The POET Approach

A collaborative means for C2 systems engineering

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TRADITIONAL SYSTEMS ENGINEERING

Born in the Industrial Age

Decompose, Solve, Recompose!
Exemplar of Success

Decompose, Solve, Recompose
DEFENSE ACQUISITION SYSTEM*

$1.5 trillion per year
DoD 5000 Series Policies
DOESN’T WORK WELL FOR IT ACQUISITION

Defense Science Board
National Academies
Problem

- System engineering (SE) efforts continue to flounder despite best efforts of government, warfighters, program managers and contractors
  - Slow
  - Unable to balance disparate stakeholder needs
  - Highly focused on the technical
  - Unresponsive to change
  - Divorced from users’ reality
The political factor is intended to encompass the interactions between people and organizations as they exercise power and authority in the context of a program.
Operational factors are those that have to do with the execution of processes and activities among people.
ECONOMIC

Economic factors are those that have to do with the distribution and consumption of money and scarce resources (e.g., labor, office space, funding)
The technical factor is comprised of those issues concerned with the production and employment of various technologies.
POET PATTERNS & COMPLEXITY

Traditional SE is good at handling problems when they are stable and well-defined

... but such problems are the exception
ADDRESSING THE POLITICAL AND OPERATIONAL IS HARD

Current SE focuses on the technical and economic and downplays the political and operational, where much of the instability lies.
THE FIRST STEP

in making good decisions is understanding

We need to better understand the full range of POET factors
UNDERSTANDING LEADS TO PURPOSEFUL ACTION

Understanding helps stakeholders **self-synchronize** with the group effort

Hidden agendas and misunderstandings are **dangerous** for teams
Importance of Shared Understanding

“The ‘Holy Grail’ of effective collaboration is creating shared understanding, which is a precursor to shared commitment. If you accept that the crux of effective action is agreeing on what the problem is, then the challenge for organizations is coming to a shared understanding about what their particular dilemma is.”

– Jeff Conklin
THE BEST SENSORS WE HAVE ARE OUR STAKEHOLDERS

senior decision makers
to program management
to contractors
to outside partners
to end users
POET Process

- Aligned with the OODA Loop

**Orient**
Data to Knowledge

**Observe**
Actions to Data

**Act**
Decisions to Actions

**Understand**
Diagnostic Survey, Analysis, Diagnostic Patterns

**Plan**
Intervention Patterns, Planning

**Execline**
Program Execution

POET
Political, Operational, Economic, Techni cal
POET Activities

STAT Non-parametric Analysis

Survey Tool

Monitor program outcomes, milestones and decisions; Feedback into POET Model

Turnaround Stories & Patterns

Facilitated Planning Sessions

Work with sponsor on implementation; Document
POET Process Development

- Collaborative approaches are proven way to deal with “wicked” problems
- Develop simple, scalable and repeatable process
- Iterative engagement
- Improvements over time
Diagnosis Phase

- **Questionnaire**
  - 9 Focus Areas
  - 9 or 54 Questions
  - Intended to spark thinking among stakeholders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
<th>Neither</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Stakeholders are committed to this project’s success.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. There is an appropriate level of trust between the stakeholders on this project.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>3. The people working on this project put the project’s overall value to the users first.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Stakeholders are aware of what is going on with the project.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7</td>
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<td>5. This project has the appropriate resources to reach a successful conclusion.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7</td>
<td></td>
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<td>6. This project has an effective mechanism for managing requirements from multiple stakeholders.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. This project is adapting appropriately to changes in the environment.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7</td>
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<td>8. Project solutions balance the views of the stakeholders.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. The value of this program is understood by people outside of the project team.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7</td>
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</table>
Analysis Phase

- Looking primarily for *Concern* and *Disagreement* among groups in the nine focus areas
- Identifying natural groups of respondents that answer similarly
- Identify outliers (“Grumps” and “Pollyannas”)
- Examine the relationship between the natural groups and organizational groupings
Analysis Phase

- Non-parametric analysis of survey responses
  - Distributions are not normal (non-Gaussian)
- Each survey question allows for written responses
  - Qualitative analysis

**Written responses in White**
Hierarchically cluster SMEs based on significant correlation

- “bottom-up” linkage based on correlation
- Permute correlation matrix to reflect clustering
Pattern Matching

- POET Framework is based on the Design Patterns methodology
  - Pattern description is based on the template provided by *Design Patterns* (Gamma, Helm, Johnson, and Vlissides, 1995)
- Two classes of POET patterns defined
  - **Diagnostic Patterns** - Patterns that, based on the diagnostic evaluation, describe potential problems and gaps in the program
    - Example: Gap of Understanding
  - **Intervention Patterns** - Patterns that are potential solutions for associated diagnostic patterns
    - Example: Leveraging Leadership
Action Planning

Detailed plans for identified POET issues

• Template
  – Tasks
  – Justifications
  – Assignments/Responsibilities
  – Deadlines
  – Resources
  – Dependencies
  – Potential Issues
Conclusion

• By continually sharing information and ideas, and assessing stakeholder opinions of POET aspects of the program, we believe we can
  – Exchange information and ideas to promote shared understanding
  – Promote continual broad stakeholder involvement (especially end user)
  – Rapidly reach "good enough" solutions, not unanimity
  – Improve stakeholder buy-in
  – Surface perceived problems early
  – Leverage distributed and asynchronous collaborative participation
QUESTIONS