the DoC IT Architecture Web Page is updated periodically and is used to document architecture deliverables. Few tools (e.g., office suite, graphics packages) are used to document architecture. Communication about architecture process via meetings, etc., may happen, but sporadic.	Architecture documents updated and expanded regularly on DoC IT Architecture Web Page. Tools are used to support maintaining architecture documentation. Periodic presentations to IT staff on Architecture content.	Architecture documents are updated regularly, and frequently reviewed for latest architecture developments/ standards. Regular presentations to IT staff on Architecture content. Organizational personnel understand the architecture and its uses.	Architecture documents are used by every decision maker in the organization for every IT-related business decision.
7. IT Security	No IT Security considerations in IT Architecture.	IT Security considerations are ad hoc and localized.	IT Security Architecture has defined clear roles and responsibilities.	IT Security Architecture Standards Profile is fully developed and is integrated with IT Architecture.	Performance metrics associated with IT Security Architecture are captured.	Feedback from IT Security Architecture metrics are used to drive architecture process improvements.

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8. Governance	None. Everyone does their own thing.	No explicit governance of architectural standards. Limited agreement with governance structure.	Governance of a few architectural standards (e. g. desktops, database management systems) and some adherence to existing Standards Profile. Variances may go undetected in the design and implementation phases. Various degrees of understanding of the proposed governance structure.	Explicit documented governance of majority IT investments. Formal processes for managing variances. Senior management team is supportive of enterprise-wide architecture standards and subsequent required compliance.	Explicit governance of all IT investments. Formal processes for managing variances feed back into IT Architecture. Senior-management team takes ownership of enterprise-wide architecture standards and governance structure.	Explicit governance of all IT investments. A standards and waivers process is used to improve architecture development and governance - process improvements.
9. IT Investment and Acquisition Strategy	No regard for Enterprise Architecture in formulation of strategic IT acquisition strategy by Operating Unit.	Little involvement of strategic planning and acquisition personnel in enterprise architecture process. Little or no adherence to existing Standards Profile.	Little or no formal governance of IT Investment and Acquisition Strategy. Operating Unit demonstrates some adherence to existing Standards Profile.	IT acquisition strategy exists and includes compliance measures to IT Enterprise Architecture. Operating Unit adheres to existing Standards Profile. RFQ, RFI and RFP content is influenced by the IT Architecture. Acquisition personnel are actively involved in IT Architecture governance structure. Cost-benefits are considered in identifying projects.	All planned IT acquisitions are guided and governed by the IT Architecture. RFI and RFP evaluations are integrated into the IT Architecture planning activities.	Operating Unit has no unplanned IT investment or acquisition activity.



**Section 3 - Department of Commerce IT Architecture Capability Maturity Model Scorecard<sup>1</sup>**  
**Revision 1.1**

Evaluation	Current FY	Next FY
<b>1. Architecture Process:</b> Is there an established IT Architecture process?		
<p>Level 0: Architecture process not established.</p> <p>1: Ad-hoc and localized architecture process defined.</p> <p>2: Basic IT Architecture Process program is documented based on OMB Circular A-130 and Department of Commerce IT Architecture Guidance. The architecture process has developed clear roles and responsibilities.</p> <p>3: The architecture is well defined and communicated to IT staff and business management with Operating Unit IT responsibilities. The process is largely followed.</p> <p>4: IT Architecture process is part of the culture, with strong linkages to other core IT and business processes. Quality metrics associated with the architecture process are captured. These metrics include the cycle times necessary to generate IT Architecture revisions, technical environment stability, and time to implement a new or upgraded application or system.</p> <p>5: Concerted efforts to optimize and continuously improve architecture process.</p>		
<b>2. Architecture Development:</b> To what extent is the development and progression of the Operating Units' IT Architecture documented?		
<p>Level 0: No IT Architecture documentation to speak of.</p> <p>1: IT Architecture processes, documentation and standards are established by a variety of ad hoc means, and are localized or informal.</p> <p>2: IT Vision, Principles, Business Linkages, Baseline, and Target Architecture are documented. Architecture standards exist, but not necessarily linked to Target Architecture. Technical Reference Model and Standards Profile framework established.</p> <p>3: Gap Analysis and Migration Plan are completed. Architecture standards linked to Business Drivers via Best Practices, IT Principles and Target Architecture. Fully developed Technical Reference Model and Standards Profile. The architecture aligns with the DoC and Federal Enterprise Architectures.</p> <p>4: IT Architecture documentation is updated on a regular cycle to reflect the updated IT Architecture. Business, Information, Application and Technical Architectures defined by appropriate de-jure and DoC and Federal Enterprise Architectures. An automated tool is used to improve the usability of the architecture.</p> <p>5: Defined and documented IT Architecture metrics are used to drive continuous process improvements. A standards and waivers process are used to improve architecture development process improvements.</p>		

<sup>1</sup>Meta Group, "Architecture Maturity Audit: Part 2", Meta Practice, Volume 4, Number 5, May, 2000.

Evaluation	Current FY	Next FY
<b>3. Business Linkage:</b> To what extent is the IT Architecture linked to business strategies or drivers?		
Level 0: No linkage to business strategies or business drivers. 1: Minimal, or implicit linkage to business strategies or business drivers. 2: Explicit linkage to business strategies or drivers. 3: IT Architecture is integrated with capital planning and investment control and supports e-government. Explicit linkage to business drivers and information requirements. 4: Capital planning and investment control are adjusted based on the feedback received and lessons learned from updated IT Architecture. Periodic re-examination of business drivers. 5: Architecture metrics are used to optimize and drive business linkages. Business involved in the continuous process improvements of IT Architecture.		
<b>4. Senior Management Involvement:</b> To what extent are the senior managers of the Operating Unit involved in the establishment and ongoing development of an IT Architecture?		
Level 0: No management team awareness or involvement in the architecture process. 1: Limited management team awareness or involvement in the architecture process. 2: Occasional/selective management team involvement in the architecture process with various degrees of commitment. 3: Senior-management team aware of and supportive of the enterprise-wide architecture process. Management actively supports architectural standards. 4: Senior-management team directly involved in the architecture review process. 5: Senior-management team directly involved in the optimization of the enterprise-wide architecture development process and governance.		
<b>5A. Operating Unit Participation:</b> To what extent is the IT Architecture process accepted by the Operating Unit?		
Level 0: No Operating Unit acceptance. 1: Limited Operating Unit acceptance of the IT Architecture process. 2: IT Architecture responsibilities are assigned and work is underway. There is a clear understanding of where the organization's architecture is at present time. 3: Largest elements of Operating Unit show acceptance of the IT Architecture process. 4: The entire Operating Unit accepts and actively participates in the IT Architecture process. 5: Feedback on architecture process from all Operating Unit elements is used to drive architecture process improvements.		

Evaluation	Current FY	Next FY
<b>5B. Operating Unit Participation:</b> To what extent is the IT Architecture process an effort representative of the whole organization?		
Level 0: No enterprise-wide effort. 1: Localized individual support of IT Architecture process. 2: Limited organizational involvement. 3: Majority of organization is involved. 4: Cross-enterprise architecture involvement. 5: Entire organization uses feedback on the architecture process to improve its process.		
<b>6A. Architecture Communication:</b> To what extent are the decisions of IT Architecture practice documented?		
Level 0: No documentation is available. 1: Little communication exists about the IT Architecture process and possible process improvements. The DoC IT Architecture Web Page contains the latest version of the Operating Unit's IT Architecture documentation. 2: The Operating Unit Architecture Home Page, which can be accessed from the DoC IT Architecture Web Page is updated periodically and is used to document architecture deliverables. Communication about architecture process via meetings, etc., may happen, but sporadic. Few tools (e.g., office suite, graphics packages) are used to document architecture. 3: Architecture documents updated and expanded regularly on DoC IT Architecture Web Page. Periodic presentations to IT staff on Architecture process, content. Tools are used to support maintaining architecture documentation. 4: Architecture documents are updated regularly, and frequently reviewed for latest architecture developments/standards. Regular presentations to IT staff on architecture content. 5: Architecture documents are used by every decision maker in the organization for every IT-related business decision.		
<b>6B. Architecture Communication:</b> To what extent is the content of the IT Architecture made available electronically to everybody in the organization?		
Level 0: No electronic means of communication. 1: Limited electronic means of communication. 2: Occasional updates published via e-mail. 3: More widespread electronic publication of IT Architectures. 4: An online Web site is used to make available communications across the organization. 5: All Operating Units are actively involved through electronic updates.		

Evaluation	Current FY	Next FY
<b>6C. Architecture Communication:</b> To what extent is architecture education done across the business on the IT Architecture process and contents?		
Level 0: No education. 1: Limited education. 2: Architecture education done for IT staff. 3: More widespread education done across various Operating Units. 4: Most Operating Units participate actively in IT Architecture education. Ongoing education on the value of an IT Architecture across Operating Units. 5: All Operating Units participate in staff education and understanding of IT Architecture. Various education/communication tools utilized across all Operating Units.		
<b>7. IT Security:</b> To what extent is IT Security integrated with the IT Architecture?		
Level 0: No IT Security considerations in IT Architecture. 1: IT Security considerations are ad hoc and localized. 2: IT Security Architecture has defined clear roles and responsibilities. 3: IT Security Architecture is fully developed and is integrated with IT Architecture. 4: Performance metrics associated with IT Security Architecture are captured. 5: Feedback from IT Security Architecture metrics are used to drive architecture process improvements.		
<b>8. Governance:</b> To what extent is an IT Architecture governance (governing body) process in place and accepted by senior management?		
Level 0: None. Everyone does their own thing. 1: No explicit governance of architectural standards. Limited agreement with governance structure. 2: Governance of a few architectural standards (e. g. desktops, database management systems) and some adherence to existing Standards Profile. Various degrees of understanding of the proposed governance structure. 3: Explicit documented governance of majority IT investments. Formal processes for managing variances. Senior management team is supportive of enterprise-wide architecture standards and subsequent required compliance. 4: Explicit governance of all IT investments. Formal processes for managing variances feed back into IT Architecture. Senior-management team takes ownership of enterprise-wide architecture standards and governance structure. 5: Explicit governance of all IT investments. A standards and waivers process is used to improve governance process improvements.		

Evaluation	Current FY	Next FY
<b>9. IT Investment and Acquisition Strategy:</b> To what extent does the Enterprise Architecture influence the IT Investment and Acquisition Strategy?		
<p>Level 0: No regard for Enterprise Architecture in formulation of strategic IT acquisition strategy by Operating Unit.</p> <p>1: Little or no involvement of strategic planning and acquisition personnel in enterprise architecture process. Little or no adherence to existing Standards Profile.</p> <p>2: Little or no formal governance of IT Investment and Acquisition Strategy. Operating Unit demonstrates some adherence to existing Standards Profile.</p> <p>3: IT acquisition strategy exists and includes compliance measures to IT Enterprise Architecture. Operating Unit adheres to existing Standards Profile. RFQ, RFI and RFP content is influenced by the IT Architecture. Acquisition personnel are actively involved in IT Architecture governance structure. Cost-benefits are considered in identifying projects.</p> <p>4: All planned IT acquisitions and acquisitions are guided and governed by the IT Architecture. RFI and RFP evaluations are integrated into the IT Architecture planning activities.</p> <p>5: Operating Unit has no unplanned IT investment or acquisition activity.</p>		

**IT Architecture Capability Maturity Score**

Architecture Characteristic	Score
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5. = (5A+5B)/2	
6. = (6A+6B+6C)/3	
7.	
8.	
9	
<b>Score = 3(1...9)/9</b>	

The IT Architecture Capability Maturity Model measures two parameters: IT Architecture Characteristics and Maturity Level. Calculate and report the IT Architecture Capability Maturity Score using Methods One and Two. The two methods complement each other and can be used as a cross plot for the scorecard calculation.

<u>METHOD #1</u>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This method calculates an Operating Unit's mean Architecture Capability Maturity Level.</li> <li>• First: map the IT Architecture Characteristic with each of the six Maturity Levels</li> <li>• Second: sum the occurrences of each Maturity Level</li> <li>• Third: divide the sum by nine IT Architecture Characteristics</li> <li>• The example below indicates that the Operating Unit achieves a Maturity Level of 2.66</li> </ul>		
<u>Architecture Characteristic</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Accomplished</u>
1		3
2	2	
3	4	
4	3	
5	1	
6	3	
7	5	
8	2	
9	1	
Total	24/9 = 2.66 (out of 5)	

**METHOD #2.**

- C This method shows the percent achieved at each maturity level for the nine architecture characteristics.
- C This method complements method #1 by allowing an Operating Unit to clearly assess and identify the target improvement they need at each level.
- C The example below shows that an Operating Unit has reached 11.1% at level 5, 11.1% at level 4, 33.3% at level 3, ... etc.

<u>Maturity Level</u>	<u>Occurrences at Each Level</u>	<u>Percent</u>
5	1	11.1%
4	1	11.1%
3	3	33.3%
2	2	22.2%
1	2	22.2%
0	0	0.00%
Total	N/A	9~100%

**Section 2 - Department of Commerce IT Architecture Characteristics of Operating Units' Processes at Different Maturity Levels**  
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1. Architecture Process	Not established or does not exist.	Exists in ad-hoc or localized form or early draft form may exist. Some IT Architecture processes are defined. There is no unified architecture process across technologies or business processes. Success depends on individual efforts.	Being actively developed. Basic IT Architecture Process program is documented based on OMB Circular A-130 and Department of Commerce IT Architecture Guidance. The architecture process has developed clear roles and responsibilities.	The architecture is well defined and communicated to IT staff and business management with Operating Unit IT responsibilities. The process is largely followed.	IT Architecture process is part of the culture, with strong linkages to other core IT and business processes. Quality metrics associated with the architecture process are captured. These metrics include the cycle times necessary to generate IT Architecture revisions, technical environment stability, and time to implement a new or upgraded application or system.	Concerted efforts to optimize and continuously improve architecture process.
2. Architecture Development	No IT Architecture documentation to speak of.	IT Architecture processes, documentation and standards are established by a variety of ad hoc means and are localized or informal.	IT Vision, Principles, Business Linkages, Baseline, and Target Architecture are identified. Architecture standards exist, but not necessarily linked to Target Architecture. Technical Reference Model and Standards Profile framework established.	Gap Analysis and Migration Plan are completed. Architecture standards linked to Business Drivers via Best Practices, IT Principles and Target Architecture. Fully developed Technical Reference Model and Standards Profile. The architecture aligns with the DoC and Federal Enterprise Architectures.	IT Architecture documentation is updated on a regular cycle to reflect the updated IT Architecture. Business, Information, Application and Technical Architectures defined by appropriate de-jure and de-facto standards. The architecture continues alignment with the DoC and Federal Enterprise Architectures. An automated tool is used to improve the usability of the architecture.	Defined and documented IT Architecture metrics are used to drive continuous process improvements. A standards and waivers process is used to improve architecture development process improvements.



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3. Business Linkage	No linkage to business strategies or business drivers.	Minimal, or implicit linkage to business strategies or business drivers.	Explicit linkage to business strategies.	IT Architecture is integrated with capital planning and investment control and supports e-government. Explicit linkage to business drivers and information requirements.	Capital planning and investment control are adjusted based on the feedback received and lessons learned from updated IT Architecture. Periodic re-examination of business drivers.	Architecture process metrics are used to optimize and drive business linkages. Business involved in the continuous process improvements of IT Architecture.
4. Senior-Management Involvement	We do not need it. That won't work here. Everything is fine the way it is.	What is Architecture? Why do we need it? Limited management team awareness or involvement in the architecture process.	Management awareness of Architecture effort. Much nodding of heads. Occasional/ selective management team involvement in the architecture process with various degrees of commitment/ resistance.	Senior-management team aware of and supportive of the enterprise-wide architecture process. Management actively supports architectural standards.	Senior management reviews architecture and variances.	Senior-management team directly involved in the optimization of the enterprise-wide architecture development process and governance.
5. Operating Unit Participation	No part of Operating Unit participates or is involved with IT Architecture process.	Limited Operating Unit acceptance of the IT Architecture process. "We support the architecture process as long as it represents the standards we have already chosen. Standards will only inhibit our ability to deliver business value."	IT Architecture responsibilities are assigned and work is underway. There is a clear understanding of where the organization's architecture is at present time. Recognition that it is painful supporting too many kinds of technologies. Perhaps tired of distributing "not fully-developed or tested applications" to Operating Unit IT operations and support.	Most elements of Operating Unit show acceptance of or are actively participate in the IT Architecture process. Recognition that architectural standards can reduce integration complexity and enhance overall ability to Operating Unit IT to achieve business goals.	The entire Operating Unit accepts and actively participates in the IT Architecture process.	Feedback on architecture process from all Operating Unit elements is used to drive architecture process improvements.

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<b>Architecture Characteristics</b>	<b>Level 0: No Architecture</b>	<b>Level 1: Initial</b>	<b>Level 2 Under Development</b>	<b>Level 3: Defined</b>	<b>Level 4: Managed</b>	<b>Level 5: Optimizing</b>
6. Architecture Communication	None.	Little communication exists about the IT Architecture process and possible process improvements. The DoC IT Architecture Web Page contains the latest version of the Operating Unit's IT Architecture documentation. May have been handed out to IT staff.	The Operating Unit Architecture Home Page, which can be accessed from the DoC IT Architecture Web Page is updated periodically and is used to document architecture deliverables. Few tools (e.g., office suite, graphics packages) are used to document architecture. Communication about architecture process via meetings, etc., may happen, but sporadic.	Architecture documents updated and expanded regularly on DoC IT Architecture Web Page. Tools are used to support maintaining architecture documentation. Periodic presentations to IT staff on Architecture content.	Architecture documents are updated regularly, and frequently reviewed for latest architecture developments/ standards. Regular presentations to IT staff on Architecture content. Organizational personnel understand the architecture and its uses.	Architecture documents are used by every decision maker in the organization for every IT-related business decision.
7. IT Security	No IT Security considerations in IT Architecture.	IT Security considerations are ad hoc and localized.	IT Security Architecture has defined clear roles and responsibilities.	IT Security Architecture Standards Profile is fully developed and is integrated with IT Architecture.	Performance metrics associated with IT Security Architecture are captured.	Feedback from IT Security Architecture metrics are used to drive architecture process improvements.

**Section 2 - Department of Commerce IT Architecture Characteristics of Operating Units' Processes at Different Maturity Levels**  
Revision 1.1

<b>Architecture Characteristics</b>	<b>Level 0: No Architecture</b>	<b>Level 1: Initial</b>	<b>Level 2 Under Development</b>	<b>Level 3: Defined</b>	<b>Level 4: Managed</b>	<b>Level 5: Optimizing</b>
8. Governance	None. Everyone does their own thing.	No explicit governance of architectural standards. Limited agreement with governance structure.	Governance of a few architectural standards (e. g. desktops, database management systems) and some adherence to existing Standards Profile. Variances may go undetected in the design and implementation phases. Various degrees of understanding of the proposed governance structure.	Explicit documented governance of majority IT investments. Formal processes for managing variances. Senior management team is supportive of enterprise-wide architecture standards and subsequent required compliance.	Explicit governance of all IT investments. Formal processes for managing variances feed back into IT Architecture. Senior-management team takes ownership of enterprise-wide architecture standards and governance structure.	Explicit governance of all IT investments. A standards and waivers process is used to improve architecture development and governance - process improvements.
9. IT Investment and Acquisition Strategy	No regard for Enterprise Architecture in formulation of strategic IT acquisition strategy by Operating Unit.	Little involvement of strategic planning and acquisition personnel in enterprise architecture process. Little or no adherence to existing Standards Profile.	Little or no formal governance of IT Investment and Acquisition Strategy. Operating Unit demonstrates some adherence to existing Standards Profile.	IT acquisition strategy exists and includes compliance measures to IT Enterprise Architecture. Operating Unit adheres to existing Standards Profile. RFQ, RFI and RFP content is influenced by the IT Architecture. Acquisition personnel are actively involved in IT Architecture governance structure. Cost-benefits are considered in identifying projects.	All planned IT acquisitions are guided and governed by the IT Architecture. RFI and RFP evaluations are integrated into the IT Architecture planning activities.	Operating Unit has no unplanned IT investment or acquisition activity.